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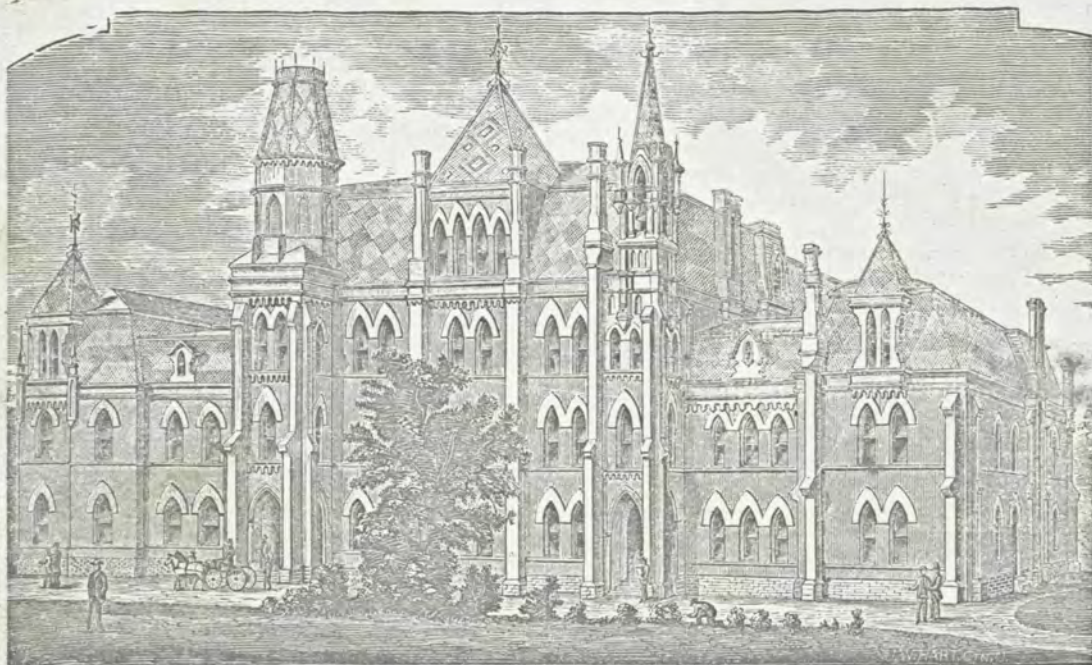
The Otterbein Record.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

VOL. I.

WESTERVILLE, O., NOVEMBER, 1880.

No. 3.



OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY,

WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

ITS DESIGN.—To furnish young men and women the advantages of a thorough education, under such moral and religious influences as will best fit them for the duties of life.

LOCATION.—The University is located in Westerville, Ohio, on the Cleveland, Mt Vernon and Columbus Railway, twelve miles north of Columbus. Situated in a quiet town, the University is yet within easy reach of the Capital City, and has railroad connection with all the larger cities of the State and country.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.—This is a Christian institution without being sectarian. Pupils of any church, or of no church, are admitted. All are required to attend morning prayers during the week and church on Sabbath. Regular recitations are held during the week in Bible History, and N. T. Greek. The students have a regular prayer meeting once a week. International Sunday School lessons are studied by classes every Sabbath morning. A Sunday School Normal class is organized at the beginning of each year and conducted by the President.

We seek to govern by an appeal to the student's own sense of right and honor. When it is evident that a student is deriving no profit from his connection with the University, he may be privately dismissed.

COURSES OF STUDY.—There are two—the Classical and Scientific—which are equal to those of our best and oldest Colleges. A Preparatory prepares for College and for Teaching. Instruction is given in Vocal Music, on Piano, Organ, Violin and in Theory; also, in Pencil Drawing, Perspective, Crayoning and Oil Painting!

REMARKS.—Both sexes are admitted and recite in the same classes. The second Term will begin January 12, 1881. Expenses unusually moderate. Tuition and incidentals \$30 per year; rent and care of rooms from \$10 to \$20; boarding from \$60 to \$100; text books from \$10 to \$15; fuel, light, &c., \$10 to \$20. By economy \$150 will enable one to spend one year respectably.

For special information, address the President,

REV. H. A. THOMPSON, D. D.,
WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

to censure him when they find he knows so little. For this and other reasons the student is often given to overloading himself with studies, or to neglect his studies and give his time to miscellaneous reading, which latter, while not without some value, would take away most of the profit of a college course.

