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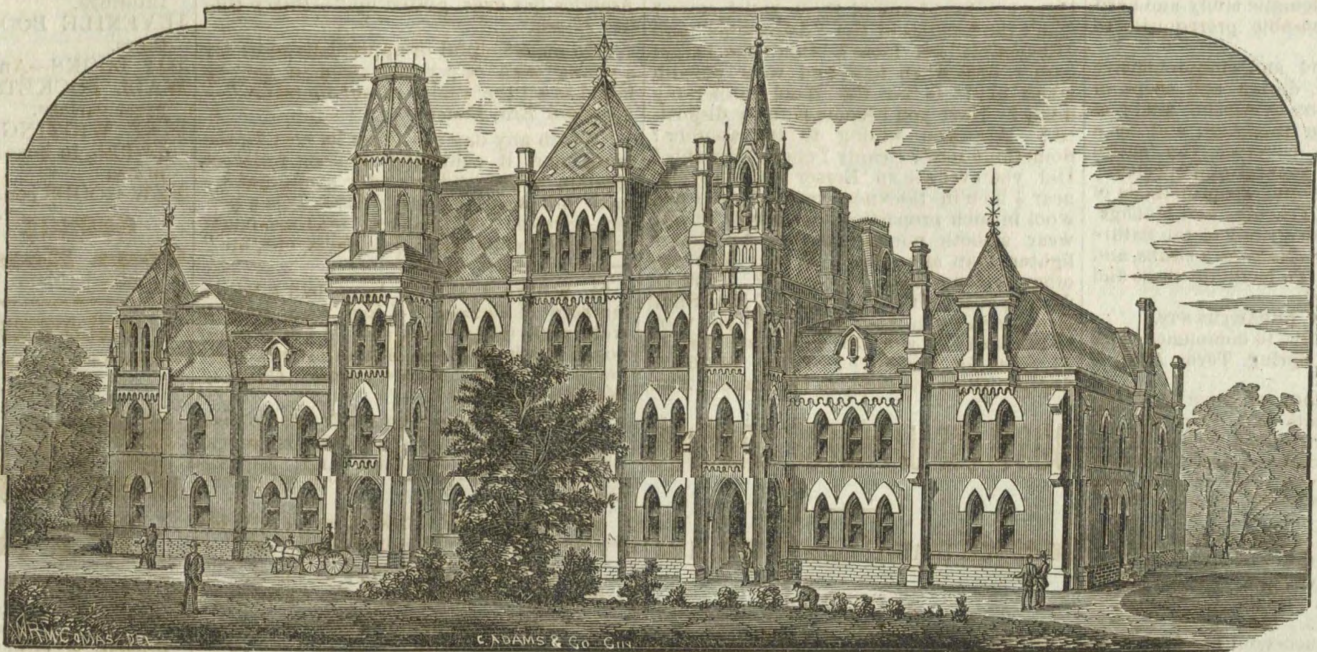
# The Otterbein Dial.

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

Vol. I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, FEBRUARY, 1876.

No. 2.



## OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY, WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

### FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

REV. H. A. THOMPSON, D. D., PRESIDENT,  
*Professor of Mental and Moral Science.*

JOHN HAYWOOD, A. M.,  
*Dresbach Professor of Mathematics.*

THOMAS McFADDEN, A. M.,  
*Professor of Natural Science.*

JOHN E. GUITNER, A. M.,  
*Professor of Greek.*

REV. HENRY GARST, A. M.,  
*Flickinger Professor of Latin.*

MRS. M. A. FISHER, M. A.,  
*Principal of the Ladies' Department.*

MISS MINNIE S. KING,  
*Teacher of Instrumental Music.*

MISS FLORA SPANGLER, M. A.,  
*Teacher of German and French.*

M. DEWITT LONG,  
*Teacher of Elocution.*

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BOTH SEXES are admitted on equality, are permitted to take any of the courses, and are graduated with equal honors. Brother and sister thus have equal educational facilities, and the advantage of each other's companionship. Each sex enjoys the refining and stimulating influence of the presence of the other in the same halls and recitation rooms.

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Rev. H. A. THOMPSON, President,  
Westerville, Franklin Co., Ohio.







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## EROS.

BY JOEL BENTON.

Divine and dear, fair as the morn,  
Eros of Aphrodite born  
Comes once on earth to each and all  
And spreads the heart's high festival.

He is the messenger of Fate,—  
Gives gifts unto the desolate;  
And where he walks the sunrise pours  
With lavish hand its rosy stores.

Love harbors neither fear nor doubt,—  
'Tis more than all the world without;  
Its miracles on wandering eyes  
Fall with delicious, sweet surprise.

In ways of old, in methods new,—  
Pursued, or whether it pursue,  
Love firmly speaks—nor plans nor waits;  
That is not Love which hesitates.

His light is finer than the sun's;  
His face shines like Endymion's;  
His joys are heired from all the spheres,  
And grief goes out when he appears.

Scribner, for February.

## THE CHURCH AND THE COLLEGE.

SECOND PAPER.

The American college is the college of the reformation. It aims to give the best literary culture while preserving the purest Christianity. Such was its origin, and so far such has been its history. In less than twenty years after the Pilgrim Fathers had landed at Plymouth, a college was founded by the people, and named after their clergyman, Rev. John Harvard. Says one of their number: "After God had carried us safe to New England, and we had builded our houses, provided necessities for our livelihood, reared convenient places for God's worship, and settled civil government, one of the next things we longed for and looked after was to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the church when the present ministry shall be in the dust." Says Cotton Mather: "A college was the best thing that ever New England thought upon." These pioneers looked to the future to provide an intelligent ministry for their children. This foresight has given New England the proud position she holds to-day in this far-famed land. This appreciation of learning, beginning with the common school and culminating in the college, has moulded the characters of thousands of her population.

The same spirit of intelligent piety which gave us the American college gave us also the American system of free public schools. Eleven years after the founding of Harvard College arrangements were made by law for free schools. When we read the preamble to that law, we are struck with wonder that God should sift out such glorious men and send them here to people and develop these western wilds. That preamble reads thus: "It being one of the chief projects of that old deluder Satan to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times, by keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in these latter times by persuading from the use of tongues, that so at least the true sense and meaning of the original might not be clouded by false glosses of saint-seeming deceivers, that learning may not be buried in the graves of our fathers, in the church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors, it is therefore ordered," &c. Here were learning and religion allied in those who acted, and in what they did. Learning cultivated not for its own sake, for it is not then properly pursued, but as the handmaid of religion.

American colleges have been Christian institutions. Most of them have been founded by Christian men, supported by voluntary contributions from Christian hearts, and controlled and governed by Christian teachers. Nine-tenths of the colleges of this country to-day are thus managed, and among them are the most successful colleges of the land. Their aim has been to send out young men and young women who should not only be lovers of learning and Christian teachers of the people and educators of the nation, but persons of pure hearts and clean hands, full of benevolence, charity, love to God and love to man.

Mosheim is very explicit and full concerning the schools of the early church. "There is no doubt that the children of Christians were carefully trained up from their infancy, and were early put to reading the sacred books and learning the principles of religion. For this purpose schools were everywhere erected from the beginning." St. John erected a school at Ephesus, and another was founded by Polycarp at Smyrna. None of these were in greater repute than the one at Alexandria, commonly called the Catechetical School, and which is supposed to have been founded by St. Mark. In a little time wherever there was a church and pastor there was next a school and catechist. These often became academies and colleges. "Never did the world until it was Christianized conceive the idea of teaching all the children, and never was there a true hearted church of God which did not feel it incumbent upon itself to teach all the world." During the corrupt ages of the church the connection of education with Christianity was not forgotten. Under Charlemagne bishops were ordered "to set up schools to teach both grammar and the knowledge of the Scriptures." The Council of Toul decreed "that schools of the Holy Scriptures and human learning be erected, in order that the fruits of both kinds of learning, divine and human, may increase in the Church of God." Hume admits that the church was the depository of learning when he says "the monasteries were destroyed by the ravages of the Danes, the monks butchered or dispersed, their libraries burnt; and thus the only seats of education in those ages were totally subverted." In the days of the reformation the principal actors were not only educated men themselves, but did very much in the establishing and upholding of schools in order to raise up teachers who should expound the Holy Scriptures. After them, and not one of the least, was John Calvin, of whom our own Bancroft has said: "We boast of our common schools. Calvin was the father of popular education—the inventor of the system of free schools."

