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The Otterbein Record.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

VOL. I.

WESTERVILLE, O., MAY, 1881.

No. 9.



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.

More Evidence!

DR. BLAIR'S

Entirely Original System of treating

NASAL CATARRH,

Based upon the Homeopathic law of cure, has been thoroughly tested, which fact his

HOME TESTIMONY

will fully establish.

His mode, including the inhaling for cleaning purposes, is at once pleasant and soothing, avoiding all the disagreeable characteristics attending all former modes, patients being at liberty to carry on their business pursuits while taking treatment. The benefits to be derived from this feature can not be too strongly recommended.

The douche is especially objectionable because of the liability of the patient to take cold after its use.

THE DOCTOR PRESENTS THIS MONTH SOME

NEW TESTIMONIALS

In regard to his TREATMENT OF CATARRH.

From the Rev. J. S. MILLS, a Presiding Elder, and one of the most prominent clergymen in the United Brethren Church:

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, O.

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 month's 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.

From Miss L. H. Waters, a teacher in our Public Schools, Westerville, O.

Having used your local and constitutional treatment for catarrh of the head and stomach, I have been feeling decidedly better for the last two months than I have for years past. My digestion is much improved, and all headache has left me. My head feels much clearer, and I enjoy health better in every way. I feel that I shall soon fully recover.

Dr. Blair also devotes special attention to diseases of the glands, as the following testimonials will show:

From Mary E. Christman, daughter of a prominent farmer of Orange township, Delaware Co.:

Having suffered many years with what is known as Goitre, or "Derbyshire Neck," which had become so troublesome that I had great difficulty in breathing, let me perform ever so little labor. The growth of tumor had become as large as a good-sized apple if not larger, and had a tendency to increase in size year by year. Becoming alarmed at its continual growth, I consulted some of the most prominent physicians in Columbus, but they gave me little or no promise of a cure.

About giving up all hope of a cure, I applied to you for counsel and treatment, having learned through a relative your success in treating such diseases, and now, after a few months' treatment, the tumor is gone, and I consider it permanently cured.

This testimonial is a very faint expression of the gratitude I feel at being free from the dreaded disease.

From S. S. Ha'iday, wife of the Janitor of our Public Schools, Westerville:

This is to certify that my daughter, Mary, suffered from Goitre, or "large neck," for more than three years. The tumor was the size of the largest orange, and was certainly increasing in size. She had been under the treatment of several prominent physicians who done little or no good, and in fact gave me little reason to expect a permanent removal of the tumor, as some of them pronounced it an incurable disease. After many discouragements I was persuaded to try Dr. Blair's treatment for my daughter.

After taking his medicine and following his directions, the tumor has entirely disappeared, and she is now enjoying better health than in many years. I think the removal of the growth almost a miracle.

My friends and neighbors can testify to the truth of the above.

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

WESTERVILLE'S

— FASHIONABLE —

BARBER SHOP

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OLD STAND,

Above Jaryls' Hardware Store,

W. H. FIELDS,

The Old Reliable Tonsorial Artist.

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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, MAY, 1881.

No. 9.

THE MISSION OF BEAUTY.

A. E. DAVIS, '81.

[First Honor Oration at O. U. Contest, March 2d, 1881.]

On a clear, bright morning, in the month of May, you push aside the curtains of repose and step forth into the pure atmosphere of the early morn. The veil which darkness draws over the entire landscape begins to be withdrawn from the edges of the highest hills. The gray streaks of the coming day, chase the retreating shadows across the plain, pursuing them so swiftly that they are overtaken, and light and darkness mingling from the mellow twilight. As the earth revolves upon its axis, rays from the sun fall lower and lower upon the hillside, until they drop into the valley below. Soon the full round orb of day comes forth through the gates of the East and sheds a flood of pure light upon the entire scene.

As you wander on, scarcely conscious of your being, the heart is filled with feelings of the highest pleasure. The door of the soul is thrown open and the light of day causes the shadows to flee before its penetrating beams. The whole being is transfused with joy of the most exalted order; a desire for the good and true takes possession of the mind and the will is made to put forth noble volitions. A voice from within cries out instinctively, "How beautiful!" Something in the very nature springs into activity and calls the scene a scene of beauty.

But whence came these enrapturing pleasures, and this voice from within? What is there in the external or in the mind itself to produce these effects? Along with the intuitive ideas of existence of time and space,

there exists the idea of beauty. It inheres in the very constitution of the human intellect, and only awaits the perception of external objects to spring into activity. Attending the intellectual idea, there arises in the sensibility emotions of the most exquisite delight.

