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# The Otterbein Dial.

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

Vol. I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, MARCH, 1876.

No. 3.

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" 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

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Leaves Columbus ..... 12.05 pm 6.20 pm

" Westerville... 12.33 pm 6.54 pm

" Mt. Vernon... 2.00 pm 8.23 pm

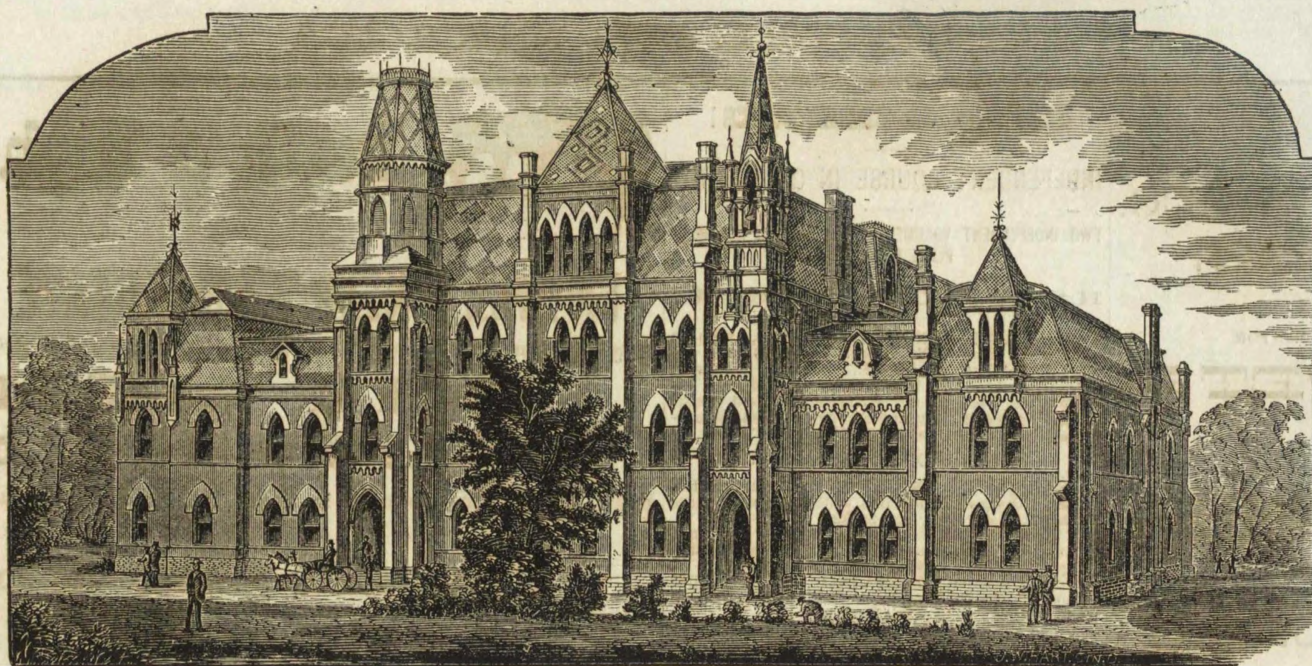
" Millersburg... 3.41 pm 5.44 am

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# The Otterbein Dial.

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

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WESTERVILLE, OHIO, MARCH, 1876.

No. 3.

## "THE BOYS."

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Are we "the boys" that used to make  
The tables ring with noisy follies?  
Whose deep-lung'd laughter oft would shake  
The ceiling with its thunder-volleys?  
Are we the youths with lips unshorn,  
At beauty's feet unwrinkled suitors,  
Whose memories reach tradition's morn—  
The days of prehistoric tutors?  
"The boys" we knew—but who are these  
Whose heads might serve for Plutarch sages,  
Or Fox's martyrs, if you please,  
Or hermits of the dismal ages?  
"The boys" we knew—can these be those?  
Their cheeks with morning's blush were painted;  
Where are the Harrys, Jims, and Joes  
With whom we once were well acquainted?  
If we are they, we're not the same;  
If they are we, why then they're masking;  
Do tell us, neighbor What's-your-name,  
Who are you?—What's the use of asking?  
You once were George, or Bill, or Ben;  
There's you, yourself—there's you, that other;  
I know you now—I knew you then—  
You used to be your younger brother!  
*From Ad Amicos, in March Atlantic.*

## MORE OR FEWER COLLEGES?

BY PROF. M. H. AMBROSE,  
OF AVALON ACADEMY, MO.

That the carnal mind is enmity against God, is no more true than that the mind fettered with ignorance is enmity against education. Because the former is true, Christianity is necessarily aggressive, missionary. Every phase of thought, doctrine, and government of the true church is aggressive. The denomination that is not aggressive, is most certainly on the decline. The very essence of Christianity is missionary. When Christianity ceases to be missionary, it ceases to be Christianity. Now because ignorance is enmity against education, the latter is and must also be aggressive. Education, in its true sense, bears the same relation to ignorance that Christianity does to sin. Christianity is aggressive; therefore, education must be aggressive. If education ever dethrones the powers of ignorance, the teacher must become a missionary,—he must go forth in a self-sacrificing spirit. This fact is so patent that none can doubt it, that a theory or system of education that wholly ignores this missionary element, is clearly a monstrosity. If men everywhere instinctively sought escape from the bondage of ignorance, as they do from physical bondage,—if they everywhere strove for the development of their minds, as they do for the gratification of their sinful desires, educational agencies and institutions would not need an aggressive or missionary element. But this is so sadly untrue of human nature, that men and women have lived all their lives under the very shadow of academies, colleges and universities, and have never been even convicted of ignorance; as men and women have lived all their lives within hearing of church bells, and have never been even convicted of sin.

Build a mammoth church in the metropolis or capital of each State; let even an Apostle Paul or John preach in it day and night with power and wisdom of the Holy Ghost; have every convenience and assistance that wealth and talent can bring,—will this suffice for all the people of the State? Will it suffice even for the city in which it is located, if no missionary spirit is in any part of the enterprise? To ask, is to answer such a question. Now build a mammoth university in each State; have the grandest and most spacious buildings that could be desired;

have all the books money could buy; have the most complete museum and cabinet and philosophical and chemical apparatus; have the ablest and largest faculty that could be employed; in short concentrate in this place every convenience and agency that any educational monopolist could desire;—will it suffice for the State? Will it reach out long arms of influence and draw in from the remotest part of the State, those who are at enmity against all higher education?

The success of any institution of education is by no means measured by the amount and perfection of its agencies in the shape of endowment, buildings, library or scientific requisites, but by the number and character of the men and women reached and benefited by these agencies. The sum total of the differences of the whole mental condition of the youths received and the men and women sent out, is the only true measure of success of any educational theory, system, or agency. This sum total is composed of two factors; number of youths benefited, and the amount benefit each one receives. Each institution's great work is to encourage a limited number of youths to its halls and increase *this sum total* by the benefiting each one as much as possible. And any state, national or church theory or system of education that aims not to reach every haunt of ignorance with its divine power, is to this extent and in this respect a failure. Multiplication of educational institutions if at the cost of their completeness, is the only rational way to reach the great masses; and not to reach the masses with the higher as well as the lower forms of education is very great failure.

There are hundreds and thousands of young men and women in every State, of the best native ability, who are at enmity with education. To reach these, and develop their powers is the great problem in higher education. Many of them are fair in the common branches, yet they are against true education. They know not what education means. More of these can never be reached by having fewer academies and colleges, however grandly they may be endowed and equipped, and however many "more professors" they may have. "Concentration of men and money" for the educational purposes, however "broad their range" would be, and however much superior courses in history than "a Willard Course" they could give, can never reach the masses. A few may have better facilities afforded them, but this is not what even this select few need the most. More untiring zeal, more "stitches in time," less waste of time and vital force in fashionable follies are a few of the things that would be of more service to many students than "concentration of men and money." The cry for "more professors and fewer colleges," for "concentration of men and money" of the Church or State into one place, however, popular it may be just now,—is most absurd. It completely ignores the plain fact that education must be aggressive, that her agencies must reach the people. And to do this there must be more, rather than less, colleges, if at the expense of their completeness. We need more home, frontier and foreign mission stations of education, if we would accomplish anything against ignorance and crime.

The U. B. Church has in nine States a dozen institutions of learning, called universities, colleges, academies, seminaries etc., worth, perhaps over a half million dollars. Some short sighted critics have been pleased to call a part or all of these "one horse" institutions, amid most affecting lamentations that this half million of dollars is not concentrated in one grand university, that would be something. What supreme folly! Not one of these dozen institutions, the strongest or the weakest, but that has a greater or less number of most promising students that not one of the other eleven could have attracted to its halls;—yea some of them would never have been found in any other institution. An institution that can do a work that no other can do,—if this work be ever so humble, if only one immortal mind is liberated from the terrible bondage of ignorance—has a divine right to be; and he who cries against it,

does it either through ignorance or malice, or is seeking a monopoly of the work of education for the sake of its emoluments.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BY PROF. H. GARST.

