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The Otterbein Record.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

VOL. II.

WESTERVILLE, O., NOVEMBER, 1881.

No. 3.



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

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 DOCTOR PRESENTS THIS MONTH SOME

NEW TESTIMONIALS

In regard to his TREATMENT OF CATARRH.

From the Rev. J. S. MILLS.

DR. G. T. BLAIR,

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

Yours truly,

J. S. MILLS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAUNCEY P. LANDON, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner State and Walnut Streets,

WESTERVILLE, O.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

The Otterbein Record.

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

VOL. II.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, NOVEMBER, 1881.

No. 3.

J. G. HOLLAND.

BY E. B. GRIMES.

Toll mournful bells for him whom Fame
So loved to call a son,
Lifeless his form, unstrung the poet's lyre,
Stilled is his heart and quenched his mortal fire,
Grim death the victory won,
Sail on death's bark
From waters dark,
Bright angels of light thy course will mark.

We mourn, O death! for him our loss,
His work was nobly done;
Bravely he fought in this earthly strife,
Surely he now has immortal life,
His glory is just begun;
Though dead to us
He lives to us,
His work, his life, will strengthen us.

O, Genius! so few thy wand can wield,
But him thou hast doubly blest;
Lowly he lies while the millions mourn,
Sadly we grieve while his spirit is borne
To realms of endless rest;
As the angels fly
In the distant sky
They will chant "'tis well for him to die."

Weep thou, O muse! for him now dead
Yet alive in memory's hall;
Embraced by those he longed to meet,
Lulled by low voices of angels sweet,
He answers our Father's call,
For earth renowned
And heaven crowned,
His reward and fame death's victory bound.

*LETTER FROM PRESIDENT
THOMPSON.*

ATHENS, TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1881.

I have been six days in this city of classic fame, and leave to-morrow for Constantinople. Again and again have I seen the most interesting sights. I have been pleased with the stay here and would not have desired any less time. I hardly know how best to describe it to you. Imagine a large plain perhaps fifteen or twenty miles square. On the northeast part of this a hard limestone rock, perhaps 600 feet high, pushing itself toward the clouds; clamber up this as we did, and on the very top, some thirty feet across you will find a little Greek chapel, dedicated to St. George, who owns more chapels, by the way, in Athens than any other saint.

From this point survey the land; on your left is a range of the Mt. Hymettus. In front another peak puts up some 350 feet above the plain which is called the Acropolis, and upon which stands the Parthenon. A little to the right and forming a part of the same mountain is Mars Hill, upon which Paul stood; beyond the latter is the hill of the Nymphs, and to the left of that is Pnyx on which was the Bema where the orators addressed the people.

These five points are all conspicuous. Beyond this last named, about five miles from Athens is the Piræus and then the harbor.

When you go in or around Athens there is one point always conspicuous—the Acropolis. It was the part that we saw as we come up the railway from the Piræus, by the way, the only road yet built in Greece, and it shall be the last thing upon which our eyes shall

look. I do not wonder that when the Athenians wished to honor their tutelary divinity with a magnificent temple, they chose this spot. There could not be a finer location. Nor I suppose in its day a more magnificent building.

I suppose in ancient times most of the city lay to the south and east of this hill. Now the population is to the north, and from the hill we have a fair view of the modern city. It contains about 60,000 people, who are crowded into a comparatively small space. The best part of the city is toward the northeast. Here is the king's palace, with a park in front. Near to it are the public buildings, our own and other hotels, and some of the best private houses. Almost all the houses of the city have been erected within the last fifty years. Before their independence there was little or no incentive to make any improvements. Now the people seem more ambitious. They are even quite industrious. The most of the people, men and women, dress as we do. On Sabbath a military band gave us some music on the "Constitution Square," and there was a large concourse of people out promenading, and among them I saw some elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen.

Those who come in from the country to market usually wear their own costumes which, in some cases are the baggy trousers which the Turks wear, and in others the Albanian dress which, when clean, is a white fustinella, but which if I would describe in modern language is a frilled petticoat cut off half way from loins to kees. It looks uncouth but they sport it as though becoming.