It is not information, nor facts which the student is to obtain in college—it is *power*. This will bring all knowledge to him. The man who is feeble, or diseased in body for lack of judicious exercise, needs another life and that which will give activity to his limbs. He may row a boat, trundle a wheelbarrow, may chop wood, break stone—anything that will bring the needed activity of muscle. A college course is to give mental power, and this can be obtained in the study of the classics, the mathematics and the sciences. It is potent, persistent, systematic study which a puny power needs, and it matters but little what it is so far as the power is concerned. If we want all the mental powers developed so as to give a symmetrical and not a one-sided man, we want the subjects of study raised. One may study any branch, may spend his best years on Hebrew or Arabic, and if his work has been well done, the time has not been spent in vain. Such would not be the surest plan, but it would not be a bad plan. So many spend precious hours in ascertaining *what* to study, which could be spent more profitably in inquiring *how* to study. The latter is a score of times more important than the former.

All a college course can hope to do is to take this undeveloped mind, and give some strength to its flabby muscles; some grip and aim to the aimless nature; some control over that which hitherto has been without control. The frisky, unsteady, fun-loving colt must be trained so as to become the safe and reliable horse. The work which the horse must do must nearly all come after he has

been trained. A proper conception of the work of a college will not increase the number of its students, but add to the efficiency of those already within its walls.

Lastly, do not hope to win the approval of your teachers, the good opinion of your fellow students, or the approbation of the community, by spending the hours that should be given to study in idleness or revelry. No man is a universal genius. The student who is willing to be the ring-leader in all revolutions of good order that occur must be willing for some other to lead his classes. He who proposes to make of his course what should be made of it should give himself wholly to it. While others were giving their time and talents to social intercourse, even to the late hours of night, Charles Sumner was preparing those scholarly orations which made him famous. A man who wants to succeed in any one thing must forego many other things that are hopeful and desirable, much more those things that bury under them no gain. Come to college willing to be taught, anxious to make the most of your talents and your opportunities, and the Faculty shall be glad to point out the right way, and help you to master the difficulties that may be met.

CLASSICAL STUDY.

BY J. A. WELLER, A. M.

The tendency to exalt the present by depreciating the past has been the cause of false views in regard to many subjects. In caring for and honoring the things of the present, those of the past which have been their condition have been neglected or altogether rejected. Among the things thus rejected too frequently is the study of the Ancient Classics. Enthusiasts, carried away by some favorite pursuit, have recommended that the modern languages be substituted for the an-

cient in our colleges. Some have objected on the ground that they do not fit persons for the practical duties of life. "Practical, with such men means the conversion of everything that they touch into gold; and because the Greek and Roman Classics do not point out directly the way to wealth they are doomed to oblivion." Like the Alchemists, they are seeking for the "Philosopher's Stone," having the property of turning all metals into gold.

Although classical study has been much opposed by some, yet it has always had its earnest supporters, and will continue to be a prominent part of the college course of study in the most prominent institutions of learning. That we use arithmetic more in practical life than we do geometry is not proof that geometry is not a higher study. Iron is used in a greater variety of ways than gold, and is more useful, but does not have more intrinsic value. Charcoal is more in demand than diamonds, but diamonds are more precious. We use English Grammar more in practical life than we do Greek and Latin, but the study of them is higher, and by their study a higher degree of skill in the use of the English can be gained than is possible without studying them. As we can secure the higher interests only by securing the lower, so we cannot profitably study the Classics without understanding our own language first, but there is a reflex influence so that our own is the better mastered by comparing it with others.

The utility of classical study will be seen by considering it from two standpoints: First, as a means of mental discipline; secondly, its utility in practical pursuits. As a means of mental discipline, it cannot be successfully replaced by any other study. It furnishes a judicious exercise of the memory in remembering the various meanings of words. This faculty can be strengthened only by using it,

and this study cannot be pursued without continually making efforts to recall the meaning of words and phrases. Ancient laws and customs must be continually called up by the memory. The doctrines of the Grecian and Roman religion, the mythological stories, and the facts of history must be kept before the mind continually, in order to a right understanding and appreciation of the meaning of the classical writers. All these things combined cause a vigorous exercise of the memory, which is calculated to strengthen and develop it.

