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# The Otterbein Record.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE PAPER.

MANAGING EDITOR:  
REV. J. S. MILLS.

PUBLISHING AGENT:  
A. E. DAVIS.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:  
*Philophronean Society*—D. F. MOCK.  
*Philomathean* “  
*Cleiorhetean* “ MARY GARDNER.  
*Philaethean* “

VOL. I. WESTERVILLE, OHIO. NO. 1.

September, 1880.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00. SINGLE COPIES, 15c.

COLUMBUS, OHIO:  
COTT & HANN, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.  
1880.





REV. H. A. THOMPSON, D.D., PRESIDENT, OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY

WESTERVILLE, O.

# 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.



# The Otterbein Record.

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

VOL. I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, SEPTEMBER, 1880.

No. 1.

## WHAT SHALL I DO?

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

This paper will come to scores of boys who are at this moment asking themselves, "what shall I do?" They wish to make the most of their opportunities, and get all they can out of this life. They are urged to go to college, but will it pay them? Did they seek professional life they could readily solve the question. They expect, however, to give themselves to some form of manual labor, and to turn aside for a college course will require both time and money. Will such an one be benefited by struggling and toiling to secure the result of a course at college?

What is the purpose of college training? Not to fit one for a learned profession; not to start one in any particular business; not simply to gain knowledge and crowd the memory with an abundance of facts. It is to give one such control of his whole mental machinery that it will do this or that at his bidding. The skillful athlete seeks to control his physical body so that each part will do well the bidding of the will. The mental athlete wants a strong and well developed structure and under such discipline that turn it where he will, it shall be able to accomplish the end desired.

The *Tribune* in a late editorial was not far wrong when it said: "When you are fifty years old it will matter little in your daily life whether you studied Homer in the original or in a translation at fifteen. But it will matter how much you studied it; with what persistence, what sincere anxiety to reach

the bottom of each new thought, what unflagging healthy industry. At fifty, you may not remember a single line of the school books in your satchel to-day, but the brain will remain. They may be lost like the grindstone on which you sharpened a wonderful tool, but the tool will be yours to cut your way through the world, and every turn of the wheel now which sharpens it will tell then."

There is no business in which a young man can engage which a well trained mind will not be of some use to him. To succeed well in any occupation, requires earnest, patient, continuous thought. How often is the merchant perplexed as to his sales, and the banker as to his investments. The farmer who is ignorant of the nature of the soil, or of the grains produced, and ignores the state of the market, is not honored by his brethren, or commended for his success. A few years since, the commissioner of education sent some circulars to the chief manufacturing establishments of the country, asking among other things, as to the relative value of the men employed, when estimated on the basis of their knowledge and mental power. The universal response was, that a man who could read and write, other things being equal, was worth for the purposes of the man employing him, from 25 to 50 per cent. more than the one who could not read; a man of public school education, better in the same ratio, than the man who had none; while the man of highest culture was worth more than all others. The thinking brain should always guide and govern the toiling



hand. Men who succeed in any branch of business must follow the example of the artist, who, when asked how he mixed paints, answered, "with brains;" they must put thought into their labor. It is just as true of manual labor, as in professional life. With respect to success and failure in this life, the odds are overwhelmingly in favor of the College graduate. Prest. Hays, of Washington, Pa., in estimating the money value of education, came to the following conclusion:

"A college education is not indispensable to success, but it brings success soonest and surest. Though the college men are less than *one hundredth* of the whole, they secure *two-thirds* of the good places. To put it a little clearer, if among a hundred thousand men a hundred good places are to be distributed, there will be sixty-six of them go to the thousand college men in the hundred thousand, while for the other ninety-nine thousand there will only be thirty-four places. *In one case your chances are 1 in 15, while in the other, they are but 1 in 3000.*"

This mental power must be had. How and where shall you secure it? We can not deny the fact that men, by dint of earnest, patient study, have accomplished wonderful results. A man may get to heaven without joining church, but shall men therefore cut themselves off from the communion of saints and destroy the churches of the land? A man can go to California without taking passage on the cars, but shall we then tear up the railroad? A college is designed to help young people to secure for themselves this mental power under the most favorable circumstances. The emulation of class-mates the help and guidance of earnest, efficient teachers and all the surroundings are intended to make the journey a short and pleasant one. Surely there is no wisdom in throwing aside all these helps, although one might be able by his own exertions to secure a moderate amount of mental power.