What the people would do in this section without the inevitable donkey I do not know. Usually the first thing I hear in the morning is the mellifluous voice of his driver trying to sell something at the adjoining houses. Usually they come in with two huge baskets on either side in which are grapes, tomatoes, peaches, cucumbers, &c. The animal takes

the load to the door when the sale is made, and then turns on down the street. Sometimes they come in with a load of dry rags or brush on either side, and so large that you are uncertain whether the donkey carries the load or whether the load is concealing the donkey. A great deal of this kind of trade is carried on along the street.

We have had no opportunity to learn any thing of their social life, as they do not talk the same kind of Greek that we do, but they seem very polite and courteous, and yet have a sufficient amount of self-esteem. They do not forget that they are Greeks, and of course they are the children of Socrates and Pericles, if not of Abraham. I take it there is not much they do not know, and yet they are good students. There is a University with more than 1,200 students, 50 professors, and 100,000 volumes in its library. The building is neat and in good style, of fine marble. They also have a school for girls. They have a good system of public education. One of eighteen of the population is in school. Young men come from the country barefoot and will do anything to attend the University. I do not know how religious the people are, but in the main they seem moral. They have a number of Greek churches and their religion is the orthodox Greek Church, which is much like the Catholic; a religion of forms rather than of heart worship.

On Sabbath evening as I walked through the streets I saw a number of them sipping coffee, others wine, some smoking with the "Narguilla," and nearly all gambling. I have never seen them drunken, have seen no brawls nor fights on the street, nor any rude or boisterous manners.

The lower classes are dirty and the back streets manifest such a combination of smells that I question if Prof. McFadden could resolve them by any process of chemistry known to him. The women of the poorer

class sit on the sidewalks and spin and talk, but I have no means of knowing what.

That which brings many people to Athens to-day is its antiquities. I was surprised to find that there are not more visiting this point.

We reached here about noon, came from the Piraeus, a distance of five miles, on the railway; the road is not the most enchanting at this season of the year. From May until October there is no rain. There is great need of it for the farms must depend on irrigation. This is a limestone section and the stone wears into a very fine dust, which on windy days, and there are not a few, becomes very annoying. The ground looks parched and barren, trees are covered with dust, much of the way there are no trees, then we have olive trees young and old from that until we reach the city.

As soon as sufficiently rested and the sun has become less annoying we saw the Acropolis, surveyed the Parthenon, Wingless Victory, the Erechtheus and Mars Hill. On one way we passed the columns that remain of Jupiter Olympus. Afterward we beheld the same spot by moonlight, and then again during sunshine. The place seems solemn; when you consider the vast crowds that used to surge around these remains 2,000 years ago you are also solemn. What processions of human beings have to their long home during that time, and yet these columns have remained. One is awed with a feeling of reverence when he remembers the conceptions of these men of the past, how well they embodied them in marble, and how grandly their work has survived. They speak to us of a former civilization.

Again and again we went through the ruins and I should like to go daily for a year. The Erechtheus is one of the finest specimens of workmanship in marble that I ever saw. There is such perfect beauty and such delicate tracings in its colors that we stand entranced

in its presence. King Otho intended to restore this temple, and proceeded to repair one column, and when that was done his treasury was so exhausted he gave up the work. At our day we can scarcely estimate the amount of money and labor which the Athenians put into their building.

One of the columns of the temple of Jupiter was blown over in 1852 and the pieces lie on the ground where they fell. A German architect estimated that it would require \$3,000 to erect and put in position this single column. We also looked at the old Stadium where the athletes ran their races and received their crowns. It had also been covered over as was most of the other part of Athens but has been excavated. It is yet an imposing place. In form of a circle with two sides pushed together so as to elongate it, both steps and facing of white marble with the slating which adorned its sides it was a magnificent place.

In 1871 the fiftieth anniversary of Greek independence, the king arranged to celebrate the occasion by a renewing of the races. So the place was seated with boards and races and other performances went on in the presence of 20,000 spectators, but the former glory can never be restored. It has gone with a former civilization. Something else may take its place, but revolutions never go backward, and neither Stadium or temples are ever to be to the Greek what they have been.

