Vol. 1.
WESTERVILLE, OHIO, NOVEMBER, 1876.

FROM MARATHON.

BY CHARLOTTE F. BATES.

Just those two words beneath a little spray
Still freshly green and tipped with brilliant red;
What wonder should they match my faith with hers?
You give it to me plucked from the mound;
I see and know what somehow had its part
With those who made the spot immortal ground.

No doubt, I say, a sprig of the old tree
In arts that blow two thousand years ago;
Over the hundred thousand ninety-two
Drops of victory bidden into glow.
It's a rich life-drop that I looked upon,
The ruddy fruit of blood-born Marathon.

THE METAPHORS OF HAMLET.

BY W. N. R. 76.

SHAKESPEARE'S writings abound in metaphors. We might say Shakespeare thinks more in metaphors than in words. This great deal of his originality is exhibited.

They are the cream of his writings which, if done in words, would have been sublimated. They arc the flowers which thereby clothing all the weakness of his mother's will see the breadth of the metaphor's meaning. They are the cream of his writings which, if done in words, would have been sublimated. They are the cream of his writings which, if done in words, would have been sublimated. They are the cream of his writings which, if done in words, would have been sublimated.

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 vary very much in the portraiture of Laertes. Shakespeare uses metaphors and figures to express common and trite things, thereby making them interesting and attractive, which would be uninteresting and unattractive.

This a big matter in a little matter. The mind, like the stomach, has an aversion for that which is not prepared in the order of nature. 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 anytime, meaning tell me that and come. A figure taken from the unmocking of oxen at the day's labor."

Polyolus, 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, Is thought sick at the act."

"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 decadency with eclipse" meant perhaps that it was almost total.

His metaphors are exceedingly strong. A distinguished writer states: "Every metaphor is a conversion." 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 spong, my lord?"
Ham.-"Ay, for the King's sake. You take me for an easy knot of the rudder in the lower corner of his jaws; first mouthed to be last swallowed. Would you know what you have clean, it is but squeezing you, and sponging you shall be dry again."
Alcohol is one of these remedies about which we should care much. Where there is so much the least importance, there is some danger in using it as a medicine. Physicians generally do not use it as extensively as in former times, while some deny that it has any use as medicine at all. There is a general tendency to two opposite conclusions. One is that it is a disease-producing poison, and its effects when taken in repeated doses of health is injurious to persons, and the other is that it is a useful medicine, because it tends its use as a medicine, by those who are confined by disease. The Medical Congress which recently met in Philadelphia, has strictly restricted its use to the narrow limits of a "cardiac stimulant, which often admits of substitution in"; and to be taken only by the prescription of a physician; disclaiming all accountability for the poisonous evil arising and responsibility for its otherwise administered.

With all these restrictions and limitations it is still a dangerous remedy; and unless the physician precisely understands the temperature, he is dealing with, his remedy may produce a worse disease than he is trying to cure. How many reformers 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, unmercifully created appetite created in them, by the use of wine three times a day, which was ordered by their physicians; how many children have been cursed with an inclination to the wine or gin, which the physician gave the mother as medical medicine? We believe that no physician, in his proper position, can be honest to himself, and maintain long his position, if he is dealing with, his remedy may produce a worse disease than he is trying to cure. How many reformers 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, unmercifully created appetite created in them, by the use of wine three times a day, which was ordered by their physicians; how many children have been cursed with an inclination to the wine or gin, which the physician gave the mother as medical medicine? We believe that no physician, in his proper position, can be honest to himself, and maintain long his position, if he is dealing with

Need physicians make themselves accountable for these ruinous mistakes? Need they make themselves miserable from the use of alcohol? The use of alcohol is not only ruinous to itself, but to the family. It is the cause of many eminent physicians, who have given their testimony against its use. They have been deeply impressed with the awful character and extent of drunkennesse, and see their own destruction arising from its use. They have been warned of the great danger and responsibility in using it to their own destruction. They have been told that it is a dangerous remedy; and unless the physician precisely understands the temperature, he is dealing with, his remedy may produce a worse disease than he is trying to cure. How many reformers have been sent to the gutter again, and to the drunkard's grave, through the advice of their physicians? 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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 of further educational effort. As we look about us, among our young people, and in our Alumni, we find a sense of violation, a sentiment that those who breathe and breathe must reproduce the oxygen which follows down the line of family relation, from generation to generation. There is a family resemblance to the land. There seems to be a spark of life in the midst of plenty. Is there nothing we can do?

PERSONALS.