That a general Board of Education in the United Brethren Church can serve a very important purpose in harmonizing, unifying, stimulating and directing the educational work of the Church there can be little doubt. Had such a board composed of liberal-minded and discreet men, been organized twenty-five years ago, when this work was in its infancy, the Church would have been spared the waste of not a little of her energy, and her educational work would, in all probability, be in a far more efficient and satisfactory condition. It is, indeed, a matter of some surprise, as it certainly is of great gratification, that this work has been carried forward so successfully and that so much harmony and unity have been maintained, notwithstanding the independent manner in which our several institutions of learning sprang into existence and their essential isolation from each other. We may, perhaps, account for this harmony and mutual good understanding by the fact that most of our institutions have been manned, in part, at least, by graduates from one or two of our older institutions. These older institutions have thus been enabled to stamp their image upon the younger and give shape and direction to the general educational work of the Church.

As this work has enlarged however, the necessity for some general organization to serve as a bond of union and medium of conference has been felt more and more. Impressed with this necessity several educators, among whom Dr. Thompson, President of Otterbein University, deserves to be mentioned as chief, prior to the General Conference of 1873, set about the work of devising a plan of organization for a general board. The plan was sent to our different colleges and secured the signatures of most of the educational workers of the Church. It was forwarded to the General Conference in the form of a petition, praying for the organization of a general board. As a matter of history we may state that the petition was referred by the General Conference to the Committee on Education in which it was considered, and, after considerable discussion, and not without some determined opposition, a plan was adopted providing for the organization of a board distinct from all other boards of the Church. The opposition to this action, by some members of the committee, was so persistent, to use no stronger term, that, in due time, a sufficient number yielded to reverse this action of the committee, and adopt a plan charging the Board of Trustees of Union Biblical Seminary with the duties of a general Board of Education. In this form the report was submitted to the General Conference. A motion was promptly made to amend the report, so as to provide for a separate board, which was adopted. After this amendment the report, in justice, should have been recommitted, but the fact that a motion to this effect was voted down made it evident that the subject could not receive the careful attention it merited, and it was thought best to let the matter rest.

The board appointed consisted of the following persons: Rev. H. Garst, Rev. A. Biddle, Rev. L. Davis, D. D., Rev. D. Kosht, Pres. L. H. Hammond, Pres. H. A. Thompson, D. D., Rev. B. F. Booth, Rev. Z. Warner, Pres. S. B. Allen, Rev. N. Castle, Rev. J. Hill, Rev. D. Shuck, Rev. M. S. Drury, Rev. H. D. Healy and Rev. W. Beauchamp, with the Board of Bishops as members *ex-officio*.

The board organized with Rev. H. Garst as President, Rev. H. A. Thompson, D. D., as Secretary, and Rev. L. Davis, D. D., as Treasurer.

The fact that the report of the committee was amended at the last moment, instituting a board such as was not provided for by the committee leaves the General Board with its duties not very clearly



defined, and with no authority to provide ways and means to carry forward its work. The most, perhaps, that the board can do will be to mature a plan of organization, with powers and duties defined, to be presented to the next General Conference. The board, as now organized, is, indeed, authorized to report annually the condition of the educational work of the Church. With a view to such report circulars of inquiry were sent to all our institutions of learning in the spring of 1874, by the Secretary of the board. Some replied to the circulars promptly and fully, others tardily and meagerly, while some did not reply at all. Nothing but a very partial and unsatisfactory report could have been made with the data furnished, and hence none was made. It is intended soon to send out circulars of inquiry again, and it is to be hoped that our institutions will co-operate heartily with the board by reporting promptly and fully, so that the general condition of the work may be spread before the Church in the report of the board.

It is also very desirable that there be a meeting of the board the coming summer to perfect a plan of organization for the board, determine its sphere of operation and define its duties, as well as to consider other questions of importance in connection with the educational work of the Church. Such a meeting will be called, after conference as to the time and place most suitable and convenient for such meeting, so as to secure as full a representation of the members of the board as possible.

### THE FORTRESSES OF THOUGHT.

BY J. A. WELLER.

One of the first things an invading army does after having gained a victory in the enemy's country is to build fortifications for defense and for a base of operations. The aggressive army may fail in its advance from this fortified position and be driven back from the active field with loss, but beyond this the well disciplined and equipped army is not easily driven. The line of march through the country is marked by a line of fortifications. Without these fortresses there can not be a permanent conquest of the country. The banner of victory may be unfurled and the exultant shout may be raised on successive battle-fields, but all will be transient without places of retreat in time of adversity.

What fortresses are to an army, words are to thought. Words are the fortifications in which are contained the products of thought. Here are collected, bound together and labeled the truths which thought has discovered and needs for farther investigations. The operations of the reasoning powers unaided by language must be flickering and of short duration. The mental powers may explore unknown fields and accumulate facts, but without a garner into which to gather the rich harvest all is in vain. Words themselves can not produce anything new; they are the means by which the mind controls the vast productions of the discursive faculty.

Without language how deplorable would be the condition of the human family—rational beings living in intense agony with no words to express a petition for mercy; living in need and no means of asking for help; glad hearts swelling with praises and no language to give them utterance. The Omniscient Creator has not placed us in such a disagreeable condition. With the need of names there exists the power of naming. No nation has ever risen so high in morality that it could not find language to express ideas of goodness. No one has fallen so low that it has not words to announce the low and groveling thoughts of the heart.

Whatever may have been the origin of words, whether the gift of language was given to man in a perfectly developed system or in a crude state to be improved and developed by man in its application, it is certain that every nation and tribe possess words to express their thoughts. The savage tribes have language which has traces of a once purer vocabulary of words. While they have become slaves to their passions and seek to satisfy the desires of the soul by feeding the baser cravings of their natures, they have lost the sweet words by which the tender emotions of the soul are expressed. The people whose motto is ever "Onward and Upward" are continually rejecting the lower and more vulgar words and improving those which carry with them ideas of goodness and express the finer feelings of man. Learn the words which an individual

habitually uses and you can read his thoughts. Delicate and tender thoughts will always find suitable words to express themselves. The humble peasant in his cottage will always find words to indicate gratitude to his Maker; While the drunkard and gambler will have a vocabulary corresponding to their work in life.

Words give the expression to the thoughts generated in the deep recesses of the heart. If the heart is pure we may expect to hear kind and cheering words. But water will not rise higher than its fountains, so words will not rise higher than the thoughts which prompt them. No one ought to complain because his character is inferred from the words which he employs in the expression of his sentiments. They tell at an unguarded moment the true condition of the mind. If a merchant hangs out his sign he must expect those passing to read it; so a man who uses words indicative of a corrupt heart must not complain when his true character is read by his neighbors. If you desire to control your words control your thoughts. If you want intelligent words cultivate the intellectual part of your nature. If you wish always to use moral words and be ranked among the good, cultivate and develop your moral nature.

By observation and reasoning philosophers discover the important laws of nature, but by words they do even more than this; by them they retain the discoveries and explain the theory to others. Kepler's laws were a great discovery, but without words we would not be any wiser on account of the intellectual power of the discoverer. Without the existence and use of words we would never have heard of the reasoning of Newton from the falling of an apple, by which he discovered the law of gravitation. Words are the instrument by which thought is enabled to go forward in its mighty conquest; without them thought must soon cease from its aggressive movement. In all the acquisitions of thought words follow up and secure what has been gained. Thought may tunnel the hill but words form the arched stone work which secures the passage.

### BIBLE WINE.

BY REV. J. S. MILLS.

Some of the friends and advocates of temperance make a great mistake when they assume that two kinds of wine are named in the Bible. This error is followed by the more injurious one of making this assumption the ground upon which total abstinence is defended.

It is evident that the former error originated in the feeling that the Bible ought to pronounce a sentence of total abstinence. We believe it does this, but not in the manner these zealous but unwise persons suppose. Their theory asserts that wherever the Bible refers to wine as injurious, and its use is condemned it means *fermented intoxicating* wine. And wherever reference is made to wine with approval of its use, as in the Lord's Supper or in Paul's advice to Timothy, it means *unfermented un-intoxicating* wine.