We stood next on Mars Hill where we suppose Paul stood, and tried to put ourselves in his place as he mingled with that self-satisfied yet inquisitive crowd. We looked across the Agora, that used to be where the crowd sat and listened and talked, but naught was there but a well-beaten road lined with trees.

Beyond this on an elevated tableland was the place where the public assembly gathered to listen to the orators of the day, and

this is the Bema cut out of solid limestone rock from which Demosthene and his associates addressed their people. The rock is cut down a depth of ten feet and a length of four hundred feet or more, and in the center projects this bema. The whole edge is curved but not exactly circular, at a distance of 200 feet from the speaker. It must have been a magnificent spot. It could accommodate thousands of people. It faced Mars Hill, the Agora and the Acropolis. It was sheltered from the southern and western winds. Crowds no longer gather there and the orators have gone to other lands to manifest their powers.

We spent one day in a carriage drive to Eleusis, where Ceres was worshipped; a temple erected in her honor, and the Eleusinian mysteries performed. We passed over the same via Sacra, over which the great and noble of the city had traveled for years. Socrates and Plato and Themistocles and Pericles had no doubt gone the same way to the same place, but for a different purpose.

We passed through the groves of Daphne, but saw no other worshippers along the way, the temples are all down, but the remains show now magnificent they were. Untutored, and I was about to say unclothed, young Greeks, play on the remains, but none left to do honor to the goddess save ourselves.

We bathed in the waters of the Gulf of Eleusis and were refreshed thereby. If we could have put all the inhabitants of the town into the same waters it would have brought a blessing to them. Aeschylus was born here and lived here, but his family, so far as we could learn, have all died out or have emigrated.

We spent some time in looking at the marbles which had been dug up in Keramicus and marked the burial places of the famous of Greece. Near this place and perhaps in it was buried Thrasybulus and Pericles. Here is the marble to Dexileus, who lived almost 400 years B. C., and others that

I cannot stop to name. A few spent half a day and walked about ten miles to find the Academy where Plato and others taught.

We finally reached what must have been the spot about three miles to the northeast of the town. Alongside of it is the hill Colonus, celebrated by Sophocles as the scene of the death of Oedipus. It must have been a handsome spot. It is along the banks of this Kephissus, now dry, but when full a pretty river, running through groves of olive and palm trees. All sorts of fruits grow in this neighborhood.

From it we could see the Acropolis with its glory-crowned temples. Not far away the enpurpled summit of Hymettus to whose honor we can bear tribute; away to the Northeast is Pentelieus, from whose sides came the beautiful marble which has made all the temples, indeed most of the city. That which was wanting to make the visit a reality was the presence of Plato himself.

One man who was inquired of as to the location, laughed in our faces when he listened to our efforts to talk Greek.

One of the things which made our visit to Athens a pleasant one, was the company of Dr. Schlieman, the excavator of Troy and the discoverer of the tombs at Mycenae. He was sorry he could not show us the city, and have us at his home. We were sorry too, for he has one of the finest, most tasteful residences in Athens.

It was something to talk with the man and learn of his trials and difficulties, and his enthusiasm in the work to which he had consecrated himself. He has been invited lately to go to Yucutan and Mexico, but says there is enough here for his short life.

I have said nothing of the Theater of Dionysius which has been lately excavated, and where the plays of Euripides and Sophocles perhaps rendered to an appreciative audience. Nor the adjoining one of Herodes almost as fine, nor the Temple of Theseus, nor the Temple of the Winds, with many others.

They are full of interest and can be learned of elsewhere.

The thing which I regret not to have done and which I should labor to urge on all students of Greek is to make this study real; study not simply the language, but the people; their land, their scholarship, their history, their poetry, their arts. All these have a historic reality. There are myths in connection with their history, but their history is not mythological. They are worthy of our careful study. They have made a record for themselves, and to-day we are debtors to them for what they have done in the various fields of thought. Too many are satisfied if they can read the language without caring to know the people. Why not do both and make this history a part of our real knowledge to which we can turn as readily as to any other when necessary.