A. R. Koh is sustaining his morals, while practicing law in Fort Wayne, by superintending a United States steam ship. He has a large business house in good positions from which he makes a large profit. He is a principal and first-class hotels in the square of which the royal palace forms one side, and several others are almost equally good, the better of living in the principal hotels is 12 francs per day, without wine, which may be calculated at 3 francs 50 cents per month. The good size, lofty, and thoroughly well-furnished, and the food unexceptionable.

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 plans of the Sants 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 organization as of the Protestant. I am sorry to say that a very pretty English church is provided, but no clergyman has yet been found to fill the position. There are numerous small and respectable churches built by the Government, and has been long completed and 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 ball 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 gaily laid on the floor against a wall. There are already extensive museum rooms, very rich in local collections, especially of the fossil bones found at Pikesville, near Maryland, and described by Mr. Gandy. A duplicate of most of these is in Paris, but there are no other similar collections in this country.

The library is, which is entirely public in its nature, the word, being open to everyone and greatly frequented. There is a library, which is entirely public in its nature, the word, being open to everyone and greatly frequented. The library contains a large suite of rooms, exceedingly well adapted for their purpose, and well arranged. There is a library, which is entirely public in its nature, the word, being open to everyone and greatly frequented. The library contains a large suite of rooms, exceedingly well adapted for their purpose, and well arranged.
THE OTTERBEIN DIAL.

A MONTHLY.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY, WESTERVILLE, O.

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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, "Wic 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 dormitory system with them, four have been sent back by their parents, and we presume with wholesome advice.

We concur 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 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. Haxley, 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." 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 this debate has very zealous and, withal, intelligent champions, we are led to conclude that it is a question that cannot 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.

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 plan; but it is an 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 is used in 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 disorderly; 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 unqualified tutors and the training received in the schools of daily experience were of a character to confirm the wayward and to initiate the un­ sophisticated and the docile in ever new forms of sin; where only a brief course of instruction was requisite to transform the timid youth, who shuddered at the suggestion of sin, into the heathen reveller, 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 congre­ gated, and where their life is domestic and the amenities of society are enjoyed; they do not become metamorphosed into that class of non­ scholars 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, and quoting from the books they have read. But when we come to consider the true merit of their reading, 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 sought for, wished to be sought, if only a train of English words, images, and ideas, which are deserving of a Latin or Greek author in the true sense of the word, are not brought to the surface. Instead of investing in brick and mortar, we may increase the endowment fund, by approving those who practice it, or by accepting plans and methods, which now so much annoy them.

What one of such learners (?) can give you an exhaustive comment on any important word of its true antecedent and etymology, and tracing their logical and temporal succession, giving the facts of history, mythology or arche­ ology suggested by it, explaining its form, inflect­ ing 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 humble enough to answer such questions as these? We have suggested—questions which are by no means formidable to even the average college-preparatory student?

It was very easy to enlarge upon the utter uselessness of such a superficial method. It is 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 labor in things which are of the greatest importance. It is easy to 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 interject this to make it plain that the true scholar, however wise he may be, always assesses his acquirements at a low figure and this avarice grows with the possession of knowledge creates a problem. 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 mordroit, 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 great hand all the flowers and fruits that grow plentifully 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 outer wants. Our higher nature will not survive subordination to the lesser, it will perish, or it will claim its proper recognition and aim. The French have 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 dogmas, would take no step aside from discussions of creeds and anathema leveled at heretics. Then, in the absence of a spirit of investigation such as characterizes later times it is in vain to seek for knowledge, as at this time, there has been a paucity of engrossing themes, such as now claim attention in the realm of philosophy, literature, politics and religion. The result is that in our present studies of the ancient world was opening to inviting studies, the writings of the ancient Greeks and Romans have a saying, "To know a man is not enough, you must understand the reasons for his actions."

OTHER COLLEGES.

John Baer, M. P., has received the degree of Litt. D. from Williams College. The whole Sophomore Class of the same college has been suspended for refusing to take Calculus.

Since 1870, Dr. Park's lectures on Hebrew at Oxford, England, have been attended without interruption, and have not exceeded 10 in number. Dr. Jewett's lectures on Thucydides have an average attendance of 90 students. The average attendance upon Mr. Ruskin's lectures on Art is over 100.

At Harvard, Prof. C. S. Bradly 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 course is to be conducted by any narrow view of utility or a supposed adaptation to our outer wants. Our higher nature will not survive subordination to the lesser, it will perish, or it will claim its proper recognition and aim. The French have 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 dogmas, would take no step aside from discussions of creeds and anathema leveled at heretics. Then, in the absence of a spirit of investigation such as characterizes later times it is in vain to seek for knowledge, as at this time, there has been a paucity of engrossing themes, such as now claim attention in the realm of philosophy, literature, politics and religion. The result is that in our present studies of the ancient world was opening to inviting studies, the writings of the ancient Greeks and Romans have a saying, "To know a man is not enough, you must understand the reasons for his actions."