While there is an invigorating exercise of the memory, the reasoning powers are also brought into action. "Correct syntax," it has been said, "is nothing but a correct process of reasoning." Decision must be made between two or more possible constructions. Many constructions, which seem at first to be ambiguous, are simple after the reasoning powers have been vigorously exercised in comparing one possible construction with another. Some of the classic writers were good reasoners, and by reading their works the mind is trained to correct reasoning. There is no study that can better train the mind to consecutive thinking than that of the classics. The student must toil for hours on difficult constructions and "double-pronged Greek roots," some of which seem to have taken the second growth. This toil, which the student is wont so much to dislike, is the best means of developing the reasoning power. Intense, successive thinking is not natural to the mind. The habit must be acquired by close application. The object of a course of study is not so much the gaining of knowledge as it is to acquire the ability to think and speak correctly. Then, why despise that study which is best adapted to training the student to think in the most intense and successive manner?

While the memory is strengthened and the

reasoning powers developed, the taste is also cultivated. By constant association with refined society the individual is refined. The mind is moulded by the objects it contemplates. One of the great objects in reading a book is to get the spirit of the author. If the author has good taste we partake of it. While pursuing our daily studies we are continually drinking in the spirit of the authors. Hence the necessity of care in the selection of reading matter. Nowhere in all the range of literature, the Bible excepted, can such refined taste be found as among the Greek writers. The exactness of expression and the nice arrangement of words in the Greek, if well studied, cannot fail in cultivating the taste of the classical student. By long familiarity with these excellent models of composition, the principles of criticism are acquired and good taste unconsciously formed. The student's taste becomes classical. Though one may forget every word and thought gained from ancient authors, his time will not be lost. There still remains the mental discipline. Many readers go to novels for style and the cultivation of the imagination, forgetting, if they ever knew, that the imagination may be much cultivated by the study of the classics.

In the department of literature which is peculiar to the imagination, the ancient authors stand unrivaled. Their works are new and fresh, and not compiled from other authors, as many of the modern works are. Who can read the description by Livy of Hanibal crossing the Alps without having his imagination aroused? His mind will be carried to the mountain scenery, the rugged Alps, the narrow passes, the falling snow, the shivering beasts and men, the enemies rolling huge stones down the mountain side, which crush man and beast in their precipitous course. How grand is Virgil's description of Neptune riding in his chariot over the

waves as he calms the sea, which was wearing out Æneas and his noble few! Homer has never been surpassed by any poet in imagination and simplicity of style. By his unusual power of imagination he carries the mind of the reader through the region of thought almost unconscious of his captivity.

For smooth transitions and nice connections Homer is excelled by none. No one can faithfully read such classic authors as are mentioned above, and not receive great mental culture and be better prepared to master the more practical studies.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PROGRESS IN HIGHER EDUCATION.

BY JOHN F. SMITH, A. B.

Advancement is one of the great elements of power that moves human affairs through time. While there may be no increase of ability in the sun, moon, or stars to send out their light and perform their functions beyond what God gave them in the beginning, yet there has been a marked progress in the available facilities for understanding their laws and admiring their beauty. The applications of science have not only widened our vision in this direction, but in every department of life. Then it would be almost useless to say that there has been progress in higher education. We notice that each decade brings great and valuable changes in the common schools of our country, and the higher education ought to keep in the advance. Whether there is such a connection between the lower and higher systems of education, as will be for the best interests of both, and whether the higher education of our country has such a basis in the American heart and American government as ought to exist, are questions which each may decide for himself. The public, if we judge from actions, is not inclined

to set as high an estimate on our higher education as it deserves. If a person can read and write fairly, in the opinion of many, he is fitted for almost any position. And we doubtless have many men in all professions who can do neither correctly. Our progress in this part of our work would be greatly increased if we could remove the apathy which exists among many of our young, as well as older people. We are advancing in many respects, and amid these efforts toward greater usefulness, Otterbein University, with her faithful workers, stands and honorably maintains her place by sending out noble men and women to bless the world. If our colleges can profit by the failures of others which have perished, then they may hope to stand to benefit humanity and glorify God. Well has it been said that the "strength of a university does not consist in an array of dead buildings, but in its force of living men and the ability to amply support them." Such is the case with the German Universities, and Strasburg, with her scores of professors, does not make as much display of architecture as many institutions of much less note in America. The city of Philadelphia expended about two millions of dollars to build Girard College, a Grecian temple which is said to be the "Wonder of the tourist and the terror of the teacher." In our own land we see many noble structures struggling for an existence, with a few students gathered around professors poorly paid, or taking lessons from incompetent teachers because the college cannot afford to hire good ones. While many causes combine to bring about this condition of affairs, no doubt one efficient cause lies in the heavy expenditures in buildings, which necessarily bring additional burdens of expense. Otterbein University has ample accommodations in recitation rooms, literary halls, and reading-rooms, to accommodate many hundred more students than attend the college at the present time.