What shall be the future of this people I do not know. I hope it will be a bright one. They have been kept under the heel of the Turk so long it may take some time to recuperate. But with their love of education, their habits of industry and economy, and their confidence in themselves, and the ideas of this race, I look for good results. What the American people can do to help them to follow in this direction should be done.

We leave in the morning for Constantinople, and then for Damascus, and the East. We have so far increased in number that we now have twelve, and a conductor in addition, six clergymen and six laymen. We are all enjoying good health and spirits, and were it not for the labor pressing at home, should be glad to enlarge our journey.

What the sea and old Æolus may have in store for us we do not know. With the hope that you are all trying to do as I think I am, making the best use of your opportunities, I am,

Very Truly Yours,

H. A. THOMPSON.

HEREDITY AND ALCOHOL.

Now that observation reveals more and more clearly every day how much the bodily and mental capacity and character of the individual is dependent upon his ancestral antecedents, it is impossible to deny that a man may suffer irremediable ill through the misfortune of a bad descent. Each one is a link in the chain of organic beings; a physical consequent of physical antecedents. The idiot is not an accident, nor the irreclaimable criminal an unaccountable casualty; the laws of causality have sway here as elsewhere in nature. The inborn nature constitutes the foundation upon which all the acquisitions of development must rest, the substratum, in which fundamentally all conscious mental phenomena are rooted. When it is radically defective no amount of systematic labor will avail to counterbalance entirely the defect. It were as hopeless as to attempt to rear the massive structure of a royal palace upon foundations dug only for a cottage, as to impose the superstructure of a large, vigorous and complete culture upon the rotten foundations which an inherited taint of nervous element implies; something will always be wanting; some crack in the building will reveal the instability of the foundation even when the whole structure does not "fall in ruin hurled."—HENRY MAUDESLEY; *Physiology and Pathology of the Mind*.

The passion known as dipsomania or alcoholism is so frequently transmitted that all are agreed in considering its heredity as the rule. Not that the passion for drink is always transmitted in that identical form, for it often degenerates into mania, idiocy and hallucination. Conversely, insanity in parents may become alcoholism in the descendants. The continued metamorphosis plainly shows how near passions come to insanity; how closely the successive generations are connected, and consequently what a weight of responsibility rests upon each individual.—RIBOT: *Heredity*. p. 85.

I conclude that each generation has enormous power over the natural gifts of those that follow; and maintain that it is a duty we owe to humanity, to investigate the range of that power; and to exercise in a way that shall be most advantageous to future inhabitants of the earth.—FRANCIS GALTON; *Hereditary Genius*.

I have quoted from Maudesley a broad statement of a fundamental law of human life. Ribot has told us of its action as modified by the worst vice of civilization, and Mr. Galton maintains that "it is a duty we owe to humanity to investigate the range of this law" and to apply it for the improvement of our race.

Kansas has a school fund valued at about \$11,815,000, and the legislature contemplates passing a law for loaning the school fund on real estate within the State.

The Otterbein Record,

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per year, postage paid.

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

Associate Editors, { T. H. SONEDECKER,
W. C. REBOK,
W. D. REAMER.
MISS ETHLINDA JARVIS.

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NOVEMBER, 1881.

CONTENTS.

J. G. HOLLAND (Poem).....	35
LETTER FROM PRESIDENT THOMPSON.....	35
HEREDITY AND ALCOHOL.....	39
EDITORIAL.....	40
LOCALS.....	41
PERSONALS.....	43
EXCHANGES.....	44
COLLEGE ITEMS.....	44

COLLEGE MORALS.

There is no reason why a young man in college should be excused for violating the moral or civil laws which are binding upon all alike. His absence from home and parents does not release him from the obligations of law.

We have a right to expect that this class of young men will exhibit superior morality. This should certainly be true of the persons attending Christian colleges. These colleges were founded by the labor, and money, and prayer of Christians, for the purpose of imparting a Christian education; and one essential part of this education is to secure the practice of Christian morality.