This assumption is false and as injurious to the cause of temperance as it is unjust to the Bible. *Only one kind of wine is known in the Bible* and that fermented and more or less intoxicating. This will be seen from the following considerations:

1. The terms used in the original Scriptures will not consistently bear any other interpretation. This part of the question ought to be decided like all similar ones by an appeal to standard lexicons, and not by quoting lexicons made for the convenience of the theory they are designed to favor or to establish.

2. The manners and customs of the lands and times of the Hebrew people as now taught by learned authorities, lead us to the conclusion that only one kind of wine is known in the Bible.

3. If the Bible recognized two kinds of wine it certainly would declare somewhere and somehow that if a man use a particular kind of wine, he will become a drunkard and a castaway, but if he use the other kind only, it will not harm him.

But as this distinction is nowhere made, we have reason to believe that no such discrimination existed until it was conceived in the brains of well-meaning, but unwise, modern theorists.

The editor of the *Congregational Review*, in writing upon this subject, says: "In these views we are

thoroughly supported. If we mistake not, the Biblical scholarship of Andover, Princeton, Newton, Chicago, New Haven, as well as Smith's Bible Dictionary, and Kitto's Biblical Cyclopædia, is with us. One of the most learned and devout scholars of the country recently said to us: 'None but a third-rate scholar adopts the view that the Bible describes two kinds of wine.'

Those friends of temperance who still teach the exploded theory of two kinds of Bible wines, and rest upon this fallacy the cause of total abstinence, are guilty of inflicting two great injuries, the one upon the Bible, the other upon the cause of temperance.

The Bible has frequently suffered harm by fallible men making it support a theory which they think it ought to teach. In this case the theory (total abstinence) is correct, but the manner of defending it from the Bible is wrong. For if one party may be allowed to pervert the obvious and plain meaning of the Bible to support a theory, all other parties have the same right, and the Bible at once ceases to be the infallible criterion in matters of faith or anything else.

The cause of temperance is injured by such a defense. Every good cause suffers more or less, sooner or later, from a fallacious defense. Suspicion is excited that it can not be defended by sound argument.

Fallacious defenses not only cast a suspicion upon the causes they are designed to defend, but they injure by compromising the force of sound arguments.

I will show in a future article that there is a Bible ground upon which total abstinence may be successfully defended, without perverting the Bible, or injuring the cause of temperance.

### THE "CALF" IN THE CHAPEL.

By D. N. HOWE.

Well, John, I went to church to-day, the first for six weeks past; They've got that new machine of theirs agoing at full blast. That other one made rack enough for any sober mind, But this 'ere calf has lungs of brass, or else some tougher kind.

I sat, expecting some great fuss, but when it busted loose There was no need for choir or song—it bellowed like a moose. I never favored to her one as long as it was there, For it was got without my leave, against my wish and prayer.

But we old folks are always late and out of fashion too, We're forced to yield to their vain tastes and purchase something new. I never thought that God was pleased with worship of that style, And never 'spected such wild tunes would bring down heaven's smile.

In fact we had not much to say, the women bought that thing, And ever since (I knew it ne'er was meant) would taunting fling That cold, sarcastic phrase (sweet things) right square into our ears: "It cost you nothing, so fret not, dry up your mountain tears."

Just's if we had no part nor lot in that high house of God, Must listen to its ugly voice, be frightened when we nod; Must hear them play new-fangled airs, be sorry we had come; Sit, thinking of our downward growth and what was next to come.

So, when its lungs grew weak and had not strength to swell and roar, Our preacher, dear, bethought himself in wonders by the score: "We must another have, a calf of larger, stronger kind, Because, as fashions come and go, we'll soon be left behind."

Commencement week was hurrying on, there was but little time; I told them then I ne'er would give a dollar nor a dime. And how they got it I can't tell,—cost more than they could raise, They bought it in on tick, I think, and turned it loose to graze.

But I will watch that yet, and they'll be smart when I assist To pay with my hard earnings few for such a sham as this. And I suppose they'll make it incidental church expense, With oil and coal, which ne'er will be divined by rougher sense.

But as I was about to say, the music was quite gay; It pleased all those who could not sing and those who had to pray. But those who had an eye to praise felt no transporting joy; For how can God be praised by man, and yet by such a toy?

I dare not call it sacrilege, for better men than I Have happy grown to hear it play, and thought that heaven was nigh. But how can we "with spirit" grave and "understanding sing," When we must follow with all speed a brainless, heartless thing?

Those good old tunes of sacred song are now all laid aside For new ones silly, quick and fast of quite a different stride. But that "Old Hundred" tune so grand, which raised our souls aloft, They can't supplant, try as they will, with any quick or soft.

These two old hymns, "Amazing grace," and "Charge to keep I have," Are never sung, except so fast they seem about to halve. They take delight, it seems, to vie in singing loud and fast, As if our God was deaf and dumb and angry at the last.

I tell you, John, I don't believe the Lord loves such great show; He likes for us His love to share, and all His paths to know, And has no use in His high realm for organs great or small, Nor wants a few to do the work, the rest sit 'gainst the wall.

And John, when I pass through the vale, if I should go before, I'll welcome you with vocal song on that eternal shore. And as I lie in death's embrace, if I can have my choice, Play over me no circus airs nor rouse that calf's harsh voice.



## ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY L. H. MCFADDEN, '74.

## MEMORY'S PHASES.

BY FLOY.

Can it be that a hundred and forty-five  
Have left dear Otterbein's classic halls,  
And have gone to labor for truth and right  
In the field of life where duty calls?

Yes, it must be so for each dear face  
In Memory's hall is carefully hung,  
Faces that time may furrow with care  
Yet to us will ever be fresh and young.

How often they come in our musing hours  
To the tired heart that is sad and sore,  
To cheer and comfort with word and smile  
Just as they did in days of yore!

Ah! they make us forget that years have gone  
And our band is scattered far and wide;  
That some frail barks are tempest tossed  
And left at the mercy of wave and tide.

They make us forget that some dear ones  
Have gone with the boatman with muffled oar,  
Who watch and wait and beckon to us  
Almost in sight on the other shore.

They make us forget that teachers dear  
Who bore with our follies and errors for years,  
Have grown feeble and bent by the burden of time  
And their heads been touched by a frost which sears.

But a group of fifteen faces more  
Are just being hung in Memory's hall,  
Who our Alma Mater's blessing await  
E're they bid her adieu at duty's call.

We shall eagerly watch our DIAL's face  
For a word from the loved ones far away,  
And we trust the kindly call it gives  
Each absent one will gladly obey.

By a singular oversight—a hereditary disease in a printing office—the verses in the last number of the DIAL entitled *Glimpses*, were allowed to leap out of this department and land in rather dangerous proximity to the railroad train tables. If '60 will favor us again, we promise him a seat at his own board.

THE Alumni have not responded very freely yet to the solicitation for matter for this department. It has not been found necessary to provide a waste basket, indeed just now a second hand paper mill with certain accessories would be a much more useful piece of furniture. We supposed in our ignorance of such matters that it would be necessary only to declare the columns open and they would at once be filled. We are charitable enough to rest the cause of this dearth of matter where charity is resting so many troubles—in the dullness of the money market and the general depression of trade, trusting that the trouble is of a no more chronic nature and need only be mentioned to effect a cure.

THE "class letter" it seems is a creature of late birth in the graduating classes of Otterbein, and has been received too with rather cautious favor: thus far, so far as known, but two classes have adopted it. The class letter is born, of course, of a desire on the part of the members of a class to follow in a measure each other's fortunes after graduation. It will be sufficient to explain briefly to those unacquainted with class letters that shortly after a class has separated a member previously appointed writes a letter, usually limited to a half sheet or so of paper and confined chiefly to news of himself, this he sends to number two on the class list who encloses a letter and sends both to number three, and so on till it reaches number one again, who replaces his old letter with a new one and starts it on the round again.

The plan, unless greatly modified, of course is impracticable except in small classes, and the interest of the letter moreover is apt to be inversely as the size of the class.

The plan is a good one but by the time allowance has been made for friction, leakage, etc., not very much available power remains. It can be made entirely successful only when each member applies himself to his letter about as earnestly and conscientiously as he did to his graduating theses. Even then, when it may be called a success, it is open to the objection that all the information the letter contained is confined to the class except as it may be retailed out to personal friends; and when most wanted for any particular purpose is least easily attainable. Still, as long as the class letter is made interesting to its contributors by reason of the information it contains it is worth all it costs and ought not to be made the object of complaint. Whatever of complaint this note may contain would be disclaimed unless something else in some respects better could be suggested in the place of the class letter, or at least to accompany it. It is what is very common in many other colleges, viz.: a class secretary or historian whose duty it is to collect, from whatever sources he may be able, information respecting the members of his class and to preserve it in suitable form for reference.