It was the desire of Calvin's collaborer, John Knox, that wherever there was a church there should be a school for the "godly upbringing of the youth of the realm." Says his biographer: "The compilers of the First Book of Discipline paid particular attention to the state of education. They required that a school should be erected in every parish for the instruction of the youth in the principles of religion, grammar and the Latin tongue. They proposed that a college should be erected in every notable town in which Logic and Rhetoric should be learned along with the learned languages. Their regulations for the three national universities discover an enlightened regard for the interests of literature."

The teaching as well as the practice of the church in all ages has been that the culture and training of the young of the church should be under the direction and supervision of the church.

The enemies of the church know the power that is lodged in the school, and ever since the Christian era have they sought to turn this power against the church. When Julian the apostate ascended the Roman throne he wished to avert the progress of the Gospel, and for this purpose prohibited Christians from teaching in the public school, thus turning them over to those who sympathized with Paganism. Gibbon, an historian not partial to religion, thus describes the policy of Julian:

"As soon as the resignation of the more obstinate teachers had established the unrivaled dominion of

the Pagan sophists, Julian invited the rising generation to resort with freedom to the public schools in a just confidence that their tender minds would receive the impressions of literature and idolatry. If the greatest part of the Christian youth should be deterred by their own principles or by those of their parents from accepting this dangerous mode of instruction, they must at the same time relinquish the benefits of a liberal education. Julian had reason to expect that in the space of a few years the church would relapse into its primeval simplicity; and that the theologians who possessed an adequate share of the learning and eloquence of the age, would be succeeded by a generation of blind and ignorant fanatics, incapable of defending the truth of their own principles, or of exposing the various follies of polytheism."

The same process was again tried some twelve centuries after this. In the short space of forty years the Reformation had reached almost every nation on the continent of Europe. The Jesuits sought to regain their lost positions through the tremendous power of Papal education. The Emperor of Germany expressed his conviction that "the only means of propping the decaying cause of Catholicism in Germany was to give the rising generation pious Catholic teachers." Says the historian of this age (Ranke): "The Jesuits labored at the improvement of the universities, and in a short time they had among them teachers who might claim to be ranked as the restorers of classical learning. They devoted an equal assiduity to the direction of the Latin schools. It was one of their principal maxims that the character and conduct of the man were mainly determined by the first impressions he received. They chose persons who, when they had once undertaken this subordinate branch of teaching were willing to devote their lives to it. Such were the steps by which Catholicism, after its conquest might have been deemed accomplished, arose in renovated strength. The greatest changes took place without noise, without attracting the serious observation of contemporaries, without finding mention in the works of historians, as if such were the inevitable course of events."

H. A. T.

## Rome's Encroachments upon Free Institutions.

REV. D. R. MILLER.

Free institutions, whether in this or in other countries, and Roman Catholicism are at variance. Any education that includes a knowledge of history not written to order on behalf of Rome, is simply ruinous to that church, and therefore it opposes general education always. As evidence of this we need only trace the history of the past.

In so far as rulers could be influenced to allow it, were the people robbed of their civil and religious liberties, and made to bow to the mandates of Roman pontiffs; even though the means were cruel and bloody, as in the thirteenth century, when Frederic II. and Louis IX. were persuaded by the Pope not only to convict and punish with gibbet, sword and fire all whom they called heretics, but also to retain the inquisitors in office, and render them all the aid desired.

The determination of the absolute control of church and state throughout the world by the Pope is the chief element in the constitution of the Romish church. The germ of Jesuitism lies further back than Ignatius Loyola. It was always contained in the bosom of the Romish religion, just as the oak is contained in the acorn, or the roaring lion in the playful cub.

The decrees of the supremacy of Pope Gregory VII. were the sprouting of this germ, while the organization of Jesuitism in 1540, was the manifest growth. Jesuitism is a kind of secret military organization called by Pope Paul in his famous Bull "The Society of Jesus."

The object of this society we cannot state better than is done in the memorial presented by the Jesuits



to Pope Pius V., praying him to relieve them from certain duties. It is as follows:

"Our society has been established to repel the impious efforts of heretics; to oppose the infernal tricks which are used to extinguish the light of Catholic truth, and to resist the barbarous enemies of Christ, who were besieging the holy edifice of the church."

The same is expressed by a Romish writer in these words: "As from time to time new heretics have afflicted the church of God, so He has raised up holy men to combat them; and as he had raised up St. Dominic against the Albigenses and Vaudois, so He sent Loyola and his disciples against the Lutherans and Calvinists."

In 1761 the constitution of this society was given to the public by order of the French Parliament. We need not, however, go so far back, or to things beyond our own memory to find this purpose manifest, or to find how absurdly that church has to treat facts of history. In 1869 the Central American Republic of Nicaragua instituted some liberal reforms. Intelligence of the fact soon reached Rome. Cardinal Antonelli, then the Papal Prime Minister, being much disgusted, wrote to the bishop of Nicaragua as follows: "We have lately been informed here that an attempt has been made to change the order of things lately existing in the Republic, by publishing a programme in which are enumerated freedom of education and worship. Both of these principles are in contradiction to the concordat established between the Holy See and the Republic. Although we doubt not that your most illustrious and reverend lordship will do all in your power against maxims so destructive to the church and to society, still we deem it by no means superfluous to stimulate your well-known zeal to see that the clergy, and above all the curates do their duty."

[Signed] "G. CARDINAL ANTONELLI."

It will be seen that in the above letter liberty of worship and education are condemned, and declared to be contrary to Divine and ecclesiastical law. This is no isolated case. The present Pope has declared invalid the State enactments granting religious liberty in Austria and in Mexico; has prohibited the Spanish bishops, recognizing the Republic in that country, and has more than officially denounced liberty of conscience and the separation of church and State as damnable errors.

In a letter written by a resident of Berlin to the "Christian Union," published in New York, under date of June 30th, 1873, we have a brief account of the condition of society in Germany, growing out of the attempts of Catholics to control both the civil and ecclesiastical interests of Germany. He says:

"For the present there can be, but two parties in Germany, under whatever subordinate names these may be classified: the National party concentrated to the Unity of Germany and developments of national spirit and life under the free constitution of the empire; and the Ultramontane party, which is now seeking to combine the whole Catholic population for the dissolution of the empire for the overthrow of the institutions of modern society, and the restoration of the middle ages. The programme of this latter party has just been put forth by the Catholic union meeting at Mayence on the 18th of June. It reaffirms the declaration of the Pope, that modern society is anti-Christian, and professes the allegiance of German Catholics to the Pope as the infallible teacher of the faith, the High Priest, and the Supreme Warden of the Christian world."

It is but a short time since Daniel O'Connell made his great agitation in favor of liberal views. It is a very short time since Roman Catholics declared papal infallibility, and papal claims in political matters to be Protestant inventions, and in these solemn declarations Catholic emancipation, for which O'Connell strove, was granted: but to all this the lie has been given in a most determined way by that church.

Recently, in Ontario, a proposition was made by Archbishop Lynch to adopt the common school history of Great Britain as the text book in the parochial schools, provided the School Commissioners would submit it to a revision by himself and others, and allow all that was offensive to Roman Catholics to be cast out. To this proposition the authorities were foolish enough to consent. What can we hope will be left of truth pertaining to that which has been the chief agency of contention in Great Britain for years past? I now predict that when the history in its amended form is produced, it will be over much

like the writing on the wall: "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin."

Oh! what must be the result of such encroachments upon truth and liberty?

## ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY L. H. MCFADDEN, '74.

THIS is the season of Alumni dinners; now it is Williams and now Princeton, and so on till the round is complete.

However profitable they may be to the colleges represented in keeping alive among their respective alumni an educational and alma maternal enthusiasm, it is probable that no one rejoices more over the return of the season than New York's popular caterer Delmonico. Not that the ends proposed are not appreciated, nor that they are not sometimes happily realized, but generally, if meagre reports may be relied on—or rather the absence of reports—the results to the average observer seem hardly commensurate with the dignity of the undertaking. The tendency of a banqueting company, and it is not lessened by the fact that they are children of a common alma mater in the least weighty matters in the pleasures and festivities of the hour.

It is true a good supper or a better dinner has a powerful laxative influence on the tongue, but the talk flowing therefrom is apt to be "small talk," a flow of soul, maybe, but not necessarily a feast of reason.

On the other hand there is perhaps an abundance of considerations to commend the "regulation" Alumni dinner. At the least it affords an opportunity of extending and renewing acquaintance, and encourages a freer interchange of thought and opinion; this alone, if nothing further were attained, is probably sufficient apology for the formality of a banquet.

Perhaps it is unreasonable to expect grave legislation and wisdom that "smells of the lamp" at an alumni dinner much more than we would expect the financial policy of a parish or the doctrinal cut of the parson's sermons to be determined at an old ladies' tea party. Yet the fate of some pet college scheme or the increased influence and welfare of a college in a particular direction doubtless has hung by as slender a thread as the uncertain "good feeling" of its alumni at a future dinner, and the digestibility of certain pastries fearfully and wonderfully made.