Many and intense have been the discussions with reference to the nature and location of beauty. The subjective theory places it in mind alone; the objective theory avows that it is a quality of objects and entirely external to mind. Another theory finds the elements of beauty not in inert matter as such, but in the revelation through its forms of something super-material. As spirit, not matter in man is the real man, so beauty exists not in matter itself, but in the embodiment of an idea or principle, the incarnation of intelligence.

Having thus before the mind the nature of beauty in what it consists, and the avenues of approach to the soul, stand with me on the threshold of its sacred temple; behold the matchless grace of its architecture, and feel the influence of its divine presence. Look away over land and sea to a city a short distance south of the sunny slopes of the Alps. Among the numerous edifices of great proportions and beauty, you see one, in the center of the circular city, where beauty eclipses that of all the others. Grace and grandeur are so perfectly combined in the cathedral of Milan, that the mind is filled with admiration at the evidence of the presence of a beautiful idea, engraven in all its columns and arches.

As the intellect dwells upon the various combinations of its parts, their regularity and symmetry, it is led to see out those qualities and their arrangement which will build up an

intellectual structure of the most perfect beauty and worth. As massive strength and graceful elegance must be combined in architecture, so in rational being, firmness should be united with gentleness. To the granite-like will should be added those ornamental graces which so adorn and beautify the social nature of man.

The sculptor, his mind filled with some high ideal, grasps the chisel and imparts to the shapeless marble the image of life and animation. So perfectly do artizans carve out the expressions of intelligence, that words seem to issue from the stony lips and reason flash from the flinty eye. Sculpture directs the mind to the true in form and to the expression of beauty and grace in figure. Admiration for the noble in form will awaken a desire to seek out the true in principle and action.

Next to sculpture in the ascending scale, ranks painting. With such divine skill do painters mingle colors and use the brush, that they seem to throw their own souls upon the canvas and light it up with the fires of their great genius. The spiritual element existing in mind is transferred to color and canvas and shines out with a radiance which charms the whole being of the beholder. There radiates from the representations of pure ideals a holy influence which transforms the being of man into their own nature. Impurity and selfishness are driven from the altar of the heart, and purity and virtue offer thereon the sweet incense of peace and love.

Closely allied to the ideals portrayed upon canvas, are the imageries of language. Words are the embodiment of thought, and through these forms truth, deep as eternity, is conveyed from man to man. Poets have attuned their lyres to harmonize with all the emotions and passions of the human soul. They have described the fields of Paradise and the dark dungeons of Tartarus. Love, heroism, glory and virtue, decked in the rich folds of poesy's

mantle, clothe the soul with infinite joy. The black passions of envy and revenge, and the fangs of remorse, fastening with relentless hold on the soul, are so portrayed as to cause the whole being to shrink in terror from such horrors.

Music like poetry, is not strictly an object of beauty, yet the emotions aroused by its harmonies are kindred to those called forth by agreeable objects of sight. Says Tennyson :

" Music more softly on the tired spirit lies
Then tired eyelids upon tired eyes."

The sweet melody of the human voice, and the rich notes of a thousand instruments, cause the responsive chords in man to vibrate in unison with their noble sentiments. Who has listened to the divinest musicians of earth without feeling his own being attuned to the harmonies of truth and virtue? Who ever went from a hall of music to a deed of blood? Its influence ever drives away the evil spirits from man, as did the harp of the youthful David from the heart of the angry Saul.

All these forms of beauty may be degraded to ignoble ends, but this fact does not controvert the proposition that their mission is to minister to the ultimate happiness of every moral being. Evil is the perversion of good, and falsehood the abuse of truth, but truth and goodness possess none the less attraction and power because subject to perversion.

The cultivation of a taste for the beautiful will refine and elevate every faculty of the mind. He who learns to distinguish between the true and the false in form and figure, will not be slow to recognize wrong and approve right in conduct. The true, the beautiful and the good are so closely connected, that one can scarcely exist without the others. Indeed, no object can be perfectly beautiful which is not at the same time true and good.

Numerous and wondrous are the forms of beauty created by the genius of finite intelligence, and their influence upon the soul the

most ennobling, but how infinite the number and splendor of the objects which exist by the word of the Builder of the universe, the Author of beauty itself. The works of man are but the resultants of forces created by the Author of all power. As truth, beauty and goodness make up the very essence of divine existence, these principles are exhibited everywhere, from the atom of matter to an entire system, and from the lowest forms of life to the god-like powers of the human mind.

