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The Otterbein Record.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

VOL. II.

WESTERVILLE, O., SEPTEMBER, 1881.

No. 1.



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!

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NASAL CATARRH,

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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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The Otterbein Record.

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

VOL. II.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, SEPTEMBER, 1881.

No. 1.

AFTER GRADUATION, WHAT?

BY REV. W. O. TOBEY, A. M.

My brother alumna and sister alumna will understand me when I say that the end of a college course is not by-and-by. If they do not understand, I will explain by saying that the end of the course is not commencement day. Such a course of study was never intended by its founders to end with commencement day. The professors of the various departments may close the text-books, and the President may present the diploma with due consideration for the achievements of the class, as a whole or in part. But these scholarly instructors do not tell the graduate that his work is completed. On the contrary they never fail to remind him that he is just beginning his real literary career. They tell him that he has now only learned *how* to study. These honest remarks of sage teachers generally seem not a little paradoxical and uncomplimentary to the graduate. He half regards them as pronouncing his college work a farce and failure. What value to attach to his diploma he cannot decide, in view of the failure of which it is pronounced the badge by the very men who ought to pronounce it a grand success. But the deep meaning of such wisdom of the chairs he will comprehend before many years of post-college life have been passed. If *alma mater* has even taught alumnis to know how to study, she has done well. The diploma is too often presented before the key to study has been put at the command of the graduate.

Professor William Dwight Whitney, well says in one of his volumes: "Our ordinary courses of education, including a variety of subjects, and winding up with a degree and an exhibition, are too apt to be regarded as finishing, instead of merely inceptive and introductory process; the graduate feels that he has been disciplined, that his judgment has been once for all trained, and may now be trusted to act as it should; and hence the crudity and emptiness—the vealiness, if we may be permitted the word—of commence-

ment oratory in general; hence, and from the like causes, that flood of talk beyond knowledge with which we, of all communities in the world, perhaps are the most mercilessly deluged. To counteract the tendencies that bring about this state of things, to teach the modesty and reserve of true scholarship, to keep alive the youthful craving for facts, to repress the adult tendency to form opinions by examining and comparing other opinions, should be among the most cherished aims of an education that pretends to be disciplinary."

But granting that the graduate has learned something of self-control, self-denial, has fostered enthusiasm, and knows how to work. Two distinct and equally important duties rest upon him for his natural life, at least. These are:

1. The continuance and increase of studies.
2. A manful and patient performance of all the duties of life.

The graduate must expect to take a little time for the purpose of becoming disenchanted. There is a kind of enchantment in college associations and pursuits, which fosters its claims more or less firmly about the mind and life of the student. It is a peculiar world in which he has passed a number of years when life is most susceptible and most easily influenced. Going out from this peculiar sphere, the graduate must look about him, take his bearings, and decide upon his ability to carry into effect any special plans for further study.

Though we may all not be permitted to avail ourselves of the best opportunities, we should not begrudge them to any who may be more highly favored. Post-graduate courses in the higher universities are not to be despised as special means of the best culture. The privilege of passing a course in philosophy and science under the ablest masters, may well be valued by the graduates of the smaller colleges.

If the advantages of the best institutions at home can be enjoyed as a continuation of a college course, the subject of going abroad

to the noted universities of Europe may be reserved for a subsequent time. Middle life is not too late to sit at the feet of the German masters. The active duties of life, as in college work or pulpit ministrations may be laid aside for awhile if need be, to secure the advantages of learning from the great teachers in the ripened institutions of Germany. There may be such a thing, however, as cultivating a morbid love of studying under instruction. Some have made the mistake of despising the active work of life while going from place to place in quest of more instruction. It is possible to be ever learning without ever coming to a knowledge of the truth. But within right limits, post-graduate instruction is of great value. No college professor or president should fail to advise the graduates from the academic course to seek the benefits of the post-graduate course. The order of the day is more thorough instruction, higher branches, longer continuance in study under instructors. Rapid progress is seen in the building up of university courses in this country. Wealth is flowing steadily toward the institutions which have become fortunate enough to be regarded as the larger institutions. Wealth attracts wealth. Institutions that get \$100,000 will likely secure a million before many years. The graduates of "fresh water" colleges may enjoy the benefits of institutions which by parity of reasoning may be called salt water universities.

