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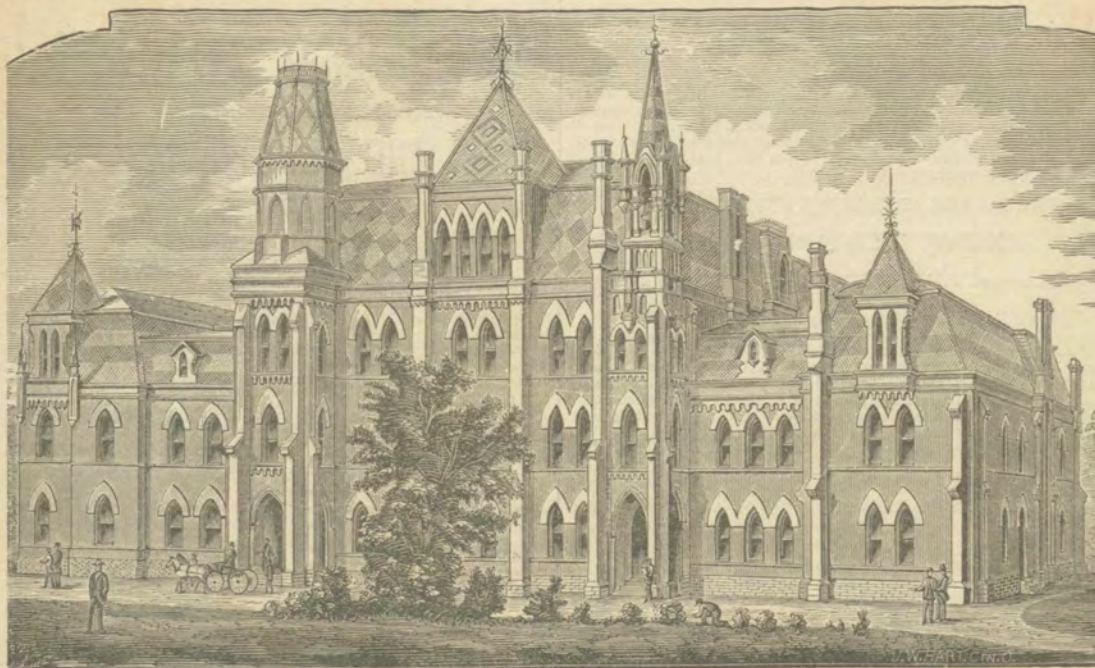
The Otterbein Record.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

VOL. II.

WESTERVILLE, O., OCTOBER, 1881.

No. 2.



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.

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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.

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will fully establish.

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THE DOCTOR PRESENTS THIS MONTH SOME

NEW TESTIMONIALS

In regard to his TREATMENT OF CATARRH.

From the Rev. J. S. MILLS.

DE. 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 inhalent and mild constitutional treatment. I am sure there was no more aggravated a 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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The Otterbein Record.

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

VOL. II.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, OCTOBER, 1881.

No. 2.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT THOMPSON.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Aug. 27, 1881.

We arrived here at 3 o'clock to-day. Tuesday we left Glasgow. Before leaving, we drove round the city, saw its fine buildings, among them the University and a number of fine monuments. The Cathedral church of Glasgow, one of the finest buildings we saw, was, probably, founded in the 6th century, but of course rebuilt a number of times. It was used by the Catholics until 1560, was for a time used by the Church of England, and then by the Presbyterians, who now are the established church of Scotland. It is a remarkable piece of architecture, and is a place of historic interest. It is referred to in Walter Scott's "Rob Roy," Rob Roy having come down the back stairs into the place of sepulture called the "crypt," while the minister was preaching in the other end. Its windows all contain scenes from the Bible, and there are many of them. When we left the church we rode into the cemetery near by, a very old one containing some fine monuments, one to Thomas Dick, who lies buried there, and one to John Knox, who is buried in this city. It is on the side of a hill (I mean the cemetery) and commands a view of the whole town. On passing out of the city we passed by an old college building, now used as a depot, but the old halls and general appearances are as when used by the students. On the same road we passed a building now somewhat changed but in the main the same as before, "the ancient jail of the burgh," the scenes of the midnight adventures of Francis Orbalderstone and Rob Roy, and the old court house, in part of which criminals were formerly executed. At 11 o'clock we