The regularity and beauty of the crystallization of minerals give evidence of a Designer in the very foundation works of nature. The vegetable world reveals an organizing and vitalizing Force, without which, no life could exist. In the symmetry and adaptation to their specific functions of the various organs of the animal structure is evinced an Intelligence far beyond the highest reach of human ingenuity. There exists not an object which portrays not some attribute of divine goodness, greatness or love, in all this boundless cosmos, every particle of which is bound by attraction to every other particle, and the whole subject to the will of its origin. And yet, with all this unity, there is the most perfect freedom. Nature is ever free—ever graceful. The waving leaf, the swaying bough, the steady flow of the current, are illustrations of this freedom.

Stand before Niagara, the Monarch of cascades! Look upon that vast sheet of waters as they pour from the summit of those adamantine walls which steadily recede before their awful plunge! How beautiful the curtain of vapor hanging like a bridal veil over the seething flood! As you dwell upon the sublimity and grandeur of this wonder of nature, the soul is awed and subdued into reverence and adoration for the almighty power and greatness of its Builder. The lovely Iris, spanning the storm-ridden sky, as it reveals God's love to man, portrays also

the seven-fold perfection of the divine nature. The sun of the solar system, whose great heart pulsates with life and light, sending his vitalizing forces to the earth and to her sister planets, but typifies the great Center from which emanate the streams of animation which supply the universe. Infinite suns, whose years are millions of ages, moving in such order and uniformity that they seemed to Pythagoras to produce melody in their courses, reveal the infinitude of divine greatness.

Far superior to the revelation of beauty in inert matter is its manifestation in man. Although possessing an animal organism, yet having united with the physical the intellectual, you admire not so much the robe which envelops him, as the man himself. The human form is the highest type of material beauty, because the drapery of the soul, the Ego, the highest type of spiritual beauty, the image of Beauty itself.

What emotions of supreme joy and admiration throng the soul, as you look into a countenance in which you see purity, innocence and virtue traced in every lineament! No dark lines of malice, envy or revenge mar the beauty of the tranquil features, and there flame from the eyes the sacred fires of peace and love. Enthroned upon the noble brow sits reason, stern in his majesty calmly dictating the choices of the will. The entire being of the one whose nature is in harmony with the end of his existence, seems clothed with Divinity. The step is elastic, every movement is free and natural, and there is a mien of nobility possessed by no ignoble soul. Mere regularity and symmetry in form and feature fall far short of awakening pure love in the heart, but the rays of intelligence, the "solar light" blazing from the eye and lighting up the whole countenance, charms the spirit and calls forth the purest affection.

As the soul of every created being is manifested in his words and acts, so the Author of

being reveals his nature and attributes in the creations of his word. Beauty, then, is but the revelation through matter of the graces and perfections of Divinity. It stands next to the direct declaration of divine truth, as found in the sacred treasures of Revelation, and is an unquestionable confirmation of its teachings.

All beauty revealed through matter is designed to produce that infinitely higher and grander beauty, perfection in the immortal. As is the faint glimmer of twilight before the full blaze of noonday, so is beauty in matter in comparison with beauty in mind. Divine light, the seven-fold white light of perfect truth and perfect righteousness, sends its rays through the soul, dispelling the shadows of evil passions and purging its altar from idolatrous sacrifices.

The soul thus purified becomes the eternal shrine of Truth, the abode of Wisdom, and the temple of infinite Peace. Melody, beyond the power of voice or instrument; harmony, with its own being, with its end, with its Author, sweeter and purer than the "music of the spheres," ever vibrate on the chords of the heart. The light of immortality is kindled in the soul, which shall shine forever with increasing brilliancy, while the sun shall pale and darken and the lamps of the stars burn out in everlasting night.

MY EARLY HOME.

BY J. B. DAVIS.

[Formerly of class '81, now deceased.]

When the poet wrote "How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood when fond recollection presents them to view," he wrote only what every one has thought many times, who has been removed from that loved situation and more than "city of Refuge." The happy associations that cluster around the place of our birth, where our little world began and our joys and sorrows were first recorded in our life's history, though it may

have been a cabin separated from all but the little home life which it contained, is dearer to us than a mansion or granite walls. There we were happy; free from all the burdens of life which mature years and developing powers have placed upon us. There we knew nothing of the perplexities of riper years, for our little natures were not capable of suffering. True, we had our griefs and little tales of woe which we sometimes keenly felt, but the buoyancy of youth did not allow us to feel them as in maturer years, and in a very short time all was forgotten in a merry romp, or in our childish sports, dispellers of dark clouds.

