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The Otterbein Dial.

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

Vol. I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, SEPTEMBER, 1876.

No. 9.

MY FARM.

BY E. S. LORENZ.

I.

A farm I know whose bounds are yet untold;
Whose fields by iron plow were never tilled;
Whose furrows human hand with seed ne'er filled;
Whose fruitage ripe earthgarners ne'er may hold.
Yet to this farm unknown each breeze that wings
Its fragrant way—each tall widespreading tree—
Each pine-enshrouded mount—each restless sea—
Each moon-charmed ocean tide new fatness brings;
This huge bimotioned globe, our zoned earth—
Apollo's car, whose light, our precious boon
Gives generous lustre to the dark, dead moon—
The distance-dimmed stars—all lend it worth.
The ages past have piled its compost heap
And wake to life anew from deathlike sleep.

II.

Upon this farm a varied harvest grows;
Its seed hath come from every starry clime—
From both eternities—from speeding time—
From Afric's burning sands—from polar snows.
Here wave wide fields of burnished, golden grain
To dull the edge of man's necessities.
In vast profusion luscious founts here rise,
And fragrant bright-hued flowers deck the plain;
But goodliest of all, its native plants
That knew no earthly source—that were Godsgrown;
Whose seeds o'er seas and rivers wide have flown
To bless our race—its peace and joy advance.
What is this farm with such grand harvest fraught?
The farm is MIND—the precious fruitage, THOUGHT.
August 5th, '76.

MONEY.

SECOND ARTICLE.

BY PROF. JOHN HAYWOOD.

THE measuring units established by Government are necessarily to a great extent arbitrary. Thus, that a yard, a bushel, a pound, shall be just the quantity we see it rather than some other quantity is to be arbitrarily determined. And even its unchangeableness we might conceive to be in some respects of little consequence. Thus suppose a package of flour, say 200 pounds, is equivalent to four day's labor. Now, if flour be put up in packages of half the size, and the package be paid by two days' labor; or again, if a package of fifty pounds be obtained by one day's labor, we see the relation of value, between labor and flour, is not changed; although the quantity of flour expressed by the word package is very different in the several cases. But in other respects we may see there would be great disadvantage and loss to the community from so changeable a unit. Thus, suppose a laborer agrees to give four day's labor for a barrel of flour; the laborer meaning a barrel of 200 pounds; while the employer when he comes to pay, chooses to consider the word barrel to mean only half as much; we see readily in this case the contention and loss arising from the uncertainty in the measuring unit. Of much the same character is the disadvantage of an uncertain money unit, while in some respects in such a case as that above it is of no consequence whether the day's wages be called one dollar, and the barrel of flour four dollars; or the day's wages be two dollars, and the barrel of flour be eight dollars; or the day's wages be ten dollars, and the flour be forty dollars; or if they be called one thing one day and another thing another day; so long as the proper relation be preserved there would be no loss in the case supposed. But when we remember that all values are rated on a money basis, and that consequently all planning for

the future, as well as all adjustments for the past, would be impossible; we can see that the loss to the community would be unspeakably great. It is all important then that there shall be an established unit; and that it shall be unchangeable, or at least, as nearly so as possible, so that it may preserve as nearly as may be its relation of value to all the various objects of trade. Now, in fact, everything is liable to change in value; and value is itself an abstruse metaphysical thing, not very easy to define, or measure or limit. For many reasons, the precious metals are the best material of which to make money. The reason I wish to present as forcibly as I can just now is, that the values of these metals are more nearly unchangeable than anything else which we can conveniently use. This unchangeableness arises from the scanty supply. While a man can by turning his labor into the ordinary channels of industry, turn out large quantities of those products which are really more useful to mankind, he will, if engaged in gold digging, labor days and weeks and easily carry in his pocket the whole result. In other words, the supply of the precious metals cannot be increased at the pleasure of any man, nor of any or all governments. If the supply were in some way to be capable of indefinite increase, they would cease to be used for money. If I had a Fortunatus' purse, I could become very wealthy; if everybody had one, we should all be as poor as ever; indeed we should be poorer. We see then that the reason gold and silver coins are really money, is because they really have the value ascribed to them, and cannot lose their value, or any appreciable part of it, in any contingency. If I have some of that money, and choose to hoard it for some purpose a number of weeks or years, I have no fears that it will depreciate meanwhile.

Now, what has government to do with this money? Just what I said before. Government must determine the measuring unit. As government decrees that a rod of such a length shall be a yard; so it decrees that a piece of gold or silver of such a size shall be called a dollar; and for the convenience of Society, works up the metal into pieces, coins, suitable for circulation. It further declares that this money is a Legal Tender; thus preventing such disputes and misunderstandings as those mentioned above. But such decrees do not materially affect the value of the money.

THE HARVARD DINNER.

BY PRES. H. A. THOMPSON.

ON the morning of Wednesday June 28, 1876, the Professor of Greek and the writer left their Boston lodgings to spend the day in far-famed Cambridge, and realize what had been a hope of many years, a visit to Harvard on Commencement Day. Upon reaching the grounds we did the President the honor to call upon him first of all and he reciprocated our good will by presenting us with tickets to the Alumni dinner which would be furnished that day in Memorial Hall.

The graduating exercises occurred in the forenoon, beginning about nine o'clock. They were held in one part of the large building set apart for that purpose and named "Sander's Theatre." The whole building is a magnificent structure costing about half a million, and which we have neither time nor space to describe. After this there was a recess of one hour which was improved by the members of different classes which were present to have their feast of reason and flow of soul in the quiet of their own rooms or at least away

"From the maddening crowd's ignoble strife"

From the bursts of merriment that greeted us from almost every building, the clapping of hands and the general uproar that prevented we presumed the flow of soul at least was realized.