Professional schools, which are fortunately no longer far apart in even this new country, afford to graduates a kind of study now considered necessary. Physicians, lawyers, and preachers of the gospel, are required by law, or by public sentiment, to come full-fledged from the respective professional schools. Let this be so. The bodies, purses, and perhaps the souls of men will be the better cared for as a result of study in the professional schools. There may be a faultiness in the logic which makes it as necessary for preachers of the Gospel to attend the seminary as for the doctor the medical college. There must be allowance made for the fact that the morbid anatomy of the sin-sick soul is often better understood by the trained than by the untrained preacher. There is not a complete analogy between curing souls and healing bodies. There is no argument, however, to be urged against theological seminaries. They are, on the contrary, indispensable in

an age like ours. There is no reason why the theological graduate should not be the most humble feeder of little lambs and sheep, as well as the most able expounder of the word of God. As a rule, then, from college to post-graduate courses, thence to professional school is the natural order. Exceptions only prove the rule.

But in addition to post graduate and professional studies, there is to every one the open field of reading and home study. In this field the real test of the highest attainments is made. The world of books, and the open thesaurus of all literature give us our best advantages. Whether we rise high or remain low down in knowledge, depends upon whether we love books or shrink from systematic contact with them. The endless making of books discourages many from undertaking to know what is in many of them. It must be lamented that close technical college studies have a tendency to unfit some minds for general literature. It is becoming clear to the best educators that a department of general literature is the greatest need of every college. Without it, the student receives no training or habits fitting him for the best and greatest post-graduate course, that which embraces the literature of the ages, coming down in the original language, and also standing forth in translations. A true and profitable course of college training will afford stimulus and qualification for the pursuit of learning in the realm of general literature. The graduate who has learned to regard his text books as the only ones worth studying, has been almost ruinously deceived. There is no means of telling whether he will ever awake to the fact that he is ignorant of the wealth of literature.

In a collegiate education, as well as in religion, there is a permanent element, a thing which cannot be shaken, and will therefore remain. That abiding element is the discipline and training which give ability to study without the help of teachers, on general and even technical subjects. The gew-gaws of a college education will soon drop off after graduation. As life proceeds apace, and the stern realities appear, everything that can be shaken will disappear from the mind and habits of the best trained man. Shall the ability to study, and the enthusiasm to do so, forsake the graduate and leave him only a hollow sham in the world of letters? If he

has not received the permanent element of education, he has been most unfortunate. If he has fortunately received it, he will then, by his habits, tastes, and pursuits, prove that he is worthy to be classed with scholars. Alas for too many, they are like the characters of the parable, who allow the cares of the world, the deceitfulness of riches, and lusts of other things to choke the word of truth in their hearts. For many literary men and women are overpowered by them, and become dead to the love and pursuit of the highest culture. It is fair, however, to say that nearly all college graduates receive the permanent element of culture, and that though they are almost entirely unable to continue their studying in the midst of great cares, yet when the favorable moment comes, the habit of study and the love of it assert themselves.

It must not be forgotten that the word educate is derived from *educare*, to train, and not from *educere*, to lead out. Education is a training of the mind. This training should be the talisman of indefinite improvement, and the touch-stone to which all mental processes are brought. The college graduate is a persistent student, a constant learner, a progressive scholar, else he did not graduate in the right sign of the moon, or received a diploma with Latin beyond his ability to translate. To be or not to be is not always or very often the question. It generally comprehends too much for practical use. Shakespeare himself did not design it to be applicable to every emergency. But the college graduate may propound to himself this question: Will he be a scholar or a mere college graduate? That is the question. Will he exhibit to his friends his diploma, and to the world his lack of enthusiasm and literary character? Will he continue to work according to the rules of study hours, or will he allow himself to fall into the ways of ignoble ease? It may indeed be found difficult to follow through life the habits formed at college. But the permanent element of that training should ever make a scholar, that is a true learner, of him. It often remains for the graduate to learn the highest idea of training after he quits college, though he obtained faint impressions of it in his classes.