The conclusion reached is this; if you have hearts and brains, no matter what your contemplated business, secure as much of a college course, *in college*, as you can. If you are doubtful as to your ability, test it by a year of faithful study. The work of life at best, is hard, therefore make the best preparation you can. You have no right to enter into the competitions of life without a good preparation. You owe it to yourself. Your parents owe it to you, and you owe it to the country to make of yourself the most your power and circumstances will allow. A mistake made here is a blunder for all time.

#### THE SPIRIT OF COMPETITION.

In every vocation the spirit of competition prevails, and should prevail, to a greater or less extent. So essential and predominant is it, that progress in any pursuit seems to be commensurate to the degree in which it is manifested.

It is the engine which pulls the ascending train of progress; it lashes men to their utmost exertion; it develops ingenuity; it induces men to apply their moral, mental and physical powers to the discovery and production of those things which conduce to the welfare of the people. In manufacturing it summons the brain to the aid of the hand—that is, calls forth educated labor. A striking and bitter example was noticed at the Universal Exposition of Industry in Paris. The most keen-sighted and practical observers of Britain admitted that England, the champion nation in manufacture, was surpassed by her continental rivals.

Professor Tyndal said: "England will be outstripped, both in the arts of peace and war, by lack of educated laborers." England no doubt would have been content with her attainments and snail-rate advancement had she not seen that France and Germany were



leaving her in the background. Prompt and effective measures were taken to extend education among the commonality, and thereby assume their former supremacy in this field.

By it systems of commerce have been perfected and means devised by which transportation can be carried on with the greatest possible cheapness and promptness.

Competition plays a very important part in intellectual pursuits. The majority of professional men would be satisfied with very meager attainments had they no rivals to contend with. If the great aim of men was simply to reach the standard of their fellows, progress would lose its significance. One man uses the attainments of others as stepping stones to higher grounds. Seeing the target of a rival, he dares to range his own higher. Webster would not have attained to such brilliant excellence in oratory had he not been forced by the eloquence of a Hayne. It was with a keen sense of meeting a powerful rival that his magnanimity and inimitable eloquence were displayed.

The brilliant and dashing Lord Beaconsfield arrived at the goal of his fame, as an orator and statesman, by the goad of rivalry manipulated by the strong hand of William Ewart Gladstone. The spirit of competition is the spur which pricks the steed of success to its most rapid gait.

D. F. M.

#### ROBERT BURNS.

The monument to Robert Burns, which is soon to be erected in Central Park, New York, will cost about four thousand five hundred dollars. It will be of bronze, and made by Sir John Steele, of Edinburg, who also made the Sir Walter Scott statue, near which it will be placed. It will represent the poet standing upon the trunk of a fallen tree, looking up in a contemplative attitude. He

is supposed to be composing the beautiful ode "To Mary in Heaven." This is a fitting tribute to "Auld Leotia's" brightest genius; and the city, which once so eagerly welcomed him and his songs, will doubtless feel a certain pride in sending across the ocean this reminder of their rustic bard, for, though he had many enemies during his life, since his death Scotland has regretted her neglect and has forgotten to condemn his faults—perhaps vices were the truer word—in praising his beautiful songs.

Born in a clay "bigging" and brought up in the midst of toil, always poor and always unfortunate, there attaches to his name the reverence we instinctively yield to those who rise to fame from "lowly walks of earth." As he says, "The poetic genius of my country found me, as the prophetic bard Elijah did Elisha—at the plough." But poverty was by no means his worst friend, though she gave him, as he once wrote to Dr. Moore, "the gloom of a hermit with the unceasing moil of a galley slave." For rising from so low a depth his genius gained the greater admiration. He was well educated, notwithstanding his frequent claims to ignorance. Besides this he was naturally generous, impulsive, delighting in the beauties of nature and loving sociability; and so the fittest school for him was among Scotland's pleasant hills and banks and braes, harvesting with bonnie lassies, the confidant of country lads.