With this out-fit, if the friends of the institution will fill her treasury with money, it no doubt will be so directed that it will increase and support the glorious work already done. In this line of progress I am glad to see the Otterbein RECORD starting on its noble mission. I hope to receive it each month as a welcome visitor, and feel sure, with its able management, it will contribute largely to the educational interests of our church and nation. I hope also that those who may receive it shall find it as the refreshing breeze from the mountains of higher education.

THE THREE WISHES.

(An Acrostic.)

BY REV. JNO. V. POTTS.

On morn's impressive tablet of the heart,
Two lines were drawn which I will never part,
The tempting *third* which grew I shall not spurn,
Except it seek to come perverting truth,
Rank root of evil then it will but turn,
Betraying hope, and make life's fame uncouth.
Each word contains an element of thought,
In which the nobler acts of time are wrought;
Narcissus-like they bloom in age or youth.

Untrue to God and man I'd surely be
Not to desire in *knowledge* to be free;
Indulging hope I struggle bravely on;
Vague thoughts of failure coming but anon.
Each image I have cherished in the soul,
Regarding them the power of earth control.
Show me where WISDOM, GOODNESS, WEALTH unite
In battling manfully for truth and right;
Then I will show you where the world is blest—
Yes, where the gracious smiles of heaven rest.

WE clip the following from the *Daily Ohio State Journal*, of Nov. 9th:

Governor Foster yesterday received a large cartoon, the size of an ordinary map, from W. D. Reamer, a student of Otterbein University, Westerville. It represents the death bed of Democracy with a most graphic scene of the agencies which brought it about. It is a most striking work of art, and the Governor acknowledged its receipt in a very complimentary letter to the young artist.

AUTUMN'S LAMENT.

Let your ears give heed and listen
To my sad and plaintive part,
To the song that I shall sing you,
With a sorrow-laden heart.

Send your sympathy and feeling,
Shed a tear in my behalf;
For old age has come upon me,
And gruff winter stole my staff.

Once my face was fresh and handsome,
Beautiful without a peer;
All creation loved and praised me—
Wished me life for many a year.

All the days of vernal sunshine,
All the gentle rains of Spring,
All the soft and balmy breezes—
All conspired, and sought to bring,
Through the hot and rip'ning summer,
Golden grains, with bowed-down heads,
Luscious fruits, with bending branches,
Tall-grown grass, in blooming meads,

Feeding flocks and herds for market,
That mankind might have supplies,
That the body might not perish,
To cheer the soul and please the eyes.

May and June have been my servant,
Toiling ever, day by day,
Like a skillful, faithful artist,
Painting Nature up so gay.

Later months have lent their service,
Giving golden fruitage rare;
All, in mind and strength united,
For my glory to prepare.

But no sooner am I seated
On my rich and gorgeous throne,
Than the cold and sterile Winter
O'er my realms his blasts has blown;

Darts his shafts among the forests,
Into frosts he turns the dews,
Plucks the leaves from off their clinging,
Robs them of their crimson hues.

When he triumphs o'er my beauties,
When he deals the fatal blow,
Gives them even not a burial;
But commands their rushing foe,

"Drag them over rocks and brushwood,
As Achilles did brave Hector."
Such the reign of this old monarch,
Such the vengeance of this rector.

Drives the songsters from the forests,
All that feath'ry multitude;
Turns my sylvan, warbling Eden,
Into dreary solitude.

Bids the brooklet cease its murmur,
And the river its loud roar,
Breaks the sport of playful minnows
On the streamlet's sandy floor.

Seals the crystal lake so firmly,
Binds the oars in solid ice,
Stops the sport of moonlight rowings,
Where affections oft take rise.

Steals the mantle of shady grove,
Where assemblies oft resort;
Breaks excursions, crowded coaches,
Putting people out of sort.

With his keen and icy sickle,
Runs the verdant landscape o'er;
Making it all sear and naked
Like the ocean's barren shore.

When his scepter gains dominion,
Plain and woodland all divested,
Then he seeks to sooth their sorrow,
Deck, and plume them silver-crested.