The sorrows and toils of maturer years which furrow our brows and bend the once manly form, are there undreamed of. Even the child in the hovel, stranger apparently to everything but squalid want, is happy in poverty, though there are wrinkles on its brow to show the ravages of a wasted life. They hear the children in the mansion across the way sing, "There's no place like home," and they, in their loft, take up the strain and sweetly return the echo, "No! there's no place like home."

Among the happiest recollections of my own life is my early country home; and even now, though years have flown and distance separates me from the scene I loved so well, my heart intuitively swells with emotion as I call to mind the pleasant little home in southern Ohio. Secluded and sheltered, separated as it were from the outside world, I knew nothing of sin, wickedness and crime.

In our morning devotion, when my father invoked Divine aid and protection during the day over his little household, and in the evening, in our peaceful quiet, thanked the Author of all good for life and the bounties of nature with which we were surrounded, he committed us to one whose eye never sleeps, and asked that we might have help to live a higher and purer life. I could not

fully understand the import of it then, but it seemed to me a holy atmosphere surrounded us, and that we should never know anything but unalloyed bliss.

On the Sabbath, sweet, peaceful, glorious day, not a sound disturbing the holy quiet, save the lowing of the cattle feeding in the fertile valleys, or the joyous song of the birds tuning their notes of melody to the God of nature, the honest sunbrowned farmers might be seen wending their way to the house of my father, eager to hear the Word and have the bread of life broken to them. The hymns of praise and the prayer of their pastor, in which they all responded, were heard and recorded in Heaven.

Though but a lad, the impressive solemnity of those meetings and the unshaken faith in the God of their fathers beaming forth from their countenances like the effulgent glories of a new-born day, or expressed in the simplicity of their unadorned language, made an impression for good that will never be erased.

As I saw the power and influence which that man of God exerted over his hearers, and with what wrapt attention they listened as he unveiled to them the hidden beauties of a pure and holy life, it seemed to me I could ask no richer legacy than a call to that great and glorious work.

Those old hills, rich in their mineral wealth, rugged and gray; the little stream hurrying along, watering the mosses and wild flowers with which its banks were richly carpeted; fields of grain ripe for the reaper bending in gentle waves, and the far off isolated tree, withered by the lightnings which so often played upon it, all these and many more scenes of my early life present themselves in panoramic view as I think of my boyhood days.

We all readily recognize the music there is in the word "home." The associations with which it is so richly filled, are sacred to our thoughts, and all the deeper impressions of

our youthful days combine to give special attractiveness to that one spot on earth, the only one on which we can look with the same intense feeling of interest. Passing years do not diminish, but help to deepen that interest. New joys and unexpected sorrows become associated in maturer life with the home of our childhood. Our life continues to be influenced by it, even though we have long left its peaceful shades, or the home itself, save in our fond and loving memories, has ceased to exist.

ART NEEDLE WORK.

Needle work is an art so indissolubly connected with the convenience and comfort of mankind at large that it is impossible to suppose any state of society in which it has not existed. Its modes varied, of course, according to the lesser or greater degrees of refinement in other matters with which it was connected. Embroideries date back to the earliest ages, and are of the most expensive and gorgeous character. The tabernacle, erected on Mt. Sinai, under the superintendence of Bezaleel and Ahdliab, who were divinely inspired for the task, gives an idea of the skill, taste and industry of the Israelites.

The outer covering of the tabernacle was concealed by an inner covering of fine linen, on which figures of cherubims in scarlet, purple and light blue entwined with gold had been embroidered. The gold used was solid metal, pounded thin and rolled fine. The robe of the high priest, of light blue, was elaborately wrought round the bottom with pomegranates in blue, purple and scarlet; the flowers on the girdle glowing as in life, the border of which showed every variety of color shaded off into a rich and delicate tracing of gold. The most beautiful of their productions was the veil which separated the Holy of Holies. This was of fine white linen, the whole surface being covered with a profusion of flowers intermixed with fanciful devices of every description except those that represented the forms of animals. These were rigidly excluded: cherubims seemed hovering around and grasping its gorgeous folds.

The dress of Egyptian ladies of rank was rich and somewhat gay, being usually of linen inwoven with gold. Chairs and fauteuils of the most elegant form, made of ebony and other rare woods, inlaid with ivory, were in common use among the ancient Egyptians. These were covered, as in the present time, with every variety of rich materials, but many embroidered with different colored wools, silks and gold thread. The couches, too, which had in the day time rich covering substituted for

the night bedding, gave ample scope for the display of the inventive genius and persevering industry of the busy fingered Egyptian ladies.