The one advantage uppermost in our mind as meeting a particular alumnal association is that the dinner would very probably serve to bring together a larger number than it is possible to drum up under existing conditions, not necessarily by appealing to a human weakness for good living, but there is a peculiar atmosphere surrounding the place of feasting that has inexplicable influences in attracting kindred spirits. Nothing would be lost, at least, by giving the "dinner" a trial and if, after the alumni had acquired the habit of assembling in full force, the magnet was found to unduly affect the direction of the needles it could easily be cast overboard. Of course the primary object of all alumnal associations is to further the interests and extend the influence of their almae matres.

In the face of this object, many an alumnus, so far from feeling under any obligations to the source of his culture, evidently thinks that the world in general and his alma mater in particular owe him a living. The sooner such selfish delusions are dispelled the better both for colleges and alumnus, and it can be accomplished most easily probably by getting such persons, and all others, thoroughly interested in the diversions and work of alumnal associations.

## PERSONALS.

ELIJAH TABLER, '73, is, we are informed by a person who lately saw him, engaged in teaching school near his home, Martinsburg, W. Va.

MISS E. E. GUITNER, '64, for several years Principal of the Ladies' Department, Savannah Academy, Savannah, O., now holds a similar position in Westfield College, Ill.

GEO. KEISTER, '72, Professor in Union Biblical Seminary, and wife, of same class, passed the Christmas holidays with their friends at Westerville.

MISS JUAN R. KUMLER, '63, is teaching a Freedmen's school near Jackson, Miss. Her associate in the school is Miss Sarah Dickey, formerly student at Otterbein, afterward a graduate of Mt. Holyoke.

J. L. FLICKINGER, '70, late City Solicitor of Hamilton, O., received the appointment of Message Clerk in the Ohio Legislature. Mr Flickinger's professional card will be found elsewhere in the DIAL.

J. W. CLEMMER, '74, at the approaching commencement of the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati will receive his commission to physic the thousand ills that "flesh is heir to." One who recently visited the college informed us that Mr. Clemmer has been chosen valedictorian of his class.

MISS FLORA SPANGLER, '75, since her graduation in June last, has been pursuing studies in French, German and music under instructors in Columbus. At the beginning of the present term Miss Spangler was made an authorized teacher of German and French in the college.

J. G. BOWERSOX, '71, is quite sick at his father's home, Edgerton, O. His health has not been good at any time for two or three years past. In September he undertook the superintendency of the Butler, Ind., schools, but the attack which resulted in his present sickness compelled him to resign a few weeks ago.

S. J. FLICKINGER, '72, is attending Cornell University this year, giving his attention to post graduate and special studies. This term he is registered in Literature, History and the Philosophy of History. It is not unlikely that he has in view the profession of "blessing" politicians and "coloring up American corruptions."

DANIEL SURFACE, '62, editor of Richmond, Ind. Telegram, in an editorial notice of the DIAL, has something to say concerning the collegian's fashion of "parting his name in the middle." He doubtless discovered in the last DIAL some evidence that the custom is not yet defunct at O. U. Those who wish to learn at least how one who can't part his name in the middle regards the custom, are referred to the Telegram of December 31st.

D. D. DELONG, '70, is pastor of the United Brethren congregation at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., a relation which he has sustained ever since his graduation from Allegheny Seminary. In a private letter, which we were recently permitted to read, he reports his charge in a very encouraging condition. From the same and other sources we also learn that he is commissioned to read the President's message to the Allegheny Conference—President Thompson's message on Educational interests—a not insignificant task chirographically considered.

M. H. AMBROSE, '72, Principal of the Avalon Academy, Avalon, Mo., writes to the New York Tribune suggesting that some influential persons interest themselves in obtaining from the railroad companies reduced excursion rates from distant points to the Centennial, and recommending in addition, that the excursion tickets be made available for visiting the Eastern cities and other points of interest along the route. The latter feature especially would be very desirable for places of no greater longitude even than central Ohio.

J. W. HAYNIE, '60, was one of the sufferers by the disastrous fire which swept over Virginia City, Nevada, some time since; to what extent we are not informed, except that his loss embraced a lumber yard and buildings upon which he held claims. Quickly succeeding this were a fire and storm in the mountains that entailed upon him a loss even more severe than the Virginia City disaster. Captain Haynie last summer spent a month with his parents and friends in Westerville, his only return to the east since going to the Pacific coast ten years ago; we will mention incidentally only—for to no other announcement would he consent, nor to this, probably, if he knew it—that the Captain is a member of the General Assembly of Nevada. Those who know him best will understand his meaning when he says, alluding to his election to the Legislature, "It wasn't my fault."



## JOTTINGS ON OUR COLLEGES.

It is a common question asked a Western-bred alumnus. Are you from a "Greek and Latin College?" I do not propose to say aught against Greek or Latin; they are established as studies for mental discipline; but I wish to plead the claim of the modern languages, history and literature to a share in the good work. (I mean history and literature as studies.) Let the modern languages be elective, but history and literature required as necessary to a degree. In a course of four or six years it is certainly wrong to see no mention of these. Students vary in their inclinations and they are to become still more various as men "out in the world." In the requirements for the degrees of A B and B S, they ought to have the facilities and privilege of adapting their studies to their pursuits. True, they can get the discipline and then direct it, but this is a practical age and the scholar who is not assimilated to it will not be much in it. The church, too, needs first class laymen, if she would have first class clergy—men who can take hold of the professions and industries without a metamorphosis after their graduation. History and literature should be added to our course, while the modern language could share attention with the classics (yet I hate to advocate any detraction from these noble tongues,) still I believe the general student, unless he has a taste for Greek, or contemplates theology or something of equal standing, would be better with French and German, both of which could be acquired while he gets an ordinary knowledge of Greek. This *real hardness* is the merit of the Greek, acknowledged the grandest of the linguistic studies, but there are some irregular verbs in French, too.

I am fully aware that my smattering knowledge ill befits the judgment, due a sage, but what my little experience teaches me, that I believe. I would wish at least to see three branches have *some attention*, and would include the English as a language to be studied in Shakespeare and Milton as others are studied in Homer and Virgil. It is true such scope would require more teachers, we need more as it is. The U. B. church needs more professors and fewer colleges—more funds for education and fewer places for it—more recruits and fewer camps. At O. U. to-day we have for example, a professor of natural science, doing four men's work. How much better it would be for all, if a couple worthy men, who are trying to keep other colleges above water, were his assistants in the more needful and profitable experiments. Useful men are spending thus their energies and dividing in wasteful policies the energies of the church. If the men and money of the church were collected and concentrated we could have a college, which would be capable of this broader range, one that would not send men and women out into the world with a "Willard-course" in history; with a classical diploma in their valise, their mother's dishwasher would beat them in dispute on the Church. What know they of the Middle Ages, the Reformation, the Revival of Learning, or of the French and the English Revolution? They would know of them and not much more. I have often thought good lectures on Church or Biblical history would have done as much good as the "Sunday School" on week day, which Dr. Davis used to have, (I rejoice that this has been improved). I hope I will not be misunderstood in respect to my Alma Mater. I love her; and I love her no less by being an adopted son elsewhere. I would not be so candid if I cared nothing for her. No one will deny that the student needs direction and instruction in history and literature. Look at the subjects chosen by students not thus drilled—they are seldom historical or descriptive of the past, because they have not the data, or seldom literary because they go at random in their reviews of authors. Abstract subjects and moral disquisitions are for riper minds—for later years, and apt before a comprehensive knowledge to lead to error. To exact essays and orations thus is like that Egyptian master, who demanded bricks, but furnished no straw. I am glad to see reform aimed at by one so worthy and high in standing in the recent exposition of the old "Marking System."

I hope the day is not distant when we will see some omissions in the list of rules and some additions on the list of instructors. And we could have an assistant professor of Natural Science—a chair of Modern Languages, of History and Literature and others if the influences distributed here and there

were centered and directed together. May THE DIAL keep the right time—the time of *the day* in fact.

S. J. FLICKINGER.

Cornell University, Jan. 20th, 1876.

## OTHER COLLEGES.

*Amherst.*—The libraries of the Athenæ and Alexandria Literary Societies have been removed to the College library—Prof. Neill, of the department of Rhetoric and Oratory, has recently been married.—The *Student* calls vigorously for more warmth in the chapel and recitation rooms, and objects to the enforced Spartan discipline in endurance of cold as last winter.

