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The Otterbein Dial.

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Vol. I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, MAY, 1876.

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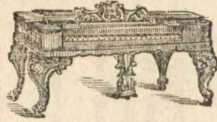
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" Millersburg	12.17 pm	7.30 pm
" Mt. Vernon	2.12 pm	7.39 pm
" Westerville	3.18 pm	9.08 am
Arrives Columbus	3.45 pm	9.40 am

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
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The Otterbein Dial.

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

Vol. I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, MAY, 1876.

No. 5.

MEDUSA.

A SONNET FOR A PICTURE.

A shape in whose voluptuous bloom there lies
Olympian faultlessness of mold and hue;
Lips that a god were worthy alone to woo,
Round chin and nostrils curved in the old Greek wise,
But there is no clear pallor of Arctic skies,
Fathom on crystal fathom of livid blue,
So bleakly cold that one might liken it to
The pitiless, icy splendors of her eyes.

Her bound hair colored lovelier than the sweet,
Rich halcyon yellow of tall harvest wheat,
Over chaste brows a glimmering tumult sheds;
But through the abundance of warm, soft gold,
Coils of lean horror peer from many a fold,
With sharp tongues flickering in flat, clammy heads.

[EDGAR SAWCETT, in May, Atlantic.]

PAST AND PRESENT.

BY PRESIDENT H. A. THOMPSON.

Otterbein University is so called from PHILIP WILLIAM OTTERBEIN, the founder of the church under whose auspices it was first established, and by which it is now controlled.

It was chartered in 1849 by the legislature of Ohio with University privileges. The names of the first Trustees were LEWIS DAVIS, JONATHAN DREBACK and WILLIAM HANBY, of the Scioto Annual Conference of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, and JACOB BARGER, PETER FLACK and P. HURLBUT, of the Sandusky Conference of the same church. These and their successors are created a body politic with full powers to sue and be sued: to acquire, hold and convey property: to have and to use a seal: to confer on all those whom they may deem worthy all such honors and degrees as are usually conferred by colleges; and to make and alter from time to time all such by-laws as may be deemed necessary for the government of said institution. The charter differs so little from other such papers that it need not be inserted here.

The location is fixed in the charter at Westerville, Ohio. This is a town of about 1,200 population. It is twelve miles from Columbus, the Capital of the State, and on the direct line of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railroad. It is three miles east of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. It is the largest town in the county except the Capital. It is centrally located; near enough to a city to have most of its advantages and sufficiently distant to be preserved from its evils. An academy was in operation here called the "Blendon Young Men's Seminary" which was offered for sale at a very low price and this became one among other inducements to the church of "The United Brethren in Christ" to establish a college at this point.

The college campus comprises about eight acres. The Ladies, Boarding Hall with its playground occupies about one acre. The lands that were in use by the manual labor department have all been disposed of since that plan was abandoned.

When the site was first purchased there were two buildings already erected. One was a frame building two stories in height and 26x44 feet. This was used for cabinet, chapel, recitation rooms, etc. The other was an unfinished brick building, 28x66 feet, three stories in height and used as a boarding hall for young ladies. These afforded sufficient accommodation in the beginning. Soon there was need of a building for young men and in 1854 a hall was built by a friend of the institution, MR. JACOB SAUM, of the Miami Valley, and from him it was SAUM HALL. It was three stories in height and designed as a dormitory for young men. It was of rectangular form with no pretensions to architectural beauty. As the University grew and prospered it

was found necessary to erect another building which could afford us a larger chapel and more commodious recitation rooms. In 1854 arrangements were made for the erection of a new building and the work was commenced the following spring. The building was never completed. The chapel was occupied, and a number of recitation rooms and rooms for the Literary Societies were put in order. The Trustees were hindered in their plans and, for want of means, finished rooms only as they were needed. This building was burned in 1870. A religious meeting was in progress in the chapel on the evening of January 26 of that year (1870). The congregation had been dismissed and the building was closed up by the janitor who resided in it. About one o'clock a. m. the alarm of fire was given. The citizens awakened from their slumber, rushed out to witness the most extensive conflagration that has ever occurred in the community. The main college building was in flames and the fire was making such rapid progress that all hope of staying its ravages was abandoned. In a few hours the stately edifice was reduced to a shapeless ruin. With the exception of some chemical and philosophical apparatus and a few articles of minor importance, the loss was total, including the building with all its furniture; the college library of over 3000 volumes, including a copy of the *Sinaitic Manuscript* presented by the *Emperor of Russia*, and the finely furnished Halls and the select libraries of the Literary Societies. The loss was estimated at \$50,000, fortunately relieved by an insurance of \$20,000.

Measures were at once set on foot to replace the heavy loss to the institution. The Board of Trustees were summoned to meet in extra session February 15, 1870. Meanwhile public meetings were held in Westerville, and this community and Columbus were canvassed for subscriptions to rebuild.

When the Trustees met in February, a proposition was presented to reopen the question of location and offer the University to the community in Ohio proposing the greatest inducements in money and friends at the regular meeting in May, 1870. When the the propositions were canvassed the one from the citizens of Westerville seemed the most favorable, although others were valuable, and it was agreed to relocate at this place.

Plans for a college building were invited from several architects and the one drawn by R. T. Brooks, of Columbus, Ohio, was adopted. The building was advertised for proposals and the contract finally let to A. W. Cornell, of Newark, Ohio, for \$29,345 and the material of the old building. The new building was to be completed by the 1st of August, 1871.

This building is an imposing structure; the extreme length of which is 170 feet and extreme depth 109 feet. It is four stories in height, excluding the basement. It contains a large chapel room, spacious society halls, library and reading room, laboratory and numerous large and convenient recitation and other rooms amply sufficient for all existing wants.

A newspaper editor who was present when the dedicatory exercises were expected to occur thus writes:

"The architectural design of the new building is happily conceived and makes a pleasing impression from whatever point you approach it. The height of the central portion is four stories including that under the mansard roof, and that of the wings three stories. One of the most marked interior improvements of this building over that of the old is in the college chapel. Instead of the former immensely overgrown and unnecessary parallelogram in which it was difficult for any but an experienced elocutionist to make himself heard by more than one-half the audience, we have now an auditorium built after the style of the modern theatre with special reference to bringing the largest number of auditors within easy hearing distance of the rostrum. A spacious gallery extending around between the opposite points of the arc adds greatly to the seating capacity of the room; the seats in the gallery being in almost all respects fully as desirable as those on the floor. The seating

capacity of the hall is sufficient for from 700 to 800 persons. The room is everywhere adapted to all purposes whether for chapel uses, public worship or commencement exercises. The Gothic style of architecture is mainly followed in the design of the building. A large freestone slab in the central part of the front bears the inscription "OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY Founded April 26, 1847."

Arrangements had been made for the formal dedication of the new building on August 10, 1871. The commencement exercises which should have occurred sooner were postponed until this time. In the afternoon of this day "Bishop Glossbrenner delivered an noble and thoroughly prepared address, the leading thought of which was the importance of taking the Bible and its teachings as the solid basis of all true intellectual culture. This hour had been set apart as the one at which the dedication of the new chapel should take place. But as all earthly joys are beset with imperfections so the present occasion was to bring to many persons a disappointment. There had been rather a prodigious miscalculation as to the ability of the builders to finish the new edifice or even any part of it. Everywhere, on roof, ceiling, floors, casings, windows and doors, the laborers were busy plying their tools or waiting for the multitudes to be cleared away to make them room to work. It was deemed inappropriate to dedicate formally an edifice in so unfinished a state and that service was postponed to a future period." Some simple dedicatory exercises occurred the following commencement.