We know that this design is largely realized. Yet there are a few persons in college each year, whose parents have made a mistake in not sending them to the State Reform Farm. So far as we know, a few of this class are to be found in all the colleges. They prowl around at night, and injure or

destroy the property of citizens, and thus bring into disrepute the fair name of the college. Their friends sometimes call it an exhibition of "metal." Yes; it is. But it is the same kind of metal that fills the jails and prisons.

The Faculties of Colleges owe it to themselves and their patrons; and the large majority of students who disapprove the lawlessness of this minority, owe it to their future good name, and that of their *Alma Mater*, to reform this evil element, or turn it over to the civil authorities for punishment.

The morals of a college is not judged by its text book on Ethics, but it is judged by what it does and what it tolerates.

HEALTH OF WESTERVILLE.

The impression has been made abroad that Westerville is an unhealthy town. This impression owes its existence largely to the lack of judgment in local correspondents of Columbus and other papers. Some of these scribblers, having nothing else to write about, hunt up every case of illness, however mild it may be, and keep some of the cases before the public in a series of notices.

The fact is, there has been more sickness than usual everywhere, this summer and autumn. But we have not had as much sickness, in proportion to population, as Columbus, or our neighboring towns.

There has been but one fatal case among the students, that was Mr. Wolfe. The health is improving as the winter approaches, and our friends abroad will be pleased to know that our physicians are equal to any in the state.

THE publisher still has a few copies of the first and second issues, which may be obtained at the usual rates. Any subscriber not receiving his paper regularly will confer a favor by informing the publisher of the fact.

THE subject of practical education which is occasionally mooted by some of our practical students, is one that is worthy of consideration. There is a tendency, in colleges and college work, to devote the mind to the study of *theories* and *books*. This may be very good as far as it goes, yet it is certain very little real benefit can result from it. A much better way is to study subjects rather than books, and make all possible investigation in regard to the topic on hand. This the student must do for himself, as his teacher can go no further than to suggest the means or point out the best way.

THERE are very few of the branches laid down in our curriculum which, if studied in the manner indicated, would not be of some practical value, even if we take the word practical in the narrower signification. There is scarcely one text-book in the whole course which does not contain knowledge that is useful in every day life. And certainly it would be incorrect to say that useful knowledge is all that is of any practical worth. It may be, and is, of great practical importance to learn to investigate, to form the habit of applying one's self, to gain the discipline which intense study alone can give. If students were to engage in their work with the same spirit with which they engage in base ball or some other game, and with a manly determination to make the best of it, they would find a collegiate education a very practical affair.

Russia and France are just now most active in establishing manual training schools. In the Russian technical schools pupils pay about \$15 a year, taking ordinary school instruction for four and a half hours a day and working for five hours. Austria has eighty industrial schools, which give instruction to about 4,000 pupils. In the French schools articles are manufactured for sale.

Locals.

161 students enrolled.

Public rhetorical the 19th inst.

The lecture committee is not dead; it only sleepeth.

Who was scared most—the "pale sheeted ghosts," or the fellow who shot?

Rev. W. J. Shuey was in town on the 8th.

The boys at O. U. have no use for ponies. They paint them and turn them out to grass.

Miss R. E. O'Hair, who was called home on account of the illness of her mother, has returned.

L. D. Bonebrake, of class '82, who has been sick for some time, entered school on the 10th inst.

W. N. Miller, of Class '79, was in town on the 8th. Mr. Miller is practicing law in Parkersburg, W. Va.

The name of Mr. W. F. Hatfield has been added to the list of contestants for the Home Contest in February.

The Philomatheans have lately made an addition to their library. The Philophronean book-committee is also at work.

Since our last issue one of our students, Jas. A. Wolfe, died of a fever. His remains were taken to Navarre, his home, for interment.

We are sorry to be deprived of the associations of our class-mate, O. L. Markley, and earnestly hope that he may soon return to us.

The following are the officers of the Senior class: President, Ethlinda Jarvis; Vice President, L. Keister; Secretary, W. F. Hatfield; Treasurer, M. S. Beard; Executive Committee, L. D. Bonebrake, W. D. Reamer, D. E. Ambrose.

It is soon time for another mush and milk party for class '82.

Miss Cora Cormany spent a few days last week with her aunt in Columbns.