left the city and took cars for Ballock. Along the railway was an old wall, at least the remains of it, built by the Romans. We next reach Kenton, a town founded by the mother of Tobias Smollet, who was born near here, and to whom an obelisk has been erected. At Ballock we took a little steamer for a ride on Loch Lomond, said to be the pride of Scottish lakes. It is certainly extremely beautiful. Says our guide, "Boasting innumerable beautiful islands of ever varying form, its northern extremity, narrowing until it is lost among dusky and retreating mountains, while gradually widening as it extends to the southward, it spreads its base around the indentures and promontories of a fair and fertile land, this lake affords one of the most surprising, beautiful and sublime spectacles in nature." It was a little too cool for a pleasant ride. Think of such weather in the month of August. We stood on the deck of our little steamer as long as we could and when it became too cold we went into the cabin. It was an interesting ride. The scenery was different from any we had seen before. We seemed to run almost against the mountain when the lake would turn and a high peak would come in view. Think of a lake from one to two miles wide, with a fair sized hill thrown into it at random here and there. These islands are covered with trees, or verdure of some kind, almost to the water. I don't wonder that the lakes, of Scotland are renowned in poetry and prose. Almost every nook and corner of it is made historic. This is the region inhabited by the McGregors, who made this part of Scotland famous. Rob Roy was a descendant, and he roamed and lived in this region, making it famous by his exploits. In a glen

which runs down to the lake was the famous battle which the McGregors had with the family of Col. Guhorns, and the vale is called "Glen Truin," "the glen of sorrow." In sight of the lake is "Ben Lomon," one of the most celebrated mountains in this part of Scotland; beyond this the Grampion Hills; not far from the place of starting is the prison in which Rob Roy was confined. We soon reach Invasnaid, where we land and take stage up the mountains about three miles. We ride up the mountains and up until at the top we see stretching before us four of the highest peaks in Scotland. We have a four horse coach and when sixteen of us are piled on the coach we make quite a sight. It looks dangerous as we wind round the mountain with a descent of more than 100 feet below us. But we reach the top of the mountains in safety, and from its top a splendid view of mountains and lake lie before us. And each mountain, and every nook and corner has a history. Says Mrs. Sigourney concerning it;

'Tis slender aid from fancy's glass,
It needs as round these shores we pass.
Mid glen and thicket, dark to scan,
The wild McGregor's savage clan,
Emerging at their chieftain's call
To foray, or to festival,
While knodding plumes and tartans bright,
Gleam wildly o'er each glancing height.

We reach the top and descend and in a few minutes we are at Loch Katrine. This is renowned because of Scott's poem, "The Lady of The Lake," the scene of which is laid in this region. We passed by a neat little island which is called "Ellen's Island," because here Scott represents the fair Ellen as having her first interview with the knight of Snowden. After a ride of some three miles over a very beautiful lake, and gazing upon wide and rugged mountain cliffs, we reach the end and are met with a coach. Again the road is very romantic. All this is classic ground, made so by Scott—"the Wizard of the North." We reach a fine mountain hotel and stop forty-five minutes for dinner. We then continue our course for ten more miles

on the coach, passing by Loch Achray, and soon after Loch Venachar on our right, and in the distance Ben Ledi, almost 3,000 feet high. A portion of the route was very interesting. We soon reach Callender, a lovely little town. The scenery about is somewhat rugged, but there are some fine residences which make the town a charming little place. The river Leith starts from the mount of Balguhidder and descends in two streams, each one forming a series of lakes and here they unite. It flows on and near Sterling it flows into the River Forth.

Ben Ledi, which is said to be "The Hill of the Diety," is usually ascended from this place. The mountain has the reputation of being an altar for ancient heathen worship. And in the statistical accounts it is said that down to a late period the Beltane mysteries, remnants of heathen rites and connecting themselves with the symbol of the heathen worship of Baal, was performed on its summit.

Then we take the cars for Sterling. The first station at which we stop is Donne; in sight of the station is an old castle called the "Donne Castle," "roofless and ruinous, but still a majestic pile." "A fine rambling place for an idle forenoon, is this old castle, with its spiral staircase, its dungeon and parapet walks." It is also prominent in Scott's writings, especially mentioned in Waverly.