Throughout the length and breadth of the church, our influence has been felt for good. We have helped to furnish teachers for nearly all its other Schools and Colleges. Our sons have entered its ministry and have put into it a new life and power. We have furnished editors for its Journals and teachers for its first Theological school. We have just reasons "to thank God and take courage." Hitherto the Lord hath helped us." As we push out upon this second century, "with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right," we will strive to continue the work already commenced. With brazen-faced demagogues ruling in high places; with vice and crime running rampant in our streets; bribery and corruption holding high carnival in our Legislative halls; "rings" vying with each other as to which one shall most successfully bleed the public treasury; with infidels and scheming politicians in league to banish all moral and religious training from our public schools, there is more need than ever of that culture which a christian college is designed to give. To help promote that virtue and intelligence which are the foundation of a nation's strength, shall be our constant aim. With a perfect trust that He who has led us hitherto will lead us still; that He will teach us the right way and incline our feet to walk therein, we hopefully enter upon the second century of our national existence.

In this 29th year of our existence it is too soon to stop to count results. We have but a little more than passed our majority and ought to be strong of purpose and valiant of heart to do much more toward pulling down the strongholds of sin and ignorance and building up the cause of the Master. Through struggle and trial, through darkness and storm we have been led by a way that we knew not of.

BENEFICIARY EDUCATION AGAIN.

In a former article some of the objections which have been urged against beneficiary education were considered. In resuming the subject it is intended to present a few arguments in its support. These arguments we believe to be much stronger than those who have not taken the pains to inform themselves, suppose.

The argument from scripture is very conclusive. It may almost be said that beneficiary education is as old as the Church of God. Far back under the old dispensation in the days of the Levitical priesthood, these are distinct traces of it. The provision made

for the tribe of Levi was beneficiary in character and was intended not only for those who were actually serving as priests, but for their sons, "from three years old and upward," who were in training to become the successors of their fathers in the priestly office. In the days of Samuel, the last of the judges and the first of the prophets, schools were established for the training of priests and ministers for the service of the sanctuary, and, it would seem, that the offerings which by the Mosaic law, were given to the Levites, were brought to these schools of the prophets. The evidence is abundant and conclusive that these schools were of an eleemosynary character, and that through them the cause of God was sustained, and a succession of ministers competent for their work, assured.

Under the new dispensation the scripture argument is equally strong. When Christ entered upon his mission, one of the first things he seems to have felt it necessary to do, was to *train* men for the work of proclaiming his gospel. Hence he chose a class of twelve, who were required to abandon the ordinary vocations in which they had sustained themselves, and, relying largely upon beneficiary support, to go into training for their great work. The system of beneficiary education appointed by God under the old dispensation and instituted by Christ under the new, was readily understood and promptly adopted by the apostles and primitive Christians. Even during the life time of some the apostles schools were founded which, in after years, became noted, one of these was established at Ephesus by John, and another at Alexandria, probably by Mark. In these and other schools were gathered and trained under the liberal support of the church, the youth by whose labors, during the early centuries, the gospel of Christ made such marvellous progress. Space will not permit to present the historical argument fully, but it may be said, in general, that beneficiary education has been a prodigious power in every age of the church. This is especially seen, after primitive times, under the reign of Charlemagne in France, and Alfred in England, and under the sway of the Popes during the middle ages. A power wielded it is true, not always in support of truth and righteousness, but too often in support of error and superstition, but, whether for one or the other, still a prodigious power.

Coming down to the time of the Reformation it will be found that the reformers gave this cause their uniform support and devoted to it much of their strength. Luther, himself a beneficiary student, and a striking illustration of the kind of "weaklings"—to borrow a word from a modern objector—such education is calculated to produce, advocated it with his pen and sustained it by his labors. Calvin, the leader of the reformation in France, gave it the sanction of his great name and the support of his great powers. He founded an institution at Geneva, which is still flourishing. By his direction, one-fifth of all the contributions of the churches was devoted to beneficiary education. John Knox, the chief of the reformers in Scotland, who caught his inspiration from Calvin, on returning from Geneva in 1559, gave his first thought and strength to this subject. He drew up a plan of education in which there is especial provision for students who are not able to sustain themselves, and whose friends are not able to sustain them. To such he urged should be given annually twenty pounds while pursuing academical studies, and twenty-four pounds while pursuing theological studies.

The powerful impulse given to beneficiary education by the Reformation, has sent its salutary influence along the line of the church to this day, and it is safe to say that the most vigorous influential and useful churches of Christendom, are the most active and liberal in supporting beneficiary education.

After this hurried survey of a few of the more prominent facts of revelation and church history as related to beneficiary education, who will presume to say that such education is after all a mistake? Who will affirm that its appointment by God under the old dispensation and its institution by Christ under the new, and its history since, do not prove it right and wise? Who will claim that the streams of beneficence, which have now such strong currents to these centers of culture, resulting in the development of grand historic institutions which are the pride and glory of modern times, were misdirected? Yet all this is just what an opponent of beneficiary education must do.

To contend, as some do, that gospel labors should be secured and qualified just as labors are secured in the ordinary professions and callings of life, is entirely to overturn the gospel plan and to rob the work of its most essential characteristic. It is right for the ordinary professional to wait until his services are sought with an assurance of pay, but it is not right for the gospel laborer to do so. The latter is not to be sought but his commission runs, "go seek." The most essential characteristic of his mission is *beneficence*, and to subject it to professional principles is to strike it with the paralysis of death. Not upon such principles has the work of God been carried on in the past, not upon such principles can the world be saved. By such principles every missionary society as well as every educational board would be destroyed, and not a heathen nation in the world could be reached.

The work of beneficiary education then must go on, and while it is our duty to carefully guard it against all abuses, it is at the same time our duty to push it with energy and liberality. H. G.

LETTER FROM OBERLIN.

By F. M. KUMLER, '72.

Oberlin, the seat of Oberlin College, is a flourishing town of about 4,000 inhabitants, situated on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., about thirty-four miles from Cleveland. The question, why a college was located in such a wilderness, as this section of the country must formerly have been, is losing its significance; because the improved condition of the country roundabout, and the town in its prosperous condition, are by no means a true index of what Oberlin was many years ago. As this is a very level country, and draining is somewhat difficult, no condition for a plentiful supply of mud seems to be wanting. Material for making streets is scarcely to be obtained, hence the streets are very muddy. But the town is well provided with sidewalks—happy provision! Oberlin is a college town. But for the college, Oberlin would be of little consequence. The people of Oberlin, as a rule, I should think, are congenial and lovers of all that makes society attractive and desirable. They are proud of the college and seem to appreciate it most heartily; in this they manifest their good sense. The college itself has such a reputation that only a brief reference to it is thought advisable.

The college year usually begins about the second week of September and the first term continues twelve weeks. The second term generally begins the second or third week of February and continues twelve weeks. Then after a recess of three days, begins the summer term of twelve weeks. The number of students now in attendance is about 800—possibly that estimate is a little large. This includes students of the college and of the conservatory of music. There is also a telegraph institute in the town, but it has no connection whatever with the college. I mention this because many people abroad have come to consider the telegraph institute a part of the college. The Commercial college of Oberlin has, from some cause, also been associated with Oberlin College. This is a mistake as no such relation exists. Oberlin Theological Seminary has some connection with the college, but practically it is a whole in itself. The seminary has catalogued 51 students this year. The new Theological Building, Council Hall, named in commemoration of the first meeting of the National Congregational Council in Oberlin in 1871, is well suited for its purpose. "The spacious and beautiful hall has been very carefully planned, and its public and private rooms lack no really desirable features. It provides completely finished rooms for fifty students, half of whom may have single rooms." The instructors in the theological seminary are men of marked ability; this, with years of experience, renders them efficient workers. I have said nothing about the internal workings of the college, because I have had no opportunity of knowing much about it. In general, it is the same as in other colleges. Monthly examinations receive careful attention here. With the college proper are connected five Literary Societies; three belonging to gentlemen, and two to ladies. The gentlemen have but one hall—the respective societies meeting different evenings during the week. The ladies have a similar arrangement. The preparatory students have societies of their own—of these there are several. There is also a society for the special

benefit of theological students. All the societies, except the preparatory department, have a library in common. The members of these societies constitute what is known here as the Union Library Association. Under the auspices of this association a course of lectures is given each year. There is also in connection with the college a Gymnasium Association—would that all our institutions of learning were provided with such associations, and students could be made to feel the great need of the training they afford. Now, Mr. Editor, perhaps this article is sufficiently long already; but there yet remains one item of which I wish to speak. I can hope only to give it a passing notice. I wish to speak a few words concerning terms and vacations.