It is fortunate if the real work of life brings us into contact with the master minds and the great leaders of men. They impart to

us lessons which are of priceless value. It is from them that we learn fully what was faintly learned in college life. They put into practice the stern yet pleasant principles of education, and make successful the chosen calling of life. But to develop more fully the duty of continuous self-culture, I must not forget to insist that books are no longer the only means of securing knowledge. In modern times the magazine and newspaper have assumed a prominence which makes them the media of much valuable knowledge. The literature of the past and present is digested in them so that they offer to those in quest of knowledge the sum and substance of what is to be learned. The relation of journalism to education and general culture is a question which even some of the best institutions of learning are compelled to consider. There is no danger that periodical literature will cease to be abundant and excellent. The field is well occupied by enterprising producers. There is no line of activity without an official organ, with independent auxiliaries. The progressive man will not fail to read, in this age of presses and telegrams. The father of history started out on foot to learn a little of what the world was doing. History grew and increased as the march of events required. But now the newspaper is a daily history of the world. It brings to us no mythology, but the real events of the twenty-four hours the world over. The weekly paper epitomizes news and thought. The monthly and quarterly review bring the latest discussions of leading thinkers. A living course of study is thus open to every reader. College men will not be last to profit by it.

But newspaper reading, like many other good things, must be taken *cum grano salis*. There is an abuse as well as a use in the reading of papers. With many, it is becoming a substitute for the reading of books. Many people are finding not only their news, but also their theology, philosophy, science, and every thing else in papers of various kinds. Books are shunned and even loathed by the inveterate newspaper reader. It is fortunate if the golden mean can be found between book and paper. The book is, after all, the reliable means of continuous culture. Books are a delight, even if they can only be nibbled at as was done at the out-door book stands in London, by the boy whom Charles Lamb immortalizes. The bits of knowledge thus

obtained were so slight that the boy almost wished he had never learned to read, like a boy who fared so scantily, that he wished he had never learned to eat.

But in the second place, it is our duty as graduates of college, to meet firmly and bravely the responsibilities of practical life. Men and women, from the higher institutions of learning, must be not the least, but the greatest in the kingdom of hard workers. Graduation is not a preparation for dress parade on the beautiful green, far away from the stern battle fields of life. It means usefulness, activity, and philanthropy. There are no reserved seats for graduates, unless it is because they are prepared to take places which can be filled by no others. Whether this is true or not, I leave every one to judge. It is enough to say that whatever of glory there is waiting for hard workers ought to be as free to us as to any other class of mankind. We should not be content with mere reputation. For this is not always an index of worth. A man often obtains reputation by belonging to a coterie. His party will see that he has reputation. But glory belongs to the victor. It crowns true worth, and must be won to be possessed.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT THOMPSON.

GLENGAROFF, Ireland, Aug. 17, 1881.

It is almost 7 in the morning, and I am ready for my pen. It is very hard writing here. After a day of travel and sight-seeing you are anxious to go to bed, and then, in the morning, not very anxious to get up. We are so this morning. Yesterday we came almost sixty miles by railroad, and then, in an open spring wagon, came almost ten miles through a rough, mountainous country to this place. When we reached this spot we wanted to see it, and we clambered over and through until we had glimpses of most of it. We clambered up to one of the highest nooks, and saw splendid sights of mountains, and waters, and ocean.

Says a traveler, "Glengaroff—*rough glen*—is, in our estimation, inferior to nothing that either the British Islands or the Continent of Europe affords. It does not yield to the loveliest spots of the north of Italy, or the fairest of the Alpine vales of Switzerland. The valley stretches for three miles in length through wild and precipitous hills, here glow-

