

Otterbein University

Digital Commons @ Otterbein

Otterbein Dial

Historical Otterbein Journals

4-1876

April 1876 The Otterbein Dial

Archives

Otterbein University, archives@otterbein.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.otterbein.edu/otdial>



Part of the [Higher Education Commons](#), and the [History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Archives, "April 1876 The Otterbein Dial" (1876). *Otterbein Dial*. 1.
<https://digitalcommons.otterbein.edu/otdial/1>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Historical Otterbein Journals at Digital Commons @ Otterbein. It has been accepted for inclusion in Otterbein Dial by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Otterbein. For more information, please contact digitalcommons07@otterbein.edu.

The Otterbein Dial.

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

Vol. I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, APRIL, 1876.

No. 4.

WM. G. DUNN & CO.
TO THE FRONT!

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CARPETS!

Oil Cloth,
Matting,

—AND—

WINDOW SHADES!

DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Everything Cheap

CALL FOR BARGAINS

AT THE

One-Price Cash Store

—OF—

WM. G. DUNN & Co.,

North High St.,

Between Broad and Gay.

COLUMBUS.

Insurance Agency

—OF THE—

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.
ASSETS OVER \$4,381,266.

The principal features of the Company are absolute security, economical management, and liberality to the insured.

ALSO OF THE

HARTFORD ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, ----- \$200,000.

Insures against death by accident, and grants indemnity for loss of time by totally disabling injuries. Issues policies for from one to twelve months. Also, general accident tickets covering three thousand dollars in event of accidental death, or fifteen dollars weekly indemnity for totally disabling injuries resulting from accident.

PREMIUM—Twenty-five cents per day for any number of days less than thirty; five dollars for thirty day tickets.

W. R. WHEATCRAFT, Agent,
jan-1yr] Westerville, Ohio.

A. J. FRANKENBURG,

DEALER IN

Stoves and Tinware.

Roofing, Spouting and Job Work a Specialty.

Cor. HOME and STATE Streets,
jan-3m] WESTERVILLE, O.

THE ERA OF BRIEF BOOKS!

INDEPENDENT COURSE IN GEOGRAPHY

TWO INDEPENDENT VOLUMES! EACH PERFECT AND COMPLETE IN ITSELF!

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY—30 pp., with 60 maps and 84 other illustrations. Price 80 cents.
COMPREHENSIVE GEOGRAPHY—103 pp., with 103 maps and 65 other illustrations. Price \$1.60.

These volumes are not revisions of old works, but are entirely new productions by the most successful and popular Geographical author in the world.

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY.

The Geographies of the New Course present the following entirely novel features, which it is believed are not found in any other text books.

1. The **NUMBERED MAPS**; on which a vast number of cities and towns are laid down, constituting complete "Reference Maps" without crowding.
2. The exquisite **RELIEF MAPS**; variously called "Photographic Pictures," or "Bird's-eye," or "Balloon" Views of the Earth's Surface.
3. The **COMPARATIVE LATITUDES**; representing distant countries on the map margins.
4. The **COMPARATIVE AREAS**; exhibited on the frame of Kansas—the common measure.

5. The **ALLEN SYSTEM** of MAP-DRAWING by a uniform (invariable) scale.
6. The **PRODUCT MAPS**.
7. The **HISTORICAL SKETCHES**.

8. The **TOPICAL DIAGRAMS** (in the Elementary); an ingenious method of review, for the eye, and to be written.

9. The **QUESTION SENTENCES** (in the Elementary); question and answer being indicated by the type in a single phrase.

10. The **QUESTIONS WITHOUT ANSWERS** (in the Elementary) to test the pupil's intelligent knowledge of the lessons learned.

11. The **TOUR IN EUROPE** (in the Comprehensive).
12. The **ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY** (in the Comprehensive).
13. The **MAP OF PALESTINE** (in the Comprehensive).

14. The **GLOBE** (in comprehensive); the complete segments of a globe, to be cut out, with which every scholar may be his own globe-maker.

Either of the **INDEPENDENT GEOGRAPHIES** will be sent to teachers, for examination, on receipt of half price.

15. **COMPARATIVE TIME** taught by **CLOCK MAPS**.

16. **OCEAN CURRENTS** shown in each map.

A. S. BARNES & Co., Publishers,
New York and Chicago.

J. H. SAMPSON,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

jan-3m] Agent for Ohio.

VANCE & BRO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

DRUGS!

FINE CHEMICALS,

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils,

Varnishes,

Fancy Toilet Articles,

Soaps,

Brushes,

Perfumery, &c.

Manufacturers Montana Bitters, Sal-Citrate Magnesium, Seidlitz Powders, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial Flavoring Extracts, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Cognes, etc.

Medicines Dispensed at All Hours,
By competent persons.

NO. 1 ROBISON BLOCK,

jan-tf] **Westerville, Ohio.**

SIEBERT & LILLEY,
BOOK BINDERS.

Blank Books of every description constantly on hand.

OPERA HOUSE BUILDING,

jan-6mo (Up-stairs) **COLUMBUS, O.**



Death to High Prices!

ENTIRELY NEW 7 1-3 OCTAVE PIANOS!

Rose-Wood and Carved Legs, having all Improvements, and Warranted for Five Years,

ONLY \$225.00!

FIRST-CLASS STANDARD ORGANS,

Black Walnut Case, Beautiful in Design, 7 Stops, and Warranted, \$100.00!

38 NORTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, O.

jan 1y]

Joseph Harris.

Stationery and Toilet Articles,



CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

KNOX BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Westerville, O.

DEALERS IN

jan-1yr]

PAINTS, OILS, PLASTER AND CEMENT.

City Millinery

—AND—

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The Ladies and those desiring a Beautiful Bonnet or Hat, a nice Neck Tie or Neck wear, a rich Flower or Plume, an elegant Shawl or Scarf, comfortable Underwear, or a Shoe that will fit to please you, or anything in the fancy line of the best and latest style, just please call at the

CITY MILLINERY,
STATE STREET, Westerville, Ohio.
ja-1y] MRS. E. WHEATCRAFT, Prop'r.

Remember the Old Stand

Where you can get the

Best French Calf Boots,

Sewed or pegged, and of the BEST MATERIAL. Good fits warranted or no sale. Also ready made work at LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

jan-6m] **G. DUSENBERY.**

JAMES MOSSMAN,

—DEALER IN—

BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER,

GLASS, PICTURES, FRAMES, MOULDINGS, WINDOW

Shades, Newspapers, etc.

COR. STATE AND MAIN STS.,

Commercial House, Westerville, O.

S. JARVIS.

J. R. CLARK.

JARVIS & CLARK,

WESTERVILLE, O..

Dealers in general

HARDWARE.

Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools, Iron, Well and Cistern Pumps.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

CORDAGE,

GLASS,

STOVES,

ETC., ETC.

jan-6m]

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railroad.

GOING SOUTH.

Leaves Cleveland	8.40 am	3.15 pm
" Hudson	9.40 am	4.35 pm
" Millersburg	12.17 pm	7.30 pm
" Mt. Vernon	2.12 pm	7.39 pm
" Westerville	3.18 pm	9.08 am
Arrives Columbus	3.45 pm	9.40 am

GOING NORTH.

Leaves Columbus	12.05 pm	6.20 pm
" Westerville	12.33 pm	6.54 pm
" Mt. Vernon	2.00 pm	8.23 pm
" Millersburg	3.41 pm	5.44 am
" Hudson	6.32 pm	9.00 am
Arrives Cleveland	7.35 pm	10.15 am

jan-tf.

A. D. BULEN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES!

**WAREROOMS 195 1-2 S. High Street,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.**

KEEPS THE LARGEST STOCK OF PIANOS IN CENTRAL OHIO.

THE CELEBRATED WM. McCAMMON PIANOS,
Taking First Premium at the Ohio State Fair, 1875.
GAEHLE'S GOLD MEDAL PIANOS, Recommended by all.
THE ORIGINAL DECKER & BRO'S. PIANOS, Established 1854.
A. D. BULEN PIANOS, Only \$255 cash, including two years' Tuning, Piano Stool and Cover
EMERSON, DECKER & BARNES and
AMERICAN LITTLE BEAUTY PIANOS

ORGANS OF VARIOUS MAKES!
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE,

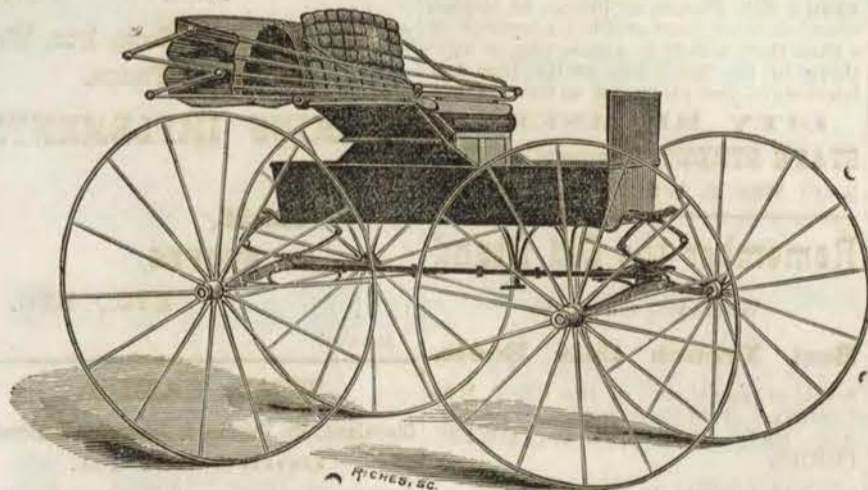
Second-Hand Knabe Piano, been in use 4 years, Price \$600, will sell for	\$275.00
Chickering Piano,	165.00
Little Beauty, been in use one year, for	210.00
William Browne Piano,	140.00
J. P. Hale Piano,	135.00

All the above Pianos are 7 octave and overstrung scale.