Now, as I understand it, this is the all important question, with our higher institutions of learning, viz.: What method shall be adopted that will bring the best results to the student, and at the same time give character and force to the institution? We hear it said often that we are living in a practical age. In the proper sense of that term it is true. Then, that system of education should be considered the best which best fits a man for citizenship, and any station in life he may be called to fill. Again, every system of education, all other things being equal, should be so adjusted that the greatest number of those who wish to educate can be accommodated. As a rule, those who seem to appreciate an education most are those who can not always educate themselves as they would like because of their limited means. Now when an institution can do anything toward encouraging young men and women in the great work of self education it certainly is right to do so. There may be many ways to do this. I think of one—It seems clear to my mind that a proper arrangement of terms and vacations will help the student much in self support. I would have the long vacation come in the winter for a few—tomy mind—obvious reasons. I know vacations are intended for rest, yet observation has shown me that a large majority of students of my acquaintance were compelled to turn their vacations to some pecuniary account or remain out of school.

Now when the long vacation comes in the summer, students from rural districts—and they are the majority in most institutions—have no other resort than manual labor. That it is honorable no one doubts. But it is *not* the best thing for a student in the heat of summer. Now would it not be much better to have the long vacation occur in the winter, then the student could find employment more nearly in his own line of work, could earn more money than by manual labor, and would have the advantage of reducing to practice what he has learned in college. In many places a six months school is desired; and if the student is attending a college whose long vacation falls in the summer he must spend nearly two-thirds of the college year in teaching—and the remaining third will do him but little good should he enter college for that time. Now if vacation comes in the winter, three months of term time, and the vacation would provide for a six month's school and allow the student about two-thirds of term time in college. It will be understood, of course, if the student were to teach but a three month's school no time whatever would be lost in college. Such a plan I think might be adopted with advantage to the student and with no disadvantage to the institution. I have seen something of its workings here. Others who have had greater opportunities than I, of knowing how it works, tell me that were there a change made here in terms and vacations it would result in a great loss of students. I think it would be so. The fact that those institutions in our State that have the long vacation in the winter—and do their work as well—have a greater number of students than those that have the long vacation in the summer, ought to receive the attention of those directly interested in the management of our colleges.

It might be inferred that I am disposed to complain because there are not more students in attendance at Otterbein. Without even a single mental reservation I can say that I am not disposed to find fault; I rejoice rather that of late years the number of students has been on the increase. It is true that more could be accommodated, and I am inclined to think they could be had by the change I suggest.

Oberlin, O., April 6th, 1876.

'75. H. F. Detweiler is deep in Blackstone, Greenleaf, &c., in a lawyer's office at Uniontown, Pa.: expects soon to be settled under a shingle of his own.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY L. H. McFADDEN, '74.

A MARVEL.

BY L. K. M. 58.

Can it be he has grown so tall "over there"
 As he seemed
 To me last night, as I dreamed?
 He was but a wee boy when we laid him away,
 That long summer day,
 Just after the harvest was gathered
 And piled in the mows;
 When the great mellow apples lay thick on the grass,
 'Neath the low-hanging boughs.
 Just a wee boy, but Oh, such a marvel
 Of beauty and love was he;
 No child e'er was like him.
 Nor, forsooth, e'er can be,
 If you doubt it, just look at the picture
 Hung up in—my heart.
 Cannot see it; Oh, no, surely not, I forgot.
 But believe me, believe me, 'tis there.
 But my dream—thus it seemed unto me;
 I wandered at sun-set alone
 'Neath the apple trees old,
 Picking fruit into my basket at will.
 The old mother-birds were chirping to rest
 Their young in the nest,
 When I heard a faint crushing
 Of leaves in the grass,
 And a sound, half a breath, half a voice,
 Like the whisper of winds through the pines
 As they pass:
 And I turned me to see,
 And Oh, it was he!
 Now a lad—half-a-man!
 Could I doubt, when his eyes
 Of soft chestnut-brown
 Looked lovingly, trustingly
 Into my own?
 The same sunny hair—a rich mellow glow
 One sees on the crest
 Of a cloud, when the sun-light lies dreaming
 Ere it dies in the west.
 All his loving words, as we lingered long,
 Till the sun quite was down,
 And the kindly-faced moon from the east,
 Looked under the apple-tree boughs
 And lit up his face and his hair,
 I have hidden away with the picture.
 But this you may know, he knew me so well,
 I knew he was mine
 Though a lad—half-a-man he had grown.
Seven Mile, O.

INTER-COLLEGIATE CONTESTS.

BY A. W. JONES, '72.

I lately asked a friend how he accounted for the fact that the present is the smallest Freshmen Class, that Michigan University has had for four years. His answer was, "Cornell won that Regatta last year, and that has turned the tide that way." As strange as this answer may seem, I am inclined to believe its truthfulness; and granting its truthfulness, it gives us an insight into the strange views persons have of the legitimate work of a college. I say this from the fact that it is an almost universally received opinion that Inter-Collegiate contests have for their proper object one or both of two things. The first is to determine the success of the colleges engaging in the contest, in their proper work; and the second, to develop a spirit of enthusiastic emulation among the contestants. I am far from condemning "boating clubs, base-ball clubs," or any other properly directed college associations of like character. I am, also, far from wishing to be understood that I think Cornell's claims to a high standing have no better basis than her success in developing and training muscle; but I do deprecate the growing currency of the opinion that the merits or standing of a college as a college, depend upon its success in developing brawn rather than brain.

To show that any one thing is superior to another, is to show that the first answers better than the second the design of its creation. To judge from its success in developing athletes that one college ranks higher than another, is to judge that the development of muscle is the primary object of college work; and this is the false idea I wish to combat. If college work were designed to prepare men for the hippodrome or prize ring, then we might judge that college as best answering the end for which it was founded, which best succeeds in training students to

"spar," make "flying leaps," turn double-somersaults and the like. But my idea of college work is that it has for its object the scientific and literary training of the youth; and if I am right in my view, it follows that a proper representation of a college's claims to superiority would be given in an arena in which muscle acts but a secondary part.

To make Inter-Collegiate contests, where boat races and base-ball matches are the exercises, the criteria for judging of the superiority and progress of colleges, is much like making county fairs, where horse-racing and pool-selling are the order of the day. The criteria for judging of the county's progress in agriculture and manufactures. I am, then, opposed to making muscular feats an exercise in Inter-Collegiate contests from the fact that such feats do not show the results of legitimate college work. But I have other and more serious objections to muscular exercises being brought into these contests than that already mentioned. I deprecate such contests and these evils are such as, in the present state of society, can not well be avoided. In the days of Grecian glory, such muscular exercises were interspersed with literary contests of the highest order, and they were appreciated by the vast assemblies that gathered to witness the Olympic games. But those who are best acquainted with the character of the assembly that gathered at Saratoga last year, know that gamblers, pick-pockets, and prostitutes were better represented than any other classes. It was such an audience as would have little appreciated the reading, even in their own tongue of the odes of Pindar or the nine books of Herodotus, or, to take literary works of our own time, the poems of Bryant or nine volumes of Bancroft's History.

The mere gratification of college pride is a poor remuneration for the time, trouble, and expense attending such contests. If they do not inspire the students with a loftier ambition, if they do not give him noble ideals, if they do not bring him into more refined association, what should be the best results of such contests are not retained.

The action of some of our first colleges in withdrawing from such contests is a virtual acknowledgment of the fact that they believe them, to say the least, unprofitable, and looking at the great waste of time and money in preparing for these contests, and the evil associations into which they bring the student, we cease to wonder that the President of one of our best colleges, when asked why that college did not take part at the last Regatta, replied, "we are too poor, too proud, too busy." To regard economy—a thing of vital importance to most of our students—the character of these exercises should be such as to involve the least expense for paraphernalia; to pay a due regard to our self-respect, they should be removed from the low level of vicious associations; to make the best use of time, the exercises should, as much as possible, be in the line of regular college work.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

MRS. C. S. LANDON is Alumni Historian instead of Mrs. M. A. Fisher, as announced last month. The mistake was due to the fact that the programme, in that particular, was changed by special arrangement, after the last business session of the association in June last.

