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The Otterbein Dial.

"I MAY MEASURE TIME BY YON SLOW LIGHT AND THIS HIGH DIAL."—Tennyson.

Vol. I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, NOVEMBER, 1876.

No. 11.

FROM MARATHON.

BY CHARLOTTE F. BATES.

Just these two words beneath a little spray
Still freshly green and tipped with brilliant red;
What wonder should they snatch my faith away?
Such noble birth! can it be credited?
Ay! this has sprung from Glory's very heart,
Who gave it to me plucked it from the mound;
I see and press what somehow had its part
With those who made the spot immortal ground.
No stony relic; daily breath it drew
In airs that blew two thousand years ago;
Over the deathless hundred ninety-two,
The green of victory budded into glow.
'Tis a rich life-drop that I looked upon,
The ruddy fruit of blood-sown Marathon.

THE METAPHORS OF HAMLET.

BY W. M. B. '76.

SHAKESPEARE'S writings abound in metaphors. We might say Shakespeare thinks in metaphors. They are that in which a great deal of his originality is exhibited. They are the cream of his writings which, if taken away, would leave us nothing but skimmed milk to drink. They are the flowers which bloom throughout his works, rendering them beautiful and fragrant. Some of them are still in the bud and need the light and warmth of thought to unfold their loveliness and beauty. Others remain folded but expand at the approach of thought as the primrose before the morning dawn or the evening shades, so that many of his thoughts are "primrose" thoughts.

The play of Hamlet comes in for a goodly share of these metaphors. *Depth and breadth* of meaning are characteristic of them. They often contain the very pith of the whole matter at issue that has been discussed over several pages. Thus the King, when he desires to bring Laertes, who is highly enraged at Hamlet, to the point of the question at issue, addresses Laertes:

"But to the quick o' the ulcer."

This expression contains the quintessence of the whole matter portraying the feelings of Laertes in the most vivid manner. Hamlet had killed the father of Laertes and caused the madness of his sister, so that his feelings might well be expressed by a pent up sore that needs vent to relieve the pain it causes. This can be done by piercing to the quick—to the core. That is to be done in *deeds*, not in *words*. Then Hamlet, when conjured by the ghost to remember it, says:

"Remember thee!

Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this distracted globe."

By globe here his head is meant. Hamlet has just had an interview with the ghost which has told him how and by whom his father was murdered; and this added greatly to the mental excitement under which he already was, so that his mind is confused, his brain distracted and Memory with difficulty sits upon her throne, as the queen of a kingdom with her distracted subjects around her. Remember that this is but a sentence, a word in the continued discourse, yet it well expresses Hamlet's state of mind, and you will see the breadth of the metaphor's meaning.

Hamlet pondering the course of his mother in marrying his uncle, so soon after her husband's death, exclaims: "Frailty, thy name is woman," thereby clothing all the weaknesses of his mother in the term "Frailty" and calling them woman.

The Queen, in reply to the question of the King where Hamlet had gone after killing Polonius, says:

"To draw apart the body he hath killed;
O'er whom his very madness, like some ore
Among a mineral of metals base,
Shows itself pure: he weeps for what is done."

Here "ore" is used for gold, and "mineral" for mine. So that his act at this time shines forth from among his baser acts as gold from among a mine of "metals base."

Hamlet, in speaking to Horatio of the expediency of delaying the King's death, says:

"And is't not to be damned
To let this canker of our nature come
In further evil?"

Meaning thereby, says one in substance, is it not a damnable sin to let this corrosive and virulent sore of humanity proceed further in his course of villainy and crime; eating into and destroying society as a canker does the body?

In the same connection, while speaking of himself and Laertes, he remarks:

"But I am very sorry, good Horatio,
That to Laertes I forgot myself;
For by the image of my cause I see
The portraiture of his."

This metaphor is very beautiful as well as expressive. The sorrows of the two are very similar. Hamlet and Laertes have each lost a father, and in Ophelia Laertes has lost a sister. Hamlet a sweetheart. So that the image of Hamlet's cause would very much resemble the portraiture of Laertes. Shakespeare uses metaphors and figures to express common and trite things, thereby making that interesting and attractive, which would be uninteresting and unattractive. This is a *big* matter in a *little* matter. The mind, like the stomach, has an aversion for that which is taken into it time after time prepared in the same manner. Therefore in order that the mind may have a relish for such mental food it must needs have a variety of preparation. This Shakespeare gives us in Hamlet. For example: one of his clowns says, "Ay, tell me that and unyoke," meaning, tell me that and cease. A figure taken from the unyoking of oxen at the day's labor.

Polonius, in telling his daughter that Hamlet has wider range of action than she, says:

"And with a larger tether may he walk
Than may be given you."

Then Horatio, speaking of a certain event taking place about the time of an eclipse of the moon, remarks:

"And the moist star,
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
Was rich almost to doomsday with eclipse."

"The moist star" is supposed to be the moon. No doubt this eclipse had been often referred to before in language very similar and trite, but at no time in language so new and original. Its "being rich almost to doomsday with eclipse" meant perhaps that it was almost total.

His metaphors are exceedingly strong. A distinguished writer states: "Every metaphor is a convulsion." For example: "When sorrows come, they come not single spies, but in battalions!" And in conversations of Rosencrantz and Hamlet:

Ros.—"Take you me for a sponge, my lord?"

Ham.—"Ay, sir, that soaks up the King's countenance, his rewards, his authorities. But such officers do the best service in the end; he keeps them as an ape doth nuts in the corner of his jaws; first mouthed to be last swallowed. When he needs what you have gleaned, it is but squeezing you, and sponge you shall be dry again."

Again in speaking of the guard's fear of the ghost:

"Whilst they, distilled
Almost to jelly with the act of fear,
Stand dumb and speak not to him."

"What have I done?" the queen asks Hamlet. He replies:

"Such an act that blurs the grace and blush of modesty,
Calls virtue hypocrite, takes off the rose
From the fair forehead of an innocent love
And sets a blister there; makes marriage vows
As false as diceres' oaths: O such a deed,
As from the body of contraction plucks
The very soul; and sweet religion makes
A rhapsody of words! Heaven's face doth glow
Yea this solidity and compound mass
With tristful visage, as against the doom,
Is thought sick at the act."

His metaphors are also very much varied and follow in succession, after three or four and sometimes six on the same page. This produces upon the mind a very pleasing and forcible effect. For illustration:

"The singular and peculiar life is bound,
With all the strength and ardour of the mind,
To keep itself from noyance; but much more
That spirit upon whose weal depend and rest
The lives of many. The cease of majesty
Dies not alone, but like a gulf, doth draw
What's near it with it; it is a merry wheel,
Fixed on the summit of the highest mount
To whose huge spokes ten thousand lesser things
Be mortised and adjoined; which when it falls
Each small annexment, petty consequence,
Attends the boisterous ruin. Never alone
Did the King sigh, but with a general groan."