ing in hue and fantastic in outline, there umbrageous with the thick covering of wood. Through the bosom of this lovely valley winds a mountain stream, now creeping along in the sunlight, now rushing swiftly through the shadows of the overhanging foliage, with many a picturesque bridge spanning it." So you can see we are in a delightful place. We are in the southwest part of Ireland, on the edge of Beauty Bay, which puts out from the ocean. Yesterday, as we drove along the shore, we had a glimpse of the ocean again in the distance. The only town of any size which we passed through on the railroad was "Bandon," a place of 5,000 population, but old. The Bandon river, which flows through it, is a very pretty stream of great clearness. We passed in sight of Castle Bernard, the seat of the Earl of Bandon, the Lord Lieutenant of the country. The town is noted for its breweries and distilleries. Indeed, every place you go you see people drinking. And the strangest of all is to see a young woman of sixteen or eighteen behind the bar selling the liquors. Some of them look well, stout and hearty, with red cheeks and plump faces, but in a bad business. We came on from here to a place called "Bantray," where we had our dinner—they call it lunch here—a small town, with narrow streets. When our stage drove in, the people all came round to see us. Old, haggard women, with scarcely enough to cover them, came up begging, and old men stood by, looking as hard as the women. Children, uncombed and unwashed, covered with dirt, hardly an intelligent, hopeful face to be seen. As we were passing out of the town, two old women, standing in a rude hovel, smiled and threw kisses after us. They are glad to see Americans and treat them well. Many of them have friends in America. We saw soldiers for the first time to-day. This section of the country is infected with treason to England, and the people, being ignorant and poor, are troublesome. In this county, or may-be in a smaller space, are 150 soldiers patrolling the county to keep the people quiet. The landlords who own the land are somewhere else, and only come or send to get their taxes. These soldiers watched the crowd while we ate lunch. After lunch we started on our ten-mile ride. It was along the banks of the bay in part, and through and over the mountains. It was a pleasant

ride. What strikes one here is the absence of trees. Occasionally you will find some short, scrubby stuff, but most of the groves are planted. I have not seen one good-sized monarch of the forest yet. The mountains are bare; that is, they are bare of timber, but they are sometimes covered with rocks, and these with moss, or wild "heather," which is a kind of moss, about four inches in length and covered with a red blossom. The highest rocks are covered with the "heather," and they look most delightful. Only in part are they bleak, as with us. This climate is moist, and rains and shines alternate hours, therefore we have the richest vegetation and richest coloring. I never saw such green color as I see here. Deep, all shades, and most intensely rich. Vines (the arbutis, &c.,) trail over the trees and add to their charm. The fences are all built of stone, and then covered with grass, and moss and flowers. Sometimes the hawthorne tree grows out wild. Along the roads you see the stones, but on the other side all is covered; I even saw men mowing the fences and saving the grass. These fences give a very picturesque appearance to Ireland. All unsightliness is hidden. They cut the land in every direction. Fields contain one, two or more acres, but are very small. These fences are good, and then there are no other places to put the stones. Labor is very cheap and they are built; so with the roads. I never saw better roads; level as a floor, and all made of fine broken stone. Most excellent driving on them. But the worst thing we saw yesterday was the poverty of the people. That of a house about sixteen feet long, twelve wide, walls of stone, and ten feet high, with a roof of straw, only one room, chimney in corner, and a whole family living in there; one little window about two feet square on one side, sometimes two of them; one door, much like a barn door; floor, sometimes brick, sometimes stone, sometimes dirt; a little trench through the middle, and chickens and pigs, and sometimes goats on one side and family and children on the other. Most of them look as though they had never seen water. Barnyard in front of the house, coming up to the door, and Mr. Pig running in and out of the house as he pleases. Not a flower or shrub, or anything to show a care for beauty. Family all ignorant, none being able to read, perhaps, although we did see a

little school, I suppose kept by the Catholics, where there were some children inside and a dozen or more outside. One of the saddest things we saw was a dozen of children, boys and girls, who ran after us begging. They would all say to us, "Sympathy, if you please, sir;" "a penny if you please, sir," &c. They followed us, trotting along after us, I suppose almost three miles. We would toss out a penny, and then what a scramble, all in a pile, reaching, and pulling, and pushing, until some one would get it, and then all would start and run again, and the same performance would begin. After a time the smaller and weaker ones would cry, and then we would seek to give him or her one. It was amusing, and yet a sad sight to see children thus trained to begging from their childhood; but the old people are the same—all are beggars; their life seems to incline them to it; all are indolent—no thrift, no enterprise. You come across their little huts in the midst of the mountains, where you would never dream of it. Little bits of land ten feet square and cultivated. Potatoes everywhere. I have not seen a single stack of corn. A little wheat; some rye and oats; all kinds of grasses grow well. I think again and again of the verse:—

"Every prospect pleases,
And man alone is vile."