Next we reach Dunblane, on the banks of the River Allan. It is especially noted for its cathedral. There are three memorials of interest in the church: Slabs of marble now used as pavement, which formerly lay in the center of the choir. "These covered the remains of Margaret, Euphema and Sybilla, daughters of John, first Lord of Drummond, who died of poison. One of the bishops of this See was Archbishop Leighton. Next comes the "Bridge of Allan," a watering place noted for its numerous springs. It was dark when we reached it, so I saw little of it. We reached Sterling next—almost 8 o'clock

in the evening, and finding a place not the most enjoyable, and taking our supper we went to bed. The telegram sent to engage rooms was misdated. We were expected the night previous. When we came there were many others in the house and we had to be shifted as best we could.

This morning, bright and early, we started to see the castle, which is the important thing in Sterling. Think of a plain covering miles and extending in either direction; now think of a huge hill in the center of this plain; abrupt and steep on one side, and sloping on the other, and on this high hill a castle, the top of which is 340 feet from the plain below, and you have some idea of Sterling Castle.

It has been stormed again and again. It was called the "key to the Highlands." It was a Roman station at one time, and its early history is lost in obscurity. It was the residence of James I; his son, James II, was born here. James III lived here and erected a palace and chapel. James V was born here. Mary, Queen of Scots, daughter of James V, was here crowned in 1543. Her son, James VI, was crowned and spent the years of his minority in the castle. In 1304 it was captured by Edward I, and the English held it for ten years; in 1314 it was pressed by Edward Bruce, and to relieve it the battle of Bannockburn was fought. The English were defeated and the castle surrendered. In 1651 it was surrendered to Gen. Monk under Cromwell.

We entered over the mote and across the draw-bridge. A body of soldiers are now occupying the castle. Guides took us through and pointed out the various parts. We saw where prisoners were kept; we saw also where the den of lions was once kept for the amusement of the people. We saw the *outside* of the Palace, the inside being now used as a store-room for the soldiers. There are a number of grotesque figures carved on the stone, which are much worn by the weather,

but still show what they were designed to represent.

At one point is the place called the Lookout Battery, overlooking the most precipitous part of the rock. Down below we can see the new cemetery and the King Knot. This is a raised portion of ground laid out after the manner of some of the games of the ancients. On one side is a room called the "Douglass Room." There were three men who had made a contract to stand by each other, even to the extent of opposing the king, if need be. One of them, the Earl of Douglass, was sent for by the king, James II, who desired him to break this contract. He refused to do so, and the king, in a rage, told him he would break it for him, and seizing a dagger, plunged it into him. Having killed him, he raised the window and threw him out, and he was, perhaps, buried where he fell. A few years ago in digging about the spot, the bones of a human being were found which were supposed to be his, and which were ordered to be buried as such. In one of the rooms adjoining the Douglass Room are a number of curiosities, such as the common table used by Jno. Knox (date 1500) in the castle: the old pulpit from the Chapel Royal, called Knox Pulpit; an oak model of the Scottish crown; an old time-piece of the reign of James V; chair of James VI; old chair of the reign of James II; Lochaber axe found on the field of Bannockburn, and pikes used at the radical rising at Bonnymuir, 1820.

When we reach the top of the castle we are then 340 feet from the land below. We stand and look out over the landscape. I think mortal eye never looked upon a more lovely sight. The elevation was good. The land was well cultivated and gaze where you would the eye was charmed. One point of view was termed Victoria Lookout, because from this point Victoria gazed when she was here. Immediately in front of where we stood, on a rocky ledge near the bottom of the castle,

was the place where criminals were hanged, and is called Heading Hill. Beyond is the old bridge of Sterling and the field of the battle of Sterling Bridge stretching down to the Abbey Craig; on the latter knoll is the Wallace monument; hills are beyond this; west the serpentine river Firth winding its way at the base; then comes another abbey and town and other hills beyond. Coming to the northeast we have a castle and its grounds which are always neat, and then upland moors leading to Sheriff Mier, where a battle was fought, and then comes a neat little town, a summer and winter resort called the Bridge of Allan. To the west are some rich summer residences, beyond these the ancient Cathedral City of Dunblane, and near the town of Donne with its castle overhanging the silvery river Teith. Skeletons of whales and other marine animals have been found near the place, showing that it was at one time under sea. To the west is the region of Rob Roy and Scott's Lady of the Lake, and the whole is shut in by the mountains washed by the waters of Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine. A little to the left is a view of the Grampian Hills in the distance. As we go a little further round the wall overlooking the place where the games were played and where the king's pleasure grounds were kept, is an aperture in the wall of six or eight inches in diameter. This is called Queen Mary's Lookout, because here it is said she would look out at the plays below, and be herself unobserved by others. She has long since gone to her reward, but we stooped down and gazed through the same opening and saw the grounds but the plays were absent—all was quiet. I think I never beheld a prettier sight than this. And yet the walls of this castle could tell many a tale of villainy and blood if they could only speak. And these beautiful valleys resounded under the tread of opposing armies. From the top of the castle we look at the field of Bannockburn,