Did you take your *girl* to the public? Boys ought to be sure that their first girl is not a boy. We understand that Mr. T. M. Bay has broken his engagement with Miss Ellen Body on the grounds of practiced deception.

The following officers were elected by the Clieorethean Society, on the 11th: President, Florence Reese; Vice President, Ohio Bacon; Recording Secretary, Kate Spencer; Corresponding Secretary, Lottie M. Hamlin; Critic, Anna Daler; Chaplain, Jennie Gardner; Librarian, M. Lizzie Bovey; Treasurer, Ethlinda Jarvis; Directress, Lida Cunningham; Chor., Estella Krohn.

The following officers were elected in the Philolethean Society, Nov. 10, 1881: Pres., Miss C. Bender; Vice Pres., Gilbert Censor, Ida Markley; Rec. Sec., L. K. Resler; Crit., Alice Dickson; Cor. Sec., M. Miller; Chaplain, Cora Coranany; 1st Hostess, C. Ames; 2d Hostess, F. Conner; 1st Lib., M. Dwyer; 2d Lib., M. Mundhent; Chor., E. Burtner; Treas., ———; Judiciary—1st, L. Knox; 2d, E. Carnahan.

On the evening of the 22d ult. the first division of Professor Gintner's rhetorical class gave an entertainment in the chapel. A. P. Funkhouser spoke of the "Virginia Readjusters;" C. E. Bonebrake, on "The Influence of Bosses and Spoils upon American Politics;" M. S. Beard, on "Warp and Woof;" Ethlinda Jarvis, on "Mistress of a Home;" D. E. Ambrose, on "Conscience and Moral Courage;" and T. Fitzgerald, on "The Originator of a Project." The productions were decidedly political. Music was furnished by Prof. and Mrs. Todd, Miss Laura Resler, E. E. Flickinger, L. E. Custer, and the W. C. B.

The Junior class numbers twenty, and several additions by boys who have dropped out for a term or two, are expected. This promises to be the largest class ever graduated by O. U. Class '78 numbered 18, the largest number in the past.

The following officers were installed by the Philomathean Society on the 4th: President, J. S. Zent; Vice President, D. E. Ambrose; Recording Secretary, W. M. Wickham; Critic, L. F. John; Treasurer, R. B. Moore; Corresponding Secretary, A. A. Rothrock; Anon. Reader, E. B. Grimes; Censor, W. Z. Kumler; Librarian, C. Hall; Chaplain, J. J. Miller; Chorister, C. N. Queen.

On the evening of the 4th, the Philophro-nean Society installed the following officers. President, J. B. Phinney; Vice President, W. E. Chrisman; Recording Secretary, S. S. Spencer; Critic, L. Keister; Treasurer, T. Bonsor; Corresponding Secretary, L. F. Power; Editor, L. E. Custer; Censor, R. P. Miller; Chaplain, H. F. Shupe; Chorister, T. H. Sonedecker; Librarian, W. S. Lane; Consuls, T. Fitzgerald, P. F. Wilkinson, A. F. Crayton.

Mr. Joseph Haywood, of class '80, son of Professor Haywood, died at his home, at 10-30 P. M., on the 5th. The funeral services occurred on the 8th, and were very impressive. Rev. J. S. Mills preached the funeral discourse, assisted by Bishop Dickson, Rev. W. J. Shuey, and Rev. F. A. Ramsey. The military of which Mr. Haywood was a member attended in uniform, and the literary societies were present as societies. The company, the Philomathean Society of which he was a member, and the students as a body, each presented a beautiful floral tribute to the memory of the deceased. May the Lord sustain the bereaved parents and sister.

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.)

'89. Emma A. Grubb is at her home in this place.

Augustus D. Shaver is at his home near Ottawa, Ill. Gus. will take unto himself a companion to share his joys before many days. Address is Ottawa.

Abner H. Andrus is clerking in West's grocery, of this place.

H. Ida Rosecrans was kept out of school this term on account of sickness. She lives in this place.

Louella Shaver is at her home, near Ottawa, Ill.

Nettie C. Kinsey is at her home, in Galion, O.