*Western.*—The second term is in progress with a full attendance of students, and promise of a fine graduating class next June. President and Professor Kephart have each been presented recently with a horse and buggy—the gift of many friends in Iowa. There are professors we wot of in certain other colleges that would not object to an Eastern emulation of the Western example.

*Cornell.*—The Ithacan University is greatly elated over the success of its representatives in the late Intercollegiate Contest, especially over the taking of the Greek prize by a lady, Miss J. J. Thomas. They regard this victory of culture as supplementing the victory of muscle last July on Saratoga Lake.—Hans Von Buelow, the eminent pianist delighted the Cornellians on the evening of January 20.—At Cornell, too, a Professor threatens to "raise a row" if the chapel be not better warmed. Too far north!

*Oxford.*—Prof. Max Mueller of this ancient English University, has resigned his professorship in order to more fully devote his time to his great Sanscrit work. We observe that Prof. Mueller makes the *amende honorable* to Prof. Whitney of Yale for unwittingly misrepresenting the latter in a recent bout.

*Dennison.*—This university is starting into new prosperity under the influence of its new and vigorous young president, Rev. E. B. Andrews. Dennison's reputation for thoroughness will be fully maintained by the new administration.

*Bowdoin.*—A book of the "songs of Bowdoin" has recently been published. It is strictly a Bowdoin book, only one or two songs not exclusively the property of this college are admitted. A fund of \$100,000 has lately been secured and paid in. The friends of Bowdoin are endeavoring to raise funds for the establishment of a Longfellow professorship, in honor of her most distinguished graduate.

*Syracuse.*—The students of the department of Arts have prepared and framed a wreath of finely-tinted autumn leaves, to be sent as a present to the Crown Prince of Prussia.

*Rochester.*—This University has received \$1,500 from Mr. J. B. Trevor of New York, for the purchase of a telescope.

An effort was made some time since to secure the appointment by Congress of a National Commission of Inquiry as to the alcoholic liquor traffic. It passed one house, but was defeated in the other. The effort is now being renewed under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, of which Hon. W. E. Dodge, of N. Y., is President. An excellent work, "The Missing Link," just published by this Society, is brimful of facts and statistics on this subject, which every thoughtful man should ponder. Of course these do not carry with them the authority, which would be given them by such a commission. We may expect the measure to be violently opposed by all interested in the terrible traffic; not only those who sell and make, but those weak politicians who fear the party may be injured. The relation of this infernal traffic to crime, to pauperism, to insanity and disease, to the taxation and infamy of the nation is just the thing they do not want to be made public. The national census makes it bad enough, but a commission like this with power to compel the presentation of facts would make it fourfold more hideous. The movement of the Whisky Ring suggests this as a suitable time to make such examination. The following is the form of petition. If your neighborhood has not yet been canvassed, cut this out, paste it to some paper and secure all the names you can to it, and then forward to J. N. Stearns, Corresponding

Secretary of the National Society, 58 Reade street, New York. There cannot be a respectable man or woman in the country who can find any justifiable reason for refusing to sign it.

## PETITION

To the United States Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, respectfully ask you to provide for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry of five or more competent persons, whose duty it shall be, First, to inquire and take testimony as to the results of the traffic in alcoholic liquors in connection with crime, pauperism, the public health, the moral, social and intellectual well being of the people; secondly, concerning license and prohibitory legislation in the several States of the Union; and thirdly, to recommend what additional legislation, if any, would be beneficial on the part of Congress to suppress, in the sphere of national authority, the traffic in alcoholic liquors as beverages.

T.

## THE GUILD.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for January is an excellent number of this standard magazine. The articles by Howells, Holmes, Aldrich, and Whittier are each worth the price of the number. The offer of the life-size portrait of Longfellow for \$1.00 in addition to the price of the monthly must attract many subscribers. H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston.

The *Religious Telescope* with the new year has removed the spy-glass from its head and will now see not "through a glass, darkly," but all the better for the riddance. The "star" editors, with the aid of willing correspondents all over the U. B. Church, are making a very readable paper, one that is a real spiritual help to the pious reader. The recent reduction of price to two dollars per annum brings the paper within the reach of all. Upon the principle of *ab uno disce omnes*, we may say as much of all the other publications of Rev. W. J. Shuey, Dayton, O.

The *Highway of Holiness* is a monthly published by an association for the promotion of holiness, and edited by Rev. J. B. Anthony, of Mont Alto, Penn. It is furnished to subscribers at 30 cents per annum. It is a very neatly-printed little quarto, and is full of substantial food for seekers of the truth. The high character of the editor and managers guarantees an excellent publication. We cordially reciprocate the editor's kind wishes for THE DIAL.

"Winnowings," is the title of a new bi-monthly paper published at the University of Vermont. It presents a pleasing variety of matter, and has something for all tastes.

The *Westerville Banner* has long been the sole reliance of former students and graduates of O. U. for news from *alma mater*. The Banner gives a good weekly digest of the news of the town and vicinity, and it is not the Banner's fault if there often is little news to digest. For a paper of general intelligence and as an exponent of the business interests of Westerville, we can heartily recommend the Banner to our readers.

The *Richmond (Ind.) Telegram*, the leading paper of Eastern Indiana, edited by Dan Surface of our class of 1862, has this to say anent the first number of THE DIAL:

"Among the new literary ventures of the Centennial year is the *Otterbein Dial*, a monthly college paper published by the faculty and students of Otterbein University, Ohio. The initial number is a very creditable sheet both in matter and make-up. The *Dial* will have a warm reception at the hands of the alumni of the institution and its other friends abroad."

The *New York Evening Post* is in many respects the very best of the Metropolitan papers. Having the poet Bryant on its board of editors, its literary character is of the highest; and in political and social topics it is an oracle. The thinking reader will always be profited by its perusal.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.—If the senior, who left that No. 11 boot at the White House on Main street, will call and prove property, and pay for advertising, he will find the same at his disposal.



## THE OTTERBEIN DIAL.

A MONTHLY,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY,  
WESTERVILLE, O.Managing Editor.....J. E. GUITNER.  
Editorial Contributors.....THE FACULTY.  
Publisher.....T. McFADDEN.TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE (POSTAGE PAID), \$1.00.

Communications and correspondence should be addressed to the Managing Editor, business letters and subscriptions to the Publisher, Westerville, Franklin Co., O.

—We presume that the increase in the size of the DIAL, rendered necessary by press of advertisements, will not be unacceptable to our patrons, especially as by this means we are able to give more reading matter than in last number. We believe, too, that this is not the only evidence of prosperity that the DIAL will furnish.

It is believed by those who were nearest the DIAL in its accouchement, that its appearance was made in response to a quite general call for such an oracle, and it was only after repeated solicitations and sufficient promise of sustenance and kindly treatment that the present managers undertook the publication. The very flattering reception which the first number has received and the promptness with which friends from the Atlantic to the Pacific have responded to the effort of its conductors confirms them in the belief that there was a vacant niche awaiting the DIAL, and they certainly have no reason to entertain a single doubt respecting its future.

Probably no one who has not had experience in editing and publishing a periodical can have a proper estimation of the perplexities and difficulties that environ such a work. And when these labors are assured by those who have full occupation in other lines and whose time and strength are consumed in the treadmill of college work, it may well be asserted that it is an unreasoning and merciless objector that will scan too critically and censure harshly whatever of inadvertence or oversight he may detect.

The field of the DIAL is entirely unlike that of any other publication, and it can not fairly be tested by any of the touchstones usually employed. Let it be free to work out its own ideal, and graciously give it your favor.

It is especially desired by the conductors that former students, graduates, and all who are acquainted with Otterbein University and interested in her, forward to the chief of the appropriate department, whatever they may have personal intelligence, general news, educational items and original ideas concerning the philosophy of Kant, the Socratic method, the Khedive of Egypt or the Babes in the Wood. Even less pertinent and homely themes will always be thankfully received and will go to make the pages of our paper interesting. Let us hear from you freely and frequently, and dread not the wastebasket.

*Lotto Voce*, be sure to read and heed the Publisher's Notice.

## BUSINESS SERMON.

"THOU SHALT LOVE THY NEIGHBOR."

The excellence of this precept as a moral principle has been much dwelt upon, and I do not propose to discuss it in that aspect; but rather to treat it as a business maxim: and in this view I think something still remains to be said.

I will here suggest, by way of parenthesis, that the Bible, considered as a storehouse of financial and business maxims, and precepts for the conduct of life, has a value, a power, a comprehensiveness, sufficient, I think, to make it the first book in the world. I am not going to speak of the bearing of the text upon dishonest practices, nor the consideration of the remedy, which belong rather to a moral and religious discussion of the text.