He might be required to have his records or history printed biennially or triennially for distribution in the class, he ought at least each year to present a report of the year's progress. It is very likely that this plan too is open to objections, but certainly if one person be held responsible for the work the results will be more reliable and more permanent than if the responsibility were shouldered by a "committee of the whole." It is not too late yet by any means for several of the classes already graduated to make some such provision for preserving their history, and the classes that will graduate in the future should be looking forward that they may be ready to meet the question when it occurs. The college is young yet, and we are not prepared to appreciate the value of historical records as we will be a quarter or half a century hence when they will be almost unattainable.

## PERSONALS.

'59. MRS. RACHEL B. CORMANY sends a warm and substantial welcome to the DIAL from Hawkesville, Ontario, a region where we would expect even welcomes, like the tunes in Munchausen's horn, to remain frozen till warm weather.

'60. MRS. HARRIET H. FRASER has been spending a week or two with her friends in Westerville. She is residing at Etna, O.

'65. E. B. KEPHART, President of Western College, has lately been made the recipient of a horse and buggy the gift of some friends of the College as well as of the President. Has not Otterbein a few Philips.

'67. W. O. HANBY is located at Osceola, O., in the practice of medicine. He must seek recreation in invention, for we notice that he has recently patented a device for buggy shafts and another for executing criminals—not exactly a patent, but a suggestion on the subject of hanging—not so cheerful but more necessary than the former—which he presented in an essay read before the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association. The essay seems to have been highly commended, and its author was requested to pursue his investigations still further.

'71. MISS ADA J. GUITNER is teaching in Columbus, and studying German and Stenography in the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College.

'72. JOHN SHERRICK is spending the winter at Longmont, Col., for the benefit of his health. A recent note from him states that he is enduring the climate there this winter tolerably well, probably much better than he would the climate here.

'74. A. L. DELONG, Superintendent of the schools of Antwerp, O., has been asked to represent his county (Paulding) in the Republican State Convention which meets in Columbus, the 29th inst.

'74. J. W. CLEMMER recently spent a day or two about town. In addition to the honor (mentioned last month) of being valedictorian of the class just graduated from Pulte Medical College, he was the winner of one of the valuable prizes offered for proficiency in some department of medical science, and received the appointment of Medical Attendant in the Dispensary of the College.

'74. F. O. CLEMMER (familiarly known among his old classmates as Doc. Ginner) is also a graduate of Pulte Medical College, and with his brother is also Medical Attendant—of whom three are chosen each year—in the Dispensary where for a year they will have excellent opportunities for therapeutical and surgical practice.

'74. D. L. FLICKINGER has entered college this term for the purpose of reviewing some of his studies in Latin.

'74. C. A. BOWERSOX is Superintendent of the Edgerton, O., schools, and last month received the mantle of Probate Judge of Williams county. As he could not obtain a release from the schools, and both "irons" must be "hot," he was obliged to appoint a deputy for "forge" number two for a few weeks.

'75. B. F. KEISTER has charge of the public schools of Lonaconing, Md. His commencement exercises occur March 31st, at which time, he writes, he will be glad to board and lodge any alumnus who will lecture before the literary societies. The lecturer to deliver his address free and throw in his traveling expenses.

'75. H. A. FLICKINGER is farming near Seven Mile, O., but what use he has for the new house, which we hear he is about to build, puzzles us to discover.

'75. M. A. MESS is teacher of the Grammar school in the Brookville, Ind., Graded Schools, and instructor in German both in the schools and out. He is also President of the Brookville Reading Club, which seems to be the recognized authority of the county in literary matters, besides being connected with two or three other enterprises of minor importance. On the whole as Mrs. Partington might say, Mike is rapidly gaining considerable influenza in the community. It may be news to some to know that Mr. Mess has set up his Penates and has a fireside of his own.

'75. J. A. JARVIS is teaching in the district immediately west of town.

## BUSINESS SERMON.

## II.

"THAT NO MAN GO BEYOND, [OVER-REACH] AND DEFRAUD HIS BROTHER."

No occupation can be called a legitimate business, if it tends to destroy the community, to disintegrate, or to demoralize it. Real legitimate business conduces to the prosperity of the community; and every one engaged in such business is a useful citizen and a benefactor. But a gambling establishment, or a drinking saloon we recognize as detrimental to society, as nuisances. It is not nuisances that I wish to discuss now; but real legitimate business.

We may consider it a general truth that a business man is an expert in his business; that is, he understands his business in all its departments; he knows the value and quality of the articles he has to do with, and can, by a simple inspection of any article in his line, determine its value and quality better than most persons not in the business can do after the most exhaustive examination. Now when we go into a store or business house to deal, we place our interests necessarily somewhat in the power of the expert. We are in a condition to be imposed upon, overreached, defrauded; and, likely, be none the wiser.

Again when we have been accustomed to deal with an expert, he soon comes to learn our caliber, as well as our wants; so that he can provide himself in advance with such articles, both in quality and quantity, as he knows will be satisfactory to us; or he can if he will, lay a trap for us, by which he may obtain an advantage over us.

Now I insist upon it, that when we go to a business man to trade with him, we are entitled to the use of

(Continued on page 29.)



## THE OTTERBEIN DIAL.

A MONTHLY,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE  
FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY,  
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Editorial Contributors.....THE FACULTY.  
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WE have received during the month in exchange with the DIAL, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Mississippi University Magazine*, the *Southern Collegian*, the *Bates' Student*, the *Jewell*, the *Amherst Student*, *Qui Vive*, *University of Vermont Winnowings*, *Ohio Educational Monthly* and the *Iowa University Reporter*.

THE Cleiorheteans have passed the usual resolutions of respect to the memory of two of their former members, Mrs. Lida M. Miller and Miss Cora Westervelt. Their hearts bear more eloquent testimony than even their words of sorrow and their badges of mourning to the void their untimely departure has left.

It was solely at our request that our representative at the Inter-Collegiate contest has furnished the DIAL copy of his oration delivered on the recent occasion at Springfield. The article referred to is "The Day of the Unknown and the Night of the Forgotten."

At the convention of the delegates to the state contest, Friday, February 11th, the question came up: "Shall we introduce into our contests besides Oratory, Mathematics, Greek and Latin?" The delegates considered the matter an important one and wisely determined to postpone a decision in regard to it; at the same time requesting the various colleges to consider the matter carefully, and discuss it thoroughly. To this, as well as to all other questions there are two sides: and perhaps it would be well to have the proposition ventilated to some extent through the columns of the DIAL.

WE are positive that we were even more chagrined than were our readers at the typographical errors that crept into our January and February numbers. Such misprints are more evasive and elusive than the typical insect that annoyed the son of the Emerald Isle, and it is especially difficult if not impossible to entirely escape them in our situation, inasmuch as we are compelled to have our composing and press work done twelve miles from home. We herein bespeak veniality for any such interlopers as may show themselves in the present issue.

President Thompson has printed and laid on our table a "Brief History of Otterbein University," prepared for that department of the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia in which the leading collegiate institutions of the country are to be represented. The "History" makes a neat pamphlet of twenty pages, and contains a digest of the transactions of the Trustees since the foundation, a description of the buildings with dates of their erection, an account of the dedication of the new central building, remarks on co-education, admission of colored stud-

ents, the manual labor fanaticism, the scholarship plan, a list of the presidents, roster of societies, library statistics, yearly number of students, and a list of the most munificent donors to the endowment funds of the University. This is the first essay toward a systematic history of the institution, the eventful years of whose existence would furnish data for very entertaining volumes. The future historian of the first century of O. U. will doubtless gratefully acknowledge his indebtedness to the unpretending pamphlet before us.

Otterbein feels a just pride in the station of so many of her sons and daughters in the faculties of our colleges and academies throughout the church. They will show their fealty to a cherishing mother, if they will consider themselves, individually, appointed agents for the DIAL. The duties of this agency will consist not so much in collecting and forwarding subscriptions, (though this service will be received with thanks) as in gathering local college news, reports of new methods, and projected improvements in the college work, and all information that will give the world a correct idea of what the college is doing. This will enable the conductors of the DIAL to give the paper a more cosmopolitan character, as it is not designed that its field shall be limited to the doings and thought of this one institution. We wish it to be demonstrated that

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,  
But the whole boundless continent is ours."

That was a handsome deed which was done by the students of all classes last week, in calling upon Mr. Jones, our late janitor, now incapacitated for duty, and in making the call an occasion for presenting him with a purse of some fifty dollars. To him, in his unfortunate condition, the gift was especially well-timed; and the unexpectedness of it did not detract from the exceeding pleasure with which it was received.