"Here we have," says an eminent critic, "three successive images to express the same thought. It is a whole blossoming, a bough grows from the trunk, from that another, which is multiplied into numerous fresh branches."

In conclusion all that can be said in praise of metaphors, can be said about those of Hamlet. They are a part of the golden ore mining among the baser metals. Each has, like the Queen's silver egg, a treasure within a treasure, a jewel within a jewel and happy he, who touches the secret spring that discloses them.

COLLEGE GOVERNMENT.

BY PROF. H. GARST.

SOME one has said that the world is governed too much. It is not intended to assert that colleges are governed too much or too little, but to maintain that the minimum of government consistent with order and efficiency is enough. Just what this minimum is it may not be possible to state specifically, for it is varied by circumstances and depends largely upon the character of the students in attendance. Hence we do not think it wise to attempt to meet all emergencies by an elaborate and fixed code of laws. Codes of this kind are apt to be born of times of insubordination and trouble, and, for all other times, are likely to be unnecessarily rigorous and exacting. If rigidly enforced, they are much more apt to provoke than to prevent or allay a spirit of insubordination. If not enforced, as is very apt to be the case, they tend to breed contempt for college authority. The more elaborate and minute they are, the further the government departs from the parental character; for what parent would think of devising such a code for the government of his children?

Our ideal of college government is, to have a few simple regulations setting forth the relations of the students and the obligations arising out of these relations, and to lodge all else in the discretion of the President and other members of the faculty. There can be little hazard in this, for a faculty competent for its work will know how to meet emergencies as they arise. Such a government will have the requisite flexibility and power of adaptation, and, discreetly administered, will secure the highest results possible.

In college government we consider it not only safe but highly important to assume the general disposition of students to obey all reasonable regulations. We believe in trusting students, and have no faith in the notion that they are to

be regarded with distrust and closely watched until by their record they have established their fidelity. Far more can be accomplished by patiently explaining and carefully commending college regulations than by summarily inflicting penalties. An ounce of prevention here is worth a pound of cure. Even in cases of apparent insubordination and willful disregard of regulations, we believe it important to put the best construction possible upon the student's conduct. It is far better, when possible, and generally far easier, to lead a student out of his wrong by judicious counsel, than to force him out of it by law. Our observation is, that there comes a time in the college history of some young persons of good talents, when they become very noticeably self-conscious, and fancy themselves wiser than their teachers. This inflation must needs exhibit itself in some way, and sometimes it does so by a contemptuous disregard of college regulations. It is a critical time with the student. If those whose duty it is to govern him do not understand the nature of his disease, and by imprudence come into unnecessary and violent conflict with him, he may be permanently injured. What he needs most of all is a fatherly counsel, which the discreet teacher will know how to give in a way that, while effectually puncturing his self-consequence, will not unnecessarily humiliate him. We do not forget that vicious characters sometimes gain admission to our colleges, and with such severe and summary measures are sometimes necessary. But such cases we believe to be exceptional and rare. Of course order must be maintained at all hazards. A student's offense may be of such a character that there is no alternative but to expel, and, when this is the case, hesitation is weakness and will do mischief.

College government, however, has a higher purpose than the bare maintenance of order for the good of the college community. It has an educational aim, which, if not attained, leaves the student, no matter how brilliant his career otherwise may be, with a very imperfect education. This aim is, on the one hand, to train the student to the habit of obedience to rightful authority, and, on the other hand, to a habit of self-control.

When college government, therefore, wisely framed and judiciously administered, attains its highest end, it is felt by the student, as his education advances, as less and less a matter of constraint, until at the close of his course, while none the less observant of its regulations, he is scarcely conscious that he is under government. Thus he is trained, in the best sense, for citizenship and goes forth prepared to respect and obey the authority over him, or, should he be invested with authority, prepared to wield it judiciously.

A FEW WORDS WITH OUR PHYSICIANS.

It may seem strange and presuming that one of the laity should attempt to discuss a grave medical question, with a class of persons who have all their lives made medical questions their study, and who have, in their extended practice abundant opportunities, which others can not have, of learning the effects of medicine. The excuses for this attempt must be, the great importance of the question, and the difference of opinion among medical men themselves.

Medical science, like other sciences, has been greatly improved by the study and experience of its learned professors. We, in our own day, have seen the growth of opinion in regard to certain remedies and practices. There are also, among the different classes of physicians, wide differences of opinion. Some still use as a valuable medicine what others treat as a pernicious poison. We number among our own personal friends nearly a dozen physicians belonging to nearly half as many different schools. Some of these, (and they are good physicians too,) think there is no medicine like calomel for certain diseases, and use it extensively in their practice; some knowing its effects to be pernicious, use it with caution; others use this medical principle in such fine doses that one would think it could have no effect at all; while still another class discard entirely this and all other poisons from

their system of medicine, not only as of no use, but as workers of infinite mischief.

Alcohol is one of these remedies about which there is so much difference of opinion. Medical men generally do not use it as extensively as in former years, while some deny that it has any use as medicine. There are no two opinions of its effects when taken in repeated doses of healthy persons, and no one denies that much danger attends its use as a medicine, by those who are weakened by disease. The Medical Congress which recently convened at Philadelphia, restricted its use to the narrow limits of a "cardiac stimulant, which often admits of a substitution"; and to be taken only by the prescription of a physician; disclaiming all accountability for the enormous evils arising from its use when otherwise administered.

With all these restrictions and limitations it is still a dangerous remedy; and unless the physician perfectly understands the temperaments he is dealing with, his remedy may produce a worse disease than he is trying to cure. How many reformed drunkards have been sent to the gutter again, and to the drunkard's grave, through the advice of their physicians; how many have had a terrible, unconquerable appetite created in them, by taking a little dose of wine two or three times a day, which was ordered by their physicians; how many children have been cursed with an inheritance, caused by the wine or gin, which the physician gave the mother as medicine! We could give you names that would astonish you, of persons in this town, who had taken this medicine through the advice of their physician, until the nervous system was diseased to such an extent, that it called loudly for the accustomed stimulant, which was given up for conscientious reasons.