CALL AND SEE ME.

feb 3m]

NEW IRON BUGGY COMPANY



There has recently been a change in the ownership of the Iron Buggy Manufactory, Mr. H. K. Tuller succeeding the old firm. Some important changes and

Improvements in Iron Buggies

Are being made, which recommend the various styles, both open and top, more highly than ever. In durability and beauty of finish the

New Buggies are Superior

To the old make, while the cost to the trade is not increased. Unsurpassed inducements to Dealers are now offered. SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO

IRON BUGGGY COMPANY,

180 NORTH HIGH St., Near Union Depot.

feb-3m]

ECLECTIC EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

THE BEST BOOKS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

McGuffey's Readers and Speller,
Harvey's Readers and Speller,
Ray's Arithmetics and Algebras,
Ray's Higher Mathematics,
White's Graded School Arithmetics,
Harvey's Language Lessons,
Harvey's English Grammars,
Eclectic Series of Geographies,
Eclectic System of Penmanship,
Venable's U. S. History,
Eclectic Classical Series,

Duffet's French Method,
Andrews's Constitution of U. S.,
Gow's Moral's and Manners,
Hepburn's Rhetoric,
Pinneo's Composition,
Evans's Geometry,
Norton's Physics,
Brown's Physiology,
Schuyler's Logic,
Thalheimer's Histories.

Descriptive Circulars and Price List to any Address.

- I. A Complete Series.** The Eclectic Series embraces a full line of Text-Books in the branches of study usually taught in Schools and Colleges.
- II. A Practical Series.** The Authors are teachers of acknowledged ability and of large and varied experience. The Books stand the test of the classroom, as shown by their long continued use where adopted.
- III. A Progressive Series.** It embodies the latest reliable scientific data and the most improved methods of teaching.
- IV. A Popular Series.** It is more widely recommended by prominent educators and more extensively introduced and used than any other series in America.
- V. An Artistic and Durable Series.** In the manufacture of these Books the best material and the most skilled artists in the various departments of the work are employed, insuring thorough excellence in all mechanical features.
- VI. A Cheap Series.** The long experience of the Publishers in the Manufacture and publication of School Text-Books, exclusively, and the wide introduction and use of the ECLECTIC SERIES enables them to offer their lists at the lowest prices.

Wilson, Hinkle & Co.,

feb-1y]

Publishers, CINCINNATI and NEW YORK.

John Schneider,

DEALER IN

American, Swiss and English

WATCHES,

In Gold and Silver Cases.

Latest Styles Fine Gold Jewelry, Spectacles,
German and Silver Plated ware, etc
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS

Repairing done carefully, and Warranted.

No. 115 South High St.,

[feb 6m] Columbus, O.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Paper Hanging,
Kalsomining,
Wall Painting,
Glazing,
Graining.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Of every description in the best style, and at the lowest living rates, by

CHRISTIAN SCHICK,

feb 6m] Westerville, O.

GEORGE W. ROBISON,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

**Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters.**

Ladies' and Gents' Overshoes,

Or anything else in my line. Best bargains given at

No. 3 ROBISON'S BLOCK,
feb 3m] Westerville, O.

BRANCH OFFICE

-FOR-

THE SALE

OF THE

Celebrated Elias Howe

Sewing Machines,

148 South High St.,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THIRTY YEARS CONSTANT USE has proved the HOWE superior to all other Sewing Machines. Call and examine them. [feb-3m]

COLUMBUS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

No. 10 N. High St, Columbus, O.

Book-Keeping, Business Penmanship, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Language, Business Practice and Commercial Law.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ENTER.

E. K. BRYAN,

feb 1y] Principal.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY

FOR SELLING

The History of the Army of the Cumberland.

For terms, etc., write to
ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,
feb-2m] Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Otterbein Dial.

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

Vol. I.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO, APRIL, 1876.

No. 4.

APRIL.

BY A. F.

I listen for the voice of song,
And hear a murmur in the trees
Of April in a fitful breeze,
Who says the growing wings are strong.

Rise! Burn thy winter robe to-day!
Thus did the poet Omar sing:
The Bird of Time is on the wing,
He flutters but a little way.

Behold the dawning of a voice!
Hold hard the sorrow of thy heart,
For music keener makes the smart;
The singer waits not on our choice.

In the new dawn I hear his note;
He lingers while the roses blow,
Then goes—oh, where?—I do not know
On what bright waves my darlings float.

Harper's for April.

BENEFICIARY EDUCATION.

This subject is pressing itself upon the attention of the church and demands earnest consideration. A number of Annual Conferences have formed organizations and ask contributions annually. A few young men preparing for the ministry have been aided by funds thus secured. As yet, however, very little has been done, and if the work is itself proper, very much more ought to be done. Every conference in the church should have an organization, and every charge should be asked to contribute.

There are, indeed, those who object to beneficiary education, especially on the part of the church. They contend that young men who realize the gravity of the work before them and who are of the stamp which the church needs and the times demand, will, despite all toil and sacrifice, press for the prize of a thorough education without assistance; that such toil and sacrifice are in themselves an important part of discipline, and that those who successfully pass the ordeal involved in the acquisition of liberal culture unaided, give proof of metal and promise of usefulness not possible on the part of those who accept assistance; so that beneficiary education instead of being advantageous is positively injurious.

Upon a little reflection, however, these objections will lose much of their force, if, indeed, they do not entirely disappear. Nearly all higher education, whether under the auspices of the state, the church or other organization, is largely beneficiary. The buildings, grounds, endowments and other equipments of our colleges are gifts, so that the culture which those colleges afford is largely a benefaction and those who receive it beneficiaries. None are required to pay the actual cost of an education. To be consistent, therefore, those who object to beneficiary education ought to object to the entire policy upon which our colleges and seminaries are founded and maintained.

It is claimed, indeed, that there is a wide difference between offering a benefit to all students alike and offering assistance to special classes. It is the latter that is generally meant when speaking of beneficiary education, and it is to this that objection is urged. Now why it should be harmless to offer a benefit to all comers without discrimination, but mischievous to offer it, for special reasons and for a specific purpose, to a particular class, we suspect it would be difficult to state. In other words, if it be right to offer the facilities for culture at less than half cost to all students, some of whom give little promise of usefulness and others of whom are abundantly able to pay full cost, it will be difficult to show that it is wrong to offer special assistance to those who give promise of usefulness, but who are poor, or whose parents are not willing to aid them. We have never heard objection urged to parents, who are able, giving their children all reasonable assistance in securing an education. The great majority of those who attain an education do it by such aid, and it is not consid-

ered mischievous. Why, then, should it be thought so injurious to furnish *precisely the same aid* from some other source, when parents, through poverty or indisposition fail? Now, this last is exactly the aim of beneficiary education proper. It is designed to give the youth of talent and promise, but whose lot it was to be born to poverty, something like the opportunity enjoyed by the youth whose lot it was to be born to competence. Nor are we confined to theory and speculation to prove that the policy is right and works well. It has been subjected to the test of experience. There are churches in this country which have practiced it for many scores of years and which have hundreds of beneficiary students under their care annually. Now, if the objections to beneficiary education were well founded, we should expect to find these churches with a weak and incompetent ministry, when the fact is that they have a ministry unsurpassed in manliness, ability and efficiency.

As the matter now stands, young men of the U. B. Church who feel called to the work of the ministry, but who on account of poverty realize that a thorough education, if not entirely beyond their reach unaided, can only be attained after a prolonged and discouraging struggle, have aid offered them by several sister churches which they can not get from their own. It need not be thought strange, therefore, that these young men, when they find the education for their work which they need and crave practically beyond their reach at home, should be tempted to look abroad and accept the aid offered them by other churches, and thus be drawn into their communion. Reason about this matter as we will, the church must arouse upon this question, must address herself to this work with energy, unanimity and liberality or she may expect to suffer inevitably and seriously in some of her most vital interests.

H. G.

BUSINESS SERMON, No. 3.

BY PROF. J. HAYWOOD.

"Look not every man on his own things; but every man also on the things of others."

It is very natural for men to pay more attention each to his own business, to look after his own success, than to that of others. Within proper limits this is right and commendable. Hence the homely injunction, "Mind your own business," is a valuable precept; and when each man obeys it in its spirit, the prosperity of the community is assured. But when this principle degenerates, as it sometimes does, to surly indifference to the welfare of others, and to envy and grudging the prosperity of others, it becomes a deadly canker to the success of the community.

Yet how natural it is, when our neighbor meets with success in some enterprise, or is very successful in his usual business, for the query to come up in our minds, Why am I not equally successful? I am as laborious, as painstaking, as neighbor A. Yet while he is thriving and growing wealthy, I am dragging my weary steps along, and so far as I can see, no nearer the goal than at any time heretofore. Perhaps also the thought comes up that I may compel him to share with me by cutting into his business. Perhaps I hope to thwart his plans, by opposition, so that he shall succeed no better than myself. Now this is all wrong. It is worse, if possible. It is unwise. It manifests that littleness of heart and narrowness of mind which will pretty uniformly be a bar to success. Nothing can be truer than that my neighbor's prosperity, if legitimate, is reflected upon me. That the prosperity of each becomes the prosperity of the community; and that the prosperity of the community is shared to a greater or less degree by every member of it. Then there is no occasion, and if we are wise and honest, no room for clashing of interests, for envy at the prosperity of others, or for gratification at their defeat and downfall. In these matters let us show the wisdom, the magna-

nimity of men, and not the petulance of children.

We must here in our village guard against these envious, jealous feelings. I live in the west part of the village; neighbor W. owns property in the east part, and is profitably developing it. Instead of grudging, I am very sure I ought to congratulate myself upon W's success. It is not possible for permanent improvements to be made there without enhancing my interests. This may not appear immediately. Doubtless, just now my part of the village may seem to be thrown into the shade; but patience and hopefulness are essential to success; and if in this case these virtues are duly exercised, the reward is sure.