## METHOD IN STUDY.

The Greek orator and teacher of eloquence, Isocrates, wrote in letters of gold over the door of his school these words, "If thou love learning, thou shalt attain to much learning." We can have no hope of a young person who assumes the task and name of student from parental compulsion or at solicitation of friends. He will make no earnest persevering effort, and while he can not pass through the schools without a gain, he will fail to secure such training as will answer the demands of the age. This love of learning, this thirst for knowledge is the open sesame to all the rich stores which the literature of the ages has brought us; without it, we grope as the blind, and know not the treasures that lie all around us and quite within our reach.

This desire to know will lead the student to a habit of concentrated thought than which nothing is more desirable, even more indispensable in the life he leads. The most violent beams of the solstitial sun fall upon the bared brow of the swarthy laborer with no apparent effect, except to contend with the zephyr for the mastery; but let us take the simple lens and with it concentrate a few rays upon the hardest of the black diamonds, and it will soon be reduced to cinder. This mirrors the truth that lurks in the advice given by Lord Chesterfield to his son:—"There is no surer sign in the world of a little frivolous mind than to be thinking of one thing while one is doing another; for whatever is worth doing is worth thinking of while one is doing it. Whenever you find anybody incapable of attention to the same object for a quarter of an hour together, and easily

diverted from it by some trifle, you may depend upon it, that person is frivolous and incapable of anything great."

Without this well defined habit of concentration of thought in study there will be no system; but without systematic study, the scholar is never made. There must be system in bringing into use the mind's power; system in arranging the departments of the studies pursued; system in assigning certain hours and periods to each; system in designing and modeling what one has acquired; system in putting it to practical use. This system will lead us to begin at the proper place. "The beginning is half of the whole," is an apothegm as old as Hesiod. Then a logical order of studies will thus be secured, and this is of paramount importance. Herein will appear the great advantage which those have who pursue their studies in college, where the order of the studies is followed as laid down by the most experienced educators of the age. It has been found that a certain succession of branches is logical and sure to produce the best and most speedy results. This order, then, is adopted, and what so great folly as for a tyro to attempt to improve his own case by changing and amending his course? Rather, let every one unfalteringly pursue the well-tried road, the regal way, and his reward is sure. He will have the delight that always comes from proper exercise of the mental powers, in the discovery of truth, in the grasping of new ideas, in the rising of those emotions, which, like the glad "Eureka" of the inventor, are the springs of ecstatic joy.

Could all who toil in the schools pursue their work with love of learning, with definiteness of aim, with concentration of thought, with adhesion to systematic study, these requisites at which we have designed merely to hint, there would be great promise of the coming of the reign of "sweetness and light." More and more would mind gain control over matter; more and more would intelligence and prosperity prevail to the utter overthrow of the powers of ignorance and prejudice, and the golden era dawn, when

"Deserts will blossom, and the barren sing;  
Justice and Mercy,—Holiness and Love  
Among the people walk; Messiah reign,  
And earth keep jubilee a thousand years."

## COLLEGE FINANCES.

The new John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., has received \$7,000,000 in donations with which to make a beginning in life; and yet the opening of its doors is delayed on account of a lack of funds in immediate reach. No part of the principal of the great endowment fund is suffered to be used for building purposes or contingent expenses. The trustees are compelled to wait either for special donations for buildings and general expenses, or for the accruing of sufficient sums from the income of the endowment.

Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Vassar, and numerous others of the higher institutions of our land, are immensely wealthy and yet all the while poverty-stricken. This is no paradox to the one who has even a slight acquaintance with the management and workings of schools of this class. So wide is their reach, so extensive their ramifications, that no computable sum will suffice to liquidate all expenses that may be properly incurred in this great work. If the endowment fund should be found fully adequate to meet the present ordinary demand, what is to be said for the incidental, and the chemical, and the building and the lecture fund? But who ever heard of a college fund that was fully equal to the ordinary demands upon it? What boots it that the college has assets in



merchantable paper equal to the volume of its liabilities? These assets will be sure to shrink before they are turned into gold in the coffers of the bank; and the debts are just as certain to swell by accretions of interest, by the addition of the current expenses and by new ventures in expenditure for necessary equipment for one department and another; so that it must be unusually skilful financiering, such financiering as is rarely heard of either in college management or in business circles outside, that will "make ends meet." And this is not due to extravagance, or to want of skill in management, but is a result deducible from the well-known laws of political economy. We are led into this train of sombre reflections, by the recollection that not long since, a reputable business man, a man of wealth, an Ohioan, a member of the church whose we are, visited this institution with a view to ascertain its financial standing, and hence to infer its need of assistance. A fair and unreserved exhibit of the assets on the one side, and of the liabilities on the other, showed such a neat balance on the credit side of the ledger that the conclusion was immediately reached that there was no need of any more funds—that we are in better condition than half the business men of the country, and that the great work of enlightening and culturing the race is completely provided for, and the only duty, of our constituency is to stand by and sing,

"Fly abroad, thou mighty Gospel?"

#### WHAT THEY SAY.

THE OTTERBEIN DIAL is the name of a journal that has been recently established at Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio. One peculiarity about the DIAL is that it is "published by the faculty and students." Possessing such advantages as the cordial support, pecuniary and otherwise, of the professors at Otterbein, it cannot fail of success, and we predict for it a brilliant career.—*Southern Collegian, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.*

THE OTTERBEIN DIAL is an eight-page monthly published at Westerville, O., under the auspices of the faculty and students of Otterbein University. The first number which appeared last month is full of good things and is fully the equal of the best college periodicals. The editor of the DIAL denounces the "marking system" and calls for "a thorough and rigid examination monthly and at the end of the term." He says that Prof. Goodwin, of Harvard College, boasts that he has not marked a recitation for years, and will never do so again. We have always opposed the marking system, as not only time-consuming, but as exceedingly defective as a record of standing. If it were an approximately accurate system, the time consumed in following it would not be well spent.—*Prof. Henkle, in Educational Monthly.*

"It is so neat and trim that it makes me think of a rosy child fresh from the bath-room, dressed in snowy white. After perusing it I felt as if I had stepped back on the wheels of time eighteen or twenty years, and grasped the hands of the dear ones who then occupied those halls. Well, dear friend, a hearty welcome to our home."—*Mrs. Rachel Bowman Cormany.*

#### OHIO CENTENNIAL NOTES.

A joint meeting of the various committees concerned in the representation of Ohio in the Centennial Exhibition has been held in the office of the State School Commissioner.

There were present at this meeting Hon. T. W. Harvey, Hon. W. D. Henkle, Hon. E. E. White, Supts. R. W. Stevenson, John Hancock, D. F. DeWolf; Miss D. A. Lathrop, Prof. John Ogden, Presidents E. L. Tappan, W. H. Scott and H. A. Thompson.

As an important part of the work it was agreed to ask the General Assembly for \$7,500, the lowest amount with which we can hope to make a respectable showing at Philadelphia.

It is designed to prepare a work on "The History of Education in Ohio." Hon. T. W. Harvey and Hon. E. E. White will be general editors of this work. The following persons will prepare papers on the subjects connected with their names:

*History of School Legislation*—President E. T. Tappan and Hon. Harvey Rice.  
*Institute Work*—Hon. T. W. Harvey.  
*Biographical Sketches and Educational Periodicals*—Hon. W. D. Henkle.  
*Graded Schools*—Supt. R. W. Stevenson.  
*Ungraded Schools*—Supt. Alston Ellis.  
*State Association*—Hon. E. E. White.  
*Higher Education*—President E. B. Andrews.  
*Normal Schools*—Miss D. A. Lathrop.  
*School Supervision*—Supt. John Hancock.  
*High Schools*—Supt. D. L. DeWolf.

President Thompson was authorized to correspond with text-book publishers and manufacturers of school furniture and apparatus with the purpose of procuring specimens for exhibition. Mr. A. T. Wiles was appointed to correspond with school authorities in regard to models, photographs and plans of school buildings.

Schools of various grades are asked to present local histories of special size and shape. The histories of colleges and academies will be bound in one volume, and those of the public schools in a separate volume.

A school house of the olden time, and a modern country school house will be constructed and put on exhibition.

Maps are in course of preparation after the manner of the census maps, which will afford a representation to the eye of the present condition of education in Ohio.

A circular will be issued in a few days setting forth more at length the plans and arrangements agreed upon.

—We are in receipt of a handsome copy of the Commissioners' pamphlet on "The Schools of Ohio at the Centennial Exposition," in which are set forth at length the correspondence and reports concerning this matter. Mr. Smart is working very earnestly to secure a faithful representation of Ohio, and deserves the thanks of all educators for the energy which he is putting into this work.