Need physicians make themselves accountable for these ruinous mistakes? Need they make any use of alcohol as a medicine? We have before us the names of many eminent physicians, who have given their testimony against its use. They have become deeply impressed with the awful character and extent of drunkenness, and see their own influence and responsibility in relation to it. Hear their own words—John Higginbottom, a celebrated physician and surgeon of England, who practiced with alcohol for twenty years, and without it for thirty or more, says, "My experience is, that acute diseases are more readily cured without it, and chronic diseases are much more manageable. I have not found a single patient injured by the disuse of alcohol, or a constitution requiring it. If I ordered or allowed alcohol in any form, either as food or medicine, to a patient, I should certainly do it with a felonious intent." Again, he says, "The taking of it is a principal cause of disease; every disease is aggravated by it, and many are generated by the use of it. I consider it unpious for any medical man to say that the constitution requires alcoholic stimulants." Dr. Beaumont of the Sheffield Medical School, says, "Besides inducing an inflammatory condition of the system, alcohol perverts the blood—diseases it—and it is owing to this circumstance that many chronic complaints are made worse and more prolonged by the wines, ales, and other liquors, ordered habitually by medical attendants. I have treated several thousand cases of all kinds occurring in general practice without alcoholic liquors of any kind, and have been gratified with the successful results, the medicines take effect more potently, and answer their end better. Alcoholic liquors are bad in every way—they are bad for the sick, and worse for those who are well. They are nutritious—they are not tonic—they are not beneficial in any sense of the word, they cause disease of body, disease of mind, and worse than all, disease of morals." We could give quotations from many of these celebrated physicians, but they all tell a similar story.

We will add the testimony of one more—a physician of skill and experience, who has been for ten years or more, professor of surgery, in a medical college of our own state. He gave up the use of alcohol entirely in his practice several years ago—does not use even alcoholic tinctures and extracts except in the preparation of liniments, and then but seldom. He has an exten-

sive practice—treats all manners of diseases—and is eminently successful. What further proofs do we want that alcohol is *useless as a medicine*?

If any further proof is needed that alcohol ought not to be used as a medicine, it is to be found in the manner in which it is usually prescribed. A proper medical prescription gives careful directions as to the quantity, manner, and time of taking the medicine. No careful physician would prescribe an ounce of aconite, or morphine, to be taken as needed, or in small quantities two or three times a day, leaving the patient to be the judge of the quantity. Neither is the following, the proper prescription of alcohol as a medicine: "Mr. Jones, Druggist, please give the bearer a pint of whisky, John Smith, M. D." We know of one, and have reason to think that many such orders have been filled by our druggist. We know that physicians are troubled with many persistent appeals for such prescriptions, and many of them are tempted to yield, and give them against their better judgment. We believe that there are many in the profession, who appreciate the dignity and nobility of their calling, and steadily refuse to prostitute themselves and their office, to base and unworthy ends. Such have a high place and esteem and confidence; but we can not understand how a body of medical men, even such pure ones can truthfully and conscientiously declare the profession guiltless of the "enormous evils arising from the recklessness of many of their members. If, instead of declaring their innocence, they would acknowledge that it was through the errors and mistakes of medical men that alcohol was placed among the medicines, and given virtues which it does not possess and that it has thus crept into general use as a medicine and obtained a power which they can not control if they would not only acknowledge these self-evident truths, but also make all the restitution in their power both in profession and personal practice, the christian world would be better satisfied with their deliverances, and we would sooner be rid of the consequences of one of their most fatal delusions.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

A NEW METAL.

The London Times says: "A new compound metal, which promises to be of considerable value in mechanical constructions, has recently been introduced to public notice under the name of manganese bronze. This metal owes its origin to Mr. P. M. Parsons, who is the inventor of another useful metal known as white brass, and is made by the White Brass Company, of Lombard street, Southwark. It is produced by mixing manganese in certain proportions with molten bronze, the result of which is a material of great toughness and possessing remarkable resistance to tensional strain. The new alloy is advantageously used in a variety of cases where gun-metal, bronze and yellow metal are ordinarily applied. In a molten condition it is readily cast into any required shape, and in this form it is stated to exceed the best gun metal in strength and toughness by about fifty per cent., and to be about equal to wrought iron of average quality. It can also be forged or rolled at red heat and drawn into tubes or wire, its strength being increased to that of mild steel by this process, and its toughness being brought nearly up to that of copper. It can also be made of various degrees of hardness. Samples of this metal were tried at the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich Arsenal, when No. 1 quality was found to have an ultimate tensile strength of 24.3 tons per square inch, an elastic limit of fourteen tons per square inch, and to stretch nearly nine per cent. of its length before breaking. No. 2 quality which is slightly harder than No. 1, has a high elastic limit of nearly 17 tons per square inch, an ultimate tensile strength of 83.6 tons per square inch, the elongation being 0.76 in two inches, although there was a slight flaw in the specimen. The specimens were those of cast metal, and by forging or rolling either quality at a red heat they are stated to acquire a tensile strength of from twenty-nine to thirty tons per square inch, and to stretch from twenty to thirty per cent. of their length before breaking. Some samples of the metal were exhibited at the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute."

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY LIZZIE R. HANBY, '72.

OXYGEN STARVATION.

THE existence of the life-giving principle called oxygen in the atmosphere about us, and the relation it sustains to human life, ought to be a theme of interest to all, and a subject which every instructor should carefully teach. As we look about us, among our young people, and I am very sorry to say, among educated people as our Alumni will prove, we find consumption making fearful inroads. Hon. E. E. White once made the following startling statement, "There is criminality at the bottom of every death which is not the result of good old age." A bright, intelligent and useful man is cut down, just in the bloom of manhood, just when he is beginning to realize some of his long cherished hopes, and his pathway looks bright before him.

The minister stands in the pulpit and points out the mysterious dealings of Providence, in thus bringing low one so universally loved and esteemed. The friends find it very hard to become reconciled to this cruel affliction; but is not that minister, and are not those friends attributing to God the sins of the man? Nature's laws are inviolable, and he who trespasses must suffer the consequences. What a shock would all have felt, if that minister had announced that the young man had died of starvation! Yet he would only have told the truth. Just as truly as we must eat suitable food to promote life and health, just so surely must we breathe suitable air to assist in their promotion, and just as surely as death, by starvation, is the result of a lack of healthy food, just so surely will it follow a lack of pure air.

Teachers may talk, and write, until doomsday, about ventilation, but if they do not put in practice what they preach, it will amount to but little. I remember sitting, as a student, in a recitation room containing a class of sixty, when we discussed the subject of ventilation, its importance, etc., and at the same time every window, door and register was tightly closed, the room foul with the breath of so many, and the odor of chemicals; while a red hot stove steadily consumed what little oxygen happened in through key holes and crevices, and this was an every day occurrence.

A youth essays to go through college and leaves the farm with rosy cheeks and bouyant step, he takes a small "eight by ten" room and shuts himself up and studies. As the years fly by, and the fire of his ambition is fanned into a mighty flame, it far exceeds his judgment, and we find him day and night, bending low over his books in just the position most hurtful to the vital organs, taking little exercise, forgetting the need of pure air, and finally the long-looked-for day arrives. Though he is rich in the possession of a beautifully cultivated mind yet he receives his diploma with a trembling hand, for his hollow cheek and sunken chest, and dry and shining eye tell all too plainly that the constitution is undermined, that he has lost forever the power to render himself useful. Who can tell the anguish with which he parts with all his hopes? Yet they can never be realized, though he can scarcely believe the terrible truth. No estimate can be made of the value of human life and health. Money can never pay for pain. Ignorance of the laws of health is criminal. A very heavy penalty is attached to the crime of murder. What a sensation is created when a human being is killed? and what a wonder? but there are murders and suicides all about us. Many go unpunished, upon whose garments rests the blood of more than one innocent.