I saw the peat-bogs to-day for the first time, and piles of peat. They cut it about a foot square or less, and six inches in depth, and then put it out to dry. It don't look very substantial; makes a hot fire, but does not last long. I think of your hot weather, and here we are about 55—real chilly. One woman complained last evening of the cold, but fuel is too precious to have much of it at this season of the year. We will likely have rain to-day. It can rain and dry up again in fifteen minutes. We are to have a pleasant drive to-day to the "Lakes of Killarney," so famous for their beauty. We will reach them to-night and examine them and sail over them to-morrow. I shall try to find pictures of some of the scenes to bring home with me; the others I must put in my memory. It is troublesome to have heavy baggage with one. I am glad I saw this people. I had no conception of their poverty. I want to talk with them in their homes, if I can. They have a good country, fruitful in many respects, but they are in bad condition.

The Otterbein Record,

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

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

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

Business Manager, . . . LAWRENCE KEISTER.

SEPTEMBER, 1881.

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WITH this number we begin a second volume of the RECORD. The past volume was sufficiently successful to justify a continuance of its existence. We hope to make it a pleasant medium of communication and information between the friends of the college. To enable us to reach this end, we will be glad to receive suggestions, items of information, or extended articles from any of the many friends of Otterbein.

THE school year opened at Otterbein on Thursday, the 1st inst., and recitations began on Friday. Although a number of students came to town several weeks before, the body of them came at the appointed time, and others are still coming. The number of new students is somewhat larger than last year, a considerable increase being noticeable in the representation from the West. The total number registered (September 6th) is 118. There are a number here who have not, as yet, had an opportunity to register, having come only yesterday.

The prospects for the present year are good. The new course of study has placed Otterbein abreast of the best institutions of learning in the land. The financial condition is much better than one year ago. The increase in students shows that the University is growing in favor, and from the class of students coming in, we infer that the high moral tone of the school and town is one of the attractions to many, at least. These, with other things, are unmistakable indications of steady and permanent progress.

In the absence of President Thompson, Prof. Garst is performing the functions of President, and Mrs. Fisher is teaching his (the President's) classes. The new Principals, Miss Josie Johnson and Prof. E. L. Shuey, are at the head of their respective departments, and the general work of the school is moving along smoothly and steadily.

Prof. Garst, during the month of August, visited Western Pennsylvania, portions of Indiana and Ohio in the interest of Otterbein University in quest of students and money. He reports an increased interest in the welfare of the University. He secured during the month, in cash and notes, \$3,660. Of this sum, \$2,510 was from graduates, to be applied upon the Alumni fund of \$10,000. More than two-thirds of this fund is now secured, and the whole of it is assured beyond reasonable doubt. Over \$27,000 of the \$100,000 sought, has been secured. No well informed friend of the church and the University doubts but that every dollar of this sum is needed, and can be most wisely applied in paying debt, in adding to the endowment, in increasing the library, and in supplying other equipments. The Professor contends that every friend of the church and the institution, in the co-operating conferences, who can, ought to pay part of this \$100,000. Those who have been thinking of giving, but have hesitated and delayed while others have

stepped forward and have contributed \$27,000, should delay no longer, but promptly bear their part. If Otterbein University has any friends who can give \$10,000, \$5,000, \$2,500, or \$1,000 each, their time to speak has come. The colleges of other churches are remembered by their friends in such, and even much larger gifts, with refreshing frequency, and Otterbein University deserves as well of its friends as they. May the same spirit of liberality sway the hearts of the friends of O. U., and may those who can give large sums, and those who can give only small sums, unite to push this good work through to completion without delay.

It is probably not generally known that there have been some changes made in the courses of study, and in the division of the college year. At its late session the Board of Trustees lengthened the classical and scientific course to seven years, thus bringing the University abreast of the best colleges of the land. German or French is required in the scientific courses in addition to Greek or Latin. The college year is divided into three terms. The fall term commenced September 1st, and will end December 22d, when there will be a vacation of two weeks. The winter term will commence January 4, '82 and end March 22d, when there will be a vacation of one week. The spring term will commence March 29th and end June 14th. The next annual commencement will be June 15, 1882.

Prof. Wm. J. Zuck, formerly of this place, but now Principal of Shenandoah Seminary, Dayton, Virginia, and Miss Jessie M. Zent, of Roanoke, Indiana, were married at the residence of the bride on the 18th inst., by Rev. J. S. Mills, of Westerville, Ohio. Over fifty invited guests were present to share the happiness of the bride and groom. The house was tastefully decorated with beautiful flow-

ers. Everything of the occasion so wisely planned and the plan so skillfully carried out that all present were perfectly at home and happy. The presents were many and valuable, and came from friends far and near. Among the most notable were a gold watch and chain and several valuable pieces of silverware. As the happy couple started on their tour to Chicago they were followed by the kind wishes of all present.—*Mt. Pleasant Journal, Aug. 26.*

Locals.