At two o'clock the Alumni and invited guests began to form in a procession for a march to the

Hall. It was gratifying to a spectator to look upon that learned assembly. From the beardless boy to the gray-haired veteran, there were representatives all along the line, from the merest tyro to the finest scholars of the land; from him who was just starting in life, full of hope and courage, to whom the future was yet a dream never alas to be realized, to the furrowed veteran who had seen life in its length and breadth; had fought many of its contests and had received honors thick upon him and now perhaps for the last time, ere the chariot of fire shall remove him to a higher University, he comes back to bestow his blessing upon his cherished *Alma Mater*.

The procession is formed. The eldest graduates, Faculty, and invited guests, in the front, and the last class in the rear. As that long procession stretches across that beautiful campus it looks like a brigade of troops. And what is it but a vast army engaged in a moral warfare, if it be rue to its calling? No wonder the blue-blood of New England occasionally manifests itself in the veins of a Harvard graduate. With such a host of interested Alumni to look after its welfare, to furnish it students and to donate it money any college should succeed.

We come to the main entrance to the building. Our tickets are lifted as we enter. The dining room doors are next opened and we enter two abreast taking either side of the table as we march down, tramp, tramp like a vast regiment

"Heir urging on his predecessor heir
like wave impelling wave."

Soon one table is filled and then another and another until four tables, extending the whole length of the room, are filled and yet there seems to be a lack of seats. From 1200 to 1500 Alumni and visitors are in the room. Those who enter last have not been Alumni long enough to have learned the art of good breeding, and so are yelling, pushing, hallowing, as if just returning from a hazing expedition. Phillips Brooks, the famous Boston preacher, arrives to invoke the Divine blessing but these younger Darwinian descendants have not yet learned whether there be a God and are almost as uproarious as ever.

The dinner is an excellent one and arranged in good taste. The demolition begins and in course of time we can exclaim,

"We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

As no ladies are allowed to gather about this festive board, you soon observe that both old and young have left their good manners at home with their wives and sweethearts. From a number of pockets comes forth what has been classically dubbed "the devil's wife—a cigar. In a little while we are enveloped in smoke. How we longed for ladies to refine these supposed-to-be-cultured gentlemen. But Harvard is snobbishly aristocratic, hence the ladies must bide their time. In the better day coming, even proud Harvard will open her doors and then her dinners will take a little more civilized phase.

Dinner over, James Russell Lowell, whom we had been scanning the audience to find, rises in his seat, and reads an address or makes a talk or more strictly does both. Poet as he is, and heir to all the aches and pains and disappointments, to which that illfated class is subject, he seems to us to be a good lover; perhaps not "with fat capon lined" but a round faced jolly looking man who would most likely meet the conditions mentioned by General Taylor in his Annual Message to Congress, "At peace with all the world and the rest of mankind."

He next introduced Pres. Eliot who made an excellent address and made it well. He accepted the compliment paid him personally as intended for the college over which he presided. He paid a feeling tribute to the men who had founded as well as to those who were sustaining it. The most important gift of the year had been the transfer of the Museum of Comparative Zoology to the College by the State Authorities. He spoke feelingly of the influence of the noble Agassiz which is still felt among them; also of the plans and improvements contemplated in

the coming year. A fine compliment was paid a lady who had died during the year. In her earlier years she had inherited \$2,000. She had never married but had labored and economized until her fund had reached \$4,000, all of which was willed to this college; "one of the finest examples we could have of plain living combined with high thinking" said the President. But he did say that not one of her sisters could have any benefit from that fund.

Gov. Alexander Rice, who had received the LL.D. in the morning, spoke next. He is a pleasant talker and said nothing improper, but we could not but think of his first message, when he had not made up his mind whether license to sell intoxicating liquors would be a good thing for the State or not. When a Governor degenerates into a time-being politician he needs all the doctoring that a first-class college can give him to save him from moral dissolution.

Robt. C. Worthington followed him and afterwards came Hon. Jno. D. Long, Speaker of the House, and not among the least was Prof. J. D. Whitney of Yale, the distinguished linguist, who, without making any set speech, returned thanks for the LL.D. conferred upon him that day and said that other colleges were interested in the good work which Harvard was doing and would rejoice in all the signs of progress which she had shown.

In closing Mr. Lowell expressed his thanks for the courtesy shown him during his term of service as President of the Alumni, announced the officers elected for the ensuing year, and with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" the assembly dispersed.

The latter part of the day was spent in climbing Bunker Hill Monument and on visiting the grounds once occupied by Gen. Washington as his headquarters but now by Prof. Longfellow. Having learned that he was not at home we did not intrude upon the household. The Prof. of Greek, who, on account of his familiarity with the classics has cultivated a taste for the antique, brought away a very interesting relic which he no doubt will be glad to show to all lovers of the beautiful that may call upon him.

Take it all in all the trip to Harvard was a pleasant one. There were many, many things to instruct and interest and some to sadden. The motto of the college is still "For Christ and the church" but the significance of both are forgotten. Harvard has culture, hence needs no God. If you believe piety to be as valuable as Geometry and the culture of the soul of as much importance as the intellect, you will never send your boy to Harvard. Your girls they don't want.

As we sat at that table and listened to the stirring words from the Alumni we wondered and are still wondering whether in this Centennial year, the graduates of Otterbein could not organize their first Alumni dinner with almost 175 children to gather about the board, with a host of friends "that no man can number." Could we not begin this year to have a family meeting? What say the officers of the Alumni Association?

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

What would be the fate of a man who would erect in the heart of our beautiful town a large building, with costly adornments, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling nitro-glycerine—knowing that, though it might fill his pockets with gold, yet in the course of a few years it would explode and lay in ruins a majority of the surrounding buildings and destroyed many lives? There would not be much boasting of the fine appearance of the building—of the advantage it would be to the place, or of having such a man of wealth in our midst. It would be poor comfort that his business would bring money here. He would be treated with prompt justice even if that treatment failed to come within the "limits of law."