The University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, designs to teach the branches relating to Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and President Webb 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 remodeled 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. Pitman. They have been in the possession of the rich, and the desire of the indigent; they have among their defenders the highest officials in church and state; and from this vantage-ground they stand.

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 positive with which those who have no special acquaintance with them deny them the possession of those qualities is equal to the order they think them worthy of their devotion. And if monarchial 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 minature and spirit of the republic a type of imitation, and make the deeds of the Hellenic patriots her exemplars, and the imperishable memorials of those valorous days her sources of strength and glory.

As asks 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."

THE NEW HAVEN EALLADIAN 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 for the lecture room. 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 images.

Dr. L. A. DUNN has been contributing a series of articles to the Standard of Chicago on the location of colleges and their histories. He concludes: "The fact appears plain and undeniable, that the college located in the noisy city can not do as good work or make as strong men as those situated in the rural district. If this remark needs further confirmation, let the reader pass to the locations of 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 sparrow carol
And left his frigid footprints where the blue-bells gently blow.
And left his frigid footprints where the blue-bells gently blew.
And now the sea, the sea, is washed by the blackest clouds.

And now the sea, the sea, is washed by the blackest clouds.

II

And don their coats of butternut and doll their leggins green.
And don their coats of butternut and doll their leggins green.

III

And don their coats of butternut and doll their leggins green.
And don their coats of butternut and doll their leggins green.
P. DANIEL REAMER, J. T. J. HAYWOOD, J. H. PRISDENT, who was absent. Monday we visited Smithsonian Institute, the Treasury, White House, Corcoran Art Gallery. We were not to be overcome by such surprise, we beheld rain and mud in abundance. We waited at Orrville for several hours, then made our way to the hotel. We were met by the hotel manager, who was a friend of the family. We went directly to Niagara Falls. I can say nothing strange. The ladies can now claim their own again, O. U. now bear the name of "Westerville." They 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 help thinking of the grand wonders, on account of the vast columns of smoke which towered toward the canopy of heaven as a state of last resort. It is true, I am satisfied with half. My trip of course cost a good deal. Please to have my obelisk, 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. Jefferies, of Cleveland; Prof. James E. Murdock, the eminent electionist; 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 will be pleasant. We heartily congratulate the Committee upon its success in securing speakers known to be eloquent and talented, and upon the lectures savory of truth and culture rather than of the vulgarity of the popular lecture. It is our invariable practice to make our lectures seem to be fully met and yet there is sufficient variety to interest all friends of the college. The student, who may enjoy these privileges, herefore, needs no argument to point out the benefits or to recommend the necessity of availing himself of this offer of culture. The students of the college should be the most faithful, appreciative, and also, I think, the most expected to support this course. Let us hold it to be his duty to advance its interests in every way. If the price of admission for the course seems 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 pleasant privilege to subscribe to the Lecture course." - "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."

"Chen" says, that the Westerville girls are no comparison to those of Germanstown, in good looks, etc.

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

"It was one of the eldest that possessed a horse and buggy standing upon the street. But he wanted a ride."

"K. objected to dancing because it is necessary, in dancing, to place your arm around the young lady's waist. Strange boy that! And that is the result of any action can be announced in the December number.

Music Soc. Oct. 14th, The Reception given by the ladies at the hall the 21st, Chautauqua Lecture the 29th, and Pubilc Rhetorical the 4th of Nov., etc. etc. Who can say that our Saturday evenings are not well spent in pleasant society."

The Philalethian Society have recently made a valuable addition to their library, the books being purchased of Mr. J. C. Astor, of Columbus, whose kindness and liberality they are sure to wear in subsequent and will gratefully remember. Mrs. M. A. Fisher, also gave a handsome contribution toward the purchase.

It is not the case that there might possibly be some who did not know that he was in town, he took the most prominent position,—the street,—began to discuss with some Prohibitionists. By those means he was, no doubt, seen by some strangers. By all means come again and we will welcome you with open arms.

Around the rules, lay down by the college, for the government of the students, is one prohibiting all games of chance. The makers of the game have released 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 modestly 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 goers would like to have established their duties to rectify some criticisms on the Undergraduates' Department. We presume that the paper was competent and is well acquainted with the laws governing poetry-writing. But as is too often the case with words, it is not the case of the students, that cause such an outburst. It is to be lamented that this critical propensity, should be lost to the world.

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