The greatest beauty of his poetry is its simplicity, its freedom from affectation, while his quaint native tongue and his Scotch sturdiness of character give a charm to his homely pictures of Peggys and Marys as they are, unencumbered with the angelic loveliness poets so often inflict.

Highland Mary was the one of all he loved to whom he was truest—a gentle, blue-eyed dairy maid, whom he last saw on the banks of his native river.



Still o'er these scenes my evening wakes,  
And fondly broods with miser care!  
Time but the impression stronger makes,  
As streams their channels deeper wear.

His beautiful songs, "Highland Mary" and "To Mary in Heaven" have linked her name with his, and placed them both on his tory's roll of the immortal. M. G.

### *CÆSARISM.*

BY HISTORICUS.

Carlisle says that no hammer in the horologe of time peals through the universe when there is a change from era to era, but there have been notables whose lives were epochs in the world's history, on which grand world-revolutions hinged. Such a notable was Caius Julius Cæsar. He appeared when the Roman republic was chaotic; he revolutionized it; then he fell, but Cæsarism lived and has lived.

In the term Cæsarism are comprehended all the distinguishing traits, the peculiar principles and motives, which made up the character of this, "the most extraordinary man," as Montesquieu says, "the world has ever seen."

It was an important period in the history of Rome. The kings had been expelled, and the consular republic was already established, but its basis, at first evincing firmness, was showing signs of instability. Corruption and vice were abroad and defied the authorities. Slavery, too, a fixture in the State, was growing troublesome. Wars followed, and Sylla, though dictator, was incompetent. There was needed the sternness of Cæsar, and he was ready for the fray. He was a successful ruler, as the world counts success. He was an accomplished statesman as well as successful warrior. Read his "Gallic War," and you observe the impress of his strategic

skill. But then "Cæsar was ambitious;" and his ambition made him an enemy to everything but Cæsar. He really was merely a party leader—his only thought, "to resuscitate the inheritance of Marius, and trample under foot a conquered world."

He was no lover of his country. He took his stand at the helm of state when the republic was sinking beaten and lashed by the surges of anarchy and tyranny, and instead of saving her from wreck, as he might, he immolated everything to his ambition and ruined her, unlike Brutus, loving Rome less and Cæsar more.

It is indisputable that Cæsar was intolerant. He suffered to survive nothing that seemed an obstacle to his designs. He kept factious men in his employ; he countenanced, and indeed hired, spies and informers, and, in a word, everything anti-Cæsarian was denounced and crushed.

Cæsar was despotic. He determined to promote his own glory, even if it should involve the ruin of his country. In the effort he lost the patriot in the despot; he violated the established laws; he corrupted the ballot; he did not fear to shed blood, and he dared to seize power by armed force. All this and more did he, and that, too, under the pretence of rendering his country service. A worse than Cataline was he, because of his greater genius and capacity for wrong.

Cæsar was unphilanthropic. As a military leader he was indeed kind to his soldiers, but then they were his defenders and his power. It was as if he was careful of his life, or a friend of his right arm, or on good terms with his stomach. He pardoned his enemies it is true, but it was after they were crushed. He was merciful to the fallen; tender to those whom his selfishness had prostrated.

Cæsar was no friend of progress. He especially favored that advancement which impelled the car of his glory, and enabled him to distance his opponents; but that progress



which made the world better and men happier found no advocate in him.

Such is Cæsarism, for such was Cæsar. It has no excellencies, no virtues, no morality. It stands in direct opposition to the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount; it is not blessed in the beatitudes, and is discordant with the precepts of him who bade us love one another. Full of sternness, selfishness, vindictiveness, it leads to anger, contention and treason. Worshipping the "me," it is at continual war with the "power not ourselves which waxes for righteousness."