Well, we have just such nitro-glycerine establishments right here in this town. No matter if the buildings are owned by one man and the nitro-glycerine by another. We have the fine buildings with no end of plate glass and grandeur, and they are called great improvements, "quite an ornament you know," and church members come and sit down in shade thereof—nevertheless the nitro-glycerine abides therein, and frequently goes out therefrom. It is a matter of curiosity to the observing man how many shapes it takes. Sometimes it goes out in a bottle, and notwithstanding its fine amber color is called

alcohol. Again it takes the shape of a glass of soda water with a "wink" in it. Sometimes it goes out comfortably surrounded by a young man, and is not called nitro-glycerine at all, but its name is "sundries" as it appears on the account book which is subject to father's investigation at the end of session. Then it takes the name of medicine—quinine and whisky—whisky to be taken inwardly—the quinine by absorption from the vest pocket. If the breath suggests that something stronger than a cup of tea has been taken it was "just one glass of beer as I came through Columbus to-day." Then when the base ball club from another town is here, there's a treat, of course, couldn't refuse, and a treat is—as a matter of course—nitro-glycerine.

There is another very odd thing in connection with this matter. Some of the owners of these houses do not know that any such thing is kept therein. Good men, church members, men who have always had the interest of the town and school at heart, but apparently very ignorant in this respect. Almost any other man in the place can tell you that this dreadful evil exists within the walls of these houses. "When ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." And yet these men could do more than any one else to rid us of these worse than pest houses, but who so blind as those who will not see! And so the work of destruction goes on—a life ruined here, a soul lost there—goes on subtly, slyly marking a tenfold surer ruin to our young men, under the garb of respectability and honest trade, than where the accursed thing is openly kept under the shade of the trees beneath the sign which insults every good man and woman who pass by. Where's the remedy? The "strong arm of the law" is a broken reed. Public sentiment is not worth much unless there is a plucky public spirit to defend it. Oh! for another crusade—wider, deeper, fiercer, more lasting than any recorded in the history of ancient and modern times.

WHAT ANSWER?

No one has forgotten the astonishment and curiosity excited all over this country and other countries too by the Woman's Crusade. All the papers were full of it, and everybody's mouth beside. Editors in foreign lands found it interesting enough to devote whole columns to reports of it. The London Saturday Review came bent week after week with regular bulletins of the "Woman's Whisky War in Ohio," and the questions were always "Will it last?" "Will it result in any permanent good?" If it be too soon to find an answer to the second question there may be some sort of answer given to the first. Has it lasted? or was it but a fierce burning wind which swept over us and is gone, all gone, leaving no trace behind? No one expected that it would long exist in some form. That in the nature of things was an impossibility. But has the fire kindled then gone out in the hearts of the women of Ohio? Let the 240 women of this town, whose names are on the roll of the Woman's Temperance Society, answer this question.

The response of 200 or more will be but feeble. A few could answer with a cheerful hearty "here" and in this proportion it "lasts." Out of 500 in one city, 600 in another, and 1,000 in another, there are still left a few, but such a few as sometimes counts for many, if singleness of purpose, earnestness, and strongheartedness be taken into the account.

While it is yet too early to answer the question, "Has any permanent good been done?", we can very clearly see that there has grown out of the Woman's Temperance Movement one evil which threatens to be permanent. When women took up the sword, her brother caught his breath and held up his hands in sheer astonishment till he found she really was in earnest, and meant to accomplish something. Then with sigh of relief he dropped his arms coolly, unbuckled his armor, and resigned to his weaker but plucky hands all the warfare.

It was disagreeable work any how—might interfere with his business, and now it is so much more pleasant to do the work by proxy. So he folds his hands and quietly rests himself beneath his own vine or fig tree and views the battle from afar, or to drop the figure, sits on the sidewalk and corners of the streets on a Thursday afternoon, and watches the women go by to temperance meetings. This is an evil and a great one. If the assumption of this work by the women of this land has lifted the responsibility from

the shoulders of one worker, it in so much compromises that much desired permanent good. It should not be so. Let us all work together and make common cause against the enemy, and let the work go on. To the strong hearted there is no reason for discouragement. True the zeal of many has cooled, and a few are left to finish the work begun by money, but our God knew the weakness of the children of men and He nowhere promised to the great company any success, but left for our comfort the sweet assurance that where two or three agree as touching one thing, His blessing should be sure, and are we not expressly told that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. If we have faith and hope and a will to work we have as completely the elements of success as when the whole land was ablaze with zeal; for results are in God's hand and not man's.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY LIZZIE HANBY, '72.

SALUTATORY.

A revolution has taken place. A worthy member of the Editorial Staff of this paper, has been enticed away, and has gone to the college where they graduate the faculty about once a year. Owing to the great demand made upon his time, he has found it necessary to resign his position. The faculty appointed a successor, who feels very incompetent to fill so important a place, yet is pleased at the honor conferred upon her, and only regrets she was not favored a few weeks sooner, in order that she might have made it a financial passport while at the Centennial, believing, of course, that the fact of her being one of the editors of so old, and widely circulated a periodical as the OTTERBEIN DIAL, would have placed her in the front ranks of the editorial corps.

What grander field for acquisition of fame could one want? Journalism needs a star. Horace Greeley is dead, (that is nothing new, however,) James Gordon Bennett is bothering his brains over matrimonial questions; Brig. Gen. Comly is in trouble, and now is the time to win fame, even if one can't win bread and butter. Let those of our old graduates who possibly can, write something for this department, overcome modesty and give us any little item of news that is connected with yourselves and we will all feel interested. We are all brothers and sisters of one large family.

Letters sent to this department may be addressed to Westerville for the present.

PERSONALS.

'63. Miss Myra Johnson has accepted a position as teacher in Elroy Seminary, Wisconsin, and will leave in a few days to enter upon her work.

'69. Mrs. Emma Knepper DeLong has been appointed Principal of the Ladies' Department of Lebanon Valley College, Pa., where she will labor in company with her husband. The Board of Trustees of that institution has made a happy choice.

'73. Rev. Frank M. Kumler has taken a work in Miami Conference. He was sent to Miltonville. Strange what a marvelous faculty Frank has for keeping somewhere near the parental roof!