where a battle was fought June 24, 1314, between the English army, 100,000 strong, under Edward II, and the Scots numbering 40,000, commanded by Robert Bruce. The garrison being besieged by Bruce had agreed to surrender by a certain day if not relieved. An effort was made to relieve them and this led to the battle. 30,000 of the English were slain on the field.

We left the castle with regret. I never expect to see another such scene, so full of beauty and yet so full of historic interest. On our way we passed through the cemetery, in which were some interesting reminiscences. One of the first things seen was a fine piece of statuary enclosed in glass called the "Virgin Martyrs." On the 11th of May, 1688, during the persecuting reign of James II., Margaret McLachlan and Margaret Werner, the latter only 18 years of age, were tied to the stakes at low water on the bay of Wigton, and as the tide rose they were drowned for not taking the required oath but holding to the opinions of the Covenanters. The older sister sits with a book, probably a Bible, in her hands, open, and her younger sister reads. At their feet is a lamb looking up innocently into their faces, and a little in the rear and looking over them is an angel standing. There are designs and an appropriate description on the monument. There is a large body of stone in the shape of a pyramid, dedicated to the Covenanters who were slain for the truth. There is a neat and shady nook with a fountain of water for drinking purposes, and around this are grouped statues of Knox, Melvill and Henderson, men who were champions of religious liberty and reform. Near this is a monument to Ebenezer Erskine, one of the founders of the U. P. Church.

On our way down the hill we passed Grey Friars Church. Here Mary was made Queen Regent during the minority of her daughter. The coronation of James VI took place here

in 1568, when but a mere child. I saw the chair on which he was placed, and the pulpit from which Jno. Knox preached his sermon on the occasion. There are marks of canon balls on the tower which are supposed to have been made when Cromwell captured the castle.

GARFIELD AND HIS FUNERAL.

C. B. D.

When Garfield was shot the thrill that was sent flashing from heart to heart struck the right chord and caused the American people to be again bound into a nation; a union such as has been the hope of our brightest and best statesmen.

The Nation mourns our dead hero. We to-day, North and South grieve not as we were torn in spirit at the cruel assassination of Lincoln, for then the south looked on and applauded the dastardly crime; then too we were but just catching a glimpse of the streams of sunshine from the rifts of the black clouds of war. Now in the midst of peace, North and South, East and West are all bound together by the sympathy of our national calamity.

One of the results of this crime was aptly pointed out by Dr. Houghton, when he said, "That pistol shot was heard around the world but its reverberations struck our ears more sharply than any other; *it turned us toward the dawning of a purer light in our politics.*"

Yes, his was a vicarious death, he died that Columbia might live! Cleveland has decked herself in mourning in the richest and most tasteful manner, that she might show by these outward signs the inward sorrow felt for her fallen son.

The catafalque erected in the Public Square is a marvel of its kind. In it the remains of Garfield lay in state from Saturday until Monday. During that time thousands from all parts of the country passed through to

take a last lingering look at the casket and flowers sent in memory of the dead. Conspicuous for their tasteful designs are pillars, broken shafts, gates ajar, wheat fields, crosses and crowns. Then, too, at the head of the casket was to be seen the beautiful wreath from Queen Victoria, not only as a token of regard of one government for another but of sympathy for Mrs. Garfield, whose noble conduct shows to the world the true type of American womanhood.

Among the many eminent men in the funeral procession were Gen. Sherman, Secretary of State Blaine, and Gen. Hancock, whose face is a pleasant one and shows a good heart.

We have borne Garfield to his last resting place. That his life has been taken away we can scarcely realize as so much of him still lives in the mighty monument erected by his giant intellect. His work here was finished and it only remained for him to be called up higher than his death might seal the good begun work. He was a politician whose principles were of the highest order, and instead of serving party made it but the means of accomplishing his lofty aims. Our prayer now is may his mantle fall upon our new President that not only in words but in deeds he will carry out the policy of our martyr President.

Cleveland, Sept. 27, 1881.

