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The Otterbein Record.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

VOL. I.

WESTERVILLE, O., OCTOBER, 1880.

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.

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.

G. T. BLAIR, M. D.,

OF WESTERVILLE, OHIO,

HAVING been actively engaged in the general practice of Homœopathic Medicine for more than fifteen years, has had a vast opportunity for treating all the various diseases incident to this climate and latitude, and more especially the many chronic complaints so very prevalent, among which may be mentioned Nasal and Bronchial Catarrh.

DR. BLAIR has demonstrated in innumerable cases the curability of this obstinate, loathsome and much dreaded complaint. He offers the following testimonials as to curative value of his treatment which is unimpeachable. A host of other testimonials, equally prominent, can be seen at his office.

From two prominent citizens of Westerville, Ohio, to whom I respectfully refer:

DR. G. T. BLAIR:

Dear Sir—I had uselessly employed many of the so-called Catarrh Cures. Having heard of your success in the treatment of Catarrh, I made up my mind to visit you. To your advice and treatment, I owe my present good health.

I have been a victim to Catarrh for three years past, and am now in a fair way to recovery. I can give your treatment by inhalants, my unqualified approval.

E. D. ALLEN.

I have been a martyr to that terrible complaint Nasal Catarrh, for over three years, and can truthfully say that nothing heretofore prescribed for and taken by me, has in any way benefited my complaint. I have now taken your treatment about two months, and feel as good as a new man, having entirely regained my usual health. Hoping that your treatment for Catarrh will prove as great a blessing to others, as it has to me,

I am, respectfully yours,

WILLIAM BELL.

From John T. Shufflin, late proprietor of the "City Mills," corner of Fourth and Rich streets, and a prominent and well known citizen of Columbus:

One year ago I was a hopeless victim of Nasal and Bronchial Catarrh, the disease evincing every symptom of a fatal termination. I could obtain no relief; as a last resort, a friend recommended your treatment of medicated inhalations. In less than two weeks I felt a wonderful change; it relieved a profuse and offensive discharge, a loss of voice with soreness of the throat. I could breathe easier. I kept on improving, every day told for the better; the terrible pain in the back and front part of my head disappeared; the tickling in my throat and chest, with a severe cough, gradually left me; my chest seemed to expand, my bodily strength returned, and to-day I am as well and hearty as I have been in 20 years. I was saved by your medicine, nothing else.

JOHN T. SHUFFLIN.

From the wife of a widely and favorably known citizen of Westerville, Ohio:

WESTERVILLE, O., Dec. 4, 1879.

Having for a long time been afflicted with Nasal Catarrh, attended with a disagreeable pressure and fullness

in the head, "dropping into the throat;" loss of smell, an aggravated cough, with all the symptoms of confirmed catarrh in its worst forms; and feeling conscious that my disease was making serious inroads upon my constitution, and that I was surely and speedily becoming unable and incapacitated to attend to my ordinary duties, I resolved after careful consideration, to place myself under your treatment.

With much pleasure and gratitude I can now, after three months' treatment, truthfully say that I am entirely relieved of my disease. The benefit I have received to my eyesight is no small matter. I have been sewing steadily since my recovery, on all colors, on dark days, and in all kinds of weather. I can sew by lamplight; something I have not done before for years. I most cheerfully and earnestly recommend all who are similarly afflicted with that distressing disease, Catarrh, to give your treatment a trial. Mrs. M. L. THAYER.

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

JOSEPH GOODMAN,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

This well-known Establishment keeps a large stock of fine and well-made Goods, and by selling immense quantities, is enabled to sell cheaper than others.

ABNER ANDRUS, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

S. W. DUBOIS BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

First Door North of W. O. ROWE & CO.,

WESTERVILLE, O.

The Otterbein Record.

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

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WHERE SHALL I GO?

BY PRES. H. A. THOMPSON, D. D.

It does make a difference to a boy where he is born, in what kind of a community he is reared and who are his associates. It does make a difference to one as to the kind of college he enters.