There is need of reform. We should all inform ourselves and help those about us to live correctly. Those who have charge of our public buildings, halls, churches, etc., are careful to close up just as soon as the service is over, and thus preserve the impure air from one occasion to another, to be breathed, allowed to decay, and then rebreathed. The very bountiful way in which it is given us, proves its need. No other gift from Heaven is so free and constant as

this. The blessed sunshine which seems so necessary to our existence, is denied us nearly half the time. If we starve for the want of pure air, if we will persist in sleeping, and living and working and worshipping in close, impure rooms it is our own fault. Why will people be content to breathe, and rebreath vitiated air until they bring upon themselves and their progeny some horrible disease, such as consumption or scrofula, which follows down the line of family relation, from generation to generation. There is a famine in the land. Thousands are starving to death in the midst of plenty. Is there nothing we can do?

PERSONALS.

'69. D. D. DeLong was inaugurated President of Lebanon Valley College, with appropriate ceremonies. He and his wife have received a warm welcome from the managers of the Institution, the students and friends. May success attend their labors.

'69. A. B. Kohr is sustaining his morals, while practicing law in Fort Wayne, by superintending a United Brethren Sabbath School.

'71. A. V. H. Gosweiler is attending his second term of Medical Lectures in the Philadelphia Medical College.

'72. S. J. Flickinger is serving temporarily as Local Editor of the Dayton Journal.

'72. The class of '72 will be pleased to hear that there has been another addition to the "Hood" in the form of a little niece. She is a very near relative of P. B. and Ella Moore Lee. No name.

'72. M. H. Ambrose has entered upon another year's labor at Avalon Academy, Avalon, Mo.

'73. F. O. Clemmer is practicing medicine in Germantown, Ohio.

'73. Allie Re-ler visited the Centennial recently, in company with her sister.

'73. J. A. Vangundy is at home on his father's farm, or was, when last heard from; if he has made a change let him speak for himself.

'73. A. L. DeLong and L. M. Kumler are pursuing theological studies at Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

'73. J. W. Clemmer is superintending a hospital in Cincinnati.

'75. George Crouse is superintending Public Schools at Findlay, Ohio.

'74. Miss Flora Gimm is teaching in Roanoke Seminary.

'76. F. D. Wilsey is taking a Commercial Course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

'76. J. T. Cochran is attending the Iron City Business College, at Pittsburg, Pa.

Communications for this department may be directed to the editor, Lock Box 335 Marion, Ohio.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.

THE thing to be lamented is, that the moment men of science get hold of a fact they instantly begin to set it in opposition to God's Word. But the vaunted "fact" of Tuesday often takes another shape on Wednesday, and by Thursday is found to be no fact at all. The truth is, that geology, as a science, consists mainly of probable guesses. "That field of peat," says Sir Charles Lyell, "has probably been 7,000 years in course of formation." "No," replies a friend of his own, in a published criticism, "I think it quite possible that it has only been 700 years in growing." A piece of pottery is found in the valley of the Nile, and a geologist immediately argues that it must have lain there more than 20,000 years. But an antiquary soon points out marks upon it which show it to be less than 2,000 years old. Yet it is upon guesses of this kind, which do not amount to a tenth part of a proof, that the Lyells and Owens and Colensos venture boldly to assert that it is clear that Moses knew nothing whatever of the subject on which he was writing. Just in the same spirit do Bunsen and his followers unhesitatingly assert that

the growth of languages proves that the world must be more more than 30,000 years old. We refer them to the confusion of tongues described by Moses, which at once dissipates their dream. "Oh! but that was a miracle," they reply, "and we have made up our minds never to believe a miracle." Very well, gentlemen, there we must leave you; for men who make up their minds before inquiring are not acting like reasonable beings. A dozen other little juntos are now at work in the same laudable fashion. One set is not quite certain that man was "developed" out of an ape. Well, and what was the ape "developed" out of? They do not know. Our comfort in all this is, that this influenza will wear itself out like the Tractarian, or like the infidel fashion of the days of Bolingbroke. Men have been striving to get rid of the Bible and its inconvenient morality for nearly these two thousand years; but they were never further off from their end than they are at present.—*The Earl of Shaftesbury.*

MODERN ATHENS.

THE population of Athens is now about 40,000, and is rapidly increasing. The principal streets are all well paved, the flags in front of the houses being laid down at the expense of the owners of the houses, and the roadways are well kept up. The houses bear a high rent; private houses of moderate size let readily at about £10 per month, and hotels and other large business houses in good positions yield from £600 to £800 per annum. There are three principal and first-class hotels in the square of which the royal palace forms one side, and several others in Æolus street and elsewhere. The cost of living in the principal hotels is 12 francs per day, without wine, which may be calculated at 1 franc 50 centimes more. The rooms are of good size, lofty, and thoroughly well furnished, and the food unexceptionable.

Of the public buildings several have been constructed by the Government, but many more by private liberality. The cathedral is very large, lofty, and built on the plan of the Santa Sophia in Constantinople. It is handsomely and well, though not perhaps very richly, decorated, and has but little marble. It has been finished as much as fifteen years and was, therefore, one of the first undertakings of the young Government. Another church is now nearly completed, scarcely less large and certainly not less creditable as a building. Besides these churches there are several less important, as well of the Greek Church persuasion as Roman Catholic and Protestant. I am sorry to say that a very pretty English church is provided, but no clergyman has yet been found to perform regular service in it, although the hotels are crowded with English travelers. Educational institutions have from the first been among the main objects of interest to the modern Greeks. A very large and convenient, but not very handsome, university was built by the Government, and has been long completed and long in use; but even this owes much to funds provided by private persons, who have appreciated the importance of its influence on the rising generation. Within the walls of the university is a handsome hall for public ceremonies in which there is at present the nucleus of a picture gallery so lately presented by some patriotic foreign Greek that the pictures are merely laid on the floor against a wall. There are already extensive museums of natural history, rich in local collections, especially of the fossil bones found at Pikermes, near Marathon, and described by M. Gaudry. Duplicates of most of these are in Paris, but there are no other similar collections in Europe. There is a library, which is entirely public in the strictest sense of the word, being open to everyone and greatly frequented. It is chiefly provided with Greek books at present, but is constantly receiving additions from all countries and in all languages. English and French books are daily appreciated. This library contains a long suite of rooms, exceedingly well adapted for their purpose, and well lighted. They are lined with a series of marble busts of the distinguished Greeks and friends of Greece. Among them will be found excellent busts of Lord Byron and Gen. Church.