So in other cases we see need to practice the injunction at the head of this article. How easily we are hoodwinked by our estimate of our own interests. Our neighbor makes some move, and we are startled; and carefully look over the ground to see if our interests are to be unfavorably affected; and we are too apt to mistake our neighbor's gain for our loss. Again when municipal improvements are contemplated or being carried on, let us see to it that our criticisms are not leavened with this same narrow selfish fear lest somebody else should be indirectly benefited. It is doubtless true that there may be too much concentration of municipal attention to some favored locality, to the real detriment of other parts of our village, and we have seen such dishonesty in political cliques at the present time, and in past years, that we can well afford to be on our guard against rings in our own municipal affairs. Human nature is infirm at best; and village officials are not free from the common taint, yet there are differences in men. There are some men, I think, who are unable to see anything wrong in that which seems to them to promote their interests; and, equally unable to see anything right in anything which does not tend in that direction, or which seems to especially benefit a neighbor.

In regard to those municipal appropriations, the question ought not to be whether some will be benefited more than others; for an improvement must have a locality; and thus some are necessarily more immediately affected by the improvement than others, whatever be the locality. If there is to be a real public benefit; if there has been no favoritism, no partiality; if there has been a reasonable regard to the interests of all; then all should be satisfied, although some have necessarily perhaps received less benefit.

In a village, the conditions are somewhat different from those of a city. The business of the village will be, for convenience, somewhat concentrated in a comparatively small space; while the residences are much more widely separated. Now all the community are immediately interested in improvements which affect the business part, the heart, of the village; while improvements in the other streets are much more local and restricted in their benefit.

Also the public schools and the approaches to these are matters of great public concern. The Postoffice is another institution of great interest, both as to its location, and to the facilities it furnishes to the community. In regard to this, I do not hesitate to say, that in our village the Postoffice should be a fixture as to locality; and that in its internal arrangements, and its external appearance, it should be a model of neatness and convenience.

Lastly, in our village we have located Otterbein University. Although this institution is neither owned nor controlled by the citizens of the village; yet our interests are so completely interwoven with those of the college, and in fact so dependent are the former upon the latter, that we may consider these two interests as identical. Hence we say, anything done to promote the interests of the University is a public benefit to the village, and on the other hand, anything that injures the college, that mars its usefulness, that clouds its reputation, is a public calamity, is a damage to the interests of the village. Many corollaries and scholiums could be added, but we leave the reader to supply them.

A THOUSAND YEARS.

BY REV. W. O. TOBEY, '66.

The idea of a millenium is not unphilosophical. It is simply a long continuance of time without epochs. Christianity demands such a state of things, and offers the principles and practices not only to produce it but to preserve it. A thousand years of epochless human life might be as foreign from the imagination of Alexander and Cæsar as the idea of tunneling the English Channel. But to a Christian philosopher a millenium is perfectly consistent with human history. It is true that wars have made epochs in all ages, and that these epochs have been so frequent as to make it seem an absurdity to look for a peaceful cycle of one thousand years. Philosophy denies the hypothesis of a state of perpetual peace in the human race. But philosophy has not dreamed of half the things in heaven or earth. An epoch of so long duration might be thought to be a state of stagnation, so that it would be undesirable even if possible. If a brutish idea has subjugated a nation, and if it should never be modified, an epoch of so many years would indeed be a horrible slavery. But if the sublime ideas of Christianity have brought all nations under their sway of truth, progress is ever possible without any abrupt bringing in of new epochs. Thus a thousand years are as one day of twenty-four hours having all the equalizing and recuperating forces of morning, noon and balmy night. War will be neither possible nor necessary. The nations having all the same idea will not seek to wrest the place of one another. The love of empire will vanish with the general practice of Christian morality. The bloody exchange of ideas, with which the history of the world has been marked, is not a thing to distinguish the reign of Christianity. The ideas of this religion are all necessary and will prevail in perfect harmony with each other. A Christian constitution over the nations will give play to unlimited progress. For it is a maxim applicable in Church and State, that life and progress are dependent upon the conflict of ideas within the limits of their constitutions. The conflict of parties without respect to a limit of controversy makes epochs by breaking down one state of things. The church of Christ with its economy of truth and holiness will still allow a holy conflict within itself so as to prevent an absolute immobility. The antiquation of the imperfect practice of holy virtues, and not their disuse, and the going on to perfection, will give scope enough for all desired progress.

In the millenium the truths of to-day will not be the errors of to-morrow, as in the history of the world. Religion giving laws to politics, art, industry, and even to philosophy, will sit in peaceable empire, and all things will work together for good and for the perpetuation of the reigning epoch. The idea of pure religion being complete and no inferior ideas existing by its side, peace will be a necessary state. We need not look always for a repetition of history as we see it in the past. The western world having become united under one constitution as now seems certain, will have no savage hordes or jealous rivals to pour across mountains and over rivers, and necks of land, to cause bloody war with the better nations in the cultivated plains. Rivers and mountains being no longer the boundaries between nations as unlike as the various beasts of the field and forest, war and revolution are not possible except as a result of anarchy. If the things only which make for peace become the basis of government in this western continent, a large part of the world has already entered upon the millenium. Christianity returning to its cradle where Europe, Asia and Africa unite will set these great quarters at rest, and there will be no repetition of the rise and decay of nations there. Christianity thus balancing the great continents with peace, what backward flow of the highest civilization will be possible? If the better understanding and practice of truth are the only ground of emulation, a state of things which will last a thousand years is already at hand. Whatever interposition of God to begin or limit such an epoch will be necessary is not

now under consideration. Whether pre-millenarianism or post-millenarianism is the right doctrine might be a fruitful subject to discuss. But it is the purpose now to consider only the plausibility of a millenium, a changeless epoch in which all the progress of the world finds a goal. The additional fact that there is in existence and rapid extension a language of marvelous capacity so as to be sufficient for all the purposes of science, commerce, literature and religion, is not only an argument but a prophecy of an epoch of many centuries. This language is the English which seems likely not to become dead like the classics, but to purify and enrich itself by ceaseless use.

Bible Ground of Total Abstinence.

BY REV. J. S. MILLS.

That the Bible condemns drunkenness, and threatens the drunkard with punishment, no one can deny. It not only condemns the excessive use of intoxicants, but it interdicts, on the *ground of expediency*, the use as beverage of every kind of intoxicating liquors.

This *law of expediency* is stated by Paul, in Rom 14th, and 1st Cor. 8th, and is summed up in these words, "It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak." "Wherefore, if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." The Apostle argues that there are things which a man can do without injury to himself, but if the act offends the conscience or injures the soul of another, the act is to be avoided, lest the injury be inflicted.

It is generally believed that the use of liquor is injurious to most persons, and that they should avoid its use for that reason. But there are those who are inclined to think that a moderate use of wine or any other liquor will not hurt them, and hence they are inclined to use their liberty in this matter when they desire it. Now if it were possible for a man to have so small an endowment of the nervous system, and so much bone, muscle, and vitality that he could use liquors without injury to himself, yet he is under obligation to abstain for the sake of others. If he refuse to abstain, he is guilty of violating the law of love, by disregarding the conscientious convictions of others. But this is not his greatest offense. His example leads many others, who have a more sensitive nature, or a more perverted appetite, to a drunkard's doom. Where the influence of a man's example is thus injurious to others, the example is wrong, and he is under moral obligation "to drink no wine, nor do anything else whereby another is caused to stumble, to fall or to be made weak."

This is the ground upon which total abstinence may be successfully defended, and no man who regards the law of love, as taught by Christ, can conscientiously do that to gratify appetite, which will curse his fellowman. The application of this principle requires parents to avoid the cup for their children's sake. It requires the social circle to banish the cup for the sake of those who cannot use it without endangering soul and body. It requires the strong everywhere to abstain from the cup, lest their example "destroy the weak brother for whom Christ died." The New Testament recommends the use of wine in only two cases, neither of which gives a shadow of license for the use of liquors as a beverage. In the one case it is recommended in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, for a religious purpose; in the other it is recommend to a sick man, as medicine. This authorized sacramental and medicinal use of wine gives no authority for any other use of it. And when we take into consideration the liability to create, or to arouse into activity an already required or inherited propensity to drunkenness; and still further, the poisoned and destructive nature of modern wines and other liquors, and see the sad havoc their use is producing upon mankind, we may regard it as expedient to abandon the use of fermented and distilled liquors for even sacramental, and medicinal purposes.

—They are having showers of flesh in various localities in the country. If the thing is to become common, it would be well for the clubs to apply for beef-steak in the morning, and a roast in time for dinner.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY L. H. McFADDEN, '74.

KING OR QUEEN?

Old, burnished Sol rolls rotund to the west
On unheard chariot wheels, by fiery coursers drawn,
And beauteous night-queen scarce reveals her silvery
crest
Till day-king reasserts his sway, in flush, auroral dawn.
The first, the busied landlord leads, in field, in shop, in
store,
As well in daily duty's needs, on rail, on ship, on shore;
The second, leads her choruses of tripping, chanting maids,
In muffled splendors through the haunts of heavenly
esplanades.
King, or Queen? Which? Choose. Thine be the choice,
Shine, and shined upon, the own mandate of heaven's
voice.
O, undimmed royalty! He floods the world with light,
O, unmasked modesty! She sweetly sways the night.
Seven Mile, O. "60."

THE orator for the public meeting of the Alumnae Association on the first of June next, is PROF. GEO. A. FUNKHOUSER, '68, of the Union Biblical Seminary; poet, DANIEL SURFACE, '62, editor of the Richmond, Ind., Telegram; historian, MRS. M. A. FISHER, '58, of Otterbein University.

"MORE COLLEGES" (!)

BY S. J. FLICKINGER, '72.