A student entering college wants good teaching under the best moral and religious influences he can get. If he has the former without the latter he suffers an irreparable loss. If he has the latter without the former he loses most of what a college course should bring. He seeks first of all the elevation of his mental powers. He must be taught to think. He must not so much get knowledge as learn how knowledge is to be obtained. He needs competent instructors who have preceded him in his investigations; who can help him over hard places, guide him when he needs restraint and encourage him when tempted to despond; men whose presence shall be a constant impetus to high and holy deeds.

All of this can best be secured where the moral surroundings are the most healthful and good. A boy at Yale College breathes a different moral atmosphere from the one at Harvard. The tendency of one is to make a student reverential and obedient; the other tends to self-exaltation, to free-thinking and irreverence. The best intellectual results can only be obtained when the physical and moral powers are in the most healthful condition. A boy who gives his days to idleness and his nights to reveling will not succeed in his classes. The man who spends his nights over his Homer has a much higher prospect in store for him than the one who spends them around the card table. Nor will one be of much service to the world if in the training of his mental powers he becomes a moral wreck. Morality is better than knowledge; character of more importance than culture. The well-equipped man unites them both and they are perfectly congruent.

These two results named can best be secured where there are a moderate number of students. Large institutions have their disadvantages as well as their advantages. If good teachers are desirable, the more students are brought in contact with them the better. In a large college much of this association is impossible. Classes, of necessity, must be divided and are given to tutors. In some of these institutions a portion of the Professors give but little time to teaching, and most of it to book-making or some similar pursuit, while most of the teaching is done by other parties whose names do not appear in the catalogue.

Nor is the best success in morality secured

at such institutions. Where a large number of young people or of old people are congregated, there is more temptation to wrong doing. There is more wickedness in the city than in the country for there are more people there. A student who is disposed to wrongdoing needs to feel that he is under the supervision of some one and that his misdeeds will be known. Frequent contact with his teachers in the recitation room and elsewhere will refine his manners and purify his morals as well as develope his intellect.

It is a great mistake often made by parents and children, to think a large body of teachers, numerous buildings, extensive library and costly apparatus will of themselves make men scholars. These are indeed valuable helps, but good scholarship can be secured in the absence of libraries or apparatus. Indeed, the poorest students most frequently come from institutions having these things in abundance. Every man must make himself. He can be taught to think with few resources as well as with many. The student who depends on these for success and fails to use his own powers will never realize his wishes.

As a rule, where christian culture is sought, which after all is the only true culture, it should as far as possible be sought under the influences of the church of our fathers. The children of Presbyterians, as a rule, should be trained in Presbyterian colleges; Methodist children in Methodist colleges and children of United Brethren parentage in schools of their own building. They will learn more of their mother church, and because of this knowledge will appreciate her more. If intending to work in that church it will fit them much better for such service. I speak in this of college culture under christian influences and not of technical or professional training.

Seek a college where the teachers are competent and earnest men; where you shall, in some manner, come in daily contact with

them; a community whose spirit and surroundings shall be morally helpful; a location as free as possible from temptations to idleness and vice and then use all the opportunities which may come to you to develope all there is of good in your nature.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT was born at Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on November 3d, 1794. His mother was of the old Puritan stock of New England. His father was a practicing physician of more than ordinary ability. Dr. Bryant loved his profession, and expected his son to succeed him in it; hence the child was named after Dr. William Cullen, a distinguished physician of Scotland.

The lad was delicate and frail, and it was doubtful if he would live to maturity. His head was too large for his body. But by fortunate treatment and due respect to the life that now is, his vitality was increased, and his life prolonged to a good old age.