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THE lecture of Rev. W. L. Saunders, the first of the new course, was delivered on the evening of November 1st. Subject, "Wit and Humor." It was an entertaining melange of witty and wise anecdote and sentiment.

We observe that of the five Princeton boys who left college because a negro was admitted to the same lecture-room with them, four have been sent back by their parents, and we presume with wholesome advice.

WE condole with our neighbor, the Westerville Banner, on account of the loss by fire, on the morning of the 27th ult., of his whole edition of the week's paper, and much material and furniture. The press and the most valuable portions of the material were saved, and we believe that the paper is to be issued without serious delay.

WE are ready to maintain to that no town and college in this republic have in proportion to population been better represented at the Philadelphia Exhibition than Westerville and Otterbein. The summer vacation was improved in this way by many students and some members of the faculty; and the early weeks of the term witnessed the departure of scores of our students and citizens for the East.

Prof. Huxley, the distinguished English Scientist, in a recent address in this country, contrasted English and American Universities in a manner quite favorable to the latter. He finds that the former are uniformly the charge of the state, the latter of the individual. A wealthy Englishman seeks to perpetuate his family name and estates; an American to found a college or university.

WE take pleasure in inviting attention to the course of lectures arranged by the O. U. L. A., for the approaching winter. The lecturers are all men of distinction and of reputation in the lecture field, and their subjects promise an agreeable variety in the mental pabulum to be offered us. Until within a few years, it was necessary for those of us who desired to hear the famous lecturers of our land to make a pilgrimage to some one of the cities, and there were many who believed that "the sport paid for the candle;" and now that these feasts of thought are brought to our own doors, will any neglect them? The experience of the managers of last winter's course was such as to encourage a repetition of the enterprise; and the omens are favorable for an even greater success this season.

THE DORMITORY SYSTEM.

THE question whether it is desirable and advantageous to a college to provide lodgings for its students in buildings erected by it, and set apart for this exclusive use has long been a vexed one; and knowing, as we do, that either side in the debate has very zealous and, withal, intelligent champions, we are led to conclude that it is a question that can not receive the same answer for all latitudes and localities. Quite probably, that system which is especially serviceable in an Eastern college would prove ruinous in a Western; that which adapts itself to the life and spirit of a city institution saps the vigor of a country one; and thus, whatever may be our views concerning this matter, we must have charity for those who, in different surroundings and with a different experience, disagree with us.

Of this we are assured: Otterbein needs no dormitories. We are unalterably opposed to the dormitory system for this University. With our method of co-education, we believe the operation of boarding-hall for ladies from abroad to be a necessity; but according to the admirable plan hitherto obtaining, the occupants are merely a family under official care, and this building is not a dormitory, in the sense in which that term enters into this discussion.

We require no dormitories, because they have here and elsewhere proved to be hot-beds of disorder and vice. We congratulated ourselves, at the time of the abandonment of Saum Hall as a dormitory, on our riddance of a fruitful source of irregularities and riot, where the few studious occupants were prevented from any continuous study by the visits of the derelict; where the preparation of lessons or the nocturnal repose was interrupted by the shouts of carousal or the incessant ringing of the sheep-bell, where the object-lessons give by unauthorized tutors and the training received in the schools of daily experience were of a character to confirm the wayward in his waywardness and to initiate the unsophisticated and the docile in ever new forms of roguery; where only a brief course of instruction was requisite to transform the timid youth, who shuddered at the suggestion of sin, into the heedless reveler, who presided at the festive board, where dark schemes were devised, and

"Jokes much older than the ale went 'round."

How vast in the change from this dormitory life to the quiet and restraint of the family! Young men now find lodging in reputable and well regulated families, where not many are congregated, and where their life is domestic and the amenities of society are enjoyed; they do not become metamorphosed into that class of non-descripts which the cloisters of colleges and seclusion from the refining influences of social life are ever creating. They live and move as do ordinary mortals, intelligent, refined and restrained; and they are not tempted to indulge the baser inclinations which this barrack-life develops.

Another reason why we congratulate ourselves on the abandonment of the dormitory system here is, that the great sums of money which would be uselessly invested in expensive buildings are thus left free to be used in ways and for ends more appropriate to the proper work of the college, and more fruitful of grand educational results. Instead of investing in brick and mortar, we may increase the endowment fund, multiply our means of illustrative in science,

augment our teaching force, and furnish a much fuller line of studies in our various courses.

There are various other reasons of a merely local character which persuade us to be fully satisfied with our present status in regard to this question. And it may be that were other institutions of similar grade elsewhere to adopt our plans and methods, they would be favored with our success and delivered from many influences which now so much annoy them.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY?

PERSONS who are engaged in the actual work of instruction in colleges are ever and anon confronted by youth who have spent two, three, or four years in some academy or fitting school, and have read in that time large portions of the usual Latin or Greek authors. Such youth are not slow to announce the fact that they have read omnivorously, and to claim special advantage in one direction or exemption in another, because of this extensive reading. If a college course of study should happen not to require quite so large a proportion of a certain author as has been read by the applicant for admission, it will be claimed that a radical deficiency in another department should be compensated by this extra work. It is gratifying to consider that college rules and regulations are not in all respects framed to suit the whims or claims of applicants; and it is always discovered, in such cases as are here referred to, that the governing board will determine the value of the work professed to have been done, by data of their own.

But when we come to consider the true merit of the work done in many of these schools, we find it lamentably below par. We have thus far failed to see a single case of one who has read a very great amount of certain authors, Virgil for example, in which the much reading had not been done at the expense of a correct understanding of what had been read. The books have been merely skimmed over, and the lessons have been recited in a parrot-like manner, and often with much hesitation on the student's part, and much prompting on the teacher's; and the true intent and meaning of the sentences translated are not thought worthy to be sought, if only a train of English words, imagined to correspond in meaning to the Latin ones, may be drawn out.

What one of such learners (?) can give you an exhaustive comment on any important word of the lesson, remarking its various meanings, and tracing their logical and temporal succession, giving the facts of history, mythology or archaeology suggested by it, explaining its form, inflecting it throughout and construing it correctly? Nay, what teacher, who conducts a class in the manner which prevails in the schools of which we are writing, who allows a Latin or Greek author to be "passed over" at this John Gilpin rate, is himself able to answer such questions as we have suggested—questions which are by no means formidable to even the average college-preparatory student?

It were very easy to enlarge upon the utter uselessness of such a superficial method. It were easy to show its worse than uselessness, its positive injury, in that it trains the mind at the time when it is most receptive and docile to habits of inaccuracy, of superficiality, of unmethodical thought. Let us in no way encourage it, either by approving those who practice it, or by accepting their work as legitimate.

THE BEST STUDIES.