The Theological Seminary at Xenia, Ohio, of the United Presbyterian Church, opened recently with twenty-six students.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Wooster recently deposed seven members of the faculty of the medical department at Cleveland and declared their chairs vacant. These professors had undertaken to consolidate their medical school with that of Western Reserve College. The trouble may lead to litigation.

The Otterbein Record,

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

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

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

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W. C. REBOK,
W. D. REAMER,
MISS ETHELINDA JARVIS.

Business Manager, . . . LAWRENCE KEISTER.

OCTOBER, 1881.

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PRESIDENT GARFIELD was an honorary member of the Philophronean Literary Society of O. U. Dr. J. G. Holland who died last week was also an honorary member of the same society.

BELOW we give a synopsis of the tour of Dr. H. A. Thompson, President of the University, to Palestine and Egypt, so that his numerous friends at home may know about where he is at any time. He leaves Paris Sept. 15th, and arrives at Turin 16th, Geneva 18th, Florence 22d, Rome 23d, Pompeii 27th, Mt. Vesuvius 26th, Corfu Oct. 1st, Athens 4th, Constantinople 13th, Smyrna 21st, Beyrout 26th, Mt. Lebanon 28th, Damascus 31st, Sea of Galilee Nov. 8th, Nazareth 14th, Samaria 15th, Jericho 17th, Dead Sea 18th, Jerusalem 19th, Bethlehem 22d, Joppa 24th, Cario, Egypt 25th, Pyramids 26th, Alexandria Dec. 5th, Trieste 11th, Venice 13th, Milan 16th, and will arrive at London 19th, whence he will return to America, arriving about the holidays. He desires to be remembered by all his friends during his travels.

UNION BIBLICAL SEMINARY has opened this year with a flattering outlook for a good year. Thirty names are enrolled upon the journal and all are doing fair work. O. U. has five representatives in the number, four graduates and one not. They are G. M. Matthews, W. L. Shuey, M. S. Bovey, A. E. Davis and Jehu Oliver. There are also several graduates from other colleges. They have a good faculty and the building is in fine order, and commands a fine view of the city and surrounding country. All young men about to enter the ministry in our church should avail themselves of the advantages there afforded.

IN the death of President Garfield three ideals have been exalted before the people.

1st. The ideal manhood realized in the cultured Christian President.

2d. The ideal ruler who ruled not for self or party but for the nation.

3d. The ideal of civil government whose foundation is in the will of God, and beneath which are the Everlasting Arms.

May Guiteau, the assassin, be forever associated in memory with the army of hungry office-seekers and spoil-dividers.

THE Divinity School of Yale is becoming quite a resort for United Brethren theologues. The following letter will interest our readers:

MR. EDITOR:—I send you a few items from here which may be of interest to your intelligent readers. When once within the classic halls of Yale, a person naturally looks around to see what and who is before him. As to the what, space and time will not permit extended remarks. A person connected as a student with the theological department of Yale College, finds that he is counted and cared for as a child of the University. He finds a pleasant room already furnished in one of the Divinity Halls. The east one of

these halls was erected in 1870, and the west one in 1874.

The beautiful Marquand Chapel, situated between the east and west halls, was built in 1872. The building for the Reference Library, which is just completed at a cost of ten thousand dollars, is also situated between the two halls. This library, which is only used for reference, contains about 2,000 volumes of well selected books. But the door of the United libraries of the University containing about 122,000 volumes, are open free of charge to the theological students. There are at present 97 in the theological department. Of these 8 are in the fourth or post-graduate year, 33 in the Senior class, 25 in the middle, and 31 in the Junior class, of which I desire to speak more particularly. In this class of 31 members we have represented ten different church organizations, which I will name, giving the number of students belonging to each: Congregational 16, Lutheran 2, Methodist 2, Cumberland Presbyterian 1, Baptist 2, Episcopal 1, Presbyterian 2, United Brethren 3, German Reformed 1, and Friend's church 1. The colleges represented and the number of students from each are as follows: Yale 4, Roanoke 2, Drewery 3, Amherst 4, N. Y. University 1, Princeton 1, Olivet 1, Marietta 1, Otterbein University 2, Bates 1, Fisk University 1, Franklin and Marshall 1, Middleburg 1, McGill University 1, Lebanon Valley, Pa., 2; Oberlin 1, Dartmouth 1, and Hilsdale, Mich., 1. Thus the class comes from 19 different colleges, 7 of which are located in the Eastern States, 8 in the Western, 2 in the Southern, 1 in the Middle States, and 1 in Canada. Of the number coming from these differently distributed colleges, 14 students are from eastern colleges, 13 from Western, 3 from Southern, and 1 from Canada. Then as to the states, 10 are from New England States, 11 from the Western, 6 from the Middle, 3 from the Southern States, and 1 from Canada.