The Greeks and Romans are noted for their love of needle work, as their costumes show, being rich and elegant, the tunic often adorned with ornamental embroidery of all kinds. Fenestella writes that in the latter time of Augustus Cæsar they began at Rome to use their gowns of cloth shorn and wrought thick with flower work resembling poppies, and the Etruscans presented a tunic of purple wrought with gold. As flaring as some of the patterns and designs of the present day seem, the boldest of them must be quiet and unattractive compared with those of which we read, when not only human figures, but birds and animals were wrought.

During the dark ages embroidery was kept alive by the church. The nuns considered it an acceptable service to employ their time and talents in the construction of vestments for the church, which were of the richest and most elegant character, as were also the hangings for the altars, shrines, etc. The designs were usually of a historical nature, and taken from the Scripture. An altar cover which the writer saw not long ago, the centre was a Scriptural picture and the border of royal purple embroidered in gold and precious stones, showing with what skill and patience it must have been accomplished. The accounts of the rich embroidered ecclesiastical vestments, robes, sandals, girdles, tunics, vests, altar cloths and hangings of various descriptions, common in the dark ages, would almost surpass belief if the minuteness with which they are enumerated by some few ancient authors did not attest the fact. One of the most magnificent specimens of ancient needle work is still in existence and belongs to the Fish Mongers Company. It is the "State Pall." The end pieces are similar and consist of a picture worked in gold and silk of the patron St. Peter in pontifical robes, seated on a superb throne and crowned with the papal tiara, holding in one hand the keys, the other in the posture of giving the benediction. On each side is an angel bearing a golden vase from which he scatters incense over the saint. The angels' wings, according to old custom, are composed of peacock feathers in all their natural colors. Their outer robes are gold raised with crimson, the undervest being of white, shaded with sky-blue. The faces are finely worked from nature in satin, and they have long yellow hair. There are various designs on the side pieces; the most important is Christ delivering the keys to Peter.

The Beyeux Tapestry, worked by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, about 1068, is valuable not only for its historical authority, but as being the oldest piece of tapestry in existence. It is very rudely made of crewels in a long stitch on linen, is two hundred and twenty-seven feet in length and twenty inches wide. Since that time there has been much improvement in

tapestries both those done by hand and woven, history and romance having been the subjects, and each has had its turn. The age of Elizabeth was especially a learned one, and, in order to keep the arts up, young ladies of gentle birth were placed in families of rank where they could have the advantages of a liberal education in embroidery, drawing, music and painting, these being the rarest and most expensive of accomplishments. At this time ornamental needle-work (aside from the tapestries) was everywhere to be seen on furniture, counterpanes, hangings, and every article of dress of the most expensive character.

In the exhibition of 1851 the Indian textile fabrics and embroidery charmed all our true artists and men of taste, and they were anxious to have the true principles of color and design, which were shown in these beautiful objects, taught, and it is through them and the help of the royalty of England that art needle work has been revived in the past few years. Since the year of 1876 it has been growing in the United States, and why should we not succeed—even excel in this branch of art work? We have every convenience for it, and by a little study and application our productions cannot help ranking among some of the first. We should remember that nothing is accomplished without care, patience and hard work, and if Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Isabella of Spain and many, many others of the noble families could do so much in this direction and with the days no longer than they are now, we surely ought to give a small portion of our time and thought to it. Restless people, who like fancy work because they must always be doing something, and vacant-minded people, who like to be employed "if the employment saves them the trouble of thinking," had better not attempt work strictly artistic, but to those who look upon embroidery as something more than a mere mechanical occupation for their fingers we would recommend fixed hours for work when they will be least interrupted; also that they should inform themselves, as far as possible, in regard to design, and become acquainted with nature, and be able to determine where and when a naturalistic design will answer better than a conventional one and *vice versa*. Although conventional design has taken a long step in decoration, it does not detract (as has been said and many think) from the beauty and utility of naturalistic design. The two go hand in hand, and to exclude one is to exclude both, as nature lays the foundation for all branches of art, and a well-worked naturalistic design is considered by our best artists much better than a poor conventional design well executed. In order to succeed with conventional forms and make good designs one must be thoroughly acquainted with and have a love for the natural; in fact, must be educated and led on step by step and by the simplest and smoothest paths, to the desired conventional fountain. To close, we must understand the purpose and object for which the design was intended, as different branches of art demand different treatment of the same design.—*Miss M. E. Rath in Columbus Artistry for May.*

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.

MAY, 1881.

CONTENTS.