'72. Prof. Keister and wife are visiting in Westerville, and seem to be enjoying their usual health, George talks up the Hebrew verb pretty well.

'74. C. A. Bowersox is trying his ability in judging. We all thought him a pretty good judge when he made choice of a wife. "May his shadow never grow less." It is not likely ever to grow shorter.

'75. From the Telescope we learn that Abner Hahn has entered the matrimonial ranks. Next.

'75. J. M. Jarvis, owing to his state of health has been spending a few weeks at the lake shore. He is now looking better.

'75. Mrs. Laura J. Bowersox is visiting her home and friends, and seems as happy as ever.

'76. J. I. L. Resler visited the Centennial. He proposes to enter Union Biblical Seminary soon. Also D. N. Howe and J. A. Weller of the same class expect to enter the same school at Dayton.

'76. E. Dale Woodward is teaching music at Westerville.

'76. M. DeWitt Long expects to enter the lecture field during the coming season.

UNDERGRADUATES' DEPARTMENT.

EDITORS:

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

OLD SOL.

BY P. H. READ.

Gazing on the canopy of heaven one day,
The demon clouds being calmly at play,
Scattered hither, and thither, and to, and fro,
Controlled by the ætherial winds that blow.

Yet I, being seated close by a run,
Observed the demons uncovering the sun,
Amazing globe, Oh! so far away,
How can he, so much light display?

Slowly he moves, with that pellucid face,
Shedding his light, on the human race,
But alas! the scene, for the day, was closed,
When he beckoned the gleams, to take their repose.

'Twas then, the curtain of night concealed his ray,
From extending it, o'er the peasantry,
Thereupon all things cease their play,
Until he ascends his silvery ray.

When God created all, as he did, you know,
He did not intend for him, to wander, to and fro,
But continue simultaneously in their way,
As they did on Sunday, his resting day.

He stationed the sun a great way from man,
That its usefulness all could demand,
And 'twas not his design for its transparent light,
To glitter on us, both by day and night.

Now youths, hasten your lofty flight,
To worship the Giver, of his glorious light,
And when your work so done—
Resign your fate to the Creator alone.

—Wanted to know what the girl said of Secretary's mustache. Will some one answer?

—A Junior says he loves to study Latin when Julius is mentioned, for then fond recollections of the sweet past are present.

—The inquisitive Frenchman who inquired what he died of, was informed that "Iodide of Potassium."—*Ex.*

—A woman is composed of two hundred and forty-three bones, one hundred sixty-nine muscles, and three hundred and sixty-nine pins.—*Ex.*

—Junior translating: *Exigi monumentum ære perennius*. "I have eaten a mountain of brass." Prof. "Sit down and digest it."—*Ex.*

—Gid was the intellectual athlete who struck his lance, ignorance and impudence, full and fair in the face of Wisdom itself—the Faculty.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."—*Beware.*

—That Prep., who on his arrival at the depot, unfortunately mistook the Pres., for the noted saloonist, has since repented in sackcloth and ashes. He says his honor wears No. 12.

—It was with surprise and indignation—at not receiving an invitation—that the members of the M. C. received the news of the marriage of one of their number. No cards, boys!

—School opened August 9th, with a great many of the old students back and quite a number of new ones. It is with pleasure that we say it has commenced with finer prospects than at any other time within the past two years.

—She is staying at the Baker's. He thinks she is struck with him. But alas! The note reads thus: Mr. Pat.—No sir, you are the wrong fellow for me.—*Alice.*

No wonder he "feels hollow like a shingle."

—O tempora! O mores! Alas, and has it come to this, can it be that our "grave and reverend seniors" have taken such a rash step? "Yea, indeedly," their vow is sacred.

"Ladies, no points this term."

MARTIN & LONGSTREET.

—Scene—The recitation in Greek Testament. Prof.—"How do you explain the passage, 'Strait is gate, and narrow is the way, etc.?' Fresh.—"I suppose it means that all professors shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven."—*Ex.*

—On investigating the cause of a certain Soph's delaration that "those darned petticoat ulsters were a hollow mockery, a delusion, and a snare," we learned that he had asked to see one home the Sunday night previous.—*Ex.*

—Scene—recitation room. Student making up back lessons. Prof.—"First, Mr. —, is the article more or less frequently used in German than in English?" Mr. — (carefully considering the subject)—"Yes, I think it is." "Right!"—*Ex.*

—Telegraphing with him is now only a thing of the past. Home society alone affords him true happiness, and as he sits with the little girl in his arms repeats:

"What is the little one thinking about,
Very great things no doubt,
Unwritten history,
Unfathomed mystery,
Oh! who can tell what a baby thinks."

—A Senior has had all his translations bound in Turkey morocco, with titles little indicative of their true character, such as "Helps over Hard Places," "Youth's Companion," "Greek Made Easy," "Help for the Lowly," "Hope for the fallen," "Spectacles for Young Eyes," etc.—*Ex.*

—"Oh, how boss," he exclaimed, as he closed his maxillary bones on the last of a piece of toast the size his "r tier cases." "Oh, that's fruit," says Zuck, as the toast as mysteriously disappeared as the fly before the uncouth toad.

"Little ones may fade away"
Feed them mothers while you may."

—A Junior, somewhat afflicted with bashfulness, made a slight mistake the other day. In translating a sentence from the German, he made it "kissing under the red moon," when it should have been "on the red mouth." Whether he thought distance lent enchantment or not, it is evident that he don't know much about the subject or he would never have made that blunder.—*Ex.*

—It was a sorrowful sight to see those Juniors on their assignment to Rhetorical divisions. Man has but little idea of the sufferings of strong men until he himself beholds one almost break down from disappointed ambition. August 25 will be remembered by those who witnessed the scene, as the day when these strong men bowed their heads and groaned from their very hearts.