Will R. Chase, of Sparta, O., is attending school at Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana.

Alvah C. Cochran is superintending his coke works at Buckeye Mines, Pa. 116 ovens in operation.

Ella J. Rike, of Dayton; Hattie E. Sage, of Westerville; James Wolf, and Jos. Haywood ('80), formerly students here, have died within the last month.

Frank C. Cupp is now a student at the State University, Columbus, O.

'78. James C. Shearer is pastor of the U. B. church at Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

Benny G. Green is teaching near his home at Lockington, O.

William H. Cochran is clerking in his father's store at Dawson, Pa.

Geo. F. Ambrose is teaching school at New Holland, Ill.

'75. J. I. Hoffman has been teaching for the last ten years. He was principal of the public schools at Springboro, O., last year. He is now in business at Dayton, O.

'80. Fenton O. Keister has left the merchant business and is once more a student. He is attending Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Henry C. Platter is teaching near his home. His address is Reese's, O.

'79. Oella Alice Bacon is at her home in this place—Westerville.

Ed. Hall, who left school on account of sickness, is at home at Gaston, W. Va.

L. S. Weitzel is teaching at Gaston, W. Va.

'79. E. A. Starkey is preaching.

Wm. J. Gaston is reading medicine at Fresmansburg, W. Va.

W. W. Ferrier has entered the editorial field at Angola, Ind. The paper is the *Stuben County Journal*.

'75. Flora Spangler-Bash (we have it on reliable authority) has descended to the position of private secretary to the collector of customs of the district of Puget's Sound, Port Townsend, W. T.

'80. C. S. Bash is acting as Deputy Collector at O-Soo-Yoos Lake, on the northern boundary line of the United States.

'80. S. E. Spangler is a successful farmer on the bay-shore, near Sandusky City, O.

Rev. F. A. Ramsey has been appointed pastor of the United Brethren congregation in this place. Rev. J. B. Resler resigned.

Exchanges.

The *Notre Dame Scholastic* is a highly appreciated exchange. We clip the following from its last number :

The youth that parts his hair at the equator, sucks the head of a rattan cane, squints with dreamy-looking eyes through airy glasses, wears No. 5 boots on No. 6 feet, sports a double-breasted watch chain to which is anchored a \$4 watch, wears a horse's hoof scarf-pin and sporting dog studs, and says, "duced," "aw, yes, demme," and "don't you fail to remember it," has a soft thing in this world. He wears it in his hat, just beneath the unusually thick skull.

Mr. A. H. Alxeander has purchased the *Westerville Review*, and now edits it. He has improved its appearance.

The *Oberlin Review* has a letter entitled, "Ann Arbor at Yale," from which we take this item :

The West, already in its college life, has "aped" too much the manners of the East. And not uncommonly, like him who would seek to possess himself of the manners of a great public orator, the West has imitated the faults without the graces of the East. The East doubtless possesses many things worthy of imitation. But the West can ill afford to exchange its system of education whose whole aim is to turn out scholars, for a system, the half of whose turning out is made up of men of muscle. I assure you that Eastern scholarship is not maintained by the sporting world, but by advantages that heavy endowments bring. The sporting world is the great weight and hindrance to Eastern scholarship, and this scholarship would rise much higher, if it could be cut loose from this sporting element. I am equally convinced that Western scholarship is maintained, in spite of the disadvantage that a want of endowment brings, by the superior and single aim of the students for mental culture. And should many of the students ever make sports and physical culture an end, instead of a very subordinate means of exercise, it is very evident that Western scholarship would decline. I regard the Western colleges as passing through a critical period as to whether they will introduce a new element into their midst which must be destructive of scholarship. It is critical, because, hitherto, they have been strongly disposed to imitate the East, and because Ann Arbor has begun the imitation of this worst feature of Eastern college life.

The *Lariat* has an editorial article on

"The Duty of College Journals," from which we take the following :

The majority of the "Board" very seldom knows anything about the internal management. They meet once a year, and are apparently satisfied with what is shown them of the work accomplished. Hence, if the public mind was influenced by their reports, it would in many instances be wrongly informed. But college journalism avoids every difficulty. It devolves upon the student to mould and direct this popular opinion. He, perhaps, knows the standing of his college better than any one else and is more competent to render a decision. At any rate the public looks to him for it. He may be greatly indebted for his advantages of education. That matters but little. His position as a man must be regarded above every thing else, and as a man it is his duty to criticise and correct what he considers faults.