THE MISSION OF BEAUTY.....	131
MY EARLY HOME.....	134
ART NEEDLE WORK (Selected).....	135
EDITORIAL.....	137
LOCALS.....	138
PERSONALS.....	140
COLLEGE ITEMS.....	141
HUMOROUS.....	141

Shall the RECORD be continued? Or, in other words, shall Otterbein publish a college paper another year? And if so, on what plan? These questions are now pertinent, and deserve consideration.

We need not mention the advantages arising from such a paper, when properly conducted; these are obvious and numerous. Every first-class College edits a college journal of some kind, and O. U. cannot afford to stand in the rear.

The views as to the plan may not so nearly coincide. A number of ways might be suggested by which a College paper might be conducted successfully. The original plan of the RECORD is consummated, and in all the success that was anticipated in the outset. But while it has proven that O. U. can successfully publish a paper, and has caused many friends of the institution to realize the benefits of such a paper, it fails in some respects. The present plan will not insure the co-operation of all the students, nor full

support from all the Alumni. These are vital points, and complete success cannot be obtained without this co-operation.

The paper should be enlarged, and the quality improved as much as possible. This will require the aid and patronage of all the students, as well as the alumnal body.

In a great many colleges the management of the paper is put in the hands of the Seniors. In others it is combined with the lecture association. The latter method might work admirably here. It would solicit the sympathy and co-operation of all the societies, as they compose the lecture association, and no doubt the one body could be made to aid the other by being thus conjoined.

Others have suggested that the paper be conducted by the alumni of O. U. No doubt but that this venerable body is sufficiently large and qualified to take it up and prosecute it to the greatest success. But they would necessarily labor under some disadvantages, being scattered as they are, and engaged in many different pursuits. Yet, despite these inconveniences, they can, if disposed and resolved, publish an excellent journal for their *alma mater*.

The question is before us, and should be disposed of in a way to secure the highest interests of the College. We earnestly solicit the interest and support of all the friends of the College in publishing a journal of a high order and merit.

Otterbein should publish a paper; and let means be devised by which she may put out one of the best college journals extant. The enterprise, the talent, and the pecuniary means are to be found. All that is needed is to secure and utilize them. **

WE notice in the report of the State contest in the *Oberlin Review* that the reporter, whoever he was, commended the representatives of Oberlin very highly, and depreciated those of O. U. He spoke especially of the defective delivery of O. U.'s men, and they

were "polished" and "strained for effect," etc. In doing so he only depreciates the delivery of Oberlin's men, as their first honor man received the lowest grade of any on delivery. So it seems his opinion and that of the judges did not agree, as the following figures will show: Dixon, 9.5; Lindsay, 7.8; Davis, 8.8; Turner, 9.5. This is on delivery alone. We made a mistake in our last issue in Mr. Lindsay's grade on delivery, as given by President Bodine. We gave it 8.5, and it should have been 7.5. This would make his average 9 instead of 9.14, as given.

THOSE who have received the RECORD during the past year, and have not yet sent in their cash, will please do so at once, and oblige all concerned, especially the business manager. All others knowing themselves indebted to us will please settle, as the year is almost up. We will publish a June issue the last of May. College papers are only published during the college year.

Locals.

COMMENCEMENT on the 2d of June.

HAVE you been out on a fishing excursion yet?

EXAMINATIONS are events of common occurrence.

THE geology class intend to go on an excursion soon.

REV. A. A. WILLIT's lecture on Tuesday evening, May 31st.

THE ball ground is becoming the scene of sportive attractions.

Is not the Street Commissioner the greatest benefactor in town?

JUDGING from the model, Rev. Mills' new home will be quite an object of adornment to College Avenue.

THE Senior *suits* are ready. How about the commencement speeches?

SPRING has come at last. How delightful to walk out these fine evenings.

THE audacious Freshmen are again bantering the best nine of the higher classes.

PUBLIC rhetorical of second division of Junior class, Saturday evening, May 7th.

THE Seniors have plenty of time now to hold class-meetings. One a day I guess will suffice.

THE class in "criticisms" was highly gratified when the announcement was made that no thesis need be written.

THE Seniors have now "finished their course," but are not so certain as to the "crown of righteousness."

REMEMBER the grand reunion of the Alumni of O. U. Let every one come and renew the associations and recollections of College days.

THESE fine spring nights are very inviting to our serenaders. Have your peaceful slumbers been broken by their mellifluous voices?

THE following was the result of the election of officers in the Lecture Association Saturday morning for the ensuing year: President, L. D. Bonebrake; Vice-President, Wickam; Secretary, Jessie Thompson; Treasurer, M. S. Beard; Executive Committee, Bonebrake, Miss Thompson, Wickam, Miss Resler, Miss Lorenz.