Gives them icicles for tresses,
On their leafless branches all,
Which soon vanish, like a shadow,
When warm sunbeams on them fall.

Thus my grievance he increases,
And my soul he stings with pain
By pretenses and deceptions,
Till no rays of hope remain.

All these thousand scenes of Nature,
Dressed in garbs of richest hues,
I possessed, as my rich treasure,
Which man admires and still pursues.

Destitute, bereft, forsaken,
Now am I without a friend,
Like the beggar, poor and ragged,
Who had millions once to spend,

Now goes trudging, trudging onward,
To his only, last possession,
Six by two feet, in "God's Acre,"
Where he makes life's resignation.

Thus, with me, my grave is open
To receive my dying frame;
Winter, with his savage hords,
Drives me thither to remain.

The Otterbein Record.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

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

Associate Editors. . . . { D. F. MOCK,
MARY GARDNER.

Business Manager, A. E. DAVIS.

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THE November number of *The Earlhamite* is before us. It has no gush nor glitter, but for solid worth it is hard to excel. With gladness we grasp its extended hand, knowing it is the hand of a *Friend*.

WE welcome the *Wabash*, the *Washington Jeffersonian*, and the *Transcript* to our sanctum. They are all fresh and newsy, and we shall be glad to cultivate their acquaintance.

It is announced by several eminent professors that the adoption of the Roman method of pronouncing Latin has proved impracticable. The chief objection seems to be that so much more drilling is required, that time is taken from the real study of the language and of the author. So writes the master of Westminster School, who adds: "We found the waste of time involved in correcting mispronunciation to be fatal. It is hard enough to teach the various subjects required within the hours that are available." Prof. Palmer, one of the original promoters of the reform, admits that the enterprise is a failure. The

leading object in changing from the old method was to secure uniformity of pronunciation among scholars. This was desirable, since before every nation pronounced Latin much as it did its own language, so that persons of different nations speaking Latin could not understand each other. But this object is defeated now that the English schools have declared it a failure, and now there remains to American "Preps," as a reason for saying Kikero and Kisar, only the "grim satisfaction" there is in calling things by their own original names. There is so little occasion for communication in Latin that practically this reason seems as good as the former. Latin is a dead language and must remain so. If the two reasons given are the chief reasons for the adoption of the Roman method of pronunciation, it is evident that they are not sufficient to warrant the loss of time which the English and some of the American professors report. The Latin hours may be better spent in learning well the written language, with which we are most concerned, and in the study of those masters of thought who have made a dead language immortal. And if vocal exercise is desirable, let it be in practicing the proper pronunciation of our own tongue, for certainly that is needed. *

THE columns of the RECORD are open to students and friends of the University, and we shall be glad to hear from you. We are anxious that the RECORD be what it is intended, and ought to be, in the fullest sense of the word, the medium for the exchange of opinions of all who take an interest in the welfare of O. U.

WE are glad to notice that the "Seaside" and "Franklin Square" are printing some substantial books. We think that no one at this age of the world has any time to spend on worthless books, and that most that have

been sent out in both of these forms would better have remained unpublished, as they are positively worthless, with nothing to recommend them but their cheapness. We are, therefore, especially glad to see in these forms such works as "Farrar's St. Paul," "Geikie's Christ," "Mackenzie's Nineteenth Century," and volumes of "Morley's Englishmen of Letters." There is a demand for good literature in cheap form, and these publishers will earn the gratitude of a large class of intelligent and appreciative readers by adding to the lists of their publications many more standard works in biography, history, and general literature. And we believe they will find it profitable to do so, as we believe it will largely increase the demand for these books in a more permanent form.

GERMAN students, as a class, are said to be almost wholly without social training. They give their whole time and attention to study, and entirely ignore the amenities and pleasures of social life. We are aware that that cannot be generally said of American students. Indeed, the direct opposite of this would be more nearly the truth. Many of them give nearly as much time to such employment as to study itself, and some of them even more. We are not prepared to encourage either of these classes in these directions. The chief business of a student is to study, and all else that he may do ought to have reference primarily to this end. He cannot afford to give either time or attention to anything that in any measure interferes with this, his first work. But there is a class of American students who almost completely ignore social culture. They are thorough students, give close and undivided attention to books and instruction, and leave college with well-trained minds. They know more than the average student about science and languages, and are commended by their teachers for their thor-