Although the two are handmaid, yet education is not Christianity. Admitting that "education bears the same relation to ignorance that Christianity does to sin;" that "Christianity is aggressive, therefore education must be aggressive," it does not follow that both must use the same tactics or send out and post the same number of detachments on the frontier. Civilization is aggressive, but it has its own way. That "men and women have lived all their lives under the very shadow of academies, colleges and universities, and have never been even convicted of ignorance" is no doubt true, but it does not prove that putting a college at every man's door is "just the thing" by any means.

The processes of the two are essentially different—their votaries "go about" differently. The pastor can instruct in the highest grades of his science at the fireside or bedside. The means and methods of heart-culture and mind-culture are not alike; high developments of Christianity may be made in the closet or in the field. Is this practicable with education? In respect to the higher education the history of the past shows that the one has succeeded by "flocking together" as much as the other by "going forth." What we want is a place for the most complete as well as many places for an ordinary education.

There is no resemblance between the metropolitan church and the university. It might be questioned, too, whether some small villages would not be as well with one or two good efficient churches as with a class of each creed. Education should be accessible everywhere, but it has grades, such as are nowhere recognized in church organizations, and when we speak of facilities for a higher education we do not invade the province of the public school or academy; these are the out posts and truly brave and able men are to be found filling them.

Of course "the university will not suffice for all"—the trouble is to make it suffice at all. The concentration of officers and treasury in a capital does not imply the absence of government and means away from the capital. No one would wish to build up a university at the expense of a general diffusion of knowledge, if such a result were at all in the nature of things. It is this "good of all" that is wanted. But the center cannot be every point. We are apt to ignore the very principles and the application of what we teach. Do not aggressive powers have headquarters? Does not our planet receive light and warmth from the sun? So would this "concentration of men and money" give out more than it

took from the glorious system which surrounded it. It would be nice to have them so, but it is utterly impossible to have universities to suit the convenience of localities. To undertake this in the present condition of our church is to divide our forces and means, and to divide our forces, energies and facilities, in the acquisition of the higher studies, is fatal to all conceptions of a university. Then this division from the very nature of the case tends to lower our educational standards, making it so that one can get a better education out of the church than in it. We should offer as good advantages as can be had, else we are depriving our sons and daughters because they are *ours*. That not one of our twelve colleges is properly supplied with means, facilities, professors or students is evidence of that of which we speak. Would it not be better to have the upper classes together, combine the facilities, have the best instruction and the distribution of labor, have many branches thoroughly taught, which in the present method are scarcely taught at all. Some of the most general and important studies are not found in the curriculum of any of our colleges. "An institution that can do a work that no other can do" is a blessing, but should we argue, that if one college is a good thing, surely two must be twice as good and so on, indefinitely. This might make "more colleges" look "most absurd." This logic would give you more debts than endowments and more agents than professors. But if the smaller attract by proximity, may not the larger do so by magnitude?

Statistics show that education is more thorough and more general in Michigan with her one university than in the great State of Ohio with her colleges by the score. Now we believe in the Church educating the youth. After the public school has given the rudiments, there is yet a separate sphere for the academy and the university.

The plan of ingrafting the teaching of the Gospel with the developments of intellectual culture is one of the noblest works of humanity. But it hurts the cause to ignore all principles of economy and the distribution of labor, and thus let others educate better than the church does. Let us look at the U. B. church as a whole, and "with malice to none, with charity for all" judge that which is best.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 17th, '76.

MORALS IN EDUCATION.

BY LIZZIE HANBY, '72.

There seems to exist a chronic disposition among writers, lecturers, evangelists to exercise their peculiar powers in the investigation of some real or imaginary evil.

Wickedness and crime are flooding our country, and ought to be a subject of earnest investigation, the root ought to be found, and let us go on advancing theories, even at the risk of becoming fanatical, until we arrive at some conclusions which shall act as powerful promoters of a much needed reform.

I recently attended the Sabbath services of the Ohio Penitentiary, and heard the convicts in the Young Men's Christian Association discuss the different causes which brought them there. One poor man seemed to think his education had been the cause of his disgrace, he was a forger, while another, a talented man, pointed out in telling language the power possessed by an educated person to accomplish greater crime, to work underhandedly and schemingly, and in very many cases to evade the punishment of the law.

For years, the grand appeal has been "Educate," and this is right, but education without morals is a dangerous thing. Prof. Seelye says, in speaking upon the subject of Temperance, "there is more crime caused by intemperance in educated, than in uneducated classes."

Our nation stands to-day disgraced by the ingratitude of some of her children, and we scarcely know where to look for honor, integrity and true nobility. Not alone in lower strata of life are found corruption and crime, but in the upper, where have been placed in offices of trust those whom the nation honored. Ecclesiastical circles have suffered within a few years. The high priest of American clergy, occupies a position that brings the blush of shame to every Christian church. The king of editors has fallen low, and his powerful influence as a journalist, and in the lecture field, once acting for good, is now all counteracted.

Speculators in large cities, and in such swindles as the Emma Mine; leaders in whisky rings; and the Dynamite fiend have led us to believe that wholesale criminality is the order of the day.

Politics seem most polluted of all. The strong old party which has done such grand and noble work for our nation, is seething and reeking with corruption.

One after another of our officers of trust have sunk in shame, while the crowning disclosures of the monster crimes of the late Secretary of War have thrown the whole land into consternation and sorrow.

Where is all this wide-spread criminality to end?

Many indeed are the speculations as to the causes. We are, and have been educating. These deep plots and far-reaching schemes were not perpetrated by ignorant minds. May it not be that the loose morals, not only allowed but taught in our schools and colleges, have an evil influence? Why are not the principles of honor and integrity more thoroughly ingrafted into the minds of our youth?

Strong and persistent efforts have been made by the Roman Catholics and others to exclude the Bible from our public schools. This seems like an insult to a nation founded on the Bible.

There are many things in our present system of schools which must, inevitably lead to dishonesty. The use of what students know by the name of "ponies" is allowed to a great extent, and many instructors wink at this abominable practice and its associate "interlining." Then too the habit of peeping between lids and reciting lessons from books is a great source of evil, and is overlooked by some instructors. Ranking with this is the abused plan called the self-reporting system used in many of the public schools and some of our colleges. No greater temptation to lie can be presented than this very thing, while those who have a spark of native honor left, will come out with the worst reports, simply because they are honest.

I am glad to know that the unsatisfactory marking system is fast becoming unpopular.

Many of our institutions allow the impression to exist among our young people, such as prevailed among Spartan youths, that the sin is not in the perpetration of dishonest and criminal deeds, but in the discovery of them.

Recently a grave was rudely robbed of its sleeping inhabitant in this vicinity. Soon after a medical student was arrested and the faculty of the institution where he had been attending school, came right up and became his bondsmen, and tried to compromise the matter with the parties interested. There are proper sources from which to secure subjects for the furtherance of science, without roughly tearing up the buried remains of our friends, and I contend that the members of this faculty were encouraging the perpetration of a penitentiary offense.

There is another kind of stealing engaged in by students which is known as plagiarism, which has become so popular that associations have been formed which offer to furnish first class orations, essays and poems, and these are presented to the public by students as original.

Under such a course of treatment, how poorly fitted are many of our so-called graduates for making citizens, or filling positions of great responsibility in our nation.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Independent says, "The deepest need of this nation at this time, is honesty, conscientiousness, purity and righteousness." Christian, scholarly men ought not to turn their backs upon politics because there is so much corruption there, but ought to go to work nobly in the enterprise of purification.

Weighty questions are at stake, such as the labor question, money question, intemperance and the old question of the ballot still ready for eruption, especially when we remember that thousands of educated property-holders, who dare not offer a word in legislation must stand back and witness, within the next few years seventy thousand ignorant Chinamen given power to control elections, who own not a dime, and know nothing of workings of governments.

Let us as educators and friends of education, strive, not only by common methods of instruction, but by admonition, precept, and example to inculcate right principles in the minds of our youth, and put forth every effort to raise the standard of morals, and to create a public sentiment which will demand honesty, and call noble, trustworthy ones to the front.

PERSONALS.

'57. Mrs. Kate W. Hanby has removed from Columbus to New Paris, O.

'58. Milton H. Mann, of Columbus, will take part in the joint anniversary exercises of the societies this year.

'58. An alumnus attending a distant college, referring to B. R. HANBY, '58, writes: "It is stirring indeed to an alumnus of O. U. to hear "Nellie Gray," away five hundred miles from the Alma Mater, sung as a favorite college song. Its sympathetic melody makes it liked by the students. In crowds or on night strolls you hear it. One day after a class election I heard between two and three hundred sing it. They made the hall ring. It is the custom to alternate the common college airs with such a piece, and students going about together at night, even two or three, are generally singing; but, whenever I hear "Nellie Gray" I think of Otterbein and her son who has gone to sing on high."

'66. W. O. Tobey, editor of the Religious Telescope, was in Westerville last month, attending the State Anti-Secrecy Convention.

'68. G. A. Funkhouser, in addition to his duties as Professor in the Union Biblical Seminary, for a year or two past, has supplied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian congregation of Dayton.

'69. Geo. S. J. Browne, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church of Morrow, Ohio, is now engaged in the clothing business, corner of Clark and Adams streets, Chicago. He also has charge of a Presbyterian Mission in the same city.

'69. W. Y. Bartels was married on the 16th of last month, to Miss Louisa Rowe, of Westerville. This in response to a demand to retract what was said concerning Mr. Bartels, in the Personal column of a previous number. We concede the justice of the demand; he is no longer A. B., but fully entitled to his *Adornatus Maritus*. We make the retraction all the more cheerfully that the opportunity was unexpected, and will do the same for any other of the alumni.

'70. A. B. Kohr is principal of the public schools of Roanoke, Ind., near Ft. Wayne, where he has been reading law for a year or two.

'71. J. G. Bowersox has improved in health considerably since February; he is now able to walk about, though still, we believe, confined to the house.

'71. H. G. Clippinger is located, in the practice of medicine, at Pipestone, Mich., where he has a large and profitable practice. His former practice was about North Columbus, Ohio.