We trust there will be a full representation of the Alumni at the meetings on the 1st of June, and at the various commencement exercises of the three or four preceding days. The time of our meeting is somewhat unfortunate, occurring, as it does, at a season when so large a number of the Alumni are most busily engaged with their own school and college duties.

That disadvantage, however, can hardly be avoided, so long as the college year closes at or about the June calends, without steering into a charybdis of poorly attended and unenthusiastic gatherings; for it can not be denied that "Commencement" is the attraction of the annual gala days—as it is at every other college—and the alumni meeting, somewhat of a side show, though, as it proved at least last year, a very successful and important one, so much so that some were heard to say they would return this year and every succeeding year, when at all practicable, for that alone. Previous to last year the alumni meeting was assigned an inconvenient fragment of a most inconvenient day, the one preceding commencement day, when every interruption imaginable might momentarily be looked for from the tuning of an over-

thumped piano down to the rehearsal of a graduating piece. Last year was inaugurated the plan of holding the public meeting on the evening of commencement day, making it the final exercise of the week, and the general acceptance the change met on all sides, probably, exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. The one thing needful now to render our meetings more completely successful and enjoyable is the presence of two-thirds or three-fourths of the one hundred and fifty alumni. The consideration that there are yet no local alumni organizations renders it still more desirable that the attendance at the annual meeting be large and in comport with the dignity of the college whose offspring we are.

'58. Daniel Eberly has retired from the editorial staff of the United Brethren Observer.

'68. Lesko Triest, we are informed, is Professor in a Theological Seminary at Dubuque, Iowa.

'70. L. Lee Hamlin is Principal of the Union School of Morgan, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

'70. W. K. Albright is preaching at or about Germantown.

'71. P. B. Lee is principal of the Roanoke Academy, Roanoke, Ind.

'73. Anson Wickham is associated with S. M. Young in the practice of law at Bucyrus, O.

'75. A. G. Crouse is principal of the Union School of New Baltimore, Ohio.

'66. James R. Clark, late of the firm of Jarvis & Clark, hardware merchants, was re-elected Mayor at the recent municipal election.

'67. W. O. Hanby, of Oceola, was in town a few days last month, called home by the illness of his father.

'73. Mrs. Amy J. Reese has recently removed from Eau Claire, her home since 1874, to Pipestone, Mich.

'60. Mrs. Harriet H. Frazer has removed from Etna to Columbus, Ohio, where she resides with her parents.

'74. B. F. Keister was prevailed on to continue his school, at Lonaconing, Md., a month longer than he had anticipated.

W. P. Shrom, '68 and A. B. Kohr, '70 will represent the Philomathean Society in the joint anniversary on the 29th of this month.

'75. C. S. O. Tinstman is clerking in his brother's office at Broadford, Pa., preparing to go into business for himself. He is happy and his shadow grows larger.

'58. Mrs. L. K. Miller reports herself entertained from morning till night with music of the spherical kitchen utensils. In another column will be found evidence that she finds music elsewhere as well.

'59. James A. Clark has sent us a copy of the history of the New London, Butler county, special school, his contribution to the Centennial volume of the Public School History of Ohio.

'71. D. L. Bowersmith, for a year past has been engaged as Advertising Agent of the Ohio Statesman, and local editor of the Sunday Herald, Columbus, Ohio.

'72. A. W. Jones completed his first year in the Scientific School of Ann Arbor the last of this month. He is registered in chemistry, zoology and mineralogy.

'66. W. O. Guitner is book-keeper for the firm of McCune, Lonnis & Stoner, hardware merchants, Columbus, a position which he has held for three years past. His services are appreciated by the firm to the amount of \$1,200 a year.

'74. A. L. DeLong has closed his school at Antwerp, O., on account of the exhaustion of the Public School funds, and is now enjoying his *otium cum dignitate*—or splitting rails, we are not certain which—at his home, Newville, Ind.

'59. Samuel B. Allen, President of Westfield College, has accepted an invitation to lecture before the Philothean Society of the Union Biblical Seminary on the evening of May 9th, the day preceding the commencement exercises of the seminary.

THE OTTERBEIN DIAL.

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The Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia will afford educators a very favorable opportunity for conference and intercourse, and we hear that the occasion is to be improved by them. Already it has been arranged that numerous meetings of Educational bodies will be attended there and in the contiguous cities, and Otterbein is to be represented at many of them.

The department of Natural Science has for some time been receiving valuable additions to its apparatus, by order from some of the best manufacturers. The finest and most approved instruments obtainable, at fair prices, are finding place in the rooms of this department, and students may expect the most thorough and careful experiments in illustration of these branches.

We would rise to explain that it will greatly please the majority of our Commencement goers if there can be some arrangement by which they will not be compelled to sit through twenty or thirty speeches on next Commencement day. Can we not adopt the style of those old colleges that select eight or ten of the "best men" for the Commencement stage, and thus relieve a long-suffering constituency? In a town like ours where the "Seniors" have been heard in public ever since they were Freshies their Baccalaureate orations have not the freshness or novelty of the First Rose of Summer. *Verbum sat.*

All of the alumni of Otterbein University should see that some one at this center (Westerville) be informed of their changes of location and employment. In case of some it would be important for us to be advised of their present location and employment, since no one hereabout seems to have information about them. Let every one, even at the risk of telling what is already well known, manifest enough interest in his college to forward to us, not for publication however, such facts as are herein alluded to and any others that will serve to keep the personal history of our graduates complete; and let them do this without the least fear of being thought egotistic.

One of the queer things that abound in this sphere is that any man should not know his own name. And yet there is no doubt that there are more such cases than one who has not traveled much would be ready to believe. Another queer thing is that the godfather of a college should not know how to properly pronounce the name which he has given his *protege*. "Otterbein" is pronounced by many, even in high station in its management, according to their linguistic predilections; but it is never German. The ultimate syllable does duty as "been," "bin," "bun," and anything else than "bine." Can we not have the name of the honored founder of the church, and by consequence the name of our University fairly pronounced according to the rules of the language from which it has been taken?

SELF-HELP IN COLLEGE.

In these days when the advantages of learning are not considered the heritage of the wealthy, and when even the sons and daughters of poverty may drink of the Pierian spring and outstrip the children of affluence in the race for fame, there are many persons in straightened circumstances who are inquiring how they too may so arrange their work, so husband their scanty resources, and so multiply their means that they may obtain the inestimable advantage which a liberal education confers. There is scarcely a college officer in the land who does not receive numerous letters of inquiry from such persons.

While we can not represent that the way by which all persons may become educated is as easy as the "descensus Averni," we do aver that its goal is more to be desired. The path of the toiling, struggling student is full of difficulties and discouragements; but what are these to one who has the baptism of zeal and sincerity in the work? The right-minded youth will not be driven from his purpose by the blasts of adversity or the opposition of enemies, but rather will by them be more thoroughly rooted and grounded in the oak by the furious winds.

The life of no student is a sinecure. It is merely a question of the *kind* of hindrances, as hindrances are sure to come. For the young man of wealth, who needs to have no worry for the provision of the means of support while in college, and whose every want is at once supplied, or even anticipated, there is the difficulty, perhaps, of bringing his mind to the work of study or chagrin at being distanced by some poor classmate. To the poor young man, who has sufficient encouragement in his standing in his class, and in the readiness with which he performs his tasks, there is ever present this demon of poverty. He is tortured by the fear that just in the midst of his successes, and before he has reached the climacteric of his course, he may be compelled to quit college and leave undone the work upon which he had hoped to base the efforts of his life.