First, who are our neighbors? We are social beings, and by force of our constitution, crystallize into groups, communities, neighborhoods, having, besides, our individual personal interest, which needs care, thought, forbearance, self-denial, properly to conserve. If this is not conserved, then our individual interests are likely to collapse at the same time with the common weal.

Let us look at our own case. Here in our little town are a number of individuals and families, each with its separate interests; each engaged in some occupation which, while supplying some want of others, brings remuneration and profit to the prosecutor; with this profit he in turn avails himself of the products of the labors of others. But this profit depends upon a proper appreciation of his labors by his neighbors. If they pass him by, refuse to avail themselves of the product of his industry, he becomes impoverished, and must take himself and his labor where it will receive its reward; and thus he is lost as a customer to the rest. In other words, the community has suffered a loss, and each member in the community shares in the loss.

On the other hand, if each individual, while seeking to promote his own interest, endeavors also to make his success of others in the community, it is clear that the general prosperity is reflected upon each individual. So that in an important sense the good of each is the good of all.

The truth of this principle was recognized when subscriptions were made for the college a few years ago; and again when we paid our money to the railroad. In the same way we should stand by our business men; and as far as our circumstances will permit, yea, even at some sacrifice if necessary, we should turn into their hands all the business that properly belongs to them.

Look at those fine buildings in our metropolis. Where does the capital come from which constructs them? Well, you and I and every man in Westerville and Franklin county and many other counties, have contributed our proportion to their erection, and within proper limits it is right that it should be so. But if we have failed to love our neighbor, and have transferred to the city capital that should have staid at home, we shall find that we have been stripping the shingles and paint from our own cottages, to furnish and adorn the palaces of aliens.

Those structures, investments, expenditures, are only remotely of advantage to us; while the more unassuming structures put up in our own village the past year, and in other years, reflect credit profit, pleasure, to each of us. Now let us do our duty by them, by obeying the business precept at the head of this article.

I would by no means say that we are never to visit the city on business, nor that we are never to visit it for pleasure. Our roads and our railroads have a legitimate use for us. But if I am a judge of the signs of the times, there are many of us who are wronging the interests of the community and doing violence to our own interests by a too lavish use of those means of communication with the city.

I may add, that there is a larger sense in which this maxim is to be taken, which I may discuss at some future time.

J. H.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains arrive at and depart from Westerville as follows:

## C. Mt. V. &amp; C. R. R.

	Going South.	Going North.
Cleveland Express.....	8:18 pm	12:33 pm
Accommodation.....	9:08 am	6:53 pm
Through Freight.....	8:28 pm	6:49 am
Local Freight .....	9:08 am	4:50 pm

## C. C. C. &amp; I. R. W.

(Depot 3 miles west of the University.)

	Going South.	Going North.
Night Express.....	3:18 am	2:09 am
Columbus Express.....	8:05 pm	3:30 pm
Day Express.....	1:25 pm	10:26 am
Local Freight .....	6:40 pm	4:52 am

## GLIMPSES!

Brief time ago, when all the stars were singing,  
And Heaven toward Earth her mystic lamp-lights flinging,  
The dream god through my dormitory stepping,  
Came, where only I was, lying *sleeping*.

Then, like the thrumming of aerial keys  
When zephyrs floating gambol 'mong the trees,  
Low, whispered notes upon my senses fell  
From lips of her I long ago knew well.

At first eclipsed, as if by intervening wall,  
Her form and features were, overshadowed all—  
But, dreams hold keys, and lo, these walls are parted  
And she and I are whirled in converse, naked-hearted!

SEVEN-MILE, Jan. 13, '76.—

"Class" '60.

—January 26th, President Thompson returned from his sad journey to his father's bed-side and burial.

THE Day of Prayer for Colleges, which Otterbein is careful to observe annually, without fear of Prof. Tyndall, was noted on the 27th of January last. All college exercises were suspended, and services were held in the College Chapel at 10 a. m., the pastors of the three congregations of the town attending. An appropriate discourse was delivered, and earnest prayers were offered for the continued usefulness and increased consecration of these important agencies to God and his cause.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.—Several of our fair ladies were made happy by receiving calls on New Year's day from their gentlemen friends, and, they after partaking of various refreshments, went on their way rejoicing. Those who were so unfortunate as to be out of town forgot to hang their baskets at the door, the cards by the way were very appropriate for the Centennial year.

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Our terms of publication require advance payment of subscriptions. Experience has demonstrated that such a paper as ours can be successfully conducted on no other basis than "payment in advance." This number may be sent to some who have subscribed but not yet paid; all such are requested to send in the money at once.

All our friends are requested to aid in obtaining paying subscribers. There is no danger that too many names will be sent in; the more the better can we afford to make the DIAL.

The price charged for subscription may seem high compared with the price of some mammoth papers of enormous circulation. We presume all our intelligent readers understand the reason why it must be so. If any do not, and desire to be informed why we must charge one dollar for a year's subscription when all the home work is gratuitously done, such can have a satisfactory explanation by applying to any of the conductors. Again: send in the names of subscribers.



## UNDERGRADUATES' DEPARTMENT.

## EDITORS:

M. D. LONG, '76,  
J. M. BEVER, '76,

CORA A. McFADDEN, '77,  
E. DALE WOODWARD, '76.

## AROUND OUR CITY.

—'Tis said that a certain man once found a golden eagle when walking along one day, and ever after he looked upon the earth in hope of finding another; and thus he never saw the loveliness and bloom of nature around him. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that the majority fail to see and appreciate the grand and beautiful ever placed before them. We were forcibly reminded of this some time since when taking a short ride about our little *urbs*. Of course we cannot boast of anything gorgeous in the way of scenery, but for picturesqueness we need not be ashamed of our state. On the last day of last term it was our good fortune to visit the hills and vales that stretch to the north and west of our town. For two or three miles directly north the land rises from the low and level to high and comparatively sandy soil. After journeying in this direction for some time, we took a narrow and seldom frequented road leading through the woods to the westward. It is in these romantic tracts of woodland that we find the most to engross the mind with what is beautiful. We have often wondered what fancy induced the Indians to give to this part of their territory the significant name "Ohio;" but the constant variety and striking beauty of the scenery convinced us that it is not miscalled.

This by-road wound in a serpent like manner over abrupt hills and into deep gorges, the declivity being such that our horse descended with difficulty. And then what a magnificent prospect from the hill tops! Each vale has its stream. Not a spasmodic torrent from the hills, but clear and constant, reflecting back the sunlight, as if each pebble of its bed was a crystal gem. The shocks of corn covered the valleys and hill-sides, reminding one of what must have been the scene when the wandering armies of ancient Israel halted and had pitched their tents for their nightly encampment. If indeed we would wish a respite and a transition from dull philosophy to most thrilling poetry, we could find no better than a few miles ride to this Switzerland of our vicinity.

## OTTERBEINIANICULA.

—The fruit that Eve partook of, must have been a harvest apple. Because she ate it before the fall.

—Mrs. Partington thinks it would not be very desirable to live in the rhubarbs of a large city.

—To that trembling Junior—"Barking dogs never bite;" put up your revolver and pass quietly on.

—In the Rhetoric Class there is "room enough for all." Special provision made for "Preps" and Freshmen.

—Mr. A. J. White, of Colorado, former student of O. U., is now in town, spending a short time with his friends.

—'Tis said, "A bird in hand is worth two in a bush." This depends more or less on the nature of the bird."

—The latest style of coat which will come into vogue about next commencement is a "blouse waist without any continuation.

—Moralists, philosophers and fools have vied with each other in asking puzzling questions, but up to to-day the fool is ahead.

—Somebody wants to know if we ever have any mud in Westerville. Wouldn't it be more appropriate to inquire after dry weather?

—If Babbit the soap man was victimized to the tune of five hundred thousand dollars by his clerks. was he not soft-soaped?

—Questions on any subject, by any persons will be promptly and correctly answered by the editors of this department.

—Many of our old students will learn with regret that Mr. Jones, for some years our faithful janitor has been confined to his house for several weeks on account of severe illness.

—The Seniors, owing to the absence of President Thompson, are having somewhat of an easy time. But after he comes back, there will be plenty of time to pore over Kames, English Literature, etc.

—"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick:" as the young man said the other night when the object of his affection refused him her company from church, but told him he might go some other time.

—What freaks of fashion! Now the ladies sew their overcoats together in front, and open them in the back, and wear them in what might be called the "vice versa" method.

—All old members of the Philomathean Society will doubtless be glad to know that it is in a very prosperous condition, both in numerical and financial point of view.

—That little Senior has concluded that if he will continue to board 'round all term, he will have sufficient money to furnish him with cigars and have several cents over.