MERSON says that one of the benefits of an education is to show the scholar that it is of little avail. We interpret this to mean that the true scholar, however wise he may be, always assesses his acquirements at a low figure and sees an infinitude of knowledge beyond him; while the possessor of a little learning is quite sure that wisdom will die with him. And yet, though the possession of knowledge creates a thirst for more, and this avarice grows with the accumulations it feeds on, we must constantly remember how limited are our powers, and how useless it is to hope to acquire all that after which the expanding mind reaches. The French have a saying, *qui trop embrasse mal etreint*, and in no application is its truth more manifest than in this. While we reach after too much, we dissipate our powers and lose the good within our grasp. It becomes us in our quest of knowledge, not to attempt to pluck with greedy hand all the flowers and fruits that grow perennial along our pathway, but to select with judgment those which will best serve us and gladden our lives. Nor should we be controlled in our selection by any narrow view of utility or a supposed adaptation to our coarser wants. Our higher nature will not survive subordination to the lower; it will perish, or it will claim its proper recognition and aliment.

The query has been often reiterated, "why have the Greek and Latin classics held so exclusive place in our educational system?" This problem is not difficult of solution, if we remember that before the Dark Ages these classics were the cream of the literature of the world, and that after the revival of learning in the sixteenth century, there was, apart from them, absolutely no treasury of knowledge of any worth. The scholars of the middle ages, absorbed in theology and philosophy, keen in their debates and rigid in their adherence to dogma, would take no step aside from discussions of creeds and anathemas leveled at heretics. Then, in the absence of a spirit of investigation such as characterizes later times, and in the infancy of science, as at that time, there must have been a paucity of engrossing themes, such as now claim attention in the realm of philosophy, literature, politics and religion. It is not surprising that, in this dearth of inviting studies, the writings of the ancient sages, preserved, as so many of them were, in their completeness, with even the very savor of their wisdom perfuming the membrana on which they were recorded, should have received immediate and exclusive admiration and study. Besides, about the time that letters were revived and the lore of the ancient world was opening to the learned, there were established in Europe great centres of instruction, in the Universities of the time, and in these for evident reasons, the classical works were made the principal, almost sole, subjects of study. Thus they soon became the only studies which the best minds of the age pursued, and the only ones which they were able to teach; they were protected by endowments and scholarships; they became the patrimony of the rich, and the desire of the indigent; they had among their defenders the highest officials in church and state; and from this vantage-ground they have gained the world in conquest.

The qualities which have enabled the ancient classics to assume and retain the central place in all our schemes of instruction are well known to all who have mastered them; and probably the

positiveness with which those who have no special acquaintance with them deny them the possession of those qualities is equal to the arder of the claims made for them by their devotees. And if monarchical Europe has nobly stood for the defence of classical study, surely America, the home of the freeman, the native soil of modern democracy should find in the miniature get mighty republics of Greece her antitype, and make the deeds of the Hellenic patriots her ensamples, and the imparishable memorials of those valorous days her sources of strength and glory.

As says De Tocqueville: "No literature places those fine qualities in which the writers of democracies are naturally deficient in bolder relief than that of the ancients; no literature, therefore, ought to be more studied in democratic times."

OTHER COLLEGES.

JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Williams College. The whole Sophomore Class of the same college has been suspended for rushing freshmen.

PRINCETON is constantly raising the standard of admission. Dr. McCosh says that henceforth his object is to increase the number of professors, and he hopes to see soon established professorships of architecture, music and drawing.

THE French language is said to be the most popular optional study at Yale. Ninety members of the Junior Class have taken it, while thirty take Calculus.

SINCE 1870, Dr. Pusey's lectures on Hebrew at Oxford, Eng., have been thinly attended, his hearers not exceeding 10 in number. Dr. Jewett's lectures on Thucydides have an average audience of 40 students. The average attendance upon Mr. Ruskin's lectures on Art is over 100.

At Harvard, Prof. C. S. Bradley has succeeded Prof. Washburne in the Bussey professorship. His lectures are to be in two courses: one under the title, "Trusts and Mortgages;" the other "Corporations and Partnerships." The courses previously given by Prof. Washburne in "Real Property" are now offered by Prof. Gray.

THE lectures of Prof. Burgess of Amherst to the Senior Class in history are attended by a dozen ladies. The examinations for the Porter prize of \$60 for best entrance were opened to the unconditioned men, and the prize was taken by C. S. Lane of Braintree, Mass., who was fitted at the Boston Latin School.

THE University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, designs to teach the branches relating to agriculture and mechanic arts, and President Battell is visiting the northern scientific institutions to obtain necessary information.

THE faculty of Tufts College have voted to increase the number of elective studies of the Junior and Senior years. A professorship in chemistry has been established, with Mr. Pitman as professor. Middle Hall has been thoroughly renovated and a number of rooms added. A gymnasium is to be constructed, and the plans are now being drawn.

PRESIDENT WHITE of Cornell University has presented to the art museum of that institution a series of medallions of foreign authors. They number about 600, and were ordered by Mr. White while traveling in Europe four years ago.

THE Sophomore Class of Burlington University at Burlington, Vermont, has been suspended and fined \$2 each for disorderly conduct in raising a flag on the college park flagstaff a few nights ago, and the Freshman Class have been fined \$2 each for cutting the pole down.

PRINCETON.—The University Hotel at Princeton is completed and in full running order. It is the finest hotel in the state. It stands in a central location on the corner of Railroad avenue and Nassau street, about half way between

the depot and postoffice. Its shape is that of an L, and the building runs on the avenue 184 feet, and on Nassau street 152 feet. It has 165 rooms, is four stories high, built of brick, with brown stone caps and arches, French roof, with its little steeples looking up heavenward, and its dormer windows, with little iron fences on the topmost points, and its long orchestra balcony and spacious piazza running around on both sides nearly the whole length of the building.

It is now becoming more and more evident that the system of co-education is a failure. In a recent examination in geometry, out of a class of ten gentlemen and eight ladies, but eleven passed; three gentlemen and eight ladies. The boys look very foolish when anyone suggests that woman is intellectually man's inferior. Of course it grows out of this system of co-education. If this matter goes on much longer, how is a man to stand any chance for a prize or class-honors? The matter should be looked into by the Faculty.—*Shurtleff College, Qui Vive*

THE New Haven Palladium of October 9, says: At one o'clock this morning the police in the vicinity of the college grounds were alarmed by a very loud explosion. On looking for the cause they found that somebody had thrown a ball as large as a man's hat, heavily charged with powder and having a lighted fuse attached to it, into the building formerly used as the chapel. The ball seems to have struck the floor and exploded behind a blackboard, and the force of the explosion broke nearly every light of glass in the windows of the building, the ball itself springing from the floor and going through one of them and landing on the ground about twenty feet from the building. After considerable difficulty the police and some students succeeded in extinguishing the fire without giving any alarm. No damage was done by the fire except to some maps.