In religion, Cæsarism would have no sects. It would compel all to bow at its shrine, and pay homage at its divinity. It would tolerate no discussion of doctrine or policy, no proselyting except by its own priests. It would blot out the Great Reformation, and prevent its repetition; it would review the horror of the inquisition, and re-enact the tortures of the darkest ages. It is eminently unchristian, forbidding, as it does, the friction of opposing tenets, the comparison of different beliefs, by which the cause of truth is so often advanced.

Cæsarism in education is calamitous. Educational Cæsarists, by their intolerance and assumption of control, impede the educator and throw serious obstacles in the way of progress. They have their notions, and others have no rights which they are bound to respect. These worthies believe that it is sufficient for any one's purpose to learn the three R's. They have a holy horror of "book-learning," and see extreme folly in Latin and hieroglyphic deviltry in Greek. Shall we, like them, think less of the Great Apostle because he could read and speak Greek as well as his native tongue; less of Luther because he knew Latin to perfection; less of the Psalmist because he accompanied his songs with the melody of the psaltry and harp?

In government, Cæsarism is as destructive as in education. There is no liberty where

it is arbiter. Military despotism is its embodiment. All governments unfriendly to liberty are founded on some such imposture, supported by force, and aided by some monstrous superstition. From the time of Julius Cæsar himself the Roman emperors were deified, and Oriental nations, far back in the ages, worshipped the despots.

In our own day this Cæsarism is raising its hydra head. We have far too many Cæsarists in church, in state and in education, whose iconoclastic hand would smite the very pillars of our security, and, like the strong man, blend themselves and others, "friend and foe, in one red burial."

O. U., Sept. 15, 1880.

[Selected.]

### "BITTER SWEET."

Hearts that ripple gayest measures,  
Deepest strains of sadness know.  
Hearts that thrill with sweetest pleasures,  
Oft are chilled with deepest woe.

Hearts that wail in wildest anguish,  
Highest notes of mirth employ;  
Hearts that pine away in anguish  
Wake in ecstasies of joy.

Eyes that look love's warmest passion,  
Glisten with the deadliest hate;  
Man is but the dupe of fashion,  
Fashion but the slave of fate.

Hands that shower greatest blessings,  
Oft the foulest curses rain;  
Hands that give the most caressings  
Oft inflict the deepest pain.

At the parting all our pleasures  
Leave some bitterness behind,  
And, in sorrow, dearest treasures  
Linger with the weary mind.

Every sweet must have its bitter;  
Every bitter have its sweet;  
Sweet would not be sweet if bitter  
Did not mingle with the sweet.

--JOHN W. MAUCKENZIE.



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*Publishing Agent* . . . . A. E. DAVIS.

## EXORDIUM.

THE OTTERBEIN RECORD is issued by the students of Otterbein University, and seeks to supply a want that has been long felt, both by graduates and old students and those actively connected with the institution, namely, a medium for the exchange of opinions, and for the preservation of their interest in the University by keeping them informed of what it is doing. We shall make the RECORD a college paper, in sympathy with progressive life, and make it reflect largely what is said and done here. But its columns will also be open to graduates and old students, and friends and patrons of the University who are invited to contribute to them. What we chiefly hope the RECORD will accomplish, is, to stimulate and encourage the student in his work here, to awaken a deeper interest in the University on the part of graduates and old students, to secure and foster the sympathy and support of its friends and patrons, and to widen and intensify its influence.

The publication of the RECORD is, in a measure, an experiment, and, while it will be issued regularly the present college year, we are well aware that its usefulness depends upon the encouragement it receives from

those in whose interest it is especially established; therefore, we make no other promise beyond this, except that it will be continued so long as it serves the purposes for which it has been undertaken. Our highest ambition is that the RECORD shall serve its purposes and be useful, and we shall spare no efforts to make it so, but so soon as we shall be persuaded of its failure in this, we shall discontinue it and retire from the field of journalism with the same cheerfulness with which we now take our place in it.

## TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

In issuing the RECORD at one dollar per year, postage prepaid, we feel that we are putting it within the reach of all who may desire it, and issuing it for less than this class of papers are usually sold. But it is not our aim to make money, and we only seek to make the RECORD pay the expenses of publication. In order to accomplish this, however, our subscription list should be as large as possible. We therefore urge our friends to assist us by sending in your own subscriptions and those of as many others as you can, at once. Send your subscriptions to A. E. Davis, Pub. Agt., Westerville, O.