The youth early revealed a love for study, and an inborn passion for poetry. This aptitude and tendency was recognized and fondly encouraged by his father, who soon learned that the naming of his son after a physician was not a true prophecy of his future profession, for William Cullen Bryant was born a poet. He pursued such studies as his home and neighborhood could offer until he was thirteen years of age. At the age of fourteen he commenced the study of Latin under the care of his maternal uncle, the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Snell, of Brookfield, Mass., where he remained eight months. At the age of fifteen he began the study of Greek with the Rev. Moses Hallock, of Plainfield, Mass., and at the end of two months had read the Greek Testament entirely through. At the age of sixteen he entered Williams College, a sophomore, where he remained but two terms.

He and other members of his class decided to complete their course at Yale, but for want of money his college days ended here. After a few months at home, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1815 at the age of twenty-one years. He continued in the legal profession for ten years, when he was induced to go to New York City, where he edited the *New York Review* for one year, and then became connected with the *Evening Post*, where he remained, most of the time as chief editor, until near the close of his life—a period of over half a century. In the meantime, in the year 1821, Mr. Bryant was married to Miss Fanny Fairchild. She was a lady of rare excellence, naturally sympathetic and devout and had a practical sagacity that contributed largely to her husband's happiness and success. On the 27th of July, 1866, she joined

"The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death."

On the 12th of June, 1878, he followed her,

"Sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Mr. Bryant's collected prose works consist of one volume of "Orations and Addresses," and two volumes of "Letters" written during his foreign travels. The "Letters" are esteemed as models of this class of literature.

The volume of "Orations" contains memorial addresses, delivered by special request, on his distinguished friends, Thomas Cole, the artist, James Fennimore Cooper, Washington Irving, Fitz-Green Halleck, and Gulian Crommelin Verplanck, and other interesting addresses.

Of these addresses, Dr. Ray Palmer, a distinguished critic, says: "They are models of their kind, equally creditable to his intellect and his heart. The style is simple, chaste,

pellucid, elegant. In the delineation of character and genius there is nothing vague and general, but in the case of each subject of discourse, the nicest analysis and the most judicious discrimination. It is so common a thing, unfortunately, to see men who are eminent in the same line of effort, misunderstand, or for other reasons, such as prejudice or jealousy, depreciate each other, that there is true moral beauty in the honest heartiness, the generous pleasure, with which Mr. Bryant does full justice to the names and works of his illustrious compeers."

If a volume of his editorials should be given to the public, in addition to its literary merits it would be a very valuable part of the history of the last fifty years, for no question agitated the public mind, but it enlisted his sympathy and engaged his pen. Regarding his position in the true light of its responsibility he never swerved from his convictions of right for party or self interest. He was clear, unhesitating and outspoken on every issue that arose. As the record of what a true and high-minded man thought and felt at the time on the great issues of the last fifty years, such a volume, would be of great worth and an enduring model for political editors for time to come as well as for the time that now is.

Mr. Bryant's reputation as a poet was established by the publication of "Thanatopsis," written in his eighteenth year. During all his busy life he indulged his taste for writing poetry. But this was not simply as a past-time, for all his pieces were wrought out with toil and patience. His divine gift was cultivated to a high degree, and his knowledge was broad and varied. He aided and glorified his gifts and culture by a gentle, meek, Christian spirit. His style is chaste and pure without tinsel or affectation. Broad in sympathy and generous in his appreciation of all that is good, and keen in his enjoyment of all that is beautiful, and loyal to all that is

true, he is justly called the greatest American poet.

Let him who would increase his love and reverence for God and Man, or his faith in the final triumph of right, or who would learn to rightly interpret and enjoy nature, cultivate a love for and a familiarity with the poetry of Bryant.

\$100,000—\$10,000.

BY PROF. HENRY GARST, A. M.

The board of trustees of Otterbein University at its session in June last, determined to make an effort to secure \$100,000 to pay the debt and increase the equipment of the college. The Alumnae Association, as soon as it learned of the action of the board, resolved to make an earnest effort to pay \$10,000 of this amount. A committee of five, with the writer as chairman, was ordered, who should take charge of the work of securing the money. The committee, as originally constituted, consisted of the following members: Mrs. M. A. Fisher, Miss Lizzie Hanby, W. W. Ferrier, Esq., Rev. Prof. Geo. Keister and the writer. Prof. Keister, it is well known, has since died and his help, which from his deep interest in the project, promised to be very valuable, can not be had. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Rev. J. A. Weller.