—A Senior thus gave the hint to his chum: "It is an interesting though somewhat troublesome botanical fact that the vegetable growth which we consume for fuel, has a linear prolongation much too extended for the longitudinal dimensions of our generator of caloric." His chum took the saw and went.—*Ex.*

—The many friends of S. H. Francis will be pained to hear of his death on Wednesday, August 23d, at 10 P. M. after an illness of about one week, which commenced with a very bad cold, and terminated in Spinal Meningitis. He died very easily, aged twenty years, three months and a few days. The funeral took place from his home in Trenton, Ohio, at 10.30 A. M., Friday. He entered Otterbein University in the Fall of '74, and joined the Philophronean Literary Society of which he was a faithful and efficient member and an earnest worker. The society sent the usual escort to attend the funeral.

—The following incident in the life of one of the sons of O. U., a member of the class of 1875, is vouched for:

A few years since a lady went from Westerville to reside in one of the interior counties in Michigan. While there she received the annual catalogue of Otterbein University. A young school ma'am who was boarding in the family, at the time in question, while reading over the names in the catalogue one day, said: "Miss — give me the name of some good looking, intelligent young man, whom you know, and I will write to him." The name was selected, and the letter written, and in due time answered by the young man. The correspondence was continued for some time when a change of "photos" was proposed. The young lady hinted that it would not do for him to send her a "bogus" as her friend would detect it. Genuine photographs were ex-

changed, and the correspondence continued in a spirited manner for a year or more, he promising, in the mean time, to visit her at her home. But he comes not. The end is not yet. Who will name the young man?

Brief Quotations From a Lost Billet-doux.

WESTERVILLE, O., Sept. 1, 1876.

DEAREST **—My heart is stabbed with the point of absence, and pierced with the arrows of love.

My life has grown a weary, and longs for a comforter. I have sought peace, but there is no peace.

Neither the love of men, nor the world's praise sufficeth.

Tis thy amiable disposition, thy charming nature, and thy fond caresses alone which have, and must still this beating of my heart.

How I long for the time, thou idol of my heart, when I call thee my own, my lovely bride.

Charley is a thing of the past. Poor boy. To him the dark ways of the world, and the deceitfulness of mankind are as mere shadows of approaching realities.

My flock longs for a shepherdess.

The day grows weary without thee and thy kind attentions, and the vacancy of my heart can be filled only with thy cherished presence.

Ere long thy mission of mercy shall begin.
"For which let us" hope!

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

It is no unfair assumption in regard to all these institutions to infer that the desire to increase their number largely influenced their determination to admit women. The case stands somewhat differently with Cornell. This university was founded by private benefaction, but upon receiving the agricultural college funds it became in a sense a state institution. In 1872 a large sum was offered upon condition of the admission of women to all departments. But one answer was to be expected, and accordingly the Sage College for women has been built and equipped. This name, it should be distinctly understood, means simply and solely a building, perhaps two, and nothing else. The authorities explicitly disavow any special provisions for women as to study or life. It has been no little disappointment that so large a sum (at least three hundred thousand dollars) should be buried in stone and mortar, but situated as the university grounds are, upon a lofty plateau above the town of Ithaca, some such arrangement for a home for young women was perhaps imperative. The only difference between young men and young women as to admission is that the latter must be at least eighteen years old.

Vassar College from its age, the number of students, and the amount of its funds (in buildings and all), must rank as the most considerable experiment yet made in the higher education of young women. Yet it is hardly a just exponent of the theory of separate colleges for women, for the reason that it is encumbered and hindered by the burden of a large preparatory department. No one, we believe, more fully admits the disadvantages of the present state of things than the authorities of Vassar. They frankly say, "We have this immense establishment on our hands, with no income to meet running expenses. Unless these great buildings can be kept full, we can not maintain ourselves. Collegiate students we want, but failing these, we must take school girls." Eleven years of strenuous effort have failed to free Vassar from this encumbrance. In the last catalogue there were one hundred and fifty-nine preparatory students out of a total of three hundred and eighty-four. The proportion means more than the mere numbers indicate, as to its effects upon the tone and standard of the institution. The general life of any community must be framed to meet the wants of those who will suffer most from misfit. At Vassar the girls of fifteen or sixteen must be considered rather than the seniors of twenty-one or twenty-two. To adjust these extremes, to guard and control the younger without too much restraint and annoyance to the elder, is a problem which must absorb far too much time and care.—*Education in September Atlantic.*

THE OTTERBEIN DIAL

A MONTHLY,

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OPENING OF THE TERM.

Wednesday, Sept. 6, 9 o'clock A. M. found all the members of the Faculty and one hundred and twenty-five students and their friends assembled in the Chapel for "opening." The President seemed to have drawn from his vacation trip among the colleges and the mountains a new inspiration, and his address to the students was full of zeal and a genuine ardor. Former students, so seared do they become, would not be greatly wrought upon by the arguments; but we thought those scores of inchoate students, with minds receptive and a thirst for knowledge must have been spurred to a diligent year's effort. The usual remarks and announcements by the Professors, the rush for cards of admissions, the settlement of the term bills, the selection of studies, and the purchase of books filled the measure of Wednesday's work.

We take pleasure in introducing to our readers this month Miss Lizzie Hanby, of the class of 1872, as editor of the Alumni Department of the DIAL, succeeding Prof. McFadden, Junior, whose arduous duties in connection with his department in Lebanon Valley College compel the severance of his connection with this paper.

The number of students now enrolled is 145, and still they come.

Each day since the 9th has added some one or more to the list of students. Each day, too, has shown an increase in the attendance over the corresponding date last year. This is the more encouraging because it was unexpected; the prevailing opinion before the opening having been that owing to the stringency of the times, the number of young persons who could command the means to prosecute their studies in college, would be quite limited.

We hope that it will not be considered inappropriate to these columns to "respectfully and yet firmly" urge all of our graduates to rally to the help of the new Alumni Editor, and lighten her work and enlighten her readers by promptly furnishing all the news they possess concerning the children of O. U. If each one will every month forward all the news about the others, we will excuse him from the thankless task of giving an account of his own trials and triumphs.