If, then, the student's life is inevitably one of some kind of worry, surely there is no reason why even the poorest should despair. But the fact is that at least at Otterbein University—and we speak only of what we do know—no young person of sound health and sound mind—*mens sana in corpore sano*—needs to abandon his course of study for want of the wherewithal to pay his way.

First—Our term bills are remarkably small, \$24 per annum, including all charges of instruction and incidentals. They are so small that if we had not a large and growing endowment fund from which we draw the cancellation of deficits, long since the prediction of one of the founders would have been fulfilled—"the sheriff would have sold us out." Any vigorous person with a willingness to work can earn in a few days of vacation enough to pay the term bills.

Secondly—Situated as is this university in a rural district, yet with a large city within half an hour, and having thus the advantages of urban life without its disadvantages, a real "*urbs in rure*," the class of expenses called "living" are and must be comparatively small. Rents are low priced, the necessities of life are abundant and cheap, and the requisitions of social life not at all rigorous. How surely, then, will a really determined, self-reliant person surmount all the hinderances to his progress in obtaining an education.

Thirdly—There are always among us those who will aid a worthy struggling one. They will show him how certain pitfalls may be escaped; how that which costs the unexperienced and the extravagant a great price, may either be avoided entirely or obtained at little cost; how his plans may be laid and his

lines set, so as to bring the greatest results with the least waste.

The history of Otterbein University furnishes what is better than all theorizing—real, living examples of the practical working of the matter in question. The present writer could cite at least one honored member of the class of '58, of '60, of '62, of '63, of '65, of '70, of '71, of '73, and of '75, who came here with little pecuniary resources, or none, and by working during term time, and teaching during vacation, and by an economical use of the means thus obtained was able to "finish his course with joy."

THE TRUE ORDER OF STUDIES.

The question is by no means a new one, but it has never been solved, and it is likely that attention will continue to be drawn to it as long as the human mind shall continue to be capable of expansion. It is the question, "What is the true and normal order in which the studies of the curriculum should be pursued?" It is this question that has engaged the attention and enlisted the scholarly powers of Dr. HILL, late President of Harvard University, and concerning which he has published a volume. In this book the Dr. has not confined his investigations to the college studies proper, but has discussed both the science and the art of education as respects the whole range of studies, from those of the primary schools to those of the very comprehensive list pursued in Harvard University. He believes that there is a "comprehensive order, embracing all the objects of human knowledge, which can serve as a guide in the selection and sequence of studies, that is, which will keep us in deciding what are the proper preliminary studies requisite for the pursuit of any branch, or in deciding which of two given studies ought to be placed in the curriculum of a school." And he believes that he has found this order, which is represented by a "hierarchy of the sciences," and is set forth thus: "God is the uncreated Creator; he has made us in his own image, as inferior, created creators; we have made many uses of this world, and enacted quite a history upon it; the world itself is deserving of our study, independent of its uses to us; and we find it can exist and manifest itself to us, only as it floats in space and endures in time. This gives the hierarchy in its descending order; but in education we need its guidance in the ascending order. In that order it agrees with the expanding powers of the child's mind, and with the logical sequence and dependence of thoughts." He translates the hierarchy into a course of study, and finds that Geometry, Arithmetic and Algebra should come first, as dealing with space and time; and next should come Physics, including Mechanics, Chemistry and Physiology; then, History, embracing Political Economy, Social Statics and Dynamics, and at the acme of the whole should be Theology, or the relation of the Universe to its Creator.

In order to give his theory the test of practice, Dr. Hill elaborates upon the scheme set forth above the application of the plan to practical education, and it will be by this test that the scheme is to stand or fall. With remarkable wealth of learning and experience, the discussion proceeds, unfolding the processes by which the succession of studies will develop, the gradual progress of the mind from its unfolding in the infant to the increased comprehension of the youth, and the perfecting vigor of mature years. Added to this are suggestions as to the proper method of dealing with the mind in its different stages; some instructions concerning the means and instruments of instruction, their adaptation to the end in view; the most satisfactory methods of presenting information,

and an extensive fund of illustration to enforce the views presented. The whole is an ingenious presentation, in rather entertaining form, of a set of doctrines which the author urges with almost the fervor of an extremist. Whether or not we shall be able to embrace them, will depend on the result of their practical employment by educators. That there is a true order of studies and that an adherence to any other order is fruitful of trouble and waste, we believe to be beyond reasonable question. The Ancient Greeks with all their disadvantages of time and clime recognized some such necessary connection and rational order existing among the epitedenmata making up their musica and gymnastica, and all of the subsequent light which the eyes have cast upon this subject has several only to show more and more how well the Hellenic system was constructed on this as on many other questions the world needs light, more light, and he is wisest who has learned "to labor and to wait."

OTHER COLLEGES.

Wesleyan.—The second annual contest for the "Ferry Prizes" occurred on March 29. Willis Gaylord Clarke, of St. Clair, Mich., received the first prize of thirty dollars. His oration was on the "Duty of Religious Doubt," and evinced the care which the speaker had given to the subject. The second prize of twenty dollars was awarded to Thomas C. Martin, of Warren, Mass., whose subject was the "Character of Channing."

Girard.—The trustees have decided to erect four additional buildings of white marble, each to be 55x80 feet, divided into two houses, eight in all. Each house will accommodate thirty pupils, making room for 240 pupils in addition to the present number of 550. It has also been resolved to erect immediately a chapel large enough to accommodate all the boys that are likely to be in the institution for many years.

California.—It is said that California University needs \$100,000 for the erection of the central portion of a large building for the library and museum, and for the Secretary's office; \$10,000 for a wooden building for an auditorium, drill-room and armory to accommodate not less than one thousand persons; \$10,000 for out-of-door agricultural operations and experiments on University grounds; \$22,000 for increase of the water supply to the University grounds; \$40,000 for the erection of a plain substantial building of brick for the departments of mechanics and mining; \$5,000 for purchase of additional books for the library; \$10,000 for the improvement of the grounds; \$66,000 to meet the deficiency between the current expenses and the income. The regents have asked the Legislature to appropriate this sum.

Princeton.—Another year has been added to the scientific course at Princeton, making the time for the academic and scientific courses the same—four years. This will probably necessitate the election of one or more new instructors. Mr. Lynde, of New York, lately gave \$5,000 to establish a prize debate. The Board of Trustees has decided that the debate shall come off on class-day evening, and be open to the senior class only, the prizes being two in number. The question for discussion is to be announced one month previously, but the particular side to be taken by each one, only on the morning of the debate.

Cornell.—The trustees of Cornell University have succeeded recently in effecting a sale of Western lands and a considerable addition will be thus made to the annual income. Further sales will doubtless be made, and it is believed that within five years \$100,000 will be added to the yearly receipts. A new chair of the German literature, distinct from that of the German language has been established, and the duties of the chair will be assumed by Prof. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.

Wellesley.—Great prominence is given to the study of chemistry at this College, in the belief that women are peculiarly fitted for the delicate manipulations required in this department. The students working laboratory is so arranged that 96 students can be taught there, each student having her own separate drawer and cupboard for her apparatus. The college

is now prepared to give advanced instruction in chemistry to special non-resident students. We are informed that is intended to offer similar opportunities in other departments. The modern methods of instruction in chemistry, by laboratory work are so much in advance of the old routine that the proposed plan will probably meet the wants of many teachers.

—The religious interest at Amherst still continues. A union prayer meeting is held at noon daily in the small chapel, and each class has also a meeting in the evening. Many have united with the church. Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Broadway Tabernacle, New York, preached last Monday afternoon in the College Church and in the evening in College Hall to large congregations.

—The trustees of Boston University have voted to increase the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts by an additional professor. Nearly \$70,000 have been subscribed to the University, to become available when \$100,000 are subscribed.

—It seems that the gift of \$250,000 by Daniel Drew to Drew Theological Seminary, and one of \$100,000 to Wesleyan University, are secured by mortgage on his five or six farms in Putnam county, New York. This was done soon after his troubles began, and thus there is little danger that the amounts will not be fully paid.