The members of the committee in reach, have had several meetings for consultation, and have determined in their efforts to conform to the general plan devised by the board of trustees, which is to secure pledges in notes bearing at least six per cent. annual interest from date of notes, payable, when desired by the donor, in five equal annual payments. They have also agreed that these pledges shall become valid only when the sum of \$50,000 has been secured in cash and notes in the co-operating conferences. It was further agreed by and with the consent of the

General Agent of the college, that when the \$100,000 is all paid, the contributing members of the Association shall have the right to direct the application of \$10,000 contributed.

The committee has made little effort as yet but expect to take hold of the work at once. It is intended to put forth strenuous efforts to secure pledges for the whole amount by the next commencement. The little effort that has thus far been made has secured very encouraging results. One member pledges \$500 another \$200 with the prospect of \$500, several others \$200 each. One lady member, without solicitation, sent in a pledge for \$200, and is ready to pay the money so soon as our plans can be carried through. The committee feel very confident of early success. It must be remembered, however, that quite a number of the members of the Association are in quite limited circumstances, and success will depend upon those who have means giving liberally. The committee hope to find a few who are able and willing to give \$1,000 each. They hope to find a number who will give \$500 each, and others smaller amounts until the whole is secured. It is especially desired that none be debarred from giving because they cannot give the larger sums. Small sums, from those who are not able to give large, will be thankfully received, so that all may have the pleasure of bearing a part in the work.

It is not necessary, we trust, to urge the necessity of securing the amount asked. The institution cannot maintain its credit and do its work unless it is secured. The sons and daughters of other institutions are liberally sustaining them. Otterbein University is as needy and as worthy. Let her sons and daughters be as liberal.

The out-look in the Conferences is very cheering. Stirring educational meetings were held during their sessions, and, with one or two exceptions, all have pledged themselves to endeavor to raise definite sums, ranging from \$6,000 to \$20,000. May we not hope that by the next Commencement the glad announcement may be made that the entire \$100,000 has been secured?

WHO SHALL WORK FOR OTTERBEIN?

In contemplating the establishment of an institution, there are three questions to be considered, prior to the adoption of measures for its foundation.

1. Will it conduce to the good of those under its influence?
2. Can the demands be met?
3. Who shall meet them?

The last of these three questions is pertinent for us to ask, concerning our College and Alma Mater; who shall work for Otterbein?

Is it sufficient that those who are officially appointed be the only ones to promote its interests, secure its permanence and prosperity? Agents are chosen by the Board to look after the finances and provide for the pecuniary interests, but these functions are only a means to an end. The chief object is to get the young men and ladies in college, and have their minds and character developed and built up by a course of systematic study and discipline.

The masses have no desire for, in fact are stoutly prejudiced against, higher culture and education. The people must be taught and persuaded that four or five years faithfully spent in obtaining a college education is not time lost or devoted to a pursuit not prolific of the greatest benefit and reward, and money expended which might have been appropriated to possessions more remunerative.

Here a vast field opens to our view, in which many hands may find employment. The question follows: Who can be the most efficient workmen? who can glean the greatest number of sheaves?

The efforts which the faculty may put forth while making their tours during vacations, are not adequate to the amount of this labor.

Neither should this work lie wholly in the hands of those ministers who have interest

enough in the cause of education and welfare of the church to discuss this subject before their congregations, and privately argue with, and urge, the more gifted and promising youth of their charges to attend the college.

The field is too extensive and the demands too urgent for these alone to meet. What they cannot achieve must be done mainly, in a general way.

More personal work is needed; this is the more effectual and productive of greater results. We must exhort and appeal to individuals, rather than to classes or assemblies.

Politicians exhibit a remarkable degree of prudence and aptness—especially in the present campaign—in securing the co-operation and individual work of their partisans. If they can make every voter feel obligated to work for his party, success is most likely to be achieved unless this influence is counteracted by a similar diligence of the rival party.