No rest for the weary.

SENIOR mustaches are the rage.

EVERYBODY is trying to keep cool.

O. U. HAS a new janitor, Mr. F. W. Rank.

THE Tanner and the Soccotash Club have vanished.

THE fence on the east of Saum Hall has been removed.

WATERMELLONS and ice cream are disposed of with frightful rapidity.

E. B. GRIMES will continue in the junior class another year, by his own choice. Welcome, E. B.

JOHN WILLIAMS, the former janitor, and his wife, were in town on the 4th inst. They live in Harlem now.

ALREADY there have been additions to every class from the first year in the preparatory, to the last in the college department.

THE number of students from Indiana and Illinois is larger than for several years. That's as it ought to be; let us see more of it.

ON the evening of the 8th the Ladies' Societies held open sessions. The exercises were enjoyable, notwithstanding the extreme heat.

A SOCIAL was held in the society halls on the evening of the 10th inst. The attendance was large and the interest "immense."

THE improved college courses, the additional teachers, and the hopeful financial condition, have awakened a new interest that will grow rapidly.

THE walks in the campus have been lately improved. "Better late than never," but it would have been still better had it been done at an earlier date.

UNDER the able management of Rev. S. M. Hippard, the college will soon reach a healthy financial condition. The outlook is now very favorable.

ONE member of the senior class remains out this year, Mr. J. O. Scheel. Rev. A. P. Funkhouser, of Virginia, will join in and complete the number.

AT the first meeting of the Y. M. C. A. of O. U. this year, on the evening of the 6th, the attendance was large and quite a number of the new students became members.

IN keeping of the Governor's appointment of a day of prayer for the recovery of the President, recitations were suspended from 11 to 12 o'clock on the 6th inst., and the occasion observed with appropriate services.

THE temperance campaign, which is always booming in these parts, is beginning to receive an occasional extra boost, in view of the fall elections. Mr. J. W. Custer, of Michigan, spoke in the public square on the evening of the 8th inst.

IN the logic class. Student: "In every judgment there is two terms." Teacher: "You would not say there *is* two terms." Student: No, I would not say what *you* did. I would say there *are* two terms. In a judgment there is two terms always, sometimes." Teacher: "Mr. S.?" Student: "Well the weather is so hot I scarcely know what I am saying." The class acquiesced.

THE students beginning the first year of the Preparatory Department of O. U. will pursue the new course of seven years. Those who have the first year, or its equivalent completed, will continue the course laid down in the last catalogue. The new course may be slightly modified within the present year.

THE last quarterly meeting of this conference year was held on the 3d inst. Rev. J. B. Resler, P. E., preached on Sabbath. After the sermon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. In the evening there was a love feast. This was Rev. Mr. Weller's last service before leaving for his new work in Iowa.

MISS JOSIE JOHNSON, the Principal of the Ladies' Department, is a native of Wisconsin, and a graduate of Western College, Iowa, having also studied the modern languages at LaCrosse. She has had a number of years of experience as a teacher, both in the public schools and in colleges, including Elroy Seminary and Western College. She was last spring advanced to the chair of modern languages at the latter place, but resigned to accept her present position at Otterbein.

Thursday evening was election night in the Ladies' Societies. The following officers were elected in the Cleiorhetean Society: President, Eva Taylor; Vice President, Lottie Hamlin; Recording Secretary, Lida Cunningham; Corresponding Secretary, Stella Krohn; Critic, Sue A. Bovey; Chaplain, Mollie Miller; Treasurer, Kate Spencer; Librarian, Jennie Gardner; Directress, Ethlinda Jaovis.

The Philatheans elected the following: President, E. Prockie Coggeshall; Vice President, Emma Bender; Recording Secretary, Jessie Thompson; Corresponding Secretary, Ida Gilbert; Critic, Ena Landon; Chaplain, Lydia Resler; Treasurer, Cora Cormany; Censor, Lizzie King; Librarian, Mollie Miller; Assistant Librarian, Chattie Amos; Second Judiciary, Ida Markley; Third Judiciary, Anna Scott; Chorister, Justina Lorenz.