—The Cobden Club, of London, have offered to establish at Cambridge University an annual prize of \$100, called the Cobden prize, to be awarded to some member of the University of not more than three years' standing from the first degree, who shall write the best essay on some subject connected with political economy.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

By EDWIN L. SHUEY, '77.

[Published by the Editor's request.]

It was the middle of the eighteenth century, that dark age of poet and author, when all that was base, harsh and vulgar in life was centered in the one person—*poet*; when to be an author, meant a life in a garret, pain, hunger and wretchedness. Low inns and gambling rooms were haunts and homes of men, whose brilliancy entitled them to honor, and whose productions are standard in literature; wickedness, debauchery and dishonor were companions of many whose wit delighted the world. From such scenes, Fielding drew his immortal humor of "Tom Jones," and here Collins spent his brief life in misery. Into such surroundings, one dark day, came Goldsmith, young, friendless, and tossed about by ill-fortune. He had passed his early life in a small Irish parsonage—a lazy, imaginative, wandering boy. Poverty had been his Godmother, and Misfortune and caprice were his guardian deities. His good-humor and thoughtlessness having destroyed his bright prospects of life, he began a wandering, unsettled, career, like a traveling pedlar, he roamed over Europe, his stock in trade being a guinea, a flute and his wit. Yet beneath all his roving disposition, there lay a deep, lurking desire for home and friends. His fairy bore him over many lands, but his heart was firmly held by that brother and the dear old home in Auburn.

Forgetful of a to-morrow, thoughtless even of to-day, he at length drifted to London, drawn by the fatal glare of brilliancy which attracts so many. Here necessity broke the light shield of hidden talent, laid bare the power and gave the world a genius. His sale of himself to a book-seller, and his extreme poverty threw him into the association of the low, base and vulgar, yet his simple child heart was untouched. All his life wickedness was his companion—yet he was true; he associated with evil, but it defiled him not.

To understand and appreciate his work, the man must be known. The life, character and productions of him who taught all the world to love him, are so interwoven that it is impossible to enjoy one without a knowledge of the other. He lived in his books and they in him. He placed on every one some distinct stamp of his genius, lovingly and almost unconsciously opening himself to every reader. It is true, the cynic and self-satisfied perfect man will not admire him, whose life was one of unconscious pain and rashness; and the so-called lover of the strong in character will turn from that one

whose aim and desires changed with the day. But you, who love men as they are, who are conscious of your own weaknesses, easily overlooking those foibles which only serve to set forth the beauty more strikingly, you will love him, and while we coldly and reverently bow to honest, steady Johnson, our hearts leap with love for his friend and companion, "Poor Noll."

His mind was master of every art of literature for poetry, history and humor were one to him. His pen was his tongue, and "he argued best with himself alone." His realm was unconfined and there was no limit over which his power and fancy could not pass, while "he touched nothing which he did not adorn." His histories are pleasant and unreliable, his comedies humorous and delightful, and his novel (*The Vicar of Wakefield*) is inconsistent and beautiful. His powers so distinct and varied, all show the same kind and fanciful being. He desired not the sublime and inexplicable, but content with milder beauties, he asked the *heart* and bore away the *soul*; he sought to please and invariably delighted. Upon his poems, he lavished his art, beautifully and perfectly, executing every line. His mind was really a poetic one. He looked upon everything in the same romantic way, encircling even the evils of life in a halo of poetic fancy. He saw nothing real—nothing *was* but always *seemed* to be. He wrote surrounded by this cloud of ideality and its shadow spread itself over his page, history became to him a romance and nature a bright myth, and when that overflowing love of his came to express its fullness, the "Deserted Village" became a synonym of beauty, pathos and imaginations. All the recollections of a delightful youth held by the fondest of hearts and all the realities of an English country village are blended by the fancy of the poet. The lapse of years and pride of childhood only tended to enhance the beauty of home, and when "remembrance wakes with all her busy train," when the loves of boyhood, the blasted hopes and dark future rise; when come the images of idolized father and dear brother, can we wonder at his cry of sorrow, so sad and subdued, the most beautiful melancholy ever uttered?

"In all my wanderings round this world of care,
In all my griefs—and God has given my share—
I still had hopes my latest hours to crown,
Amidst these humble bowers to lay me down;
And, as a hare whom hounds and horns pursue,
Pants to the place from whence at first he flew,
I still had hopes, my long vexations past,
Here to return, and die at home at last."

Oh! when sharp, bitter pain has come upon the man, and when the heart is weighed by sorrow, then the active powers of mind and heart grow more active and intense mental excitement adds power to the pen. Then the heart draws nearer to its God and fellow men, creating a love otherwise unknown.

But at last the end came, pain, sorrow and disappointment did their work; bitter had been the potion, deeply he drank, it poisoned. Patient study and continual struggle against his ever present enemy—poverty—had destroyed the sturdy body and bright hopeful mind.

He had indeed a wonderful history—strange, beautiful and interesting, but in all his time he had injured nobody. His follies and ambitions, rashness and independence injured none except himself. During his life many men of smaller minds had clutched madly at fame, held it for a moment and in their downfall had drawn many with them. For the time they threw a shade upon the genius of this slow plodding mind, but now they are forgotten, while he whom they despised to-day lives bright and beautiful in the love of every one.

He gathered the fragments with which to form his beauties from the most unfavorable sources, and in an extreme simplicity of art, unknown to any other, he grouped them into the most beautiful effects. His genius had not led him to immediate triumphs, but his flowers bloomed in autumn time and the early frost destroyed it. Let not his weakness be forgotten nor his beauty hidden. "Tread lightly on his ashes, ye men of genius, for he was your kinsman; weed his grave clean ye men of goodness, for he was your brother."

TRUTH is very often stranger than fiction, but does any one know that the little girl who so sweetly ascribed her parentage to Mr. God, has since developed into the sweet heart of one of the editors of the undergraduates' department. Strange, but true.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Taains arrive at and depart from Westerville as follows:

C. Mt. V. & C. R. R.

	Going South.	Going North.
Cleveland Express.....	3:18 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. & I. R. W.

(Depot 3 miles west of the University.)

	Going South.	Going North.
Night Express.....	1:05 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

CLASS MEETING.

By D. N. HOWE '76.

THAT ONE.

The pastor was the first to speak relating much of good ;
He told us how through grace divine he all his ills
withstood.
He spoke of faith, of perfect love and of communion
sweet ;
He said that each should use the time, and then resumed
his seat.

The next related all his fears and asked for all their
prayers,
Assuring them whate'er betide his ever should be theirs.
A verse was sung of common length, a slow and prosy one ;
Thus each one's place was truly filled as by automaton.

Another rose whose breath was long and topics not a few
And re-rehearsed wha had been said, but added
little new.
He seemed to think the cause required a long and
crooked face,
That drolling speech and softened voice were also in
good place.

He told us first of all his pains and then his neighbor's
wrong ;
The world at large shared next in turn denunciation
strong.
The gossip of the street and store with pulpit themes and
power,
Must be compared and fully weighed in that short half
an hour.

The people smiled and bit their lips and turned their
"Time-books" through ;
Some tried to sleep away the time—they had naught
else to do,
Some hung their heads upon their breasts in vain to bar
their thoughts,
And some leaned forward on the bench or tied their
scarfs in knots,

When he had gone o'er all the ground and was com-
pletely done,
He closed his speech and took his seat just where he
had begun.
A verse well-timed to his remarks was sung in chanting
course—
A solo soft to words unknown wrought up the passion
worse.

The drought had reached a fearful height, was spreading
more and more,
For those who were not full asleep dared not look off
the floor.
The pastor dear could well forbear, but could no more
resist,
Endurance ceased ; he jumped straight up and quickly
said, "Dismissed."

THE OTHER ONE.

The place was sacred ground to all, the time seemed
sacred too ;
The number was just large enough to claim God's
promise true.
They all with one accord had met and with one end in
view,
To praise the Lord for his great love and learn his will
to do.

The leader said, "our number's small, but yet our wants
are great ;

We all may feel the Savior here if prayerfully we wait.

I feel e'en now 'tis good to dwell in fellowship below ;

If here so sweet, what must it be beyond this world
of woe ?"