Now, if such an enthusiasm and earnestness could be awakened in the cause of education, no doubt but that our half-filled college halls would overflow, and the average intelligence of the church, and the communities influenced by it, would be greatly enhanced. If the graduates and students of Otterbein could be induced to labor energetically to this end, the richest benisons of our college would fall more profusely and upon a much larger number.

Every one who has been or now is, a student of O. U. has some friends and companions, over whom he exercises a greater influence than anybody else, and whom he might persuade to follow his footsteps, if he would present the subject fairly and frequently argue and discuss the prudence and importance of their pursuing such a course.

The majority of those who do enter college, enter with a view of attending only a term or two; but after tasting of its dainties a relish is created, and a wish formed to prolong the season of college feasting. From this we may safely infer that there are many more in our country, towns and cities, who, if they once tasted of this luxury, would continue to recline at this sumptuous table. Here then is a grand opportunity for every patron of the college to achieve a noble and meritorious work. Who will apply himself, and zealously engage in this beneficent enterprise? All may who will. Who will? **

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COMMUNICATIONS from old students will be gladly received.

Even the least skillful in reading the signs of the times can scarcely fail to see, in the agitation in England with reference to Irish affairs, serious threats of overthrow to the present system of government in Ireland. From the very nature of the case, the present state of affairs can not much longer continue. Though the Irish are now in no danger of starving, there is no prospect of improvement in their condition, without some radical change. Parliament tried, during a great part of its last session, to devise some means for their relief; but through the contemptuous rejection by the House of Lords of the bill, which probably would have proved most effectual, and the attitude of some of the Home Rule Irish members, little was accomplished.

Ireland has never been contented under English rule, and now that she finds her so slow to give aid, there are signs that the

peasants will soon attempt to take law into their own hands, and to wrest from their landlords by force of arms, the land which years of toil have failed to purchase. There are secret societies and conspiracies for this purpose all through Ireland. Arms are being brought in from this country and from Europe, and forces are being secretly drilled. In the attempt to maintain the Land League, crimes are committed so numerous and terrible, that landlords dare not walk over their own estates, unarmed and unguarded.

Revolt is smouldering in much-wronged Ireland. If it should break forth into civil contest, the probable result will be the transfer, to the tenants, of the lands they occupy. But even if Ireland does not strike this blow at landlordism and aristocracy, the British people will not long defer their fate. With reference to the bill of Compensation for Disturbances (which was preparatory to abolishing the present land system in England and Ireland), the House of Lords took its position against the expressed wish of the nation. It stands as the representative of aristocracy against popular rights, and upon this system of aristocracy rests all that has caused so much wretchedness to Irish tenants and to Englishmen as well. It must be that with the threatened fall of the House of Lords, will sink much of the anarchy and much of the discontent of Ireland. And this will be in the not far distant day, when British people discern their ability and right to govern themselves. *

THE Base Ball season will soon be over and when cold weather comes on the question will be, shall we be compelled to walk the streets of Westerville, wearing out our shoes and the side-walks for the sake of the little exercise this will give us? We, for our part, prefer something better, something that will make Otterbein not only noted for sending out

men of strong minds but also men with good, healthy constitutions, and when we say let us have a gymnasium, we think that we voice the sentiments of every student of O. U. Let the students get to work in this matter and see what can be done.

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.)

A. L. KEISTER, class '74, is practicing law at Columbus.

H. F. DETWEILER of class '75, is practicing law at Uniontown, Pa.

J. N. FRIES, of class '76, is teaching in Bridgewater, Virginia.

SOL. WEIMER, of class '78 is principal of the public schools at Navarre, O.

WILLIAM W. FERRIER, of class '78, is managing a farm near Angola, Ind.

THE wife of Mr. Reed Yager, of class '82, has been very low with fever but is slowly recovering.