—And last but not least of all, parties who wish early to arrange for good board and lodging during their stay at Philadelphia, will do well to put themselves in communication with Mrs. H. N. Goff, at 2219 Bainbridge street. The residence is in direct communication with the Exposition grounds, by street cars. None but temperate people need apply. We are sure the terms will be as reasonable as elsewhere in the city, and as to the sterling worth of the hostess there can be no question.

#### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

THE letters, with subscriptions, received by the publisher from some of the children of O. U. who have now established homes for themselves in distant parts, are pleasant reading. To such visitors we can only say "come soon, come often."

In looking over our old catalogues, we see the names of many who should subscribe for the DIAL, but who have not yet done so. The subscription price is a trifle compared with the pleasant associations called up and revived by the perusal of one number. It may be that such have not seen the DIAL, or do not even know of its existence.

We wish to give every one the opportunity to subscribe, for the active co-operation of all well-wishers will be required to make our DIAL such a college paper as we would like to have it be. Friends, consider yourselves soliciting agents.

Students, or others, desiring copies of the last number (February) to send as a specimen to persons likely to subscribe, can obtain them of the publisher.

#### UNDERGRADUATES' DEPARTMENT.

EDITORS:

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

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

#### THE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

It was our pleasant privilege to be present at the late Oratorical Contest held at Springfield, Ohio, February 10th. We arrived on the scene of action just as the many whistles of the city announced the hour of noon. Many of the delegates from the various institutions which compose the association were already present, and also most of the orators. The contest was announced for 7½ o'clock; but owing to the tardiness of the audience in coming together the exercises did not begin till half an hour later.

The audience was respectable, though not large for a city the size of Springfield; but it was in general, appreciative. The exercises of the evening were entertaining, the speeches being interspersed with excellent music.

We have not space for an outline of each oration, however interesting and instructive it may be; but speaking generally, we will say that the orators all did well, and none of the colleges need be ashamed of their representatives.

And the state too has ample reason to be proud of her colleges if yearly there are sent out into her population, persons as clear-headed, and well-cultured as those engaged in this intellectual combat.

The citizens of Springfield were eminently hospitable, doing their utmost to make our stay in their very charming city pleasant and agreeable, for which they have our thanks.

#### Convention of the Ohio Oratorical Association.

—The convention of the association met on the morning following the contest for the transaction of business. The young gentleman composing the convention were bright and intelligent in appearance, and showed well the character of our Ohio Colleges. The members displayed the usual tendencies of Collegians for full discussion of questions, whether of little or great importance. The presentation of credentials showed twenty delegates, representing the nine colleges composing the association. The principal business attended to, was the revision of the constitution, which called forth prolonged discussion of a number of topics. Of the changes made, the most sensible was that requiring orations to be submitted to the Judges previous to the contest, without the names, or colleges of the writers. A motion to institute competitive examinations in Mathematics, Greek and Latin was referred to the different colleges for discussion and instruction as to advisability. The reports of retiring officers show the association to be in good condition, with interest increasing.

The officers for the coming year were assigned as follows:

President.....Otterbein.  
 Vice President.....Antioch.  
 Secretary.....Oberlin.  
 Treasurer.....Western Reserve.

The next convention and contest will be held at Oberlin.

—Perhaps it might be in order to say a word with reference to the relative standing of Otterbein in comparison with the other colleges of the contest association, judging from the performances of the orators at the Springfield contest.

We think it may be justly said that our representative, Mr. Long, stood high in the scale of merit. In oratory he excelled: and though he did not bear off the laurels, it must be remembered, that decisions given as hastily as was this one—where the three excellencies, thought, composition and delivery are graded upon at the same time—are not always apt to be entirely correct.

#### OTTERBEINIANICULA.

—The next lecture of the O. U. L. A. will be delivered by Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick, on the subject: "Sherman's March to the Sea." This gentleman has a wide reputation as an orator, and will give his hearers a sure treat. His brilliant army record is familiar to everyone who knows anything at all of the rebellion. The subject itself is one of thrilling interest. Let all attend and be enlivened with a spark of that fire which created such consternation in secession ranks.



—It is said that a model man is 23 years old, five feet and nine inches high and weighs 148 pounds.

—E. L. Shuey, '77, was summoned home to attend the funeral services of a near relative.

—L. O. Miller, '78, has returned to his home in Marion, expecting soon to go into business for himself.

—Dr. J. W. Clemmer, '74, was in town last week spending a few days with his old friends. He will remain in Cincinnati during this year.

—Flickinger, '74, has returned to his "Alma Mater," expecting now to finish the classical course. "As we grow older, we grow wiser."

—Weimer, '78, has returned to his school duties, having been suddenly called home to attend the burial of his father.

—A. J. Wagner, '75, we understand, intends to return and enter the University in the spring term, for the purpose of taking the classical course.

—E. S. Lorenz, '77, spent one day of last week at O. U. He is now attending the Musical Academy at Xenia. Hopes to return to the University in the fall.

—"We have just laid in a full supply of perfumery" advertises a druggist. May we not suggest that that is rather an expensive way of making

—A small-pox flag found its way a few nights ago to the top of a tree, which stands near the gate of the Ladies' Hall. It is rumored that the steward had to climb the tree twice on account of that flag.

—We have received one thousand circulars, which announce Gen. Kilpatrick on the evening of the 1st. Everybody should hear his lecture entitled "Sherman's March to the Sea."

—A reader wishes to know through the DIAL how long hickory wood should be cut before it is used. We reply that it depends entirely upon the length of the stove. Three feet will do.

—Is it true that Dr. Custer has a remedy for coughing in church? If so let us have it at once, for the people are becoming tired of being annoyed, and seeing their minister worried by those who forget to keep their mouths shut and their ears open.

—Willie had been reading in Natural History. At length he looked up at his father and asked, "Papa, why do whales go down so deep in the ocean?" "Oh, for divers reasons," was the answer. "Well, but Pa," returned Willie, "why does it come up to the top so soon?" "Why, my son, for sun-dry reasons," returned the learned father.

—It is astonishing to find healthy young men leaving a good boarding house, and living on bread and water just to give a poor tired man plenty of breathing room.

—"Senior Prep." asks, if the dietetic character of man is frugivorous. We would say that this cannot be answered by yes or no. If the propounder will closely examine his own masticatory mechanism he will find it equally adapted to diverse kinds of food. Some men have restricted themselves to flesh only as an article of diet, and have become wolves; others use fruit exclusively, and generally become apes.

—St. Valentine visited the Ladies' Hall on the night of the 14th of February. In the morning we were amazed to see "strange faces" arrayed half way round the building. Of course some vile boy had to bear the blame; but to say that somebody came around, daubing his brush over wall and window, without the knowledge of the inmates, is in the language of another, "too thin."

—When we ride or drive over a bridge we are always instructed to "keep to the right," but as soon as we get upon the street we forget the requisition. It is astonishing how much custom may obscure good manners as well as common sense. When a lady and gentleman walk the street side by side, the former should always take the right and latter the left side, without regard to inside or outside of the walk. In this way all confusion in passing is prevented by keeping to the right. Indeed there can be no want of good manners more marked than to prefer the ladies' side of the walk when passing a lady and her consort.

—A new idea of compensation—taking the money received for the licenses of liquor dealers, and using it to build a state asylum for inebriates. It comes from Minnesota.

—The young gentleman who accidentally (?) overlooked a young lady as she was leaving the chapel one evening, and said to her, "We walk together sometimes during the day; guess we may as well walk together at night"—took her to the last lecture.

—It is too bad when a young man will stay with his sweetheart in a distant city; then hurry to Westerville just in time to take dearest No. 2 to a lecture without giving her the allotted two hours to arrange pins, ribbons, dresses, ties, etc.

—The *Springfield Transcript* speaks of the oratorical contest as "a game of gab." It commends the orators in a learned manner, saying that one "stood easy on his pins," another "wore pants not exactly black," etc. No doubt the *Transcript* man has been a scholar in his day.

—It has been suggested that if our butchers would cover their meat when they sweep, we could get more that is really meat for a certain amount of money than we now can. Some of our clubs we understand are deciding to do their own killing hereafter.

—Why is it that some people are always in a hurry to leave the church after services are over? It does seem sometimes that the benediction is a signal for drawing on overshoes and preparing hats and overcoats for a speedy exit. Would it not be equally reverential to wait till after the "Amen" before we prepare for the street?

—A certain Junior after an unsuccessful effort to devise a plan by means of which he might visit his fair one alone, gave vent to his feelings in these words. "Idalia Cottage is a mighty nice place to call, but affairs are decidedly too "Loose" around there during term time to suit me."