As each one spoke, the others prayed that he might be
sustained,

That he through life might stronger grow and heaven by
him be gained.

Their welfare seemed a common one, their bond was
that of love ;

That was a feast to all their souls, a foretaste from above.

An aged one arose and said, "The world has naught
for me,

"I once was lost but now am found, was blind but now
I see ;"

My eyes are dimmed by four score years, my frame is
tottering too,

I soon shall lay these all aside for nobler ones and new."

Another said with throbbing heart and face aglow with
love,

"I ask not honor of the world but that which is above ;
The world may have whate'er it calls the noble, good and
great,

But let me bask in Jesus' smiles and faithful on him wait."

A trembling sister faint and weak with eyes suffused in
tears

Stood up—'twas all that she could do—enough for tender
years.

Unbidden sighs supplanted speech, but sighs were golden
then ;

And from each one the words rang out: "O, God bless
sister Ann."

A widow poor with loving trust said, "Christ is all my
plea ;"

My means are naught and friends are few—bless God his
mercy's free."

Then rang aloud all o'er the house, "I'm glad salvation's
free,"

Till every heart had caught the fire and sang "salvation's
free."

The closing hymn was that dear one ; "Nearer my God
to thee,"

When every heart breathed forth a prayer, "More love
O Christ to thee."

The strains were full of highest praise, the prayers of
incense sweet,

All felt 'twas good to serve the Lord and sit by Jesus' feet

COLLEGE EXPENSES.

BY PROF. J. HAYWOOD.

A few days since my attention was drawn to an
item in some journal, to the effect that the yearly
expenses of a student at Yale College, a son of a
prominent government official, are equal to the four
years' expenses of his father at the same institution.
This matter of expense is a serious one, and deserves
investigation. To many of the rising generation,
young men and young women, a liberal education
becomes almost a necessary part of their scheme of
life. Such is the constitution of their minds, that
unless they can compass the college course of study,
they will feel their defeat to the end of their life,
and that defeat will be a never-ceasing source of
regret. We frequently meet persons who speak to
us of their early aspirations ; of their unwillingness
to give up the struggle for an education ; of their
yielding finally to what seemed an inexorable
necessity.

Sometimes we can see clearly the hand of Provi-
dence shutting up the way. In such a case the
student may well allow his regret to be tempered by
resignation. But when I find it to be a question of
finance, it seems to me there is hardly room for that
consolation.

It is difficult to say just what are the necessary expen-
ses of a student at college. We know as a matter of
fact that there is a great difference in the expenses of
students. Had my expenses been anything near as
great as are those of some of our students, I never
should have been able to complete the course.

It may not be desirable to have all, even the
wealthy, practice such close economy, live the lives of
anchorites, as the poor must do if they would educate
themselves at college. In any case, sumptuary laws
are very perplexing, very difficult of enforcement,
and quite inefficient so far as accomplishing their
purpose in this case, viz. by bringing rich and poor
to one level, making it easy for the latter to maintain
their social standing with the former.

Still it is desirable on the part of educators,
especially those of them who are doing the work of
the Christian Church in this direction, to narrow the
chasm between the rich and poor as much as possible ;
at least to the extent of excluding the growth of
caste from the college precincts. For this reason,
among others, we want our students to have com-
mand of only a moderate margin of money, beyond
what will pay their real expenses, and this is desira-
ble, not only for the good of the college, but for that
of the student himself ; since in many cases, it is
found that a student's success in his proper work is
inversely proportional to his wealth of pocket.
The college, the church, may do much, should do
more than it does, to smooth the road to learning to
those of her children, who, endowed by God with the
ability and the taste for a student's work, have not
been correspondingly endowed with wealth. A great
field of usefulness here is spread out before those
stewards to whom the Master has committed the care
of wealth. Still, after all has been done that can
well be done, in the way of beneficiary scholarships
and funds, a great deal will depend upon the student
himself. He must make up his mind to work hard,
and long, and patiently ; waiting till he can com-
mand that consideration for his industry, and intel-
lectual and moral worth, which many, perhaps all,
too much, would like to receive as a tribute to wealth.

In the matter of expenditure, it seems to me a
word of advice to students needs to be given. Such
of them as depend upon their parents and friends
for supplies, should be careful not to transgress the
instructions given to them as to expenditures. It
becomes a misappropriation of money, which in
many cases would be counted a great crime, to take
a father's money and apply it in a way not author-
ized. An exact statement of expenditures should be
kept, and submitted for inspection and approval, and
in any unusual outlay consent should be asked and
obtained before the student should consider himself
at liberty to make such an appropriation. This is
true in those cases where the parents are educating the
student without stinting themselves. But how much
more should the student feel this when he is certain
that his parents are practicing close economy and
self denial to supply him. I can hardly think of a
more striking instance of obduracy than that of a
child taking advantage of his parents, affection, to
extort money sorely needed at home to squander at
college.

UNDERGRADUATES' DEPARTMENT.

EDITORS:

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

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

PUBLIC RHETORICAL.

The public exercises of the second division of Prof.
Haywood's rhetorical class were held on Saturday
evening, April 8th. The exercises opened with a
chant, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel." Con-
sidering the difficulty of speaking together and dis-
tinctly the chant was certainly well rendered. The
audience was then led in prayer. After prayer, a
piano solo, "Lorena" by Miss Clara McFarland,
held the attention of the audience until the last note
had ceased.

Mr. J. N. Fries, then appeared with the subject:
"The Title Page." Every one entering the world,
has upon the first page—Life. Nothing can blot it
out. Those about us copy from our life manual. We
may forget many things, but we cannot forget that
we have lived. "When life's book is closed,
another is given, eternal life." The oration was well
received.

Miss Lida J. Haywood took as her theme,
"Truth." Infidelity to public and private
trusts was condemned. Truth has been broken
and defaced during all times by those who
hate her, but she is next to the Almighty,

and at the Master's second coming every member of the broken perfection shall be found, and truth shall reign triumphant. The essay was indeed fine and and merited all the applause it received.

The next oration was upon the subject, "Beauty Marred," by Mr. F. D. Wilsey. Beauty was represented as depending upon association, some see beauty in everything around; others see no beauty although surrounded by it.

Then followed a Quartette entitled: "Moonlight on the Lake," which was well rendered and highly enjoyed by the audience.

The next oration, "A Scylla of Fashion, and a Charybdis of Gold," by Mr. D. N. Howe, was exceedingly practical. America, the child of all nations is liable to all their dangers. The fashionable living, and money-seeking disposition at Washington is enough to corrupt everything. Not the fashionable, but the true women must furnish the ranks of all reform.

The next essayist, Miss Sada Thayer, presented quite a good essay on the subject: "Pictures." In childhood we learn almost exclusively by pictures; much that is learned all through life is determined in the same way. We employ the fine arts and music as master pieces.

Mr. D. L. Flickinger, then came forward with the subject, "Contest." It would require a being equal to God to read the intricate fabric of humanity; but the name is ever "Contest." Knowledge may be a power for evil as well for good, and must have a higher motive power than itself.

A piano duette, "Sansouci Galop" was performed by Hattie Coggeshall and Clara Walcutt, during which the audience preserved the strictest order.

Mr. C. M. Rogers then spoke on the theme: "The Way to the Summit." He pictured the brilliant charge of Hooker up Lookout mountain, and then skillfully applied the illustration to the difficulties and dangers before us, and how to surmount and overcome them.

The next essay, entitled: "The Tower of London," by Miss E. Dale Woodward, was a faithful delineation of the effects of time upon the grandeur and pomp of men. The magnificent Tower of London, that once stood on the banks of the Thames, now is used for a store house.

The last oration of the evening was delivered by Mr. J. M. Bever, on the subject, "A Civilizing Force." With his usual power of expression, and beauty of language, the speaker traced a force, acting all through history, even through the dark ages and the years that have passed since the birth at Bethlehem, the force of Christianity has been destroying false theories and scattering the mists from the minds of men.

After the chorus: "Eighteen Seventy-six," the audience was dismissed with benediction.