THE Women's Missionary Society, of the U. B. Church of Westerville, held its anniversary exercises on Thursday and evening, April 21st. Prof. Garst delivered an address before the association in the evening on "Women's Mission Work." An effort is being made to form a branch composed of the young ladies. Our best wishes attend their efforts.

WE clip the following from the *Telescope* of April 10: "Dr. J. B. Shanks (Class '75), of this city, has been elected to the office of City Physician. Dr. Shanks is a young man of fine qualities and devoted to his profession. He is an active member of the United Brethren Church, and a graduate of Otterbein University."

THE concert given in the Town Hall on the 31st inst., by Mme. Fry and daughters was a success financially, and as an entertainment. It was given under the auspices of the W. C. Band. The net proceeds were \$30.70. The amount clear of expense, \$7.53.

THE lecture on the 26th, by Pres. Helwig, of Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., was pecuniarily a failure. The committee seemed to have grown dilatory, and did not wake up an interest such as was needed to liquidate the debt of the association, neither such as the lecture required, for it deserved a much larger audience. "The King's English, or the World's Language," was the subject. It was presented in a very pleasing and instructive manner.

THE Cleiorheteans celebrated their tenth anniversary in a public entertainment on Saturday evening, April 30th. A history of the Society, an oration on the motto, "Palma non sine labore," by Miss Lida Cunningham, and a poem, "The Picture," by one of the founders of the Society, Mrs. Laura G. Shrom, with a greeting address by the President, Miss Jarvis, and a closing recitation by Miss Hamlin, made up the literary part of the programme. The opening piece of music was a "Greeting Song," words by Miss Jennie Gardner, music by Miss Lizzie Hanby. Figaro, overture, by Prof. and Mrs. Todd and Messrs. Flickinger and Custer, and the vocal solo, "Camelia and Rose," by Mrs. Fannie Mossman, each called forth an encore from the audience, as did also Miss Hamlin's recitation. The society badge, and a scroll

bearing the motto, hung above the speakers, and a number of blooming plants were placed on a stand in front of the rostrum.

The society had planned to follow the exercises in the Chapel with a social re-union and banquet in their hall, but for reasons which were offered by the Faculty, and which seemed to the society very just, the plan was abandoned.

REV. J. A. Weller filled Rev. J. S. Mills' appointment at Mt. Pleasant, Licking Circuit, on Sunday, the 17th inst. In his absence, Pres. H. A. Thompson occupied the College pulpit and delivered a masterly discourse on the "Resurrection." For the sake of our readers who did not hear it, we give a rude synopsis. It was treated from a scientific standpoint. The Bible idea, viz.: The actual body will be raised and transformed, was adopted and discussed. For evidence he cited the vegetable and animal kingdoms: The growing of a new plant from a decayed seed, and the emerging of a winged insect from the groveling worm, symbolize the resurrection. Speaking of the insect: "Who ever saw that little hanging tomb could have dreamt of such a result? Objections raised against this doctrine by scientific men were then referred to, and shown that it is not contrary to Nature's laws, nor absurd. The objections were: 1st. The body perpetually changes; in course of time one wholly new is formed. 2d. The elements scatter into various localities. 3d. Form particles of other bodies. 4th. Resurrection implies the body which entered the grave. 5th. The body, the seat of sin, sorrows, etc., therefore not desirable in the future. All these objections were severally refuted by arguments and illustrations in such a manner that the preponderance of evidence was in favor of the Bible notion of the resurrection. The sermon was very instructive, and said by competent judges to be the best effort the President ever made.

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. SAMUEL B. ALLEN, lately resigned his position as President of Westfield College, Westfield, Ill. We understand he is urged to withdraw his resignation and remain.

'61. L. LEE HAMLIN, of Marshalltown, Iowa, will be one of the speakers for the Philomathean Society, at the joint-anniversary, Monday evening of Commencement week.

'70. GEORGE M. MATTHEWS, of Lane Theo. Sem., Cincinnati, Ohio, will be one of the representatives of the Philophronean Society, at the joint-anniversary.

'74. C. A. BOWERSOX and lady, of Bryan, Ohio, left for their home on the 25th. They had been visiting Mrs. Bowersox' parents here.

'75. A. L. KEISTER, ESQ., who has been practicing law at Columbus, has returned to Pennsylvania, where he will engage in the coke business. He has rendered much valuable assistance in the publishing of the RECORD, for which he has our gratitude. His many friends regret his removal.

'76. I. A. LOOSE is a member of the present senior class at Yale Theo. Sem.