—That Sophomore whose moustache exhibits all the colors of the spectrum, is now thinking of hiring himself to the first menagerie that comes along. He is in high spirits over the matter, and thinks his future success is certain.

—Notice! The committee appointed to consider the ways and means of making leap year proposals, and to select the names of those most eligible for such proposals, will meet in the college chapel, at four o'clock Saturday, 22nd inst.

—Dr. Holland, from some cause unknown to us, refuses to make his second lecture tour through the West. This will be a serious disappointment to the patrons of our lecture course; but every effort will be made to obtain a first class lecturer in his stead.

—The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Rev. T. T. Everett, of Dayton, O. The gentleman is reported to be a very able man, and will doubtless deliver a very instructive and entertaining lecture. Let all attend.

—The dear old lady who keeps her pets about her in her house, astounded the corner grocery man the other day with, "O, Mr. S., could you give me an empty barrel of flour to make a hen coop for my dog?"

—That ardent admirer of the ballad—  
"Love me little, love me long  
Is the burden of my song,"  
has again returned.

Oh freshman! where can thy word be trusted.

—The wives of the the three married seniors have lately had a meeting to take into consideration the best means of keeping their husbands faithful during the excitement of the approaching commencement time.

—The regulation recently adopted by our faculty in regard to deportment and observance of the general rules is in the line of the improved methods advocated in an article in the last issue of the DIAL. However, it remains to be seen whether the on-your-honor plan is adapted to the stuff of which our students are made.

—The error of that *Sophomore* who wished his lady to accompany him in making his New Year calls, should be kindly overlooked, as this is his first season "out."

—Now let all young men take warning from the sad example lately placed before them. That of the fine and arrest of several unruly roughs for disturbing public worship in the chapel.

—If any one wishes to appreciate the deliciousness of pure air, let him ride for a half day in a narrow, half-ventilated smoking car, where the fumes are so thick that he might cut them into cubes with a carving knife.

—"Second Term" has opened with most flattering prospects. The number of students is as yet not quite so large as last term, but the quiet and determined way in which they go to work portends success and a pleasant term.

—The majority of students either board in private families or have taken to clubbing; but we continue to board around. Besides giving a constant variety to us, the pressure comes more evenly upon the town.

—There are three boarding clubs now in operation among the students. The Agassiz, with Mr. Zuck as President. The Baltimore with Mr. Loos as President. The College Avenue with Mr. Starkey as President.

The following conversation was heard between a Senior and a Prep:

Senior—"The destiny of the world often hangs on the smallest trifles. A little miff between Charles Bonaparte and his love Letitia might have broken off a marriage which gave birth to Napoleon and the battle of Waterloo."

Prep—"Yes, that's a fact. But suppose a 'little miff' had taken place between Adam and Eve. What then?"

—Otterbein is to be well represented at the Centennial. Doubtless many of her living representatives will be there, and she will have also in the department of the Great Exhibition devoted to Universities and Colleges an exhibit of her history, her alumni, her buildings and grounds, present and past, her faculties, governors, and governed. To make the display complete and give it proper dignity, there will be added a fresh copy of the DIAL.

—A member of the faculty, who wears a silk hat, visited the city to witness the ceremonies attending the inauguration of our new Governor. As he stepped from the train upon his return in the evening, his acquaintances were surprised to see him wearing the habiliments which betoken the loss of near friends, and wondered that the fact had before escaped their notice. All innocent jest and pleasantry were carefully repressed in the presence of grief. Possibly some were evil-minded enough to suggest that he might be mourning the decease of the reign of Uncle William, yet no one had the courage to invade the sacredness of the Professor's sorrow thus publicly indicated, until he reached his home where he was met with the exclamation, "Why, who's dead?" accompanied with a searching glance at his tile; and it was only when he removed this useful incumbrance that he discovered that he had unconsciously—it is needless to add, unwillingly—exchanged his brand new silk hat for a last season's "plug," with a six or eight inch crape band. The most obvious moral is that the unfortunate subjects of such mistakes should not *always* be regarded with suspicion, for blunders will be made even by the most earnest advocates of—of what's right.



—Some of our merchants seem to be much cramped for room, as we notice that the sidewalk is very much obstructed with an array of salt barrels. Whether it is admissible to use the walks for storage purposes, is a matter which they might do well to inquire into.

—The second week of term the President was called away to the home of his boyhood in Pennsylvania to the bedside of his father. His week's enforced absence will afford Seniors time to meditate upon topics for those masterpieces of eloquence expected in June. "Tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

—The senior class when it is artistically arranged, presents the appearance of an inclined plane with an angle of about forty-five degrees, with the strong U. B. Sabbath School Superintendent at the top, and the M. E. Sabbath School Superintendent at the bottom.

—Alas! has it come to this? A sophomore unable to bear the three week's separation from his beloved, during vacation, so arranged matters that his fair one might not be deprived of his very agreeable society, by taking her home with him—to see how the old folks live, we presume.

—At last the coal man's prayer is answered. The few days of intense cold during the past few weeks have compelled the students and others to lay in a good supply of fuel. Verily harvest cometh to every one, and not even a coal dealer shall lose his reward.

—We learn that one of our seniors has been making centennial speeches at various school houses in the vicinity of his home. One evening he grew very dramatic, "Where are the brave heroes of 1776?" he yelled. "Dead," responded a sad looking man on the back seat. The eloquent author seemed disconcerted at this startling intelligence.

—A New Orleans paper says: "Men are the salt of the earth, women are the sugar. Salt is a necessity, sugar is a luxury; vicious men are the saltpeter; hard stern men are the rock salt; nice family men are the table salt; pretty girls are the fine white sugar; old maids are the brown sugar; good-natured matrons the loaf-sugar, and young men are the loafers."

—During vacation one of the seniors made a trip to Cincinnati and Covington. After his return he boastfully said. "I have been in Cincinnati. I have crossed the Ohio river. I have climbed the Covington Heights and"—"And what?" exclaimed an excited listener. But the narrator bethinking himself that he had already gone too far, beat an ignominious retreat.

—Some time since one of our college boys learned in his class, that the Chinese could tell the time of day by looking in the pupil of a cat's eye. This term he sold his watch intending to make a practical use of the puss at his boarding place. The first time he gently picked up puss by the ear; she seemed desirous of finding out the time of day—"also." That young man now wears spectacles and carries a second hand brass watch in his pocket."

—Nothing like a sharp professor. We are told that one of our faculty who has intimate connection with the "DIAL," was called into a loan office in the city a few days since, and the following question propounded. "Prof. if I buy a gold watch from a poor man who is starving, for seventy cents, and sell it again for forty-three dollars, what per cent do I make? I have been calculating for the last hour and have not yet determined." "Why," replied the Prof. "you might calculate forever and still be far from a result; for it has been ascertained both by mathe-

matics and morals that at certain points in arithmetical progression the law governing numbers changes. So in this case the law would change, and long before reaching forty-three dollars it would run out of percentage into what is commonly known as larceny.

—A few days ago, a pig belonging to an Irishman who lives in the suburbs of our town, strayed from its legitimate rooting ground into the front yard. After a while it concluded to return; and in attempting to walk under the barn-yard gate, its pig-ship got fast, and of course began to squeal in true piggish style. The owner hearing the noise, ran out, and taking the pig by the ears thought to facilitate matters, but the only result was a prolonged howl.

A very officious old sheep, that was allowed to graze in the front yard, seeing how matters stood and no doubt thinking the flourishing of piggy's feet was a challenge, stationed himself at a distance and came up with a hop, skip and a jump; with such effect that pig and Irishman rolled over in a very uninviting mud-hole on the opposite side. Just then our reporter entered the front gate, and not seeing the scene on the outside, thought he heard the pig swearing in quite respectable Irish.

### HUSH-MONEY.

BY W. M. B.

Happening into a probate court room one day, I met an acquaintance who was transcribing the proceedings of the court, and was evidently considering carefully some papers before him. After looking them over for awhile, he threw them aside and said, "That man has sworn to a lie." Packing up the papers he explained to me the deception that had been made and then remarked to me, in a jocular way, "There is a chance for me to make some hush-money, isn't there?" Though the remark was made in that light manner, yet the idea of hush-money came to my mind more vividly than ever before. Here a man, in order to get some money, had misrepresented the age of the minor under his guardianship, and had sworn to the court that his report was correct. This deception was detected by the clerk of the court, who now had it in his power to bring him to justice. But if he were so disposed he might make an agreement with that individual for a certain amount of money to suppress the information he possessed and thereby help him to defraud the court and the child.