WE earnestly invite the hearty support and co-operation of all graduates, friends and patrons of the University in our effort to make the RECORD a success. We need your assistance and we believe we shall get it. Let us have it at once. Send your name and address, with our subscription price, and that of as many others as you can, to our business manager.

Papers receiving the RECORD are invited to exchange with us.



*PHYSICAL TRAINING.*

We are glad to notice the general attention that the subject of physical training is receiving. It is one that may well command the attention of all classes of people. Physical training has been very much neglected, and the evil effects of this neglect are apparent in the lack of healthy physical development among them.

In no class is this more apparent, or fraught with worse results, than among students, especially students in our western colleges, in which the gymnasium is wanting. It is a subject that especially deserves the attention of this class, and in none is it neglected at the peril of so greatly impairing their usefulness. The culture and development of the mind can not be encouraged to the injury of the body without the most serious results. A well-trained mind is of little practical value in a disordered and sickly body. Let the mind and the body be developed as nature intended them to be, so as to secure a healthy, symmetrical body, as well as a cultured mind, and the man will be fitted and able to take the place God intended him to take in the busy world.

The student ought to leave college with as good health at least as he brings to it, and with a better developed body. He can do so, and he owes it to himself and to society to do so. Whether he does so depends very largely upon whether he takes a reasonable amount of "simple yet vigorous daily exercise," following some "sensible system," and this is certainly entirely within his reach. \*

*REUNION OF ALUMNI.*

For twenty-five years Otterbein University has been sending forth her sons and daughters to build for themselves homes in the busy world of letters. Many of them, like dutiful children in whom filial affection is strong, have, during these years, frequently returned to greet their *Alma Mater* and have

enjoyed pleasant seasons together. On general principles much might be said in favor of these annual gatherings, and to show why they should be more largely attended; but this brief article is intended to call *special* attention to the QUARTER-CENTENNIAL REUNION to be held during next Commencement week—the first week in June, '81.

At their recent business session, the Alumni decided to celebrate this *Twenty-fifth Annual Commencement*, by a general ingathering of *all the family*.

A committee was appointed to make suitable arrangements and provide a banquet that shall be appropriate to the occasion. Preliminary steps have already been taken and it is intended by the committee that nothing shall be omitted that would in any way contribute to the success of the enterprise.

It is earnestly hoped that the graduates who were not present when this committee was constituted, will feel that they too are interested in making this reunion what it should be. We are well aware that it will be inconvenient for some of our brethren and sisters who have joined the great army of teachers in public schools and colleges, to leave their posts at the time of our annual Commencement—as it comes at the time of the year when the teachers' work is heavy. But having eight months warning, (baccalaureate sermons to prepare, please take notice) surely these busy ones may be able to arrange for leave of absence for a few days. Let every graduate consider this a personal invitation to come home. F. A. R.

[Selected.]

More sweet than smiles are tears which rise unbidden,  
When some fair scene first dawns upon our eyes.  
A gift of joy, by nature long kept hidden,  
That thrills us with the rapture of surprise.

But dearer yet, and deeper is our feeling,  
When some fair deed by one we love is wrought;  
Some unexpected grace of soul revealing  
The lovely blossom of some secret thought.

—LADY ELLIOTT.



## 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.)

'70. L. L. HAMLIN is practicing law at Marshalltown, Iowa.

'70. A. B. KOHR is in the office of the People's Mutual Benefit Association at Westervill.

'71. H. G. CLIPPINGER is practicing medicine at Pipestone, Mich.

'72. A. B. HENDERSON is selling groceries at Reynoldsburg, Ohio.

'72. THOS. H. KOHR has charge of a Presbyterian congregation at Pataskala, Ohio.

'73. FRANK A. RAMSEY graduated from the Allegheny Theological Seminary at its last commencement. He will take a charge in the Central Ohio Conference at its next sitting in September.

'74. A. B. SHAUCK has again been re-elected principal of one of the public schools of Dayton, Ohio.