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.)

Miss Lizzie Hanby, class of '72, will teach in the Roanoke Classical Seminary this year.

'76. Rev. Wm. Beardshear was elected President of Western College, of Toledo, Ia.

'78. Dan. Reamer, Jr., is student-at-law at Toledo, Iowa.

Mr. Lewis Mower, of Michigan, student in '79, made a flying visit to this place on the 29th of August.

'79. Rev. J. F. Smith is visiting friends in Pennsylvania, preparatory to going to New Haven, Conn., where he will attend the school of Theology, of Yale.

'81. Clarence Dickson will attend the Homeopathic school, of Cleveland, O. He will leave for school in a few weeks.

'81. Madge Dickson has accepted a position as teacher in a school at Benson, Illinois.

'81. Alfa Leib has accepted a position as teacher in Elkhart, Indiana.

'81. Lew. Kumler, lately married to Miss Mary Shanley, class '79, is farming near Hamilton, O. Success.

'81. A. E. Davis will attend Union Biblical Seminary at Dayton, O. He is now preaching at Circleville, O.

'81. Mary Funk, *nee Gardner*, is with her husband, A. L. Funk, attending the Seminary in Allegheny City, Pa.

'81. M. S. Bovey has been attending to ministerial duties this summer, but is now in Union Biblical Seminary, Dayton, O.

'81. Sarah J. Huddle is at her home in Webster, O.

'81. D. F. Mock is teaching near his home at North Lawrence, O.

'81. E. S. Lorenz has also entered the School of Theology, of Yale.

Rev. F. G. Porter, a former student of O. U. is preaching at Rawlins, Md.

Prof. W. L. Todd spent vacation at Berea and Willoughby, O.

M. M. Moffitt will pursue his studies at Cleveland Homeopathic school of Medicine.

Prof. Henry Garst is one of the oldest resident members of the Philomathean Society. Entered in 1853.

Dr. D. W. Coble is one of the oldest resident members of the Philophronean Society. Entered in 1859.

Prof. Guitner spent part of his vacation in the East, and comes to his duties active and enthusiastic as ever.

Geo. L. Grimes, a former student, is engaged in the study of medicine at Dayton, O., with Dr. E. C. Crume.

Mr. L. D. Bonebrake has been on the sick list for some time, and will probably be unable to enter school this term.

Miss Laura Resler is teacher of vocal culture in the college. Prof. Todd and Miss Resler will make the music department a grand success.

Profs. McFadden and Haywood attended the National Science Association at Cincinnati last month. The former, who was sick at the end of the past year, is now looking quite well.

Rev. W. M. Beardshear has been elected President of Western College. After his graduation here he spent nearly two years in Yale College. In President Beardshear Western has secured a strong man in every sense, who will fill his new position with honor and christian dignity.

Prof. E. L. Shuey has been elected Principal of the Preparatory Department of O. U. He graduated with distinguished honor from the Dayton High School, and then from Otterbein. Though young, he has already gained the reputation of a thorough scholar and an enthusiastic teacher.

Rev. J. A. Weller, the pastor of the College Church, has been elected Professor of Ancient Languages in Western College, and will remove to Toledo, Ia., in a few days. Prof. Weller is a graduate of Otterbein, of Union Biblical Seminary, and of the National School of Oratory. He is a young man of much promise, and goes to his new field of labor, followed by the good wishes of a large circle of friends.

Mr. P. F. Wilkinson, formerly of the class of '86, was married on the 2d of August to Miss Angie Hager, of Etna, O. Rev. J. W. Sleeper performed the ceremonies. Mr. Wilkinson is now located in Westerville and expects to teach one year in one of the rooms of the village school, after which he intends to pursue his regular collegiate studies at O. U. He and his wife have our best wishes.

President Thompson has gone to London as one of the delegates of the *United Brethren Church* to the Methodist Eccumenical Conference. He expects to visit different parts of Europe, Egypt and Palestine, before returning. He will remain abroad until some time in January. The readers of the RECORD are promised some interesting letters from him, beginning with the present number.

Mr. W. M. Fogler, of class '78, has purchased a one-third interest in Sailor Springs, Clay county, Ill. The place is becoming quite a resort for invalids and professional and business men, and is valued at \$25,000. The proprietors, Sailor, Fogler & Wills, intend to build a first-class hotel and improve the grounds, so as to furnish a pleasant summer resort for the next season.