W. M. FOGLER, of class '78, is attending law school at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

J. F. SMITH, of class '79, is stationed this year at Circleville Central Ohio Conference, U. B. Church.

J. C. SHEERER, of class '78, is in the second year of his theological course at Western, Allegheny City, Pa.

E. S. LORENZ, of class '80, was in town Sunday, Oct. 3d. He is attending Union Biblical Seminary at Dayton.

JOSIAH W. MILLER, who attended school at O. U. in '72 and '73, is tilling the soil near Baltimore, Fairfield county, O.

W. J. DAVIS, who was at O. U. in '68 and '69, has charge of Walnut Circuit U. B. Church Central Ohio Conference.

MISS MADGE DICKSON, of the present Senior class, was visiting friends and attending the Exposition at Chicago last week.

E. A. STARKEY, of class '79, was pastor of the U. B. church at Fostoria last year and this year is stationed at Findlay, O.

R. CLEMENS and wife, former students of O. U., are engaged at the Boy's Home, near Lancaster, O., the former as an "Elder Brother," and the latter as a teacher.

Locals.

AT a recent meeting of the Sophomore class, Mr. W. C. Rebok was elected President, Miss Alice Dixon Secretary, and Mr. O. L. Markley Treasurer.

THE name of the Superintendent of the S. S. is J. O. Stevens, instead of J. O. Sterns, as printed in the report of the S. S. picnic in our last issue.

ON the morning of the 14th, when the students and faculty assembled in the Chapel for prayers, they found it finely decorated in honor of the Republican victory.

WE have recieved quite a number of returns from old students and other friends of the college, but should be glad to recieve many more after the second issue has been recieved. Should enough subscribers be secured the

RECORD will be increased to a twenty page instead of a sixteen page monthly.

REV. J. A. WELLER, of class '76, having been appointed to this station by the Central Ohio Conference, opened his pastorate in the Chapel Sunday morning, Oct. 3rd, with a sermon from Gal. iv—14. It was a fine day, and a very large congregation was present. We wish him a very prosperous year.

WESTERVILLE can now boast of a glee club of its own. We regard it as an indication of progress and think it will add much to Westerville's already great reputation. It made its first public appearance at a Prohibition meeting at the Town Hall, Thursday evening, Sept. 30th. Long may it wave.

It was stated in our last issue that the three higher classes were beaten in a base ball game by the Freshs and Preps, but vowed not to have it "put on them" again, and this vow they paid the next Saturday. It cost the Freshs and Preps the ice cream, and a score of 15 to 7 in favor of the Seniors, Juniors and Sophomores.

THE officers elected in the Philophronean Society on Friday evening, Oct 8th, were: Pres't, Gardner, F.; V. Pres't, Rebok, W. C.; Critic, Mock, E. F.; Rec. Sec'y, Shed, J. E.; Treas., Williams, F. A.; Censor, Funk, A. L.; Chaplain, Funk, W. R.; Chorister, Sonedecker, T. H.; Editor, Miller, R. P.; Librarian, Markley, O. L.; 1st Consul, Davis, A. E.; 2nd Consul, Judy C. S.; 3d Consul, Sinclair, J. P.

ON Friday evening, Oct. 8th, 1880, the following gentlemen were elected to office in the Philomathean Society: Pres't, Fall, L. M.; Censor, Bonebrake, L. D.; Cor. Sec'y, Brown, C. D.; Critic, Kumler, L. A.; Treas., Gerlaugh, J. A.; Chap., John, L. F.; Anonymous R'd'r, Jenkins, B. F.; Librarian, Dowling, H. H.; Chorister, Flickinger, E. E.

THE contestants of the Home Oratorical Association of O. U. are Miss Madge Dixon, L. E. Bonebrake, E. B. Grimes, A. E. Davis, D. F. Mock and C. B. Dixon. The contest will come off in the College Chapel on the eighth of December, 1880. The winning speaker will represent us at the Ohio Collegiate Contest. The time and place of holding the latter has not yet been decided.