DR. L. A. DUNN has been contributing a series of articles to the *Standard* of Chicago on the location of American colleges. After reviewing the history of a number of colleges and their locations he concludes: "The fact appears plain and undeniable that colleges located in small towns did flourish best. Medical schools, schools of law, schools of any kind where the object is simply instruction, may flourish in cities or large towns but colleges never. The college is unique, its aim is mainly discipline, not the acquisition of knowledge so much as the power to acquire it; not the filling of the vessel, but enlarging it; not the learning of a fact, but the making of a man. An institution with this high object in view, to be successful must have a quiet home and favorable surroundings."

"It would seem that the college located in the noisy, bustling city can not do as good work or make as strong men as the college in the rural district. If this remark needs further confirmation it may be found in the fact that among all the colleges in New York City, five in number, there is not a single representative in the forty-third congress. Waterville College, now Colby University, located in a small town in Maine, has three; Hamilton, at Clinton, a little town in central New York, has five; the college of New Jersey, six; Yale, eight. Do not these facts show where men are made?"

GENRE.

I

For full six nights consecutive, the white-winged spoiler came
And left his frigid footprints where the blue-bells late did blow—
Six following days the sun tugged up, and lent his liquid flame,
'Till flaked with clouds, the skies grew gray or gleamed with ruddy glow.

II

And now the sear, the frost-bit leaf, the sooty-blackened vine
And what is left us to relieve the near, still drearier scene;
And here the long-piped katy-did their see-saw lays resign,
And don their coats of butternut and doff their leggins green.

III

The burr-clad mast must fall at last, and many a lynx-eyed lad—
And lassie, none the less—will don her gown of gray or blue,
And off, away to grand old woods, the gladdest of the glad,
These, one or twain, shall run and glean the nuts of sun-brown hue.
Seven Mile, O.

—Class of '60.

UNDERGRADUATES' DEPARTMENT.

EDITORS:

DANIEL REAMER, '78.
P. E. HOLP, '79,LIDA J. HAYWOOD, '77,
ELLA M. CRAYTON, '79.

OUR JUNIOR AT THE CENTENNIAL.

OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY, OCT. 8, 1876.

DEAR FATHER: I have begun to return from my eastern trip; though here in body, my mind is occupied with eastern sights and wonders. That is a *mighty* show. There are lots of folks this year. We waited at Orrville for several hours; we were all jolly, and we perfectly startled the natives. They thought *Moody* and *Sankey* were holding a revival, but it was nothing more than the boys singing "*jubilee songs*." We reached Pittsburg toward morning. We saw nothing of interest there except dirt and smoke. At 8 o'clock we left with light hearts, soon to behold the rugged mountains. This is different from our *prairies*. Its all uphill and downhill; I can't see how folks live here. We were perfectly filled with sights and wonders. There were beautiful mountains with their streams. There were mighty rivers along which we traveled. We reached Washington on Saturday night. We arose Sunday morning and to our surprise we beheld rain and mud in abundance. However we were not to be overcome by such things. We explored the city all that day. Monday we visited Smithsonian Institute, the Treasury, White House, Corcoran Art Gallery, and thus completed the sights of the city.

Our call at the Executive Mansion was very unsatisfactory to the President, who was absent. We at last arrived at our destination. Now our sightseeing begins. Our crowd was fourteen in number. I was coupled unfortunately with boys who staid out late at night, thus leaving me alone. One night after I retired and was fast asleep, I was suddenly awakened. There was a man in my room. Thinking he was after my watch and money, I ordered him out of the room. He actually refused to go. I seized my revolver, and as he endeavored to escape at the window I shot. I didn't look further, but supposed he was killed. You may censure me, but it was done without thought. I fear it will ever be a weight upon my mind. But its too late now. Some grains of powder escaped and so disfigured my upper lip that an unsophisticated person would really believe I had a moustache. I also bought a box of patent starch of a poor little girl. My washerwoman says its excellent. After I get my shirts done up with this, I wish you would send me a little more money so that I can board at the ladies' hall. If you do, I can *shine* with any of them. The Centennial's too big; I'll tell you when I return. It beggars all description. We next proceeded to New York. Sunday morning I arose and prepared myself for an appearance at church. I took my razor and went down stairs to the waiting room, where the large looking-glasses and the superior light from Broadway offered extra facilities for shaving purposes. Went to hear the mighty Beecher on Sunday morning. In the afternoon we spent our time in Central Park, this is a grand place. In the evening we were permitted to hear the eccentric Talmage, all his ways are ways of strangeness. Beecher is much the finer speaker and writer. Immense crowds attend both places. The Centennial rush was nothing compared with Beecher. We next enjoyed a ride on the Hudson River. This was our grandest scenery. The day was beautiful and the lofty mountains were grand and glorious. We went directly to Niagara Falls. I can say nothing further concerning this, than did one of our number, who after gazing intently, threw himself in a heroic pasture and exclaimed "*Great Gush!*" On our homeward trip, being wearied and tired of sights, I obtained a whole seat to myself. With my overcoat as a pillow, I reclined upon the whole length of the seat, and my feet being in the way, I extended them upward along the side of the car and rested real well. Never, never, do I expect its like again; at present I am very busy. I now take as a fourth study, *Plato*. There are so many strange folks and my chief delight was to study them and

their actions. I tell you its the best drill I've ever had. Its no use, a person can't tell it.

For the first time I have realized the frailty of man. I could not see more than half of the grand wonders, on account of the vast volumes of coal smoke which towered toward the canopy of heaven as a stately forest oak; but it is enough. I am satisfied with half. My trip of course cost a good deal. Please remit soon.

Your obedient son,

W. T.

LECTURE ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Lecture Association have announced the course for the season. It is as follows:

Rev. W. Langdon Sanders, of London; Dr. John Lord, the historian and critic; Dr. W. H. Jeffers, of Cleveland; Prof. James E. Murdoch, the eminent elocutionist; Pres. A. E. E. Taylor, of Wooster University; Dr. J. Jay Villers, the humorist.

The opening lecture will be given Nov. 1st, by Rev. W. Langdon Sanders.

To those who appreciate the advantages of our lectures and who are, therefore, interested in the success of the Lecture Association, the recent announcement of the Executive Committee, must be pleasant. We heartily congratulate the Committee upon its success in securing speakers known to be men of learning and talent, whose lectures savor of truth and culture rather than popularity. The needs of a college lecture course seem to be fully met and yet there is sufficient variety to interest all friends of the college. The student who has enjoyed these privileges heretofore, needs no argument to point out the benefits or to prove to him the necessity of availing himself of this offer of culture. The students of the college should be the most faithful supporters of the Association and each should hold it to be his duty to advance its interests in every way. If the price of admission for the course seem to be too great, it must be remembered that the expenses of the Committee are by no means small, for first-class lecturers must be paid large prices. However, the cost is so small that no student can reasonably refuse aid, when so much is given in return. One year ago the course succeeded beyond the hopes of its friends, and there is no reason why, in the prosperous condition of O. U., this season should not be even more successful. Students of O. U., do not fail to give *solid* support to this important means of culture.