'74. D. L. FLICKINGER is in the office of the State Mutual Aid Association at Columbus, Ohio.

'75. A. G. CROUSE, lately principal of the public schools of Findlay, O., has been elected principal of the Fostoria Academy.

'75. C. S. O. TINTMAN is dealing in Connellsville coke, with headquarters at Pittsburgh.

'75. B. F. KEISTER is manufacturing coke at Bradford, Pa.

'76. M. DEWITT LONG is teaching in Roanoke Academy, Roanoke, Ind.

'76. JOHN T. COCHRAN is manufacturing coke at Dawson's station, Pa.

'77. ED. L. SHUEY is teaching in Fostoria Academy, Fostoria, Ohio.

'77. CHAS. M. ROGERS is practicing law at Columbus, Ohio.

'77. SAM'L W. KEISTER is preaching at Union City, Ind.

'78. WM. J. ZUCK is preaching at Industry, Pa.

Miss Lizzie King, of Class '82, is slowly recovering from an attack of malarial fever.

Miss Ida Rosecrans, of this place, and a former student of O. U., left on last Saturday for "Hellmuth" Seminary, Canada, where she intends spending a year or more in study.

Miss Alice Blair, of Iowa, visiting with her aunt, Mrs. Comstock, by invitation of the members of the Philophronean Society, read a selection before them on Friday evening, with which they were so highly pleased that the presentation of a splendid bouquet of flowers was but a small acknowledgment of the excellence of her performance. We will take the liberty to say that Miss Blair possesses a very fine voice and good elocutionary training.

## Locals.

Fred, the barber, wants it distinctly understood that his sign wasn't painted for Saum Hall, as some of the Preps. seemed to think when they removed it to the latter place.

All the beauty of which Westerville is able to boast, the ruins of the Corbin house offset. It is something the city "Dads" should take hold of. Let the nuisance be removed, and no longer mar the beauty of State street.



The Seniors, Juniors and Sophomores came off from the match game Saturday with swollen lips and downcast countenances. They swear (or rather affirm) that they will have it all back next Saturday with usury, and teach Preps and Freshmen how to presume to "come it" over the three "great classes." A lively game may be expected, and it might be well to have a surgeon or two on hand.

The violin music by Messrs W. Z. Kumler and Flickinger, at the last session of the Philomathean Society, was excellent. These two gentlemen are gaining a merited reputation as violinists.

Rev. J. S. Mills closed his pastorate of *six years* on Sunday evening with a discourse from the text: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." After the sermon he made some interesting statements with reference to his work and the work of the church during that time. The total sum of money raised for all purposes was \$10,400. Missionary money raised, \$1,762.82, besides a bequest of \$2,500. Number of members received during this time, 244. Number dismissed, 219. Number died, 17. Present membership, 318.

The picnic of the U. B. S. S., held last Saturday, the 11th, on the college campus, was well attended, and all enjoyed themselves hugely. Before dinner speeches were delivered by Mr. J. O. Sterns, the Superintendent, Rev. J. S. Mills and Prof. Garst. The last named gentleman presented, on behalf of the members of the U. B. Church, Mr. Mills, their pastor, a fine gold watch. After the minds of those present had been well fed, the benediction was pronounced, and all adjourned to the tables spread with that food which tends to the building up of man's physical nature. Much praise is due the committee of arrangements, the choir, and all who helped make the occasion one long to be remembered.

Among the many excellencies of O. U. is the Chautauqua S. S. Normal Course. This department is receiving special attention, and a constant, growing interest is being manifested. It is under the supervision and instruction of President H. A. Thompson. About twenty per cent. of the number of students in attendance at present are members of this class. There were six graduated last year. This coming year promises to graduate four or five times that number. Should the Conductor continue to work with such untiring zeal, a very valuable and extensive work will certainly be accomplished.

O. U. is in a very flourishing condition at present in more respects than one. There are upon the rolls upward of one hundred and forty names, and others arriving almost daily. Our College is receiving some very intelligent new students, and the next few years promise to send out many fine graduates. The Literary Societies are generally in excellent condition, and are rapidly increasing their already large libraries. There seems to be a spirit of enterprise and an aggressive movement, both on the part of the Faculty and students, which has not been manifested for some years. All are looking forward to an unusually prosperous year.