—A Sophomore, on Saturday Eve, becoming very enthusiastic over the auroral lights, started for the west part of town, for the purpose, as he said, "to get a better view of the thing." Not returning until the "wee small hours of the night," he was questioned by his comrades as to his investigations. No further information could they obtain from him than that he had not all the time been exposed to the night air, and had been taking a long and parting look at the Aurora Bo-re-alice.

—The present Senior class is 347 years old, 85 ft. 11 in. in height, and weighs 2,217 pounds. Is it strange that the College is unusually prosperous with such a venerable, high, and weighty column at its head? The class numbers fifteen. The average age therefore is 23 years, 1 month and 18 days. The average height 5 feet 8½ inches. The average weight 147½ pounds. The tallest is six feet and three inches, the shortest five feet and three inches.

—As a kind of supplement to the above statistics of the senior class we insert the following matrimonial prospects:

Three are already married, and thus are free from many of those petty rivalries which sometimes distinguish the unmarried.

According to the latest reports, six are engaged, and consequently will doubtless take unto themselves the other half at no very distant day. Three have fair prospects of future bliss. The cases of two are doubtful, and one utterly hopeless.

—The following scrap of conversation will show to advantage a young rhetorician's powers of expression: Prin. Mr. —, analyze the theme *manliness* into attributes of quality.

Mr. —. Manliness consists in being generous, brave, civil, and —.

Prin. Just what do you mean by "civil?"

Mr. —. Well, I mean — eh — ah — I mean — you know what I mean.

—That was decidedly a generous hearted "Prep." who had divided a luscious orange between his sweetheart and her mother, and being advised at the time not to be so free with his fruit, or he would rob himself, replied, "Oh, no, thankee! take a whole half, each of you! It does me good to see you eat and enjoy it so well—and besides, it ain't robbin' myself, neither, for I have got three more in my coat-tail pocket!"

## BUSINESS COLUMN.

**NORMAL SCHOOLS.**—There be so-called *Normal Schools*, which are not normal at all, but the "Central Ohio Normal School," at Worthington, under the supervision of Prof. John Ogden, we believe to be a genuine Normal School. We have been there to see, and seeing is believing. Mr. Ogden's high conceptions of his calling would not allow him to make it anything else under its present name. He is a Christian gentleman, thoroughly competent for his work, and will do exactly what he says. He proposes to teach how to teach. If you desire such instruction, try him. Above all things, if you intend to be a first-class teacher of children, spend as much time as you can in Mrs. Ogden's Kindergarten.

**"GETTING ON IN THE WORLD."**—This book and "Todd's Student's Manual," are the books every college student should have. A notice of the former is found in another column. It is worth ten times its cost, and can be had by denying yourself a few cigars. It gives just the information you want to know. Look at the contents: "Success and Failure," "Good and Bad Luck," "Choice of a Profession," "Physical Culture," "Oneness of Aim," "Self-Reliance," "Originality," "Attention to Details," "Practical Talents," "Decision," "Manners," "Business Habits," "Self-advertising," "The Will and the Way," "Reserved Power," "Economy of Time," "Money, its Use and Abuse," "Mercantile Failures," "Overwork and Under-rest," "True and False Success." All for \$2.25. Buy a copy—a perfect treasure.

**IRON BUGGIES.**—Those who do not expect to visit the Centennial should at once take measures to provide themselves with a good iron buggy, such as is sold by the "Iron Buggy Co., 180 North High St.," a picture of which may be seen in another column. You will find at the office Mr. H. K. Fuller, a former student of the University, and he will take pleasure in showing you about the establishment, and for \$85 or \$90 will present you the kind of buggy you need. If you prefer a covered buggy, you can have it for \$1.50. Clergymen will find it to their interest to call and see these buggies.

**MR. A. D. BULEN**, who appeared in our last issue as well as in this, knows the value of printers' ink. He not only believes a man must keep good articles, but the people must know where to find him. He will sell you a Piano or Organ at your own price. If greenbacks are a little scarce, you need not go away unprovided for. If you have more money than usual, you can have the worth of your money. A musical instrument is a family necessity, and should be put into our expense list. Mr. Bulen was a former student of the University, and will welcome all our teachers to his rooms at 195½ South High St.

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**GEO. H. TWISS**, agent for Appleton & Co.'s, publications and J. H. SAMPSON, Ohio agent for A. S. Barnes & Co., can both be found in the New City Hall building with nicely fitted rooms and books in abundance, where they will be glad to welcome all literary gentlemen who have a leisure hour to spend in the city. We congratulate the men who represent such standard publishing houses, and we especially congratulate the houses in having such gentlemanly agents to represent them. Call and see them.

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## BUSINESS SERMON.

*Continued from page 25.*

all his skill and foresight in the direction of our purchase. We pay him an advance upon the cost to him of the articles, sufficient to return him a reasonable interest on the investment, and also to pay him reasonably for the use of his skill and foresight. If, instead of giving me the benefit of that skill, he springs his trap, and puts upon me articles I do not want, or at unreasonable prices, I am doubly wronged, I am defrauded.

Here is the point. The salesman in our city houses considers it his business to get off all the goods he can, and in many houses, at as high figures as he can; and any device, any trap he can set, he hesitates not to adopt, which he thinks will further his end. Among these traps, "Great Bargains," constitute a considerable part.

To many people, (not the wisest of mankind by any means,) the smooth, polite, attentive, salesman is an irresistible attraction. His urbanity is very pleasing to us, and it is not surprising that so many of us dislike so much to disappoint the hopes of so agreeable a friend, that we will rather go out of our way to meet his expectations. And many of us, not seeing the art which underlies all this polish, suffer ourselves to be persuaded to buy many things we did not design and can ill afford to buy, and sometimes at too high a price.

Suppose we go now to our neighbor's establishment. How much we miss that assiduous politeness, that eagerness to anticipate our wants. Are you offended at this want of officious zeal? Consider a moment. This dealer is also our neighbor. He must meet us very much as he meets us in society, elsewhere, on terms of equality. He can not put on those salesman airs without laying aside his manhood; and you yourself would be the first to scout at his affectation.

Our neighborhood business men, then, can not put on the airs of the city salesman. How will he make good to us this lack of polite deference? Obviously, abundantly, overwhelmingly, by a sincere, neighborly regard to our interests. This, as I have said, we have a right to claim at their hands; and, as neighbors, it seems to me to be reasonable to expect it. And if we, as citizens of this community, are wise and attentive to our own interest, we shall stand by our business men, while this is their attitude towards us. I am fain to believe that our neighborhood business men feel thus toward us; at least as far as our treatment of them will permit.

Still I would not say that all city dealers are jockeys; nor that all jockeys are in the cities. I am sure there are as fair dealers in our metropolis as can be found anywhere; and as occasions arise, we like to find our way to their places of business. We may at times serve our real interests by keeping up our business relations with them.

So again we may find it good for our interests, not to place too much weight upon the neighborly claim-estimates of the home dealer. There are men who will overreach their neighbors; take advantage of their ignorance, or their necessities; and make their neighborly claim a trap and a snare. The best we can do in that case, is to shun entirely if possible, any one who repudiates his neighborly duties, until he repents or leaves.

It must be acknowledged also that there is among buyers a class of persons who are cursed with covetousness; to whom the statement that the price named is the lowest at which the article can be afforded, is of no effect, save as a stimulus to greater efforts to buy below price. These are the bargain seekers;

and when, as frequently happens, they fall into the hands of the Philistines, and are fleeced, we are apt to forget our neighborly sympathy, and rejoice at their discomfiture.

But it will remain true, that in general, and in most cases, the neighborly claim will be admitted. The intelligent trader, mechanic, farmer, laborer, understands his interest too well to alienate those to whom he is to look as his permanent source of income; and this consideration, added to that of the common interests, namely that there is to so great a degree an identity of interest between the parties will, in most cases, make neighborhood dealings more profitable than a like amount of transactions carried on in the city.

J. H.

## The Day of the Unknown and the Night of the Forgotten.

BY M. DEWITT LONG.

Wrapped in the dark ages of history lie many deeds of unknown heroes. Folded in the mists that have gathered round days past are events no longer recognized in the world of busy facts. Buried in the unknown are acts and thoughts of immortal splendor. Shrouded in the night of the forgotten, are lives of sacrifice of highest worth. The mysterious and vague fill the realms of the real and the imagined. Half the actual occurrences of every-day life are veiled to the comprehension. The departing century has brought to us many new facts, yet the future seems as big with uncertainty as before. Eternity encircles us round; a bound, a limit, to our gaze. It is a sphere rolling in an orbit measureless, that touches ours. As a preface to history, we have first of all, "In the beginning God created." This stands alone, a solitary truth, amid the vagueness of eternity. Now and then, in the history of our race, a fact is seized and made a pillar of; and from one to another of these are laid the connections upon which is built the whole structure of what we know, while below rolls the tide of the forgotten.