'72. Miss Sallie J. Winter, of Dayton, recently spent a few days in Westerville. Her classmates and all will be glad to learn that she appears to be very much improved in health.

'72. F. M. Kumler has closed his school and returned to his theological studies at Oberlin.

'72. A. B. Henderson is teaching near Gallo-way, Ohio.

'74. Miss Florence Grim and Miss Hartie Zent, '74, have lately completed their second year of teaching in the public schools of Antwerp, Ohio.

'74. J. A. Vangundy is at present giving his attention to "stock farming" at his home near Sycamore, Ohio.

'74. Miss Carrie L. Allen is teaching near Grove City, Ohio.

'75. L. K. Powell is principal of the public schools of Winchester, Ohio.

'75. J. B. Shank is principal of the public schools of Sunbury, Montgomery county, O. "It is a high school," so he writes, "being situated on a commanding hill."

—It was a sweet little child who had always been taught to say Mr. and Mrs. when speaking of any person. The pastor called, and was catechising little four-year-old, "Who made you?" he asked. Mr. God, was the meek answer.

THE OTTERBEIN DIAL.

A MONTHLY,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY,
WESTERVILLE, O.Managing Editor.....J. E. GUITNER.
Editorial Contributors.....THE FACULTY.
Publisher.....T. McFADDEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE (POSTAGE PAID), \$1.00.

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

The Oregon Educational Monthly and the Dalhousie Gazette come to our table, representing the occident and orient of our continent—the former published at Salem, Oregon, the latter at Halifax, Nova Scotia. They are among the most valuable of our exchanges.

The Reports of the Bureau of Education show that the universities and colleges of the United States number no fewer than 220, and they conferred in 1875, 3,520 degrees in course and 441 honorary degrees. All this is exclusive of the 35 agricultural colleges which conferred 362 degrees; the 65 women's colleges, 563 degrees; the 81 medical schools, 2,845 degrees; the 59 divinity schools, 630 degrees; beside others, giving a total of 8,858 degrees in course.

Is there not in the body of students enough musical skill and in sufficient variety, to warrant the revival of the ancient and honorable University Orchestra? There is still among us an M. D. professor (by no means "superfluous lags the veteran on the stage") who in those halcyon days contributed of his time and breath to the success of that musical organization, and we believe that he can "pucker" yet. Then, there are younger men among us, who give evidence of positive talent in instrumentation, and, if they can only be enlisted under the proper management, will both receive lasting benefit themselves from the practice, and add a charm to our public meetings by the happy combination of the two kinds of music. May we not hope that some one will move in this matter? Let us have the lyre of Apollo as well as the voice of Melpomene.

SMALL COLLEGES.

Without design to take part in the verbal war now raging with crash and din in our columns, between the forces led by two members of the class of 1872, who ought to have learned ere this that little brothers ought not to meet in such encounter, we may be permitted to introduce a kindred topic—the relative value of large and small colleges. In the estimation of the champions of the larger institutions the question is not one of comparison, but rather the balder one, whether any conceivable value can possibly inhere in the smaller institutions of learning. Imagining themselves to be the giants, these sons of thunder affect to ignore their fellows of smaller stature and humble mien, and with the spirit of Goliath of old they cry, "Are we dogs that ye come to us with staves?" But in some instances already, the evidence has been furnished by the disdained ones, as was also to the Philistines, that there are some forces, silent though they be, that hold within them measureless power, and that often the weak things of this world are employed to confound the mighty.

To this haughtiness which arrogates to itself all the wisdom and culture of the land is due, in the main,

the notion that the larger colleges are greatly superior in every respect to the smaller ones; and hence a Western lad is sent, at great expense both to pocket and to morals to the overcrowded dormitories of the East. We believe that this notion is founded upon a mistaken estimate. Says the editor of the "Standard of the Cross," "Not long since a case came to our notice of a young man who had spent several years at a noted eastern college, and who stood well in his class, who barely knew by sight one of its most distinguished professors, and whose only knowledge of another was that he had heard him lecture several times. A large part of the work that is done by the professors of a small college is done by the tutors of a large college. Parents send to these great institutions, under the impression that their sons will be instructed by the eminent men of whom they have heard. We imagine that if they knew beforehand how little their sons will come in contact with these eminent men, they would sometimes make a different selection. And in a large college, a student can not receive that amount of individual attention which can be given to him by the professors of a small college. Where the number of students is large, they must of necessity be taught in masses. There is of course the stimulus of competition, but this is sufficiently provided in a small college that is not too small, and which gives the advantage of more oversight and assistance."

But it is fairly a question whether those young men who make choice for themselves of a seat of learning, desire the place which will furnish them the best and most frequent drill. Will they not prefer the glitter of an ancient name and the glamour of a famous character to the promise of solid work to do and searching oversight to endure. We do not forget that there are many who are in earnest in their quest of knowledge, and sincerely desire the most thorough discipline, and would not shrink from the most onerous tasks imposed with this view; but if they have been led for this cause to turn to one of those caravansaries yecept "large colleges," must not disappointment betide them?

We have seen that the probability of the student's gaining access to the eminent men whose fame draws many to their colleges is by no means great; but even if he should be exceptionally fortunate in this respect he is in many cases exposed to another disappointment. Those specialists, who have gained fame, and well deserved fame, in a certain department of knowledge, who have written books on their special topics, who have fortunately toiled in a field previously unexplored, and have disclosed treasure long hidden from the gaze of men, prove in too many instances superior investigators but inferior instructors. The limitations of the class-room hamper them; they find the monotonous round of daily drill tedious, nay even intolerable; and indeed the very qualities that fit them for such labors as have given them renown unfit them for the tread-mill of the recitation room. And yet this constantly recurring work is that which moulds the learner's character, stores his mind and impresses upon him the indelible marks of scholarship. The sheen which massive architecture and decorated grounds and the rush and bustle of numbers throw around him will vanish as it flies; but the "thoughts of God" once photographed upon his soul by the slow chemistry of mental toil will never be effaced.

Small colleges, if they have nothing to entitle them to patronage but their great claims and sonorous boasts, are the least deserving of all. They bring disgrace upon the name and blight all they touch. They are to be reprehended and avoided; but the worthy ones, small only by circumstances, should be cherished as performing a work of paramount import-

ance, and one which without them would never be done.

Then again, the class feeling, which flourishes like the Upas and with the same destructiveness in the large colleges is never found in the small ones. This is nothing else than the old spirit of caste manifesting itself in the young, the more dangerous among them, too, as they are not sufficiently experienced in the ways of the world to observe its blighting effects, and as they are soon to become citizens of a free government. This prejudice which places all but a few of one's own set under the ban, and collects around one a limited circle of hale fellows, finds its proper outgrowth in those societies whose proceedings are carefully withheld from men, and of whose members a majority are in almost penal servitude to their leaders.

What a training this for a prospective citizen of a government like ours! If all the nobler springs of action and the suggestions of the better nature must be fettered and crushed, is it possible in the exercise of the high privileges of a freeman to make use of his inalienable rights? It is a beautiful fiction of the courts that all men are equal before the law. At least let us have colleges in which all boys may be free from the withering touch of caste.

THE productive funds of some of the colleges of New York State are given thus: Columbia, \$4,413,652; Cornell, \$1,153,999; Hamilton, \$300,000; Madison, \$344,395; Syracuse, \$250,000; Union, \$465,000; Rochester, \$170,000, Vassar, \$281,000.

BOOK NOTICES.

AN ANALYTICAL AND PRACTICAL FRENCH GRAMMAR.—By Prof. J. G. Keetels, pp 524, 12mo. Price \$2.00. New York: Clark and Maynard.

AN ELEMENTARY FRENCH GRAMMAR, by the same author, pp 264, 12 mo. Price \$1.25. Same publishers.

A CHILD'S ILLUSTRATED FIRST BOOK IN FRENCH, pp 144, 12 mo. handsomely bound in cloth. Price \$1.00. Same author and publishers.

These three books form a well graded series for instruction in *la belle langue*, and we can confidently recommend them to our own classes in French (if we have any) and to all others. Prof. Keetels, the author, besides having French for his vernacular, has large experience in teaching the language. In our estimation, these two elements are paramount in the constitution of the successful author. Especially, in the largest of the works above mentioned we see points of excellence over all other similar books with which we are acquainted, in the fulness of analysis of the principles and construction of the language; in the happy combination of the theoretical and the practical; in the progressive exercises; and, not least, in the general make-up of the book, which is a credit to the reputable house whose imprint it bears.

RULES OF ORDER, for deliberative assemblies. By Major Henry M. Robert, U. S. A., pocket size, cloth, sent post-paid by the publishers on receipt of price, 75 cents. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This neat manual contains a compendium of parliamentary law, based upon the rules and practices of Congress, and a simple explanation of the methods of organizing and conducting the business of Societies, Conventions, and other deliberative assemblies. It seems to us a great improvement on Jefferson's Manual which has had its day; on Cushings, which is too complex and often perplexing; and even on Lawrence's which omits many of the most important points of parliamentary law. For those who have access to this admirable book there will be no excuse, if they be not versed in all rules of business assemblies or legislation.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Traains arrive at and depart from Westerville as follows:

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

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

The *Atlantic Monthly* for April opens a wide range of pleasant and instructive reading, and is marked by vigor and variety. The anonymous author of "A Carnival of Rome" gives the second and concluding part of that story; Bayard Taylor is represented by a spirited Pennsylvania Ballad, "Jane Reed;" and this is followed by an essay from G. P. Lathrop on "Early American Novelists," and a poem by Edgar Fawcett. The next paper, "At Luetzen," is a rich and brilliant picture, by J. K. Hosmer, of the battle in which the famous Gustavus Adolphus fell, in 1652. William Howitt sends from the Tyrol a musical poem on "Autumn Days," and Mr. Wilson Flagg, a worthy successor of Thoreau, contributes some excellent and homely advice about "Rural Architecture" and village scenery in general. Mr. Lathrop follows with a ballad called "Bride Brook." Few readers will think of passing by Mr. Howell's sixth number of "Private Theatricals," which shows more passion and variety of action than any previous production of this popular novelist; and Miss Phelps's "Told in Confidence"—a delicate piece of versification—will find its way to the hearts of many. Fannie Kemble's "Old Woman's Gossip" flows on, full of amusing and interesting reminiscence, through a ninth chapter; and Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a "Memorial Tribute," enwreathes the memory of Dr. Howe with some thoughtful stanzas. With all this, *The Atlantic* does not neglect the purely useful; for Colonel Waring adds to its contents a paper of universal value on a new Belgian system of pneumatic drainage. The body of the number is completed by a curious and picturesque article on Boston life at the time of the Revolutionary siege, from H. E. Scudder. The editorial section contains twenty pages of criticisms on new books, music, and on pictures by Ernest Longfellow and Henry Bacon. This portion should be read with care; it is the work of the best writers, though their names are not given, and forms a peculiar means of culture.