THE project of re-organizing the Board of Trustees, in accordance with the law of 1868, for such cases made and provided, was favorably considered at the last meeting of the Board. Though positive action might have been legally taken at that time, it was decided to lay the matter before the co-operating conferences and ask their endorsement. This endorsement has already been given by the Miami Con-

ference, and perhaps by others. Miami sends as two of her three trustees, Alumni of the University. Under the new organization the Board will be more permanent and less frequently elective. Whether or not this will be a gain, remains to be seen, and the prophets disagree.

BRAINS AND BILLIARDS.

The appeal sent out by President Porter, of Yale, for funds to provide a half dozen billiard tables for his students, is eliciting much unfavorable comment. It does not seem quite in keeping with the sentiment of the baccalaureate sermon, but it may be that the Professor of Mathematics is the "power behind the throne," and that in this instance the President has yielded a too ready ear to the blandishments of the geometer.

Who does not know how admirably the courses of the balls describe just the figures which the geometer most desires, and how faultlessly the angles of incidence and reflection harmonize, and what a noble study the field of baize affords at the same time that it gives one such excellent exercise of muscle and augmentation of strength? Nor is it in the least calculated to shake the faith of the devotee, that the Y. M. C. A. of New York, a few years ago, introduced the tables and cues into their handsome parlors, in order to make their rooms so attractive that there would be no inducement to the young men of the city to visit more exceptionable resorts, and that after a fair trial, it was almost unanimously resolved to remove them, on the ground that it was found that they fostered and encouraged the very habits they were designed to prevent.

Nor will the opponent of this well-reputed game win notes by the sneer that billiards and bullies always happen together, and that idleness is encouraged by indulgence in a game that requires so much activity in its play. With Beecher as our protagonist, for he plays billiards as often, it is said, as he speaks in public, and with Porter as the champion of the rights of the youth of our country, we may confidently expect that our side will attend to it, many soldiers tried and true, and that it will not be long until even the President of O. U. will abandon the regular Health List exercises which he takes for his often infirmities, and will rally around him a numerous band, who will cry for billiards as Alexander for more worlds.

MYTHICAL HISTORY.

THE story of William Tell does not occur in contemporaneous history, and the first mention of it is found in a chronicle of Melchior Russ, Register at Luzerne, some two hundred years later. Precisely the same story is told by Saxo Grammaticus, who wrote in the twelfth century; a similar tale was current in Ireland, and in the Bilkingsaga it is told of mythical Egil. It also occurs in the legendary tables of Holstein and Norway; and, although it is impossible to trace the origin of the story, it is certain that no such occurrence ever happened in Switzerland. It seems needless to add that when one M. Schnellos undertook to propound this theory before a reunion of savants at Altorf, in 1864, there was a serious riot, and Schnellos and his doubt had to beat a hasty retreat.

The well-known story of the dog of Montargis, who is said to have discovered and caused the conviction of his master's murderer—a story which, with a ponderous array of evidence, figures in the collection of French *causés celebres*—is as old as the hills. In France, according to M. Dasent, ("Norse Popular Tales, Introduction, chapter 30,") it first appears as told of Sybilla, a fabulous wife of Charlemagne, but he adds: "It is, at any rate, as old as the time of Plutarch, who relates it as an instance of canine sagacity in the days of Pyrrhus, while a dog that re-

venge his master appears in Hesiod." The story has been traced to India.

So, too, with the dog Gellert, who, saving his master's child from a wolf, is killed by him on his return, because, observing the cradle overturned, and seeing traces of blood on the dog's jaw, the man jumps to the conclusion that his faithful friend has devoured his child. M. Baring Gould has found this story to be common property of the folk-lore of different countries. It is current in Wales, Russia, Germany, is found in the Gesta Romanorum, in Arabia, in China, (as early as A. D. 668,) and in India. In fact, in India may be found the germ of nearly all these popular legendary tales. The story of "King Lear," of the "Merchant of Venice," (even to the pound of flesh, and Portia's three sealed caskets,) and Peeping Tom of Coventry—all had their birthplace in the cradle of the Aryan race.

Tom Moore, in a note to one of his Irish melodies, "Rich and Rare were the Gems she Wore," gravely states, quoting from some historical authority, that during the reign of Brian, King of Munster, a young lady of great beauty, richly dressed and adorned with jewels, undertook a journey from one end of the kingdom to another, with a wand in her hand, at the top of which was a ring of exceeding great value; and such was the perfection of the laws and the government, that no attempt was made upon her honor, nor was she robbed of her clothes and jewels. Precisely the same story is told of Alfred, of England; of Frothi, King of Denmark; and of Rollo, Duke of Normandy.

Leaving, however, the dim regions of folk-lore for what is more strictly history, we find that the heroism of Mucius Scaevola is a plagiarism from some Greek hero, celebrated by the historian Agatharctides. The three Horatii and Curiatii are also Greeks, whom Livy borrowed without acknowledgement, and disguised as Romans and Albans to embellish his history. Their celebrated combat was really between three soldiers of Tegaea, and three soldiers of Pheneos, in a war between those two little cities of Arcadia. The account thereof is found in a fragment of an earlier writer, preserved by Stobaeus, and nothing is wanting, not even the love of the sister of the conquerors for one of the conquered, and her subsequent murder. (Villemain's "La Republic de Ciceron," page 147.)

Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, in his "Thucydides," has pointed out a singular instance of plagiarism. In a note to the chapter describing the battle in the harbor of Syracuse, and defeat of the Athenians, he states that the whole chapter has been copied by Dion Cassius nearly word for word, and applied to his own account of the naval victory gained by M. Agrippa over the fleet of Sextus Pompeius, in Sicily, in the year of Rome 718. It was a strange taste that embellished a history with borrowed descriptions, which, of course, could only suit in their general outline the actions to which they were transferred. "But," says Arnold, "this indifference to fidelity of detail, and this habit of dressing up an historical picture, as some artists dress up their sketches from nature, has produced effects of no light importance in corrupting, first, history itself, and then the taste of readers of his history." ("Thucydides," vol. iii. page 235.)