ough work. But they are much more "at home" in the study or recitation-room than in the parlor or drawing room. They have no taste for society, and find no pleasure in it. In fact, they feel awkward and out of place in company, and neither know just what to do nor say when they are so unfortunate as to be in it. They recognize that they are expected to take the position of cultured gentlemen accustomed to the graces and proprieties of social life, and are doubly embarrassed by this very fact. They are sensitive to their improprieties without ability to avoid them. They lack experience, and experience is the only means by which their deficiency can be supplied. It hardly need be said that both of these extremes ought to be avoided. A student ought not to be either a "society man" or a recluse. He ought to follow the golden mean. He ought to devote some of his hours of recreation to good society, and the cultivation of an elevating and entertaining conversation, and a graceful and dignified deportment. This will not in any measure interfere with his study, and will bring to him both pleasure and profit. Every man, whatever be his occupation, necessarily has to do more or less with men and women, and his success often depends more upon his manners than we are wont to think. No man, much less one with the advantages of a college education, can afford to be, under any circumstances, anything but a gentleman. Is it too much to ask that *all* students go forth from our colleges as *educated gentlemen*, prepared to take and hold their places as such in society? Is there any reason why they should not? Do they not owe as much to society and to themselves?

†

REV. J. V. Potts, a former student of O. U., who is also the author of "Christian Cooperation" and "The Itinerant System," is living at North Robinson, O., engaged in literary work.

Personals.

(This column is given to notices of graduates, old students, and those now connected with the University. We earnestly solicit the assistance of graduates and old students, by sending us notices of themselves and others in order that it may be full and interesting.)

'59. Samuel B. Allen is president of Westfield College, Westfield, Ill.

'60. Col. J. W. Haynie is engaged in business in Carson City, Nevada.

'62. John A. Kumler has charge of a Methodist congregation at Bement, Ill.

'66. John A. Shauck is practicing law at Dayton, O.

'66. W. O. Tobey, of the *Religious Telescope*, was visiting friends here last week.

'68. George A. Funkhouser is a professor in Union Biblical Seminary, Dayton, O.

'70. S. E. Kemp is practicing law at Dayton, O.

'71. D. L. Bowersmith is one of the editors of the *Ohio State Journal*, Columbus, O.

'72. Mrs. L. A. (Resler) Keister, of Dayton, was visiting her parents a few days here, and started to visit friends in Pennsylvania on the 27th ult.

'74. L. H. McFadden is professor of Greek and Sciences at Lebanon Valley College, Pa.

'75. J. B. Shank is practicing medicine at Dayton, O.

'76. Mrs. Mary (Keister) Mills started on a visit to her old home in Pennsylvania, on the 27th of October.

'76. J. I. L. Resler is preaching at Johnstown, Pa.

J. W. Davis, a former student at the O. U., is rustivating near Basil, O.

L. G. Altman is attending Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago.

'75. J. W. Clemmer, M. D., expects to open an office and begin the practice of Medicine, in Columbus, about the middle of November.

President Thompson is pleasant and good natured as ever. He still goes on singing:

"Truth crushed to earth
Will rise again,
For the eternal years of God are hers."

'77. I. A. Loose is in his Senior year in Yale Theological School. He had charge of a large congregation at Milford, Conn., during the summer vacation.

Miss Laura E. Resler, a former student of O. U., expects to spend the winter studying music at Boston, Mass.

Mr. W. H. P. Fisher, a former student here, is now teaching near Ashville, and hopes soon to return to his studies.

Mr. J. W. Markley, who was a student at O. U. in '70 and '71, recently bought J. F. Snoddy's grocery, and has gone into business on Snoddy's Corner. Mr. Snoddy has concluded to move on his farm, just south of town.

Mr. Will A. Young and Miss Fannie M. Kumler, both formerly students at O. U., were married October 26, 1880. A long and happy life to both.

The Ohio Conference, at its recent session, sent to the M. E. Church here Rev. L. F. Postle. He has entered upon his work, and has been warmly received by all. We bid him welcome to our place. Rev. Mr. Naylor goes to Harrisburg.

Topics.

WHO wants the RECORD to be a twenty-page paper?

SINGLE copies of the RECORD for sale at Markley's and Ranck's.

We acknowledge the originality and fine taste of the Junior Class in preparing suppers.

REV. A. N. CARSON preached his eighth sermon on the "Lord's Prayer" on Sunday, Oct. 31st.