All members of the class are graduates of colleges except one. Thus we meet from all points of the compass to study on a common basis the great truths of God. The spirit of those who come to study is a broad and free one, as also is that of the wise and able professors, under whom we study. In this gathering of so many who were differently trained in earlier life, we see many omens of good for the redemption of the world and the glory of Christ.
J. F. SMITH.

YALE, Oct. 14, '81.

EXCHANGES.

The Religious Telescope is enriched by "Notes of Foreign Travel" from the editor who is now in Europe.

The Itinerant and Revivalist is a welcome visitor. The last number contains very good pictures of President Garfield's mother, wife and Children.

The College Transcript comes to us in a new dress with its usual excellence.

The Volante says "Interlinear Translations are being used as text books in many schools and colleges." Will it please to name one of these colleges?

A NATION'S LOSS.

By E. B. GRIMES.

Our land, with love that knows no bounds,
Now mourns its fallen chief;
With all, in sorrow's depths profound,
To-day we share our grief.

Held dear by all who love the flag
Of honored red and blue;
In every high and holy cause,
A chief so just and true.

The star of hope that shone on all,
And seemed to token life,
Has from its zenith fallen low—
Death's victor in the strife.

The gates of pearl are open wide—
The angel Death, to-day,
Will wear the robes of victory
And bear our chief away.

As sad we mourn, in God's pure shrine,
And shed our parting tears,
We thus unite with all the world
To hope for happier years.

May all our woes be buried here,
All other griefs grow dim;
May each his sorrow now forget
And grieve alone for him.

Locals.

O. U. has a new flag.

The juniors wear class badges.

First public rhetorical on the 22d.

Prof. W. O. Toby was in town on the 9th.

A number of the boys attended Garfield's funeral.

Mr. Lewis Rank has sold out his bookstore to I. Brown.

There was a gospel temperance meeting in the town hall at 3 p. m. on the 2d inst.

There was a temperance lecture in the town hall on the 7th by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa.

Rev. F. A. Ramsey preached in the chapel on the morning of the 9th, and Rev. H. A. Bovey in the evening.

Mrs. McClelland Brown, of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, preached in the chapel on the morning of the 2d inst.

The death of Mrs. Weller, wife of Rev. J. A. Weller, of class 76, occurred in this place on the 20th ult., at 8 p. m.

Ella Pike, of Dayton, O., a former student of O. U., died on the 8th. The bereaved friends have the sympathies of her many friends, here.

The following have been elected as officers of the Sophomore class: President, Emma Burtner; Vice President, Lida Cunningham; Secretary, C. N. Queen; Treasurer, W. E. Chrisman.

At a meeting of the Sophomore class the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. Alice Dixon, Vice President, Sue Rovey; Secretary, Jessie Thompson; Treasurer, T. H. Sonedecker; Executive Committee, W. M. Wickham, E. B. Grimes, O. L. Markley.

The Westerville Review has recently changed hands.

The parties of the season had their beginning at Bishop Dixon's on the evening of the 1st inst.

"Doninan's Original Tennesseans" sang in the college chapel on the 20th ult. This troop has been here several times before, and have never failed to meet the highest expectations of the audience.

Why was O. U. slighted in the organization of the new State Oratorical Contest Association? Was it feared that the decision of '80 would be repeated in '82? We can see no good reason why Marietta and Wooster should appear hostile to O. U., but we do remember that in 1880 O. U. received first honors, and Wooster was barely mentioned.

The 26th ult. was consecrated to the memory of our beloved and lamented President. Recitations were suspended, and services appropriate to the occasion were held in the chapel. After the regular chapel exercises of the morning, Prof. Garst addressed the students on the subject. In the afternoon a memorial service was held in the chapel which was beautifully decorated and draped for the occasion. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Messrs. Mills, Elliot, Carson, Evans and Dr. Landon.

PHILOPHRONEAN HALL, Oct. 7, 1881.