THE campaign has opened at Westerville with considerable interest. Democrats, Republicans and Prohibitionists seem to be in dead earnest, in the work for their respective candidates. We are non-partisan and therefore cannot say anything in favor of either party, but think the students of O. U. should nominate an electoral ticket for Garfield and Thompson.

WE desire to say to any who wish to subscribe for the RECORD who have not recieved the first issue, that we will mail them the first issue on receipt of the subscription price. Let all the friends of the college help to increase our circulation and thereby do the RECORD and Otterbein a great favor, as well as benefit themselves by putting themselves in communication with the various departments of college work. O. U. has sent out a vast host of graduates, and others who have not recieved diplomas, who are doing a noble and grand work in all the avenues of life, and we should be glad to hear of their success and prosperity. We invite all who are interested in educational work, to send us any items of any kind, relating to this elevating and ennobling pursuit.

A SELECT PARTY—It was on a soft, mellow, moonlight eve not many weeks ago, that a Senior and Junior, not content with the dull monotony of Westerville's Saturday night, set out, dressed and perfumed to perfection, for a village on the banks of the Scioto. They had but one rig, and who should first take his

lady and enjoy a drive on the moonlit banks of the flowing river, was a question of no little interest. It was at last decided in favor of the Junior, but by what preponderance of argument we are not informed. The time until the return of the first couple was spent in remarks about the weather, etc. When it came the Senior's turn to ride out beneath the crystal canopy, and along the silver stream, he was so overcome by something (what?) that he expressed himself in the following lines:

"Break! break! break!
O'er thy cold gray stones, Oh Sea!
And would that I could utter
The thoughts which arise in me."

They returned next morning.

PUBLIC RHETORICAL.

The first public of the senior class this year was held in the College Chapel on the evening of the 9th inst. The exercises commenced at 7:30, and lasted till 6:45. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. J. A. Weller, after which the Mustache Glee Club sang Emerson's "In Silent Mead." The first performer was Mr. M. S. Bovey, whose subject was "The Sunny Mount." He spoke of the Mount of the Lord, of the glory of its inhabitants, and of its final triumph over the wreck of matter. He was followed by Miss S. Jennie Huddle, who spoke on the "Poetry of Sound." She treated of the common influence of music in all ages and nations, to purify and elevate society and government, to breathe into the soul more profound and generous emotions. The design of the production was noble, and the style good.

Mr. A. E. Davis, the third speaker, had for his subject, "Whence Cometh Knowledge?" This gentleman spoke of Nature as the great source from which we derive knowledge by the discovery of that which previously existed; he also showed how each faculty

of the mind contributes to the one end, viz: the acquisition of knowledge. The production was very philosophical. Prof. Todd then favored the audience with music—Moonlight Sonata—Beethoven, Op. 27. The question "Should the British Government provide a way for the Irish Peasantry to own the land they cultivate?" was then discussed by Miss Madge Dixon, on the affirmative, and Miss Alpha Leib on the negative. The question was well ventilated, and the discussion quite interesting; but the arguments were too lengthy to be admitted into this brief report. Both ladies appeared with manuscripts, but seldom referred to them for aid. After the discussion Mr. C. B. Dixon spoke on "Ignorance vs. Intelligence." This was a political disquisition in which the speaker endeavored to discover in which party lies the preponderance of ignorance, and in which that of intelligence. In his conclusion he declared the former in the Democratic, and the latter in the Republican party, and ended by saying that the only candidate in the field, possessed of all the qualifications for the presidency, is "the large bodied, large brained, large hearted James A. Garfield."

The audience was again entertained by Prof. Todd with music—Impromptu A flat. Shubert.

Mr. D. F. Mock then spoke of "College Influence." He recognized four kinds of schools; the common school, the academy, the professional school and the college. Of all these, he said that the college exerts the most beneficial influence. He also recognized two channels of college influence; the direct, that exerted upon the attendants themselves, and the indirect, that exerted by the students upon others. The presentation was quite good.