'78. W. M. FOGLER graduates this spring in the law school of Ann Arbor, Mich. He will be the other representative of the Philophronean Society, at the joint-anniversary.

'80. L. E. BROWN has been teaching at Foreman's Lake, Mich.

'81. D. L. MOCK and A. E. DAVIS, spent Sabbath, the 24th inst., at their homes.

P. F. WILLIAMSON spent Sabbath, the 14th ult., at home.

'81. CLASS '81 are through with their regular college work, having had their last examination the 27th, except one unfortunate, who is lagging behind with geology. We sympathize with him.

'82. J. B. PHINNEY has recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

'83. L. F. JOHN has left school to teach this summer.

PRES. THOMPSON, Prof. Garst and Rev. J. S. Mills will leave town in a few days for General Conference of the U. B. Church, to be held at Lisbon, Iowa, beginning May 12th.

EXCITEMENT AND SHORT LIFE.

The deadliest foe to man's longevity is an unnatural and unreasonable excitement. Every man is born with a certain stock of vitality, which cannot be increased, but which may be expended or husbanded rapidly, as he deems best. Within certain limits he has his choice, to live fast or slow, to live abstemiously or intensely, to draw his little amount of life over a large space, or condense it into a narrow one; but when his stock is exhausted he has no more. He who lives abstemiously, who avoids all stimulants, takes light exercise, never overtasks himself, indulges no exhausting passions, feeds his mind and heart on no exciting material, has no debilitating pleasure, lets nothing ruffle his temper, keeps "accounts with God and man duly squared up," is sure, barring accidents, to spin out his life to the longest limit which it is possible to attain; while he who intensely feeds on high-seasoned food, whether material or mental, fatigues his body or brain by hard labor, exposes himself to inflammatory disease, seeks continual excitement, gives loose rein to his passion, frets at every trouble, and enjoys little repose, is burning the candle at both ends, and is sure to shorten his days.—*Selected.*

College Items.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE has four Egyptian students.

IOWA has an Inter-High-School-Oratorical Association.

THE campus of Cornell is lighted with an electric light.

BOSTON Young Men's Christian Association still lacks \$35,000 to complete the building fund of \$175,000.

THE number of volumes in the national library of Paris is 2,078,000; in the library of British Museum, 1,000,000.

By a vote of 398 to 32, the University of Cambridge, England, admits women to its honor examination on equal terms with the men.

A SUMMER school of French language and literature will be opened at St. Clair, Mich., under the management of Alfred Hennequin, of Michigan University.

By order of the Supreme Court of Ohio the Auditor of State is to issue a warrant for the payment of \$20,000 to the trustees of Athens University for repairing the building.

The cook at Parker's restaurant in Boston, the President of Harvard University and Mary S. Booth, editor of *Harper's Bazar*, each get a salary of \$4,000. These show that the stomach, brain and back are held in equal estimation.

A GREAT educational institution has been projected by Mrs. A. T. Stewart and Judge Hilton, as executors of the late A. T. Stewart. It is to be located at Garden City, L. I. Male and female colleges will be erected, the cost and endowments to be \$4,000,000. They will be non-sectarian, and remarkable for the beauty of architecture and their magnificence.
—*Review*.

THE maintenance of the Harvard library is \$20,000 per annum. It is to receive a valuable addition from Carlyle's private library.

THE Ohio Wesleyan University has decided to join the State Oratorical Association. May the other colleges belonging to the College Association follow her example.

Humorous.

PROFESSOR in mineralogy—"Have you all the minerals found in the scale of hardness?" Mr. C.—"All but appetite."

A LITTLE boy returning from church and being asked what was done, replied: "First they sang, then a man prayed, and then one passed round a corn-popper."

WE love the darling creatures,
And their power we could tell—
To make this world a heaven,
Or a blank and bitter—disappointment.

—*Targum*.

We don't know much about poetry, but it strikes us that there is something wrong in the rhyme and metre of that last line.—*C. C. N. Y. Free Press*.

A YOUTH of ten summers, being very fond of the water, and just having concluded a piece of mischief as his stern father drew near, entreated him to teach him how to paddle. "With all my heart," said the provoked sire, and quickly seizing a shingle made a personal application, much to the regret, however, of the cunning urchin.

ONCE two Irishmen were walking through a woods, the foremost of whom, seizing a branch as he passed along, and holding it for a while, suddenly let it fly back, whereby his companion behind was suddenly reduced to a horizontal position, but on recovering himself, congratulated his associate on having held back the branch as long as he did, since it must otherwise have killed him.

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