To Rev. J. A. Weller:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an inscrutable Providence to afflict you by breaking the closest tie that can be formed upon earth,

Resolved, That we as a Society deploring your loss, do hereby extend to you our heart-felt sympathies, and earnestly hope that you may find relief from your sorrow in the performance of the high duties of your calling.

MILLER, R. P.
SONEDECKER, T. H.
REAMER, W. D.

Special union memorial services in honor of our lamented President, were held in the Presbyterian church on the evening of the 2d. Addresses were made by Col. Barnes, M. C. Howard, of Central College, and Rev. A. N. Carson, and Miss. R. F. Landon. The military were out in uniform, and music was furnished by a select choir.

The Philomathean Literary Society held memorial services in their hall on the evening of the 23d of September in honor of President Garfield. The programme consisted of several addresses tracing the career of the illustrious dead through his struggles and successes, from childhood to the grave. The hall was filled, and the attention throughout the exercises, which lasted about two hours, was good. The Society adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the bereaved.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

HALL OF PHILOPHRONEAN LITERARY SOCIETY,
WESTERVILLE, O., Sept. 26, '81.

WHEREAS It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from us our beloved President, a highly esteemed member of our Society, therefore:

Resolved, That we as a Society deeply feel the loss sustained by the Nation in the removal of its President, so distinguished as a statesman and a christian. And,

Resolved, That by this dispensation of Providence we have lost one of the foremost in our list of Honorary Members. And,

Resolved, That we hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends. And,

Resolved, furthermore, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the afflicted family, and one be preserved in the archives of the Society.

R. P. MILLER,	} Com.
W. F. HATFIELD,	
O. L. MARKLEV.	
SAM. S. SPENCER, Cor. Sec.	

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.)

'75. Harry Detwiler is a lawyer at Uniontown, Pa. He has been located here for some years and doing well.

'76. J. T. Cochran is in a coal and coke office at Dawson, Pa.

'78. Dan Reamer was admitted to the bar of Iowa, on the 1st of October. Where he will locate is at present unknown.

'78. Wm. Zook was married to Miss Jessie Zent, '77. of Roanoke, Ind., not long since. He is principal of Shenendoah Seminary, located at Dayton, Va. Another of class '78 gone. There are but few left now of '78 in single blessedness.

'80. L. E. Brown is teaching in northern Michigan.

'80. Jos. Haywood is an assistant surveyor with headquarters at Parkersburg, Va.

'80. Wm. J. Flickinger is attending medical school in Chicago. We believe he is in the "old school."

'80. W. P. Bender has ceased the study of law for the time being, and is farming near Bowling Green, O.

Rev. Geo. Mathews is preaching at Dayton, O.

M. M. Cochran is practicing law at Uniontown, Pa.

W. N. Reed is at his home in Staunton, W. Va.

G. A. Flickinger is a farmer. His address is Seven Mile, O.

J. W. Lane is an insurance agent in Pennsylvania. His address is Scottdale, Pa.

P. G. Cochran is superintending the Clinton Mine at Scottdale, Pa. Married.

Nelson Rice is head clerk for Cochran & Keister. His address is Spring Grove Mine, Pa.

H. K. Myers is attending Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa. He will graduate in '83.

'81. L. A. Kumler's address is De Graff, O., instead of Hamilton, as reported in last issue.

Miss Lizzie King, of class of '82, has left school. We are sorry to lose Lizzie from '82.

Chas. E. Hunt is general agent for the Western Publishing House, of Chicago. His address is Peoria, Ill.

J. E. S. Medsgar is not in school. He is learning the jewelry trade at his home in Altoona, Pa.

Geo. W. Kretzinger, is in Chicago. Mr. K., we are glad to state, is one of the leading lawyers of that city.

Frank W. Carlisle is in Missouri Valley, Iowa. He is in business with his brothers, dealers in farming implements.

D. E. Wenger is in business at Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Wenger married a Miss Calloway, of Lebanon, O. He is doing well.

W. Ed. Clemmer's address is Chicago, No. 20, Mich. Ave. Ed. is engaged in a sticky but very sweet business. He is with a molasses firm.

J. C. L. Dick, once one of O. U's. lively boys, is now a prominent lawyer of Johnstown, Pa., a town of 20,000 inhabitants. He is married.

Hamlin Lamb, who attended here twenty-six years ago, made this town a flying visit not long since. Mr. L. is a prominent ice merchant at Fort Scott, Kansas.