Behind us rise, far in the distant past, the morning stars and exulting shout-songs of triumph o'er the conquered past. Their antecedents in the vast abyss hold fast in mystery profound the treasure of the still unknown. We, as it is, can only peep from one corner of our intellectual eyes. If the veil were lifted, we would see in the soil beneath us the bodies of our fathers. We would recognize the gradual decay, while, like the coral's growth, from above existence drinks in new life.

Thebes, with its hundred gates, and Babylon, with its hanging gardens, point to eras in history; but the pomp of a nation's grandeur is not that from which we learn to live. There is in the mind of every one a dread of being forgotten. We are constantly in the hope that we shall live in the memories of those about us long after we have disappeared from among men. Yet how soon we are forgotten! "All that tread the globe are but a handful to the tribes that slumber in its bosom." Yet who are the slumberers? Does it satisfy to say Greece, Rome, Carthage?

Ah! the individual beings of that "innumerable caravan!" They who, after weary lives, have "laid them down in their last sleep." "The long train of ages" has glided into eternity, and the night of the forgotten rolls up from the distant past and covers all. The self-denying acts of heroes—heroes, although their deeds were never known—the ambitions of the ambitious, the pomp of kings, and all the petty passions, are, with their possessors, veiled in eternal forgetfulness. The hopes and aspirations of panting worlds of men have died, and the bleak winds of ages blow melancholy through the gaps in thought's economy. How small the sphere of the known! How vast the day of the mystical! We can but glance to the right or left, and our vision overlaps the narrow limits of the former and is lost in the pathless void of the latter. The sun of positive reality shoots far into the bosom of dim night a glimmering dawn, only to prove by the spectral ghosts of things obscure, that there is a world unknown, while behind floats astonishingly near, the night of the forgotten. As bodies grow more ponderous, robbed of life, so this dead darkness weighs in sullen gravity to life's dull past. It seems to circumscribe, even to divide our mental field. We ponder o'er it till the heaven of the soul is hung with blackness. We forget the full, round globe, and the earth seems but a poor half world that swings uneasy on its axis and tries and perplexes us with the things it makes to move in irregular and sudden changes along the vault of life and thought.

The noblest deeds are never sung. The diamond may lie for ages in the black earth, but it is a diamond still. It may, when brought to light, serve only to save a hungry beggar from starvation, yet it shines none the less brightly. Genius, that might have stood equal to the highest, may, for humanity's sake, live and die unknown, yet it is highest genius, the same; and the attractive grace shines out the more brightly from the dull and common. All honor to Luther and Wesley. Honor to those whose deeds are extolled; and honor to those who

are willing their lives of unselfish devotion to mankind should remain unwritten. How little avails the knowledge of deeds reflected through the cold light of appearances!

A mistake may make the history of a life, though it may have been a life of purest principles, a life that ends not with three score and ten, but lives on, and on. If one examine his own history he will find that the great battles, the turning-points, the triumphs of passions or principle are known to himself, while the cold formal acts, the effect of these conflicts between selfishness and benevolence are known to his neighbor. True, we may reason from these acts to certain conditions of life, but the real emotions of that soul as it lies vanquished before itself or rises in conscious dignity above sensuality, is known only to the Omniscient. Days of pure joy o'er latest victories, then vain regrets for baffled hopes. But regrets soon are buried in the buoyant nature; regrets, that, like timid night-moth, only venture out when darkness comes, and at the first ray of sun-light, fold their wings and die. Like stone after stone makes the building, so these forgotten thoughts and aspirations make the complete man. Then what a mystery is man himself! Dim likeness of Omnipotence. Built of silent meditations from nothing, half way to God's throne. When we study the history of those who once lived, we shudder at the thought of what we may be. In the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, reclining upon her knees, as if oppressed by centuries, is the form of a once beautiful woman. It has yet a shade of grace, though marred and blackened by a frightful death and burial for eighteen hundred years. It is a body exhumed from the ruins of Herculaneum. Visitors give it a glance, and pass on. But ah! there can more than dead facts of history be learned from this. We do not attempt to look into the holy of holies of the stone heart, or question the spirit that is somewhere else; but we instinctively wonder whether we shall serve to satisfy the curious gaze of now unknown nations. But a short distance from the ruined city lived and died another, whose body, less ambitious, fell into its mother's lap, and was but earth again. But thou, ambitious dust, holdest happier rank among the sons of men, or is it happier rank, O ancient, so long robbed of thy true destiny and thy home?

Our lives teem with events, yet when we are gone the victorious cheer of new generations will resound over our forgotten graves. Our substance may serve to round the form of some distant youth who'll think his all himself; and we forget that we have borrowed the bodies of the aborigines and pilgrim to fuse into our own. Aye, only borrowed, for old earth is jealous of her own.

"Dim past! the chains that hold to thee thy secrets are strong as Orion's bands."

The idea of an immeasurable boundless time has been an undertone of the human spirit since the beginning. How could it be otherwise? The soul was ever immortal, and the impulse of its nature breathes after the Infinite. This intuitive belief stands as a pillar of light. In the gray twilight of a world's morning it only makes the clouds upon the horizon seem more dark, but in its ever widening circles makes the unknown future an intensely interesting and not a dread anticipation. The mind may sound everything on earth, and not be satisfied. The deep profound of its nature can only gaze expectantly on the vast unknown.

The soul, in its efforts to grasp the eternity of thought, exclaims with Cato, "Thou pleasing, dreadful thought, through what variety of untold being, through what new scenes and changes must we pass! When? where?" And this deathless something looks forward to assert its claims to immortality and its alliance with the infinite. It shows no affinity with known changefulness; it shows no disposition to shoot out tendrils into barren world-soil, but would fain reach out its long arms to the unseen, which it recognizes immortal like itself. And what is man without this absorbing desire and expectation for the novel unknown. Naught but the foot-ball of destiny, with no tie linking infinity to the wondrous immortality that began with him. In the fading light of what appears the ending present, you reach your supplicating hands toward the opening future. Baffled hopes now dim in the light of infinite longings. The mantle of the "Evermore" hangs o'er the sloping verge toward you, and the breath of its waving fringe is like a gale from Eden. Not is the door into futurity alone entered by the intellect. The mind fails in its embrace of time. The heart is the only measure of infinitude. The mind tires, worried by its flight into the vast hereafter; but love soars round the throne of the Highest with ever increasing strength. The spirit looks proudly to that unknown to be unveiled, waiting to catch immortal inspiration from its startling truths, or

"Dip its hand in color's native well,  
And on the everlasting canvass dash  
Figures of glory, imagery divine,  
With grace and grandeur in perfection knit."

The change of death is not to be shunned as it opens on the long-looked for unknown. When the fullness of time is come and the tomb has closed its marble jaws upon me, let no dirge be sounded, let no muffled bell toll with measured sob; but let bells ring glad concord with the triumphant hallelujahs of mankind, while the farewell lingering along the valleys of the known is sounded the welcome among the sunny hills of the then. When the sombre vistas between suns and nebulae open to the gaze of men, and the vast void gathers itself, contracted to our expanding sense, and the morning stars again break the silence with their songs of joy—we shall know.



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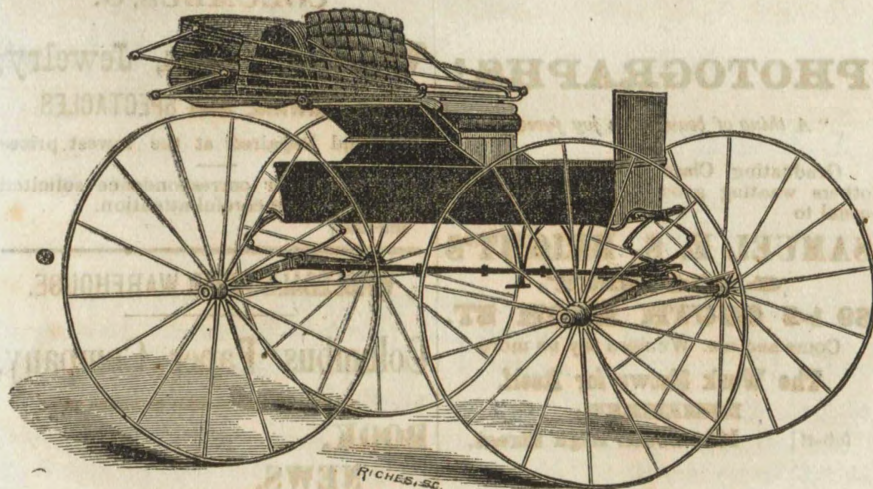
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