The more popular a distinguished man may be, the more of these borrowed stories and sayings are attributed to him by historians. Henry IV., has always held a first place in the affection of the French people, and no wonder, for he was a perfect type of the race. The anecdotes told of him are numberless, and many of them doubtless borrowed. Take the following examples—Sully had an appointment with him at a certain hour. He came to the door of the cabinet and was told that his Majesty had a fever and could not see him until after dinner. The Minister withdrew a little way, and seated himself near a private staircase. A handsome young woman, veiled, and dressed in green, soon tripped down stairs and hurried off. The king followed a few minutes after. Surprised at the sight of his minister, he exclaimed, "Eh! M. de Rosny, what do you here? Did I not send you word I had a fever?" "Yes, sire, but it has gone; I this moment saw it pass by, dressed in green." The identical story may be read in Plutarch, ("Life of Demetrius,") with a slight variation rendered necessary by the peculiarities of Greek taste.

When Louis XIV., revoked the edict of Nantes, Christina, of Sweden, (according to J. B. Say,) ex-

claimed, "He has cut off his left arm with his right." The identical epigram was applied to the Roman Emperor, Valentinean, centuries before. Cardinal de Retz said of Madame de Chevreuse that she treated her lovers like vases full of good liquor, which she broke when she had emptied them. This is precisely what Diogenes Laertes says of Dionysius the tyrant's treatment of his friends.

When Caesar slipped and fell on landing in Africa, he is reported to have exclaimed: "Land of Africa, I take possession of thee." When William the Conqueror landed in England, he made a false step and fell on his face. A murmur arose, and his affrighted followers cried out that it was an evil omen. But William, rising, exclaimed at once: "What is the matter? What are you wondering at? I have seized this ground with my hands, and so far as it extends it is mine, and yours." When Edward III., landed on the seashore at La Hogue, so says Froissart, he fell with such violence that the blood gushed from his nose, and a cry of consternation was raised; but the king quickly availed himself of the accident by exclaiming: "This is a good token for me, for the land desireth to have me." A similar story is told of Napoleon in Egypt, of Olaf Haroldson in Norway, and of Junius Brutus upon his returning from the oracle.

So it goes; the same old friends appear and reappear in slightly altered costume, and with different accessories, but still easily recognizable. Who will undertake to say of any particular one of these historic jewels that it is true or false?

BOOK NOTICES.

SONGS OF THE CROSS.—For the Sabbath School. By E. S. Lorenz, Jun. Editor of "Praise Offering," Dayton, Ohio: United Brethren Publishing House, 1876.

This is the title page of a new musical volume by one of our undergraduates, a young man who has added to an innate passion for music such a degree of education in this beautiful art as eminently fits him to cater for the most cultivated taste. This is proved by the success of the two books in whose authorship he has shared.

In the volume before us we especially admire the excellent instructions in reading music, which are adapted to the capacity of quite young pupils, and at the same time embody much from which advanced musicians may derive improvement. While we can not commend all the songs contained in this volume, we find many of superior merit, and would mention as especially pleasing to us those on pages 15, 25, 40, 100, and, as the gem of the book, the one on page 87.

We can confidently recommend this book to Sabbath Schools, and are glad to know that our own has made haste to introduce it.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.—Ohio—Higher Education. *al Institutions.* 1876.

This is a volume composed of the centennial histories of the different Colleges and Universities of the State of Ohio. These histories were prepared for the Centennial Exhibition, have been exhibited there, and are now bound together in the handsome volume before us. The institutions represented are, Antioch, Baldwin, Denison, Heidelberg, Hillsboro, Hiram, Kenyon, Lake Erie, Marietta, Mt. Union, Ohio Agricultural, Oberlin, Ohio, Ohio Wesleyan, Otterbein, Steubenville, St. Xavier, Western Reserve, Wittenberg and Wilberforce.

The histories are all well written, by men connected with the institutions themselves, are full of data and general information, and must, in the future, be a great mine of educational facts and fancies.

SEPTEMBER ATLANTIC.—The contents of the ATLANTIC for September include "Personal Recollections of Jean Francois Millet," by Edward Wheelwright, a Farce entitled "The Parlor Car," by W. D. Howells; bright descriptions of the "Holy Places of the Holy City," by Charles Dudley Warner; another capital chapter of "Mrs. Kemble's Old Woman's Gossip"; a pleasant ac-

count of Deephaven Excursions," by Sarah O. Jewett; more "Characteristics of the International Fair"; three chapters of "The American," by Henry James, Jr.; and "Poems by Aldrich and H. H." The reviews of "Recent Books" and the articles under "Art and Music" are well worth reading, and the discussion of "College Education for Women" will receive especial attention. Now ready and for sale everywhere. Price 35 cents a number; \$4.00 a year; with life-sized Portrait of Longfellow, \$5.00. H. O. HOUGHTON & Co., Boston, HURD & HOUGHTON, New York.

STATUE OF CLEOPATRA.

What! this cold quarry-stuff for Antony's queen;
Marble for fire, the sculptured art of eyes
For that consummate passion that, between
Love and desire, shook kingdoms with her sights.
Yet thus she might have looked when the red asp
Had sucked the sultry Egypt from her veins;
But not when love-warm from her warrior's clasp,
The sweet mouth blossomed with the mixed lip-stains.
Those beautiful lips, and bountiful, that crushed,
The blood-red out of his own, and clung
With ripe possession till the bosom blushed,
And all the seething senses swayed and swung.
Eyes that smote eyes with blindness perilous, deep
As soundless cisterns of delirious light;
Limbs, lustrous as the loins laving sweep
Of the Nile waters when the moon is white.
The sumptuous sense of woman! the rare feast
Of queenly body and voluptuous breath,
To comfort and make glad the enamoured breast
That crawls, and basks, and bites it to death.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ORATORY.

BY J. A. WELLER.