Mrs. M. A. Fisher, who had been Principal of the Ladies Department for six years, resigned at last Commencement to rest and recover her health. Her health is quite fully restored, and she has been engaged to teach President Thompson's classes in his absence. Mrs. F. ranks high among her profession. The friends of the college will be glad to know that her services have been secured. A better choice could not have been made.

College Items.

The sum of \$42,000 was recently secured in New York City for the aid of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Toward this two ladies each contributed \$10,000.

THE fall term of Westfield College commenced August 24th. The attendance, as in many other schools in Illinois and Indiana, is somewhat less than last year. This is doubtless owing to the failure of crops, occasioned by the long drouth, and will come all right in time.

Dr. Allen, who resigned the Presidency of Westfield College last winter, was re-elected at the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in June. The resignation was occasioned principally by ill health, and the Doctor has since thought proper to accept the position again. The educational work of the church is not ready to lose the influence of Dr. Allen, nor has he any disposition to disregard its call.

Augustus Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has presented to the State of Connecticut a well-stocked farm, with suitable buildings, situated in the township of Mansfield, seven miles north of Willimantic, as a foundation for a State Agricultural School. The gift has been accepted by the State, an annual appropriation made for the support of the school, and a board of trustees appointed. It is proposed to open the school in the latter part of September.

Complaint is made in Philadelphia that the salaries of the public school teachers is inadequate, and it is said that the most competent teachers are resigning. Last year in the public schools of that city there were 1,988 women teachers and but 77 men, the average annually salary amounting to \$486.14.

THE alumni of Westfield College have established an "Alumnal Department" in the columns of the *Westfield Pantagraph*. This department is under the management of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, and has so far been very creditably conducted. The *Pantagraph* is a weekly paper, and costs \$1.25 per year.

Mr. George I. Seney continues to set an example to the world by his princely gifts to educational and charitable institutions. He has just given the sum of \$50,000 for the further endowment of Emory College, at Oxford, Ga.; this institution receiving from him during the past year a total of \$100,000. Mr. Seney has also given \$70,000 to the Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Ga. Literally, there seems to be no end to his generosity.

The percentage of Harvard and Yale graduates who subsequently entered or prepared for the ministry has fallen, in the one case, from 63.3 to 6.7, and in the other from 75.7 to 15. This same decrease is noticeable in almost all the leading colleges; the percentage at Princeton dropping from 50 to 21.12, at Brown from 35 to 22.4, at Amherst from 63.4 to 31.7, and at Oberlin from 66 to 31.3. This reduction is in a great measure due to the fact that a collegiate education has become more general than in former days, when it was principally confined to those who contemplated entering the learned professions. Columbia College, it is said, has furnished the ministry with a smaller number of graduates than any of her sister institutions. The percentage has never exceeded 18 and has now dropped to 5.8.

A number of teachers' institutes have lately been held in West Virginia, and teachers and citizens alike showed an enthusiastic desire to learn new methods. High schools are increasing in the State.

There is a strange oversupply of teachers in the Province of Ontario. In some cases forty or fifty applications have been made by third-class teachers for situations with a salary of not more than \$300 a year. The trouble lies in the easy rules which permit a young person to take two months' instruction in the model schools and then to enter the profession, use it for a year or two, and then leave it forever.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is quoted as giving an unusual piece of advice to an assemblage of students, the other day. He is reported to have observed that it was sometimes well to offer examiners what they don't ask, when you are unable to give what they do; and he mentioned a case in point. A young man at Oxford had a paper set him by Mr. Keble containing six questions, to which he replied: "I cannot answer any of these questions; but here are six that I can answer." He answered his own questions so well that he passed.

"Bookes are not absolutely dead things, dut doe contain a potencie of life in them to be as active as that Soule was whose progeny they are; nay, they do preserve as in a violl the purest efficacie and extraction of that living intellect that bred them."—*Milton*.

"Books are the legacies that a great genius leaves to mankind, which are delivered down from generation to generation, as presents to the posterity of those who are yet unborn."—*Addison*.

"In books lies the soul of the whole past time; the articulate, audible voice of the past, when the body and material substance of it has altogether vanished like a dream."—*Carlyle*.

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