It is useless for us to enlarge on the practical benefits of the college press. Its merits are recognized by the most eminent educators, and in every progressive institution. We have never seen its position better described than it was by an eminent professor when he said : "The college press is the outstanding enemy of the faculty."

College Items.

The number in the Freshmen class at Rutgers is not reduced by the interim in the presidency. The salary of the presidency is \$3,000 and a residence. No professor of didactic theology has yet been appointed.

Findlay, Ohio, has been conditionally selected as the site of the college to be organized under the control of the general eldership of the Church of God in North America, better known as the Winebrennarian.

The freshmen classes at the different colleges are : 250 at Harvard (the largest class ever entered at this institution), 97 at Amherst, 85 at Williams, 255 at Yale, 70 at Brown, 33 at Tufts, 45 academics and 18 scientifics at Dartmouth, and a first class of 86 at Smith's College.

The first prize in mathematics at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, was taken this year by an American, Mr. George D. Olds, of Albany, who graduated in 1873 from the University of Rochester.

At the great English universities of Oxford and Cambridge there has been a surprising increase in the number of matriculations since the year 1871. In this last decade half a dozen flourishing colleges have been created and developed in different parts of Great Britain, but their success has been far from prejudicial to the two great universities. Cambridge has this year the largest matriculation she has ever known, the freshmen numbering 825.

The Howard University at Washington, D. C., has a large increase of students this fall, chiefly in the normal, preparatory, and medical departments. The late Francis P. Schoals, of this city, has left this institution \$5,000, to be paid after the death of Mrs. Schoals. The theological department is now under the care and support of the American Missionary Association, with the exception of one lectureship sustained by the Presbytery of Washington.

The Case School of Applied Science, in Cleveland, has now fourteen pupils. The laboratory, which has been fitted at a cost of \$12,000, has just been opened. The material was purchased in Germany. Candidates for admission must be at least sixteen years old, and must pass an examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. The course of study for the first year includes mathematics, chemistry, French, and German. The course in physics, which does not begin until the second year, is under the charge of Professor A. A. Michelson, of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, who is now in Europe, buying apparatus for his department.

The Council of the University of the City of New York have elected the Rev. John Hall, D. D., to the chancellorship, to succeed Dr. Howard Crosby, who declines to serve longer. Dr. Hall's acceptance of the office remains in doubt, but strenuous efforts are being made to obtain it.

The number of schools for the blind in several countries is as follows: Germany, 31; France, 8; Italy, 9; England, 31; Austria, 13; Switzerland, 3; Sweden, 4; Russia, 4; Belgium, 6; Denmark, 4; Norway, 1; the Netherlands, 1; Spain, 2; Portugal, none; Greece, 1; Asia, 2; Africa, 1; United States, 31. Germany has 95 schools for deaf mutes; France, 60; Italy, 30; England, 29; Austria, 18; Switzerland, 18; Sweden, 17; Russia, 13; Belgium, 11; Denmark, 4; Norway, 4; the Netherlands, 3; Spain, 3; Portugal, 1; Asia, 1; United States, 61.

President Seelye, of Amherst College, has proposed a new scheme for the government of the students, which is supplementary to that in successful use during the past year. His proposition is that, instead of the faculty passing judgment on cases of discipline, as is now the custom, the matter be left to a great extent in the hands of the students themselves, who are to elect a representative board of ten men, four being from the senior, three from the junior, two from the sophomore, and one from the freshman classes, with a member of the faculty as presiding officer. The duties of the board are to receive evidence in case a student has disobeyed the laws of the college, weigh it carefully, and render a decision which, of course, is liable to be overruled by the faculty, but will stand as the judgment of the students themselves. Thus it is hoped to perfect a scheme for self-government. The College is considering this proposition, and at present some of the classes favor it, while others are opposed to it.

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