Fruit of all kinds is very abundant in Westerville, and students are respectfully invited to help themselves to all the grapes, peaches, etc., desired. They desire to return thanks through the RECORD to the citizens of the place for their kindness, as students never take anything unless invited (?).

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## Humorous.

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A young Junior wants to know if Saratoga waves really cost \$10. He didn't think that his girl was so extravagant.

The Juniors are already hunting up subjects for public.



A lady, being joked about her nose, said: "I had nothing to do in shaping it. It was a birthday present."

A little boy came to his mother and said: "Mamma, I should think that if I was made of dust I would get muddy inside when I drink."

Why are some men like eggs? Because they are too full of themselves to hold anything else.

A bald-headed professor, reproving a youth for the exercise of his fists, said: "We fight with our heads at this college." The youth hesitated, and replied: "Ah, I see, and you have butted all your hair off."

A young man, searching for his father's pig, accosted an Irishman as follows: "Have you seen anything of a stray pig about here?" To which he responded, "Faith, and how could I tell a stray pig from any other?"

His name was Wrath, and, when he asked his girl to marry him, she gave him a soft answer; and a soft answer turned away Wrath.

For the convenience of our relations, and of sub-freshmen, and all whom it may concern, we give a definition of a few of the most common college words and phrases:

A "rush" is a glib recitation.

A "dead rush" is a reputation flawless, polished and sparkling.

"Cribs" in college have no connection with nurseries, but with examination, being intended not to rock their owners, but to pilot them over rocks.

A "fizzle" is when a student "thinks he knows, but can't quite express it."

A "dead flunk" is made when a student refuses to get up out of his seat.

To "pass" an examination is not to go by it, but to secure in it the necessary per cent. required for a degree.

"Cramming" (except during vacation) is an intellectual rather than a gastronomical operation.

When a student "cuts" a Prof., he simply absents himself from his instruction, no blood being drawn, except, perhaps, when he tries to get the absence excused.—*Ex.*

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## Cleanings.

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Genius is the enthusiasm for self-improvement.—*Bulwer.*

There is nothing in the world really beneficial that does not lie within the reach of an informed understanding and a well-directed pursuit.—*Burke.*

No man ever will unfold the capacities of his own intellect who does not at least checker his life with solitude.—*De Quincey.*

Who is a true man? He who does the truth, and never holds a principle on which he is not prepared at any hour to act, and in any hour to risk the consequences of holding it.—*Rev. F. W. Robertson.*

With a sigh for what we have not, we must be thankful for what we have, and leave to One wiser than ourselves the deeper problems of the human soul, and of its discipline.—*Gladstone.*

Life seems to me to possess two treasures—one glittering and precarious, the other of less rich a show, but of a more solid nature. The one is power, the other is virtue; and there is little main difference between the two. Power is intrusted to us as a *loan* ever required again, and with a terrible amount of interest; virtue obtained by us is a *boon*, which we can only lose through our own folly, when once it is acquired.—*Bulwer.*



It is not leisure, wealth and ease which come to disport themselves as athletes in intellectual games; it is the hard hand of the worker, which his yet stronger will has taught to wield the pen; it is labor, gathering up with infinite care and sacrifice the fragments of time, stealing them away, many a one, from rest and sleep, and offering them up like so many widow's mites in the honest devotion of an effort at self-improvement.—*Gladstone.*

Within the past few years an association of the leading college-men of Ohio has been formed to elevate the standard of the higher education, and test the right of a score of "colleges" to the big name assumed in their catalogues. The result has been a practical league of the few superior institutions to "hold the fort" of the higher education against all pretenders. Ohio has half a dozen colleges that are doing genuine work, and it will be a blessing to her three millions of people if some of them can be endowed, and made the vigorous rivals of the leading universities of the older States.—*Exchange.*

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**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. SHUFLIN.

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.

**JOSEPH GOODMAN,**

DEALER IN

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