—It is neither sense nor nonsense.

—Let every student feel it his *duty* and *blessed privilege* to make a *point* for the coming lecture.

—The favorite game of the season—snipe hunting.

—When her loss had been made known to her, she exclaimed: "Oh, my! Mr. C. can you get it back again?"

—It would be well for those anticipating a snipe hunt by night to post themselves on the habits of the bird.

—"Clem" says, that the Westerville girls are no comparison to those of Germantown, in good looks, etc.

—It seems that some persons could do better than to make confidants of the students in criticising articles published in the "DIAL."

—Why make such a cry if a young man or lady has an unknown correspondent? It is nothing strange.

—It was one of the *elite* that took possession of a horse and buggy standing upon the street. But then he wanted a ride.

—K. objects to parlor dancing because it is necessary, in dancing, to place your arm around the young lady's waist. Strange boy that! A marvel even to his mother.

—Our worthy seniors being overcome with literary work, went to Charlie's home to rusticate. What noble thoughts inspired them as they sat on the banks of the Scioto, futurity will reveal. It is sufficient to know that their *vows* now bear the name of *rashness*, and that the ladies can now claim their own again, *O, Contemplation, thou art a jewel.*

—Ed. was walking through the streets of Germantown, and being in a habit of carrying a cane he picked up the first one he came to. Well it is enough to know that he sported the "boss" cane of the season.

—Though the Junior Class lost one of its member this term, we feel assured that a *beloved one* still claims him as her own. May banking prove a great success. May he in the not far distant future realize the perfection of his plans.

—Music Social Oct. 14th, the Reception given by the ladies at the hall the 21st, Cleiorhetean Lecture the 28th, and Public Rhetorical the 4th of Nov. etc., etc. Who can say that our Saturday evenings are not well spent in pleasant society?

—The Philomathean induction evening was a grand success, and if the sentiment of those present could have been expressed, it would be this—we have been both entertained and profited. The essays and orations were superior to any previous ones heard this year.

—The Philalethean Society have recently made a valuable addition to their library, the books being purchased of Mr. I. C. Aston, of Columbus, whose kindness and liberality they highly appreciate and will gratefully remember. Mrs. M. A. Fisher, also gave a handsome contribution toward the purchase.

—He came to vote, but thinking that there might possibly be some who did not know that he was in town, he took the most prominent position,—the street,—and began to discuss with some Prohibitionist. By these means he was, no doubt, seen by some strangers. By all means come again and we will welcome you with open arms.

—Among the rules, laid down by the college, for the government of the students, is one prohibiting all games of chance. The makers of this law utterly ignored that game which has risen so rapidly into favor and which bids fair to become a great evil, viz.: snipe hunting. It would be well to revise the laws.

—After a good deal of wandering, they stopped in front of the stands, but modesty forbade the ladies, making known their wish, when he in a fit of desperation demanded "hard boiled eggs for four." To do the ladies justice, I would say that they seemed to enjoy the hard boiled eggs, as much as he did.

—Some of our would-be critics have deemed it their duty to criticise some articles of the Undergraduates' Department. We presume that the party is competent and is well acquainted with the laws governing poetry-writing. But as is too often the case with would-be critics, it is envy and jealousy of the talents of the criticised, that cause such an outburst. It is to be lamented that such talent, as this critic possesses, should be lost to the world.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen."

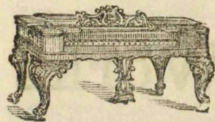
PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

In the first number of this paper the following paragraph appeared as part of the Proem, viz:

"Whether the "DIAL" should be enlarged, shall appear weekly, or even continue in its present size as a monthly, will depend on the manner of its reception by those who are presumed to be most interested in its appearance. The substantial way in which to give it a kind reception is to send in subscriptions."

With the next number the year will close, and we shall have completed all that was promised in the beginning. It is safe to say that the paper will not continue longer than this year under the present arrangement, and with our present subscription list. To continue the paper at all the subscription should be at least doubled. It remains with those in whose interest and for whose benefit the "DIAL" is published to say whether it can and will be done. What say you?

Attention is called to the matter now so that the result of any action can be announced in the December number.



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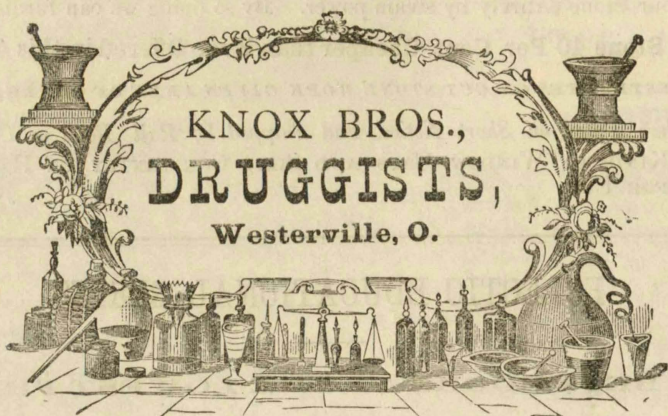
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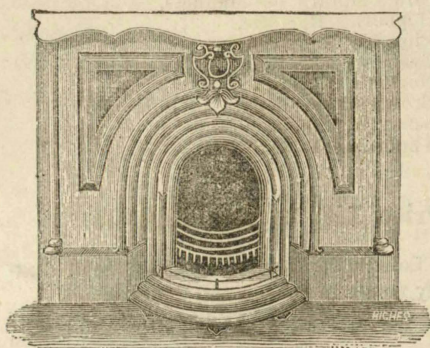
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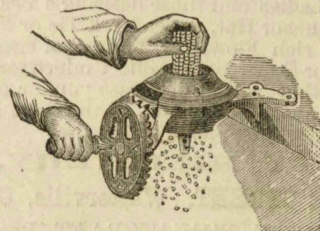
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TIME TABLE.

Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railroad.
GOING SOUTH.

Leaves Cleveland	8.40 am	3.15 pm
" Hudson	9.40 am	4.35 pm
" Millersburg	12.17 pm	7.30 pm
" Mt. Vernon	2.12 pm	7.39 pm
" Westerville	3.18 pm	9.08 am
Arrives Columbus	3.45 pm	9.40 am

GOING NORTH.

Leaves Columbus	12.05 pm	6.20 pm
" Westerville	12.33 pm	6.54 pm
" Mt. Vernon	2.00 pm	8.23 pm
" Millersburg	3.41 pm	5.44 am
" Hudson	6.32 pm	9.00 am
Arrives Cleveland	7.35 pm	10.15 am

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