The *Syracuse University Herald* gives the following table of Presidents and their places of education:

- WASHINGTON—Good English education, but never studied the ancient languages.
- ADAMS—Harvard.
- JEFFERSON—William and Mary.
- MADISON—Princeton.
- MONROE—William and Mary.
- ADAMS, J. Q.—Harvard.
- JACKSON—Limited education.
- VAN BUREN—Academic education.
- HARRISON—Hampden Sidney College.
- TYLER—William and Mary.
- POLK—University of North Carolina.
- TAYLOR—Slightest rudiments.
- FILLMORE—Not liberally educated.
- PIERCE—Bowdoin.
- BUCHANAN—Dickinson.
- LINCOLN—Education very limited.
- JOHNSON—Self educated.
- GRANT—West Point.

Monroe and Harrison did not graduate. Monroe left college to join the Revolutionary army. Financial reverses deprived Harrison of a full course. Polk was the oldest when graduating, being twenty-three; Tyler the youngest, seventeen. The majority graduated at twenty, this being also the average age. Jefferson probably had the most liberal education and broadest culture.

OTHER COLLEGES.

WILLIAM AND MARY.—J. E. Cook, in *Scribner's Monthly*, says of this ancient college: "Almost every Virginian of eminence in the eighteenth century had been trained for his work in the world within its walls. It gave 27 of its students to the army of the Revolution; 2 attorneys-general to the United States; it sent out nearly 20 members of Congress; 15 United States Senators; 17 governors; 37 judges; a lieutenant-general and other high officers to the army; 2 commodores of the navy; 4 signers of the Declaration of Independence; 7 cabinet officers; the chief draughtsman and author of the constitution, Edmund Randolph, the most efficient of the chief-justices, John Marshall; and three presidents of the United States.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.—The *Mississippi University Magazine* says that "tying balls of fire to the tails of calves on dark nights to see them run across the campus, has been the chief amusement of many of the students recently."—One of the preparatory students, while exercising in the gymnasium recently had the ill-luck to fall and break his arm.—Much complaint is made against the growing practice on the part of wicked boys of tearing up the plank walks and removing and breaking the steps that lead over the campus fence on the way to town.—The University Library caught fire a few weeks ago, but fortunately it was discovered in time to be extinguished before much damage was done.

LAKE FOREST.—This University is in luck. Recently \$75,000 have been donated to it by eight of its friends. It now owns \$300,000, has no debts, and \$50,000 out at interest.

LABANON VALLEY.—This United Brethren College is now well supplied with teachers. The recent accession of Prof. J. M. Strasburg of the Otterbein class of 1864, and of Prof. Walker formerly of Westfield, will make the college as well manned as any in the State.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.—Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, in *Scribner*, states some interesting facts bearing on the subject of the co-education of the sexes. It was in 1870 that Michigan University was open to female students. Prof. Tyler says: "According to the most recent returns, 117 of that sex are now availing themselves of the right to university instruction thus recognized, 4 of them having chosen the law, 47 medicine, and 66 literature and science.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.—Dr. S. S. Laws has just been elected president of this university. He was born in Virginia, and graduated with honor at Miami University, Ohio. In 1851 he graduated at Nassau Hall, (Theological) Princeton, and in 1854 was elected President of Westminster College, Mo. He invented the stock telegraph now in use throughout the world, from which he has derived an ample fortune. In 1870 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Columbia College, N. Y., and in 1873 graduated from the Bellevue Medical School. He has written a thesis on Neuro-psychology which is much praised. Surely, he has had a varied experience.

JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.—Prof. D. C. Gilman was inaugurated President on February 22. The inaugural ceremonies were conducted in the Academy of Music. In President Gilman's address, reference was made to the munificence of the founder of the University. The total amount of his benefactions exceed \$7,000,000—half to the University and half to a hospital. The University fund yields a revenue of about \$200,000, half of which will be set apart as a building fund. The University is to open next October in temporary but commodious buildings, fitted for lectures, laboratories, library and collections.

The students of the first class in the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, Dartmouth College, under the direction of Prof. Robert Fletcher, have completed a model of a railroad bridge, designed by themselves. It is a Pratt truss bridge, for a clear span of eighty-two feet. The length of the model, which is built upon a scale of one-twelfth, is seven feet, and the breaking load of the model itself is 8600 pounds. It is soon to be sent to Philadelphia, where it is to be exhibited in the New Hampshire division of the educational department. The model is of great strength and beauty, and reflects credit upon professor and students alike.

—Hon. E. E. White, formerly Superintendent of Common Schools of Ohio and editor of the *National Teacher*, has been elected President of Purdue University, Indiana.

—The joint committees of the two literary societies of the University of Virginia, have invited Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Mass., to deliver the oration before them at next commencement, and the invitation has been accepted.

—The Yale library has received 2,500 volumes of Japanese literature, the books are on miscellaneous subjects, and only a small proportion of them are by modern writers. Prof. O. C. Marsh, was instrumental in securing them, and notice was first drawn to them through Japanese students in the college.

THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY.

BY J. MILTON BEVER, '76.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE EDITOR.]

There is a certain mysterious influence which some times acts upon man's nature with wonderful power. This influence has been called the Spirit of Beauty. It may flow from the contemplation of extraneous objects, or, by the natural impulses of the soul, it may arise within our own bosoms, stirring the great deep of the heart with those complex and varied emotions, through which the frail arrows of created thought have never been able to pierce. This spirit does not affect all of mankind the same, but varies according to the nature upon which it falls. For, what to one may seem to be almost the perfection of beauty, another may deem most commonplace, and even contemptible. The poet who is wont to see beauty in everything about him notices infinitely more of real loveliness in a flower, than the untaught rustic—who values all things, only as they contribute to his physical comfort. But certainly no one can fail to observe beauty in the material world—no one can gaze upon the face of nature without experiencing a new strength of imagination and an elevation of his moral nature, unless all the finer faculties of the soul have been deadened by perversion. But let him whose heart is open to this influence—whose mind joys in the work of his Creator—go out into the grand temple of the universe—serene, silent, worshipping: let him bow in awe and adoration at the shrine of "Nature's God." Then if he has come in the proper frame of mind, the Spirit of Beauty will spread its benign influences about him, and will breathe through his whole being such a sweetness and serenity, that all the meaner things of life will sink away into comparative insignificance. Let him gaze upon the heavens,—studded with stars, as if countless diamonds had been set in the crown of the universe; and from the quiet of those azure depths will shine forth such beauty as can only be described by the poet's pen with the image still fresh upon his burning imagination.

But upon few of all the myriads of mankind is this divine gift bestowed. To few indeed is it permitted to enter into this beauteous realm and picture forth the grandeur of Jehovah's works in the fervid language of imagination.

But where in all the catalogue of poets can be found one who was endowed with more of that talent, than that prince among them all—Dante? His was a mighty mind,—a mind that was able to soar far above those of his fellow men, until it stood within the confines of the eternal world, and gazed alike undaunted upon its miseries and its glories. Truly his was an inspiration second only to that of the scriptural writers; and the influences that moved upon his soul, bringing forth such a harmony of sweet sounds, were but emanations from the great "Fountain of Knowledge." Though persecuted and an outcast, wandering o'er the earth almost without a friend, yet with all this to steel his heart against the exercise of every noble emotion, his great soul reached out to meet the Spirit of Beauty, and gave to the world a poem that will never perish. Though this mighty man has been at rest for centuries his works still live, and his name will continue to be cherished long ages after those of his contemporaries have been buried in oblivion. What strength must it have taken for him to survive the moral desolation of his age! for he lived at a time when the darkness of ignorance and superstition had almost crushed out of the minds of men all that was noble—all that was good.

From every page of the *Paradise Lost*, we may see the Spirit of Beauty looking out, upon us: and the man who

planned and executed the immortal production was able to blend harmoniously with its sublimity, the most exquisite beauty of thought and delicacy of expression. With what ease and facility does he descend from the contemplation of the awful grandeur of the Omnipotent, to the lower exhibitions of creative power! What penetration of genius is here! What strength—what richness of the imagination! With what vivid coloring does he paint upon the tablets of the mind those dread pictures of the eternal world! Surely he must have walked hand in hand in his imagination, with the Spirit of Beauty, through the realms of the unknown, and drawn from her that inspiration, which, bursting forth has robed with supernal loveliness every object of the infinite Creator.

But shall we not speak a word of him, who, "like a star shot through the firmament and was lost in his eccentric course—dazzling—perplexing"? Byron, the gifted genius, —proud, passionate, erring Byron; who, as Pollok, says, "stood on the Alps,—stood on the Appenines and with the thunder talked as friend to friend; who in his daring flight left none unscathed, but poured out on all humanity alike his burning words of satire."

Listen to his song while resident in Rome—that "Niobe of Nations":

"The Niobe of nations! there she stands,
Childless and crownless in her voiceless woe;
An empty urn within her withered hands,
Whose holy dust was scattered long ago."