MISS THAYER, formerly a member of the present Senior Class, was visiting relatives here last week.

THE U. B. Church of Westerville has lately adopted the "envelope system" for collecting its finances.

THE first division of the Junior Class will hold its first rhetorical exercises in the College Chapel Nov. 13th.

AT a meeting of the Senior Class No. 2, officers for the present year were elected and a programme for Class Day was arranged.

THE public school of Westerville is prospering finely under the superintendence of Prof. D. C. Arnold. His salary has been increased from \$65 to \$75 per month.

WE rejoice with Republicans because *they do rejoice*, and weep with Democrats, Prohibitionists, Greenbackers, and the adherents of John W. Phelps, because "they do weep."

THE season is now returning when Street Commissioners can perform their beneficent deeds, by keeping in repair the street crossings, and thus win the esteem of the citizens.

THE United Brethren held a Social at the residence of Rev. J. B. Resler, on the evening of the 4th inst. Over one hundred persons were present, and everybody was in fine humor.

WE still have a few copies of the first two issues of the RECORD. To any subscribers not having received them, either or both will be forwarded on application to the Business Manager.

AT a recent meeting of the Freshmen Class, the following class officers were elected: President, Ida M. Markley; Vice President, Ella Rike; Secretary, D. E. Lorenze; Treasurer, Jennie Gardner.

BUY a course ticket for the O. U. L. A. Course. Rev. Dr. Willitts, of Philadelphia, heads the list. His lecture will be given Nov. 26th, followed by Frank Beard, the celebrated Chalk Talk Humorist, Dec 6th. The list will be one of excellent ability and deserving liberal patronage.

THE S. S. Board of the U. B. Church met in Westerville on the 27th ult. The Board organized at this session, "The Home Reading Circle," to encourage study at home. The Circle will have a three years' course of study, and will grant a diploma to those who complete the course. For further information, address, Robert Cowden, Galion, O.

WE should have a much larger list of subscribers. We cordially thank those who have responded to our call, and will just as cordially express our gratitude to any others sending in their compliments with their dollars. Dollars are very useful things in the publishing of a College Paper.

MANY improvements are being made in our town this fall. Stephen Crawford has built a new house on College Avenue, just west of the depot. Two new houses are going up in the eastern part of town. Mr. Weinland is remodeling the McCammon property, on College Avenue, next east of Prof. Guitner's. J. S. Mills has purchased the property on the opposite side of the Avenue, and is shifting the old house to the north end of the lot, intending to build a fine brick residence fronting on the Avenue next spring. Rev. J. A. Weller has bought the Weimer property, just east of the college building, and Rev. S. M. Hippard has bought the Ranney property, on the corner of Home and State streets. Both of these parties expect soon to put up fine residences. Westerville has now 1,500 inhabitants, with outlook for rapid increase.

Educational Notes.

A Princeton diploma is worth \$14.50.

Three Japanese ladies are attending Harvard.

The University of Leipsic has about 3,500 students.

Columbia has abolished the grading system.—*Ex.*

Yale and Harvard have their libraries open on Sunday.

Western Reserve College is to be removed to Cleveland.

It costs \$142,000 per annum to run Michigan University.—*Ex.*

The first college paper was published at Dartmouth in 1800.—*Ex.*

Fourteen per cent. of Germany's population are in school; of France's population, 11; of England's population, 8; of Italy's population, 7; of Russia's population, 1½.

The Harvard College Library, since the first Sunday in October, has been open, and is to be open every Sunday for readers, but not for giving out or receiving books.

Prof. Benjamin Pierce, LL. D., of Harvard College, one of the most distinguished mathematicians and astronomers of his age, died Oct. 6. His son will succeed him at Harvard.

La Fayette College has received within the last few years donations of \$10,000; Bowdoin, \$15,000; Williams, \$20,000; Rochester, \$25,000; Syracuse University, \$30,000; Dartmouth, \$50,000; Wesleyan, \$50,000; Amherst, \$106,000; Oberlin, \$157,000; Sydney, \$500,000; Yale, \$1,000,000; Princeton, \$1,200,000.—*Ex.*

General Garfield has recently been appointed a trustee of Williams College.

The Boston "Society to Encourage Studies at Home," which was started seven years ago by Miss Anna Ticknor, has had steady growth. Over 2,500 names have been on the books of the Society during this interval. Most of them have been young, unmarried women or heads of families, living in different parts of the United States and Canada.

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