Jesse L. Bright is traveling salesman for the firm of Louder & Bright, Columbus, O.

'84. J. B. Hall, who has been traveling in the interest of the "Farmer's Review," of Chicago, Ills., has returned to school.

Joseph W. Makley is permanently located here in Westerville. He was, after leaving school, in business near his home, at Sweet Wine, O., and at Cincinnati, O. He is a grocer.

H. Clay Frick, when a member of this school was a poor boy, but that day has passed. He is now the most extensive coke manufacture in Pennsylvania. He goes by the title "Coke King."

College Items.

Tuition fees of various colleges are as follows:

Syracuse	\$ 60 00	Dartmouth	80 00
Cornell	75 00	Amherst	100 00
Bowdoin	75 00	Yale	150 00
Rochester	75 00	Harvard	150 00
Brown	85 00	Pennsylvania	\$150 00 to 173 00
Williams	90 00	Ann Harbor	20 00
Rutgers	75 00		

—Ex.

At a late meeting of the Trustees of Washburn Colleges, the question of co-education was again discussed, and women a second time were refused admission to the college. Time and observation have overthrown all arguments offered by those who were not in favor of co-education. It appears strange that a small Western College should resist the examples set by the great colleges of the East and by Oxford and Cambridge in England. It is said that the President, Dr. Tuttle, a man of no little intellect and learning, firmly declares that if co-education should prevail, his resignation must be immediately accepted. This would be preferable to the destruction of the college by the slow and steady decline into which it has fallen by reason of its too great conservatism.—Ex.

The number of students at Yale is 1003; at Harvard, 1350; at Michigan, 1448, and at Pennsylvania, 1430.

The average annual expense of a student at Harvard, Yale and Columbia, is \$800; Princeton, \$600; Hamilton, \$450; Michigan University, \$370; Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Dartmouth, Williams, or University of Virginia, \$500.—*Ex.*

The freshman class at Princeton is larger than ever before. Dr. McCosh mentions with just pride the original research of a number of the professors and tutors. The best thing Princeton has done in the year is the promotion of Dr. T. W. Hunt to a full professorship in English and Anglo-Saxon, and of S. W. Winans to an adjunct professorship in Greek and Sanscrit.

The annual report, just issued, of the Society for the Encouragement of Studies at Home shows that 960 students were instructed during the past eight months. Hereafter, the report says, beginners will not be allowed to take two or more courses at once, though, after some experience of the methods, any student may, if her correspondent approves, add another to her first study. Of the 426 students previously recorded, 205 took their second year's work, 109 their third, 72 a fourth, 23 a fifth, 16 a sixth, and 1 a seventh.

The freshman class at Yale is not so large as usual. Mr. Henry W. Farnam fills the chair of political economy, vacated by Professor Walker. The Theological Seminary opens with forty new students, of which thirty-one are juniors. Dr. Robinson, President of Brown University, will deliver the Lyman Beecher Lectures. The theological faculty have formally adopted the revised version for use in the devotional exercises of the school, believing it to be "better than any other English version, because it follows more exactly the Greek text as originally written and is a more clear and correct translation."

The violent death of the President is due to the spirit of faction made furious by the spoils-system. Except for the practice which we have tolerated in this country for half a century, and which has become constantly more threatening and perilous, Guiteau would not have felt that working for a party as a speech-maker or a runner of caucuses and ballot-boxes which gave him a claim to reward in the salary of a place, or a right to demand such reward as his due, and to feel wronged if he did not receive it. This dire calamity is part of the penalty that we pay for permitting a practice for which as a public benefit not a solitary word can be urged, and which, while stimulating the deadliest passions, degrades our politics and corrupts our character. We trust there will be such an unmistakable expression of the popular feeling upon this subject that the new administration and Congress may hear and heed.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The highest end of human nature is duty, virtue, piety, excellence, moral greatness, spiritual glory; and he who effectually labors for these is taking a part with God in God's noblest work.

The most effectual method of expelling error is not to meet it sword in hand, but gradually to instill great truths with which it cannot easily coexist, and by which the mind outgrows it.

No man is fitted to withstand great evils with energy unless he be impressed by their greatness.

There is but one true happiness—that of a mind unfolding its best powers, and attaching itself to great objects: and Christ gives heaven only in proportion as he gives this elevation of character.

The disinterestedness, moral strength and filial purity of the Christian, are not means of heaven, but heaven itself, and heaven now.—*William E. Channing.*

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