OTTERBEINIANICULA.

—The Lecture Association has paid all of its debts and has about twenty one dollars remaining in the treasury.

—Barbarism is not all confined to heathen lands. We are told of a mother who for some real or supposed disobedience threw her own daughter upon the floor and actually kicked her, until it is feared she will never completely recover from the effects. Would it not be well to turn our attention to the reformation of morals in other ways, as well as in the direction of intemperance?

THE old lady on College Avenue, who has so many pets, threatens to send her doggy to college to get some brains, if he does not behave.

WE are having what are called *socials*. They are made up of two-thirds "parade" and one-third nonsense. A correspondent in recent letter says they are for the purpose of, "keeping thin people from dying of loneliness."

A LAW-SUIT equal in interest to the Beecher-Tilton scandal was held in the town hall on Friday 21. With all his law and good judgment, the counsel for defendant lost the case. We would advise some of our boys, in future to be careful and not contradict themselves in their own argument and testimony.

THE celebrated Columbus (formerly Newport) Barrack's band has been engaged to furnish the music for commencement. So look out for an excellent concert this year.

*THE Tenor and Soprano in a church are to be married soon, they met by chants, the usual way. Perhaps if they were to inchoir of some married men they might not duett.

A COVINGTON man died, and they put him on ice, but he awoke in the night and yelled out: "Why don't you put some more wood in that stove?"

WHAT holds all the snuff in the world? No one nose.

COMMENCEMENT approaches, and with it spring flowers, peach blossoms and the class hats.

THOSE who attended the reception given by the ladies at the residence of Miss Minnie King, on Saturday eve, enjoyed a rare treat in a social way.

JUST as well—an old farmer mailing a letter at the post-office yesterday, edged up the stamp window and inquired: "I suppose you don't keep sheep-shears here, do you?" "Of course not," was the reply, "Never did keep 'em, did you?" "No Sir, and never shall." "Well, sheep-shears sell pretty well at this time of the year, but if you haven't got 'em I must go some where else. It's just as well, probably, for I may conclude to get me some summer socks and let the shears go until next year.—Free Press.

THERE seem to be a great many persons in the world who have never read the fable concerning the three oxen; or if they have read it or seen its results they neglect to practice the lesson taught therein. Dissensions exist among many classes of individuals, the maiden lady as well as the minister's wife, in certain communities, are frequently drawn within its folds. It seems as illustrated in our very midst that some persons are so constituted, as to be most unhappy unless there is such a breeze in the social atmosphere. Wherever these dissensions arise progress is impossible. Of all places whatever the Sabbath school should be the least disturbed by these evil works. "Charity suffereth long and is kind." Where there is nothing better than an old melodeon upon which to play—allowance should be made for some poor playing. Skillfulness upon the piano does not imply the same upon the melodeon or organ. That a lady (?) should resort to anonymous letters as a means to accomplish certain selfish purposes, is about as blameworthy an act as can be imagined. That two or three should take it upon themselves to control the affairs of any organization, exhibits a little too much authority. It is also surprising how those caught in such acts tergiversate, and seek to cast the blame upon innocent ones. Where a position is given by an entire body, the action, if it becomes necessary, should be annulled by the same.

TO THE UNSOPHISTICATED.

The experience of an editor in securing patronage for his paper would doubtless be a matter of peculiar interest, but as few of our readers "know how 'tis themselves," we will a "tale unfold" for their benefit. Behold us then, armed and equipped with pencil and paper starting out on our adventures expedition to secure a few "ads." with which to regale you gentle reader. We visited the post-office and it refused to advertise at first, but finally gave us this card: "Female wanted at the P. O. The mail therein wants a congenial companion, apply at once N. B. Stamps, one to three cents." The town pump (?) gave us no advertisement, declaring that it did its own *spouting*. Although the carpenters are *plain* men, yet they did the *square* thing by us. The blacksmiths said they could do their own *blowing*. The shoemaker promised us *and* his patronage, we left him "pegging away." At the soap factory they told us they manufacture—their own *lyes*, and at the dry goods store they made them up out of the *whole cloth*, so we got little encouragement there. We never *sausage* a man as the butcher, he offered to *steak* a round sum that he veals more calves than any man in the town. The drug stores were exceeding *low* in *spirits*, owing to the late temperance revival, but were willing to rush *precipitately* into print. The ministers declared they would have nothing to do with *cards* and we *waltzed* out of their presence without even their *benediction* upon us. The doctor pronounced us a hard *case*, and we concluded if we would be well "*healed*" we must go somewhere else. When we got to the wagon shop we were pretty well *tired* and went so far as to acknowledge the "*corn*" to a farmer, who told us to go to the "*devil*,"—and we went.

THE Cleiorheteans have prepared the usual resolutions of respect to the memory of their late member, Miss J. Philura Dyxon, daughter of Henry Dyxon, an old resident of Westerville. Press of matter forbids our publishing the resolutions in full.

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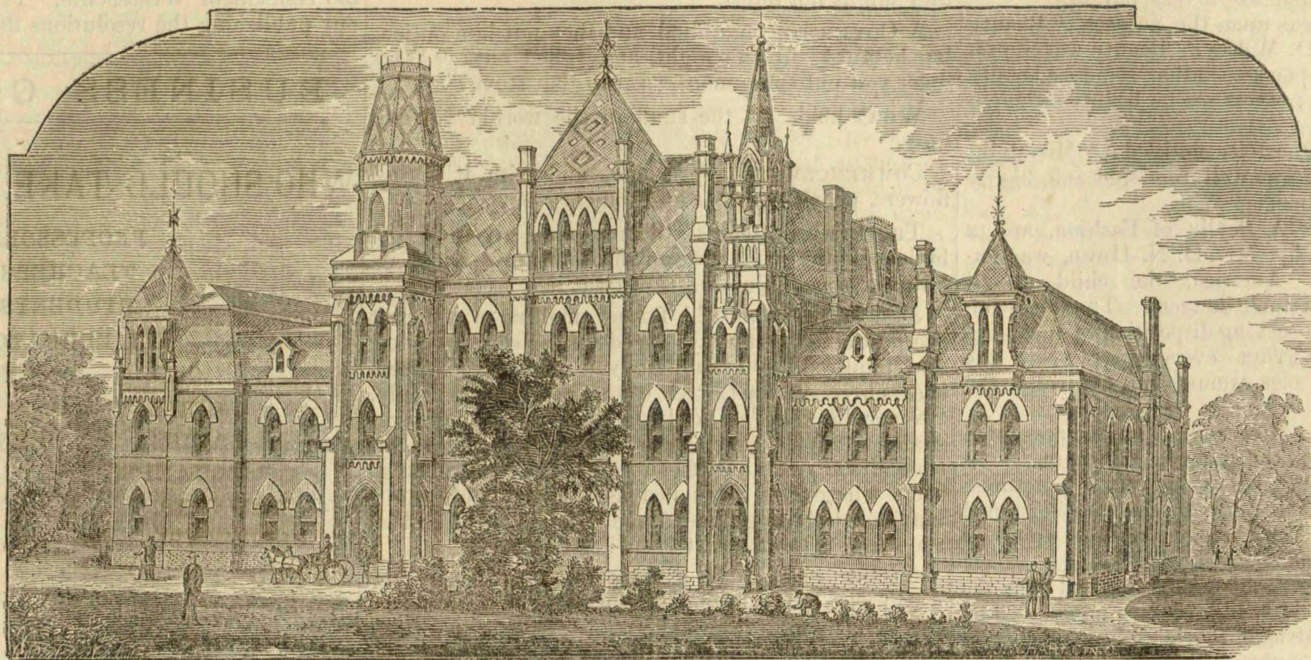
We want a large addition to our list before and during Commencement Week.

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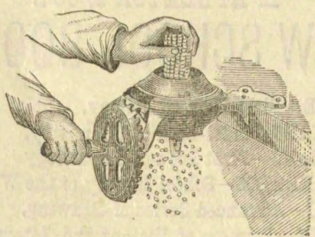
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