The peculiar relations of many of our public officers and the dissoluteness of character on the part of many individuals, as well as the universal desire for money and fast-living, render cases in which hush-money is used quite frequent of late years. Men that spend a small fortune in lobbying and buying votes to elect themselves to office will not be over scrupulous in giving correct returns of the funds entrusted to their care. For he who buys will will. Young men of unsettled habits and empty pockets, who have to struggle to acquire enough means to meet the demands of fashionable society, will be frequently bribed by an extra sum each month to give aid in the commitment of some fraud. The revenue officers are placed in positions in which the temptations to accept bribes are often very great. Especially is this true in the revenue departments of tobacco and whisky. Many of the men engaged in such business are immoral and unprincipled, and will not scruple to defraud the government of all the revenue they can. The position of the inspector of these articles is such that he can pass by many things unnoticed and untaxed. So that these inspectors are, no doubt, often bribed, and the government thereby cheated out of thousands of dollars. It is very difficult to get evidence to convict them, because they bribe so many to suppress the knowledge of their affairs. They gain such great power by this means that they even threaten those of the governmental officers who investigate their defraudments, and frequently succeed in removing from office good and reliable men. The secret disclosures of the frauds in the great western whisky ring establish these facts.

The tendencies of this practice are extremely bad and demoralizing. The public system is becoming

contaminated with disease. The public body is breaking out with putrid and running sores, and it must be purged. The people are the physicians who have the medicine to cure it in their possession. They must give it at once, or this public body of ours will become emaciated and corrupted beyond recovery. That medicine is the essence of their opinions. Public opinion is a powerful antiseptic that purges the public system of that which is corrupt. When a man accepts money to conceal fraud or suppress information of value to the public, he should be made to feel that he has greatly dishonored himself, and that society will have no confidence in him until he makes proper reparation. Every politician should be made to feel that to accept a bribe to aid any corporation or enterprise to the detriment of the republic is certain political death to him. Every man that defrauds the government of her revenues should be made pay the full penalty of law, and to feel the frown of society upon him. Lawyers of great ability who take half of the ill-gotten gains to clear these offenders of their crimes, should be made to feel that they are sharers of the plunder, and therefore of the crime, and that as such, society spurns them from their confidence and notice. I have always admired that action of Abraham Lincoln, wherein he refused to defend his client after he had found that he was guilty; and that action of the citizens of Hamilton, in this State, when they publicly denounced the course of lawyer Milliken, of that city, in helping to acquit Tom McGehan, the noted gambler and murderer, of the murder of Myers. We need more lawyers like Lincoln, and more honest citizens like those of Hamilton in the respects mentioned. This I am aware, is aiming high, yet it is frequently necessary to aim high in order to reach the mark desired.

The act of accepting hush money is unprincipled and criminal. He who accepts a bribe to conceal a fraud or crime becomes a "particeps criminis," or sharer of the crime. He in turn becomes a criminal—a cowardly, sneaking criminal. He who steals money stands higher than he who accepts part of it to keep quiet about the theft. The one has the courage and stamina to steal and run the risk of being detected in the act, while the other catches him in a strait and makes him pay for it. Persons who thus receive bribes are human parasites extracting their living from their victims. They are promoters of crime and disorder, in that they keep criminals from being punished, by withholding the information which they are under obligation to society to make known, and such they should be regarded by society.

There is also hush-money in a moral point of view. A man's words and actions may become so much hush-money to keep him silent when he should speak for right and for Christianity. A remark of common occurrence among professors of religion is, "I can't talk with my unconverted associates about religion because they know me too well." The true reason is that they have taken moral hush-money from their associates, and thereby become sharers of their unrighteousness. It is impossible for a person to use scurrilous language with his associates on the street and have a proper influence over them in the church. A Christian cannot engage in questionable conduct with the unconverted during the week, and then win them to Christ on Sabbath. Nor can a Christian go with an unconverted associate in the ways of the devil all the week, and then lead him in the ways of God on Sunday. Every scurrilous word and immoral act on the part of a professor of religion acts as hush-money to keep his mouth closed when he should open it in behalf of his cause. Every participation of his in unrighteousness becomes a bribe to keep him quiet when he should speak. Every questionable business that he follows keeps him quiet in regard to the finer distinctions of Christianity.

Every minister that uses tobacco takes so much hush-money to suppress the teaching he should give against bad habits. He can not say much against intemperance, because her most intimate associate, and, to a great extent, her mother, is in his company every day. If he argues against any evil habit, his practice refutes his argument. So that he is literally bribed to suppress, to a considerable degree, the instruction he should give against bad habits. Let every public officer and statesman keep himself unspotted from bribe and be his own man. Let all Christians and teachers form such habits and lead such lives as will not influence them as bribes to suppress the information and instruction which they should give against the powers of evil.



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jan-1y] MRS. E. WHEATCRAFT, Prop'r.

**Eclectic Magazine.**—The February number of the "Eclectic" contains an excellent portrait of the Hon. William Evarts, which is accompanied in the letter-press with a brief editorial sketch of his life. The leading article is on "Modern Sorcery," and in it the claims and pretensions of Spiritualism are subjected to a caustic analysis.—There is a charming paper on "Weather;" a remarkable valuable statement of "The True Eastern Question," by Edward A. Freeman, the historian; a paper on "Women" in the German Home Life series; an interesting record of a visit to "Charlotte Bronte's Birth-place," by Miss Georgiana M. Craik; an amusing article on "A Neglected Humorist" of the past generation—Foote, the dramatist; "Notes from the Crimea;" "The Wagner Festival of 1876;" "The Pleasure of Wealth;" and "Hymanus Responsorius," by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Liberal installments of the two stories—"Her Dearest Foe," by Mrs. Alexander, and "Sonathan," by C. C. Fraser-Tytler, are given; and the Editorial Departments contain the usual variety of interesting and useful notes on literature, science, and art. Published by E. R. PELTON, 25 Bond St., New York. Terms, \$5 per year; single number, 45 cents.

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## TIME TABLE.

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### 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

jan-tf]



## FORT ANCIENT.

BY D. N. HOWE.

[Concluded from last Number.]

Did then some other face, more pale than red,  
Thy plan conceive, thy pristine might bespread  
Before the fates the red-man had disclosed  
Or them life's stern realities opposed?  
In centuries and ages far gone by,  
Before a wild-man saw our gem-set sky,  
Or scanned the concave arch of heaven's blue,  
Or judged the might and power of manhood true,  
Did then a race of mighty men fulfill  
This mountain wonder with unrivaled skill?  
And were thy earthen walls so nicely piled  
Ere nature on the dusky race had smiled,  
Before the woods had learned their whoop to sound  
As these lone cliffs and hills they wandered round,  
Or ere their wild halloo when heard in chase  
Was echoed back throughout the farthest space,  
Ere wigwam blaze had learned its smoke to curl  
Or lit the wilderness with fitful whirl,  
Or bark canoe adown the silvery stream  
As light and swift as sun's own darting beam  
Like full-fledged birds from heights of mountains shot,  
Or yet like feather-down well poised aloft?

It could not be a race before the flood  
When blackest crime and sin were in full bud,  
Before the fountains of the mighty deep  
And gates of heaven were waked from peaceful sleep,  
Ere Noah great was born or ark begun,  
With genius great and brawny nerves tight strung,  
Were taught harsh war's wild strife and sport to love  
And reared these castles the green plains above.

We've rummaged e'en to Cenozoic time  
To find the cause that built this mystic shrine,  
No word, no answer yet to our request  
The eager care lifts from our anxious breast.  
But, now, suppose we ask this mighty oak,  
Whose greatness quelled the woodman's keen, fell stroke,  
Whether in shrubhood's tenderest, sweetest hours  
Or treehood's noblest, choicest, strongest powers  
Or e'er in all its o'er-grown century life  
It learned whence came this mountain of mad strife.  
In struggling thought as if in mind to call  
The origin and history, age and all,  
Outspoke the huge old oak this plain response:  
"When first the light my eyes beheld, I saw this scone  
Enshrouded in a veil of darkest kind,  
Disclosing naught of worth to lord or hind,  
For dear and loved seems yet the place of birth  
Where first a peering acorn broke the earth;  
With constant vigil have I kept these towers  
And they're the same except the loss of flowers."