THIS institution, with its present course of instruction, was chartered March 30, 1875. It has a good Board of Trustees, among whom are Bishop M. Simpson and John Wanamaker. The first annual catalogue issued in 1874, gives the names of eighty-eight students, representing eleven States of the Union. The catalogue for 1875 gives the names of one hundred and twenty-three, representing thirteen States. The last roll of students includes twelve clergymen, ten lawyers, and eight ladies with the title of Mrs., thus showing students of culture and experience. The same is true of the present students; the majority are persons of experience in teaching or in other vocations. It is not uncommon for ministers who have been in the active work for several years to begin a course of elocutionary training in this school.

The institution has that which makes a school a living force—an able and energetic faculty. J. W. Shoemaker, A. M., the Professor of the Science and Art of Elocution, and Lecturer on Conversation and Oratory, is a man well fitted by natural and acquired ability for the position he occupies. His long experience in public reading and teaching, has made him master of the situation. With an earnestness found in few teachers he can hardly fail to excite in the mind of an industrious student, a determination to put forth personal effort to become more efficient in conveying his own thoughts and feelings to others. His sociable manner so attracts the student as to make him feel easy in his presence, although conscious of being in the presence of one who is his superior in conversational power. He is not only eminent as an Elocutionist, but is a devoted Christian, improving opportunities for making moral impressions, both in his own school and in the Sunday School where he teaches regularly.

Mrs. J. W. Shoemaker, widely known for her public readings, is Associate Principal. To her has been assigned the department of Gesture, Recitation and Literature. She gives the students models of Gesture, but leaving them free to make their own Gestures, provided they are made in harmony with the sentiment expressed. It may be said of both Prof. and Mrs. Shoemaker, that they aim not to destroy the individuality of the students, but to have them preserve their originality, elevating themselves to a higher standard beginning with their own natural powers.

J. H. Bechtel, the Professor of Rhetoric, History and Articulation, fills his position with honor to himself and great advantage to the institution. He has made a specialty of Articulation, and is master of the situation. Secretary R. O. Moon, is Assistant in Vocalization and Reading. The faculty includes in addition to the above named persons: J. Solis Cohen, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology of Voice; Joseph Thomas, LL. D., Lecturer on General Literature; J. M. Habel, Ph. D., Lecturer on History; John S. Hart, LL. D., Lecturer on Shakespeare.

The course of instruction is divided into two terms, called respectively the Junior and Senior terms, each ten weeks. The Junior term is preparatory to the Senior term, yet is complete in itself. During this term the theory of Elocution is taught by lectures and demonstrated by the teacher, instead of being given in rigid rules for the student to spend his time by trying in vain to apply them in practice. The whole theory is passed over in the Junior term, making it complete without the Senior term. Great prominence is given to drill in vocal exercises, the object being to develop a body of voice and a pure tone. The selections for reading and practice are representative pieces, calculated to represent the different qualities of voice and styles of reading and speaking.

The Senior term combines a more extended drill in vocal exercises with a wider range of Readings and Recitations. There is a greater variety of expression introduced, and the object is to put into practice the theory presented in the Junior term. As a theory is useful only as it can be reduced to practice, so the principles of Elocution are of little value without the practice. The work during this term, as well as in the Junior term, is done by class drill, each performing his or her part in turn. While there are some advantages in private instruction, there are also advantages in class drill. The advantages of association and criticism which the class exercises give, make a course of instruction in a class of equal value with one in private instruction.

The avowed purpose of the teachers in their work is: 1. "To secure the habit of chaste and elegant speech; 2. To impart character to the utterance; 3. To give the voice power to be modulated in accordance with the sentiment or emotion to be expressed."

The foundation of good reading and speaking is considered to be in common conversation. Vocal culture begins not with some ideal man, but with the powers we all possess, that of common or natural speech. By this method of drill, the too common pompous and ranting style, which young students (and some who are not so young) are liable to have, is avoided. With this method of training the natural bent of mind and the individuality of each person is retained, while efforts are made to stimulate the student to make himself just as good as is possible with his natural ability. This institution, like all others, does not propose to give a man brains or voice if he has not received them from the hand of his Creator. The teachers only propose to assist the student in developing and controlling the voice which he already has, and if possible aid him in the discovery that he has great powers of expression that have never been developed.

There is some opposition to schools of this kind as well as to colleges. But the objections are no more valid, and may be as easily refuted. If it is a privilege, or even stronger, a duty of those who can do so to spend a few years in the development and training of their intellectual faculties, it is no less their duty to cultivate their power of speech in the same degree. A trained mind is only valuable as its thoughts can be used in the elevation of humanity, and as voice and gesture are the most common modes of conveying thought, the greater the skill in using these the greater will be the amount of good done. If the college-student does justice to the curriculum of study during his college course, he will have but little time for vocal culture, and so generally one or the other is neglected; hence it seems best to take the Elocutionary Course of study, where the chief business is development and culture of voice and the proper expression of thought, feeling and sentiment. The study of Elocution is the developing of one of the best powers that God has given man. It is the subjection of the physical to the mental and moral man—the subjection of matter to spirit.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug., 1876.

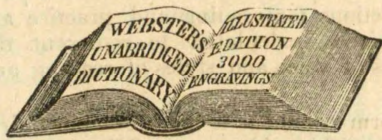
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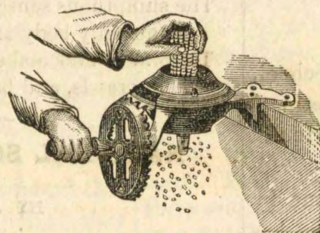
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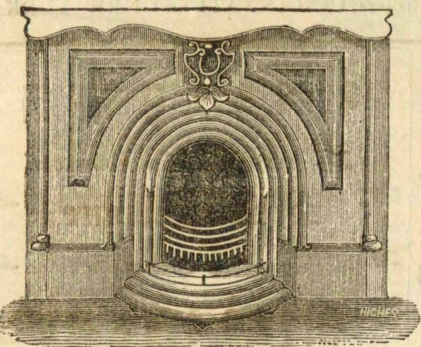


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