Here he lived and wrote amid the ruined grandeur of this mistress of the world; and here he drank in beauty from every ruined arch and princely dome, from her temples, where long ages since her consecrated victors were enshrined. He lingered in every land where there was aught of beauty to wake the muse, and, wrapped in his dark cloak of selfishness, he stood aloof from all mankind, and looked scornfully down from his preeminence upon the millions of earth. Yet even he was generous to a nation. To Greece—beautiful illustrious Greece— that land of song, wherein he so much delighted, he gave his gold, his council and his influence. Her freedom was his dearest wish; and he has sung her glories in immortal verse. Though some of the works of Byron are stained with impurities, foul and numerous, there are yet others that come fresh from the heart, and in these, and these only, need we look for the Spirit of Beauty.

It is the Spirit of Beauty that, acting upon the susceptible nature of the painter, teaches him to represent upon the canvas, the images which from a long contemplation of the cherished ideal, have become indelibly impressed upon his mind. This is the art beautiful above all others, for here is not only description, but the visible representation of the grandest characters and most noble ideas. What must have been the exalted conceptions of beauty in the minds of such as Raphael and Guido! and what an unbounded influence have their works wrought upon the world! They have made Italy the resort of all lovers of the truly grand and noble in art, and have shown in the sublimest manner to what an extent the faculties of man may be educated by a proper study of the Spirit of Beauty. What is it that guides the sculptor's chisel, and enables him to carve in enduring marble conceptions, which, long years after their author has returned to clay, shall yet be looked upon with swelling hearts, by millions now unborn? Is it not that mysterious something with which the omnipresent One has endowed his every work? What else—what other can it be than an emanation from that Being who is supremely beautiful and good. Behold the Savior of all mankind stooping to touch the flowers of the field, and saying: Consider the lillies—how they grow." He while burdened with the sins of all the world, delighted to let his mind revert from the moral impurities about him to the purity of the simple blossom; and in it He could see more of beauty than in kingly robes; but still more could He see in an upright, holy life. All there is of beauty in either art or literature, bears no comparison to that exhibited in the life of him, who, pure in heart, looks heavenward with faith. The beauty of the works of men is earthly and will decay; but the beauty of a life is not of earth, neither will it perish like the things of time and sense, but will continue to increase "unto the perfect day." Then let him who would woo the Spirit of Beauty seek her in a blameless life; and when the veil that hides from us the other world, shall be rent in twain, he may be enabled to look upon the face of Him who is the Fountain-head whence all beauty flows—whose glory shall remain undimmed through all the ages of eternity.

UNDERGRADUATES' DEPARTMENT.

EDITORS:

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

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

PUBLIC RHETORICAL.

The Public Rhetorical held in the College Chapel on the evening of March 11th, was, despite the extreme disagreeableness of the weather, attended by a large audience. The entertainment was given by the first division of Prof. Haywood's Rhetorical Class. The best order was maintained throughout the whole evening.

The exercises were opened by the singing of an anthem after which followed a prayer by Rev. MILLS. The first performer—Miss MAY KEISTER whose subject was "A Biographical Sketch"—delivered a very pleasant address in which she traced the magnificent career of Lord Bacon, from childhood all along through his eventful life. Miss MOLLE SLAUGHTER came next with an essay entitled "Moonshine." The lady possesses a certain agreeable air, which combined with a tendency of humor, makes her performances very pleasing.

S. W. KEISTER spoke on "Man—the crowa." He depicted the process of creation through the various stages of things inanimate and animate, bringing in man last of all with the noble faculties of his moral intellectual nature to crown the work. Mr. KEISTER did himself credit, inasmuch as he gave a very good production.

The next speaker was Mr. J. I. L. RESLER on the subject, "Dikes." The gentleman applied the term first, in its literal and then in its moral sense. Firm moral principles, and reliance upon a higher power being the dikes that keep from rolling in upon the soul, the dark waters of temptation and sin.

Mrs. JOSIE BEARDSHEAR came forward with an essay on the "Civilized Heathen." The lady's manner was pleasant, and she displayed considerable skill in the handling of her subject, giving her thoughts in a manner clear and forcible.

The last feature of the entertainment was a discussion between Messrs. W. M. BEARDSHEAR, and H. L. FRANK, on the question, "Should the Government declare Universal Amnesty?" Mr. BEARDSHEAR upheld the affirmative side, and defended his position well, declaring that "Amnesty" is absolutely necessary to the complete reconciliation of the North and South. Mr. FRANK met the charges of his opponent with considerable skill, and argued the injustice of again restoring to the full rights of citizenship, the men who had so abused the confidence of the people and aimed their thrusts at the heart of the nation. Both gentlemen spoke extemporaneously and with considerable force. After music, and a benediction by Rev. SPENCER, the audience quietly dispersed.

—I. B. Wilson, '77, is attending a medical school at Cincinnati.

—Medary Mann has just completed his first year in the Law school of Ann Arbor.

—The strangest phenomenon to us is that some people will be so outrageously mean.

—We understand that the sophomores have purchased a very nice Secretary's book.

—The victor at the late collegiate contest was a lady. Pretty good!

—T. F. Shuey, a former student of O. U. is an Official Reporter in the U. S. Senate, on a salary of \$4,000.

—The ladies of the temperance league ask if a phrenologist could tell what is in all the barrels that come to town, by examining their heads.

—If every man knew that his neighbor could deceive as well as himself, there would be less of pure cussedness in the world.

—The proverb says: "Better rub than rust," but we have seen times when we would rather rust for a season.

—The general Financial agent had a sleigh ride on his back in the northern part of the state. After following a wild horse in this manner for half a mile, he concluded to walk the remaining two miles to the R. R. depot.

—The greatest change we ever saw, was in the countenances of those girls who fell off that sled when going along College Avenue.

—It was hard on that Senior, when, having asked his charmer to go riding, the Principal said; "No! no! not to-day."

—Miss Sue E. Bowersmith, '78, who has been teaching at Plain City, will return to Westerville, in a few weeks.

—A. T. Good, formerly student at O. U., has finished a course of study at the Dental School, Cincinnati.

—Some one wishes to know why it is that the President on leaving town always takes a seat in the smoking car.

—The jolly saint, who presides over St. Valentine's day, gave abundant evidence of his patronage at Saum Hall, on the 14th.

—This is leap year, but the young ladies don't loaf around church doors, and stare, and make remarks about how pretty the young men look, as they modestly go in.

—J. A. Weinland, a former student of O. U., is Special and Adjusting Agent for the Continental Insurance Co., of N. Y., in several of the Western States.

—One of the class of '78 is determined to have things handy; which accounts for his late removal to the house of his intended. Of what will not a sophomore be guilty?

—A little boy who had glanced at accounts of political speeches, but did not understand the force of all the terms, wanted to know if there were any "hideous groans" at Dr. Everett's lecture.

—The absent junior, who expects to attend the music school in Xenia, paid a visit to the ladies' hall last week, and by his presence made happy the heart of the Florist.

—Miss Betsy Carr, of New Hampshire, is 105 years old and is still unmarried, but she has not the slightest notion of taking advantage of leap year. Now comes the time of maple taffy!

—The young ladies at the Hall are becoming very extravagant. That day of the snow they hired a man at the rate of four dollars an hour to take them riding.

—"How much do I owe you," asked a man who had been rescued from drowning, of his preserver. "Well you know about how much it is worth to you," was the answer.

—That boy in the Sabbath school got things mixed last Sabbath. He was repeating verses from the Bible. "A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell—and—fell among thorns, and the thorns sprang up and choked him."

—How nice it is to be in the position of that resident sophomore, whose girl lives in one end of the town. Last fall the old folks furnished him with a lot of potatoes; but this time it is the whole half of a beef.

—G. S. J. Browne spent a day or two in town the latter part of last month; he is now living in Chicago, engaged in the clothing business and also has charge of a Presbyterian Mission, in which he takes deep interest.

—An exchange says, "half the people who are making this uproar over the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools, couldn't tell on their own responsibility whether the book of Genesis was written by St. Paul or Hamlet."

—Lately, one of the sophomores who is afflicted with weak eyes attempted to swallow his spectacles, they having fallen into his tea. But after sputtering about for some minutes he gave it up. We suppose the effort was prompted by a desire to look into himself.

—A couple of ladies from Saum Hall, the other day, jumped aboard a mudboat that was skipping lightly over the beautiful snow, driven by a son of Ham. Their two gentlemen escorts who were left standing on the pavement, gazed sadly into each others eyes a moment, and went home to moralize on the frailties of woman.

—The birthday of the father of our country was celebrated in an appropriate manner by the students of Kenyon College, but the students of O. U. were so absorbed by St. Valentine's day, that they didn't think it worth while to remember "George and his little hatchet."

—An ambitious prep., while sleigh-riding Monday evening, was accidentally overturned together with the object of his affections, into the snow by the roadside. He got up and scratched the snow out of his eyes and then—well history doesn't say what was done next, but of course it was something awful.

—Half a dozen of the orphans of Westerville escaped from their asylum and took a prominent seat in the College Chapel at the last public rhetorical. They seemed to enjoy the exercises, now and then exclaiming; "That's too thin," or "Shoot that player." Oh, that we were father to about sixty of those boys for a while!

—We understand that a certain couple took a ride "over the frosty snow" on the night of the 21st. The pair forgot all but the associations etc., until a few miles away from the town, and then where they were, neither could tell. If the horse had not a better knowledge of locality than the rest of the crowd, somebody would have been frozen.

—The other night while three of the "verdants" of this village were trying to make things pleasant for as many young ladies, several mischievous boys amused themselves by tying the door fast to the fence, and weaving several hundred feet of rope about the gate. The next time these immortal three go on an expedition of this kind they are to watch alternately.