The next performer was Miss M. Gardner, whose subject was "How Seven Bish-

ops went to Sea." This is a tradition (based upon facts) of seven Bishops, who, in time of persecution, left Spain and certain death, drifted out on the great deep, and never returned. It was condensed, and embodied in the speaker's own style, and was presented in a graceful manner.

The last performer, Mr. L. A. Kumler spoke upon the "Inequality of Human Rights." He asked in behalf of woman, a more extended sphere in which she may exercise her various faculties unrestrained by the pressure of public sentiment. He prophesied that within a decade she would exercise the right of suffrage. The production abounded in noble sentiments of woman's endowments, and was presented in an unaffected and acceptable manner. The Mustache Glee Club sang "The March," by Emerson, and being encored, favored the audience with another song, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. C. W. Miller, and the audience was dismissed.

The exercises throughout were highly entertaining, and reflected credit upon the performers.

R. C. W.

College Items.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE has an unknown benefactor, who sent \$10,000 last year, and \$15,000 this year, to be devoted to whatever the college authorities saw fit. Such a liberal-hearted man would not be forgotten should he remember O. U. in some such manner.

MR. ROBERT L. STEWART, of New York, has recently made Princeton the princely gift of \$100,000. It is given for the endowment of professorships not already endowed or only partly so. He has also given the same sum for the endowment of a new professor-

ship, which Rev. Francis L. Patten, of Chicago, has been invited to fill.

OBERLIN COLLEGE opens with 1,000 students.

THERE are in the United States 358 colleges. Of these, 14 were established prior to 1790; 13 between 1820 and 1850; and 251 during the last thirty years.

Humorous.

What is that which no man wishes to have and no one wishes to lose? A bald head.

Professor Teters has discovered another comet. Well, what good did it do him? He cannot trade it for a dog. The fact is, the country has got all the comet it wants.

This paper has the largest circulation in the United States.—*New York Herald*. No doubt. Who ever supposed *The Herald* circulated chiefly in Beloochistan?—*Hartford Times*.

DIVISION OF LABOR.—*Aunt Mary*: "Well, Tommy, shall I carry your bat and cricket-stumps for you?" *Tommy*: "No, Aunty. Tanks! Me tarry bat and tumps. Oo tarry me."

Pedagogue: "What is the meaning of the Latin Verb *ignosco*?" *Tall Student* (after all the others have failed to give the correct definition): "I don't know." *Pedagogue*: "Right, go up to the head."

"Did you make the train?" "No, it was made in the car-shops." "I mean did you catch the train?" "Of course, not. It's not infectious." "Well, my Solon, did you arrive at the depot in time?" "No, I arrived in an omnibus." "Yes? and did you then board the cars?" "Alas! I do not keep a boarding-house."

When ships are on speaking terms, they they lie to.

An Iowa woman has invented a spankaphone.

Striking a balance is not a breach of the peace.

A cat's mouth is like a free show—open to waul.

An eagle's nest—the United States Treasury.

The greater the sole the greater the understanding.

It is in a base drum that two heads are better than one.

Courtship is the egg-froth and marriage the custard of the floating island of life.

"I die content," said the fly in the baker's dough. "Somebody will take me for a current."

All proud flesh, wherever it grows,
Is subject to irritation.

—J. G. Saxe.

BUTLER'S ANALOGY.—*Professor*: "Mr. T. —, you may pass on to the 'Future Life.'" *Mr. T.*—: "Not prepared."

Patrick (dressing for a party): "Bedad now, and I shan't be able to git on these boots till I've worn them a toime or two."

It is said of the mosquitoes of South America that they sit on the trees and bark, and a great many of them weigh a pound.

There is a limit to everything but the destruction that follows the course of a man's big toe when he gets it through a hole in the bed-quilt and is suddenly attacked by the nightmare.

"Cæsar," said a good-natured gentleman to his colored man, "I did not know till to-day that you had been whipped last week." "Didn't you, Massa?" replied Cæsar. "I know'd at the time."

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