Not sated with research or care worn task  
We turn our question to the wall and ask:  
Where are the war-like hands that gave this form?  
Fell they in quiet or in war's fierce storm?  
Fell they as cowards, knave or heroes brave?  
Died they well or fill they a traitor's grave?  
From whom and when did they derive their birth—  
From Grecian hoary or from Roman worth?  
Inured to silence deep for ages past  
They are not to break the darksome spell at last,  
Lest the sweet slumber of the mighty dead  
Quietly resting in a warrior's bed  
Some truthless hand or heart so wild and rude  
With boyish pride and hearless mirth intrude,  
Lest treasurers vast, hard-earned of noble bands  
Be used unwisely by unworthy hands,  
The implements of war in wrath dug up  
Their rusty blades in keenness, fine whet up  
For life-blood warm of innocents and men  
And slaughter, crime and fend begin again,  
The death-robbed missile many skulls should smash,  
Through frenzied brain the tomahawk should crash,  
The scalping knife its horrid work renew,  
Some manly breast the javelin breast anew,  
The bow a feathered arrow swift, death-fraught  
To seat of life with accuracy brought  
Should mangle youthful flesh with pois'nous fangs  
And blast a blooming life in death's cold pangs;  
Poison the young blood of a growing race  
And wipe from sin-cursed earth man's glorious trace.

The only bit of information found  
Is that some half-enlightened race lived round  
These rugged peaks and long these crystal streams  
And piled these stones; the ghosts of warrior dreams,  
To know them not, who they were, whence they came,  
What their profession, culture and their name,  
Gives thoughts to us most grave and sad regret  
And all lies closely wrapped in mystery yet.

## HYMENEAL.

The following ritual and marriage service was lately employed at a public wedding ceremony in the College Chapel—the bride being a former student of this University, who in obedience to the rules, did not make the contract, however, until after she had completed her studies. The officiating clergyman has kindly

furnished us the ritual, believing that our lady-readers, especially, will read it with interest.

## ADDRESS.

Marriage is honorable in all who are qualified to assume its responsibilities. For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother and they two shall be one. This ordinance of the Creator is written upon the heart of every normal man and woman. Man can not reach his highest dignity and truest manhood, without woman's love and companionship, and woman is equally unfortunate, without the sympathy and protection of man. Concerning the battles and prizes of life, for all true men and women, Heaven's decree is: Nobly dare, I will help you; noble win, I will crown you.

(Addressing the parties.) Under the influence of mutual affection you are now about to pledge your vows. It will be your mutual concern, to perpetuate your love by constant fidelity, and by a practical regard to those principles and rules of conduct which the word of God, and good experience have furnished.

Husband and wife should be studiously attentive to know each other's dispositions, and anticipate each other's wishes. Mutual tenderness and forbearance are indispensable to matrimonial happiness. The husband should consult his wife, make her acquainted with the true state of his affairs, and allow her a full share of influence; your interests will be one, and your confidence should be mutual. The wife should love her husband, show him all possible attention, and make her house the place of his delight. Husband and wife should conduct toward each other with the utmost affability, kindness and affection, and constantly seek the protection and assisting grace of God, to enable them faithfully and mutually to discharge the numerous and important duties of those who assume the responsibilities of heads of families.

## COVENANT.

(Addressing the parties.) Do you each accept the other as a companion during life; promising to live together after God's ordinance of marriage, to love, honor and comfort each other in sickness and in health, in prosperity and in adversity, and under all circumstances of life until death separates you? If so, as a token and pledge of your mutual agreement in this covenant, join your right hands.

## PRAYER.

Father of all our mercies, Author of every good and perfect gift, we humbly supplicate Thy blessings on these persons who have mutually entered into them marriage covenant. Will it please Thee to grant them power to keep their vows in fidelity, to live together in peace and love and reverently obey Thy laws. Under Thy protection, and in the enjoyment of Thy favor, may they live long in health and comfort, gratefully receiving all Thy blessing which Thy paternal care and goodness may confer on them in this life, and in the end, vouch safe to them and to us all an entrance into life eternal. We ask it all for our Redeemer's sake. AMEN.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

As these two persons have mutually entered into a marriage covenant, and have given a pledge of the same by joining their right hands in the presence of God and these witnesses, I now pronounce them husband and wife, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. AMEN.

## OUR ADVERTISEMENTS.

We are sure that those who turn away from our advertising columns thinking them unworthy of perusal will greatly err. They are really very interesting as a reflection of what is doing in the business world around us, which comes so near to all of us, and in which we must be interested if we are not deaf and blind.

Here at home we have represented in the Dry Goods trade, P. E. Guitner & Co., and J. Beal & Co., firms of long standing and undoubted reliability; in Boots and Shoes, George Dusenbery and George Robison, both of whom have well selected assortments of all goods usually found in

their line; in Groceries, Redding & Clark, W. O. Rowe, and Snoddy & Fouts, firms that acknowledge a rivalry, yet an honorable one, and as a result of such rivalry their customers get goods at the lowest figures possible; in Drugs and Medicines, Knox Bro's. and Vance & Bro., the former of whom have recently occupied their splendid new room (no finer in the cities), the latter are quite favorably known by their wholesale trade in all central Ohio and beyond; in Hardware, Jarvis & Clark, who, besides stoves, have a very large assortment of the best and yet the cheapest goods in these parts; in Stoves and Tinware, by A. J. Frankenberg, who sells these goods at bottom prices, and does besides, a large business in manufacturing tinware; in Jewelry and Watchmaking, by Spayd, the Jeweler, whose very title is a trade-mark known with favor all over this section of country, in the Real Estate business, by William Hanby, who has property of all kinds, from farms down to vacant town lots, to sell you at about your own prices, and besides, he will be glad to insure your life in that standard old company, the Mutual, of Maine; in Books and Stationery, by James Mossman, who keeps the Corner Book Store, and has a surprising variety of all articles in his line; for legal counsel and all professional services in general, no one can do better than to retain H. P. Andrus or J. L. Flickinger; for Millinery and Ladies' and Children's Furnishings, call on Mrs. Wheatcraft, while for Life Insurance, in the old reliable Hartford, see her husband; for Flour at very low prices, considering the quality, and for all Mill Stuffs, patronize home institutions, and buy of N. Thayer & Co.; for Meats of all kinds, call on Wm. Williams, at the Avenue Shop; for Dentistry, if the meat should happen to be too tough, go to I. N. Custer, who will "also" fill all cavities; for Music Lessons, see Miss King, the teacher in the College; and for Painting, House or Sign, employ Christian Schick, whose work all over the country speaks for itself.

Of our patrons in Columbus, we mention specially, in Books, Geo. H. Twiss's Columbus Agency for D. Appleton & Co., of New York, where you will find the lowest introduction rates, and J. H. Sampson represents A. S. Barnes & Co., whose Independent Course in Geography, will commend itself to you; and G. W. Gleason, Opera House, Columbus, where you will find all books used here, as well as everything else in that branch of trade; and S. G. Griggs & Co., of Chicago, who advertise "a noble book" by Dr. Mathews, a book pronounced by President Thompson one of the best he has ever read, and he has read many; in Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we represent Seltzer & Ammel, who have the peerless Knabe and other cheaper makes. Jos. Harris, who sells new 7½ octavo pianos for \$225, and A. D. Bulen who can furnish several different kinds. Who needs to be without the cheering piano when such sums can buy them? O. U. has patronized these firms and they are good for whatever they declare; then W. G. Dunn & Co. will sell Dry Goods to surprise you, and W. H. Foster will furnish paper of all kinds at the lowest rates, and Siebert & Lilley will bind your books in the best style, and M. M. Gray and Sam Bright will furnish your photos, class pictures, etc. in the highest style of their art and in the lowest style of prices.

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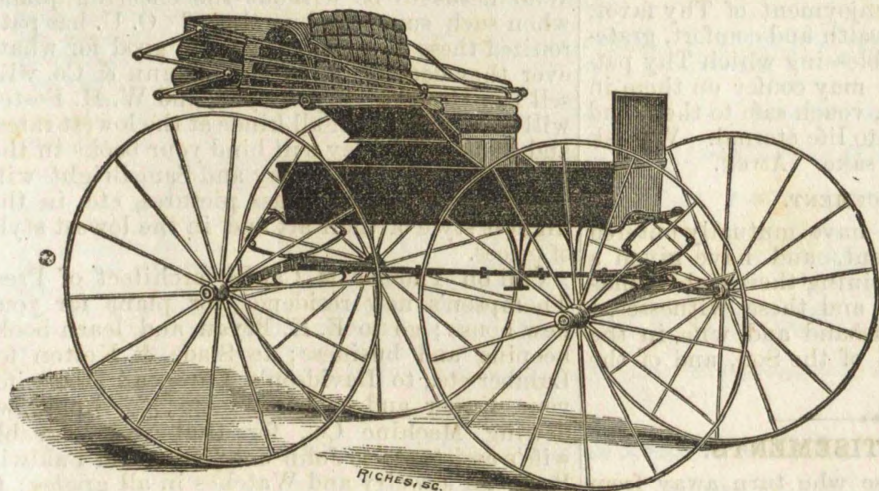
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