—The lectures of the course this winter are over, and the association feel to return their sincere thanks to the majority of the people, who have so faithfully patronized them. We hope that those who sell tickets next year will meet with the same success as this; and that those who say: "I wouldn't give two cents for all your lectures, for me," will become more civilized as the year passes away.

—A sad eyed sophomore was seen going about the college building, a day or two ago, reciting the following touching and beautiful lines of Josh Billings:

"Wisdom chunx ar chunkier far,
Than all the chunx that chunky are."

The poor fellow had just completed memorizing the definition of a conic section.

—One of the sentimental ones at the Hall, in attempting to render a well know expression, got it, "A thing of beauty is a boy forever" Thus getting the primary idea of the author somewhat entangled with her own usual train of thought.

The following is the list of officers of the Philomathean Literary Society for the term commencing March 17th:

President—A. H. KEEFER.
Vice President—E. A. STARKEY.
Censor—P. E. HOLP.
Recording Secretary—N. C. TITUS.
Corresponding Secretary—J. HARDEN.
Critic—F. D. WILSEY.
Treasurer—N. O. BRENZER.
Chaplain—W. N. MILLER.
Anonymous Reader—J. N. FRIES.
Librarian—C. M. ROGERS.

—If the Lecture Association desires the patronage of the people, it would be well for the managers to instruct the ushers to reserve no seats under any circumstances. It is well known that we do not sell tickets for such seats, but that first come, first served is our motto. Much dissatisfaction was occasioned at the last lecture on account of seats being reserved for two sprigs who wished to have a *tete a tete* with their ladies, and yet secure a desirable seat. The young men well knew that complaints had been made concerning such proceedings, and also recognized the impropriety of such an action in an auditorium where the seats are free. Several persons declared not long since that the next time such action would be matched by the loss of their attendance. The usher—poor deluded sophomore—would not have been granted such a request by those who wheedled him. When individuals learn that by granting or receiving such favors, they render themselves odious to the people, there will doubtless be an end of it.

—Commencement is drawing near; and as that barbarous notion, that, to be without the company of one of the opposite sex at commencement time is to be disgraced, all those who cannot secure company should leave the town at least two weeks before the close of the term. We have often wondered if those who endeavor to secure such company to lectures, concerts, commencements etc., merely that others may not think they are compelled to go alone, knew how slavish and silly they were acting.

—The Cleiorhetean Society elected the following officers for the coming term:

Pres.—EMMA McILVAIN.
Vice Pres.—LIZZIE HANBY.
Rec. Sec.—OELLA BACON.
Critic.—ELLA CRAYTON.
Librarian—MARY GARDNER.
Anonymous Reader—CLARA MCFARLAND.
Directress—E. D. WOODWARD.
Chaplain—MOLLIE MILLER.
Cor. Sec.—JENNIE ALTMAN.

—There is a new society in our midst called the "Tueoran," which has come into prominent notice in the last few months. The name is derived from the Latin verb tueor; which signifies to protect or defend. This society seems to have been established on a firm basis and is slowly and yet surely gaining in strength and popularity. It has at its head as president, Mr. S. H. Francis, one of the most popular and influential men of the institution. We bespeak for it great dignity as well as wide dominion in the days to come.

—The officers of the Philophronean Literary Society for the term commencing March 17th, are—

President—J. A. LOOSE.
Vice-President—J. I. L. RESLER.
Recording Secretary—W. J. ZUCK.
Cor. Secretary—S. H. FRANCIS.
Critic—M. DEWITT LONG.
Chaplain—J. F. SMITH.
First Consul—J. M. JOHNSON.
Second Consul—S. E. BARTMESS.
Third Consul—J. A. WELLER.
Librarian—A. A. WEAVER.

—We hope the day will come when good music will be appreciated. In the average concert of to-day the manager is compelled to present music fitted for a minstrel to suit the popular taste, or by presenting what is really good and classic, be considered third rate. In the last public rhetorical we were annoyed by the way in which the instrumental music was received by a large portion of the audience. One of the finest selections "Nearer my God to Thee," was treated with indifference by those who could not appreciate it. If the music of the dance be performed with sufficient noise, some will stare with distended mouth; but the sweetest and most complex passages will make the same class yawn and wish it was over. If it be improper to be indifferent to the public speaker, it is certainly equally disrespectful to thus insult a singer or performer.

—The election of officers of the Philalethean Society which occurred at last session, March 23d, resulted as follows:

President—MARY NEASE.
Vice President—MARY SHANLEY.
Recording Secretary—BELLE TORRENCE.
Corresponding Secretary—LOU. FLICKINGER.
Critic—MAY KEISTER.
Chaplain—CORA MCFADDEN.
Treasurer—LIDA HAYWOOD.
First Judiciary—ELLA BREWER.
Second " —IOLA WICKHAM.
Third " —INEZ ALEXANDER.
Librarian—FLORENCE KUMLER.
Ass't Librarian—JENNIE HUDDLE.
Anon. Reader—MOLLIE SLAUGHTER.

—Simple affinity, a private lesson given to one of the members of the chemistry class—

"Some water and oil
One day had a broil,
As one day in a glass they were dropping
And would not unite,
But continued to fight,
Without any prospect of stopping.
Some pearl-ash o'er heard,
And quick as a word,
He jumped in the midst of the clashing,
When all three agreed,
And united in speed,
And soap was created for washing."

—Shakespeare said, "There is a tide in the affairs of men," but the University Missourian thinks "that in the affairs of women it is all tied back."

—Since we gave the statistics of the senior class as to weight etc., we learn that the sophomores have been crowding their class upon every available hay-scales to find if possible how much they might weigh. In addition to this we have heard that they have been mounting each others shoulders to find their altitude—"Also."

—There likely never has been a time in the history of this country, when men, women and children all seemed in such a state of expectancy. There is less looking back and quoting ancient customs and morals—because the time is taken up speculating, planning and looking forward to the unknown future. Soon will there be a crisis, and a new era for better or worse will dawn. Let us hope and work as opportunity offers, that the right will prevail, and peace and prosperity reign.

BUSINESS COLUMN.

HOLLAND'S best gold pens are furnished at good rates by UHLMAN & GLOCK, 218 South High Street.

Do as we do—Get your printing done at the GAZETTE Office.

SEE the picture of a neat hand corn sheller on another page. For further information write to LIVINGSTON & Co., Pittsburg.

JAS. SPOONER intends to make the best morocco shoe for ladies and best sewed boots for gentlemen that can be had in Westerville. Better go early before the rush begins.

THE "DIAL" is the best kind of a medium for good advertisements. It is read by thinking people—govern yourself accordingly.

SOUDER & BRIGHT, Wholesale dealers in Millinery are commended to our readers as eminently worthy of their patronage. If too far away to visit them write them. They will do just as well for you as if present.

JOSEPH HARRIS will do for you what he has done for our Music Department—furnish you a good Piano very cheap for cash. A great variety of Organs of good quality and to suit the condition of your pocket book. You will find him at 38 North High Street. Drop in.

FREEMANS, STALEY & MORTON believe they can sell carpets for less money than any other firm in Columbus. They have a neat arrangement whereby with a piece of carpet a yard square they can so reflect the light that you see your room just as it will look when completely covered. By this means they do not need much room to display, nor a large stock on hand. You make your selection and they order at once. Call and see for yourselves. We have not told the one-half you will learn to your advantage when there.

WOODWARD & SON tell you all about their DRUGS in another column. Mr. W. promises that not a drop of spirits shall be sold for a beverage to any persons. That he means to keep a legal drug store and not a fashionable saloon. Does he mean to insinuate anything concerning our other drugstores? Mr. W.'s room is remodeled in good style, drugs and glassware all new, and when the house is lighted in the evening all appear well. Call and see him and if he fails to keep his promises report at this office.

A WHOLE LIBRARY.—In presenting a young friend with Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, we have given him a whole library—the most remarkable and complete compendium of human knowledge ever published in a single volume. A man may purchase a Bible first, and then a hymn book, if he is inclined to psalm singing, but the third book should be Webster's Unabridged, as it will prove a great fountain of intellectual light, and will be worth a hundred times its cost to any family that pretends to keep up with the civilization of the age.

Westerville Real Estate for Sale.

A VERY FINE BRICK RESIDENCE, with ten rooms, good cellar, well and cistern, wood-house, and all necessary out-buildings attached. This property is very desirable, and will be sold very low for good pay. Any of our friends having a family to educate, and wishing to locate in a healthy, flourishing Temperance town, would do well to call and see the above described residence and this beautiful town before purchasing elsewhere. Address W. HANBY,

OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY,

WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| REV. H. A. THOMPSON, D. D., PRESIDENT,
<i>Professor of Mental and Moral Science.</i> | MRS. M. A. FISHER, M. A.,
<i>Principal of the Ladies' Department.</i> |
| JOHN HAYWOOD, A. M.,
<i>Dresbach Professor of Mathematics.</i> | MISS MINNIE S. KING,
<i>Teacher of Instrumental Music.</i> |
| THOMAS McFADDEN, A. M.,
<i>Professor of Natural Science.</i> | MISS FLORA SPANGLER, A. B.,
<i>Teacher of German and French.</i> |
| JOHN E. GUITNER, A. M.,
<i>Professor of Greek.</i> | M. DEWITT LONG,
<i>Teacher of Elocution.</i> |
| REV. HENRY GARST, A. M.,
<i>Flickinger Professor of Latin.</i> | C. M. BALDWIN,
<i>Teacher of Penmanship.</i> |
| MRS. H. E. THOMPSON,
<i>Teacher of Drawing and Painting.</i> | |

There are four courses of study: the Classical, the Scientific, the Ladies', and the English. The Classical leads to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; the Scientific, to the Degree of Bachelor of Science; the Ladies', to the Degree of Mistress of Arts; and on completion of the English, a certificate of advancement is given.

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

The location of the University is healthful and accessible, having two great lines of railway, and being only twelve miles from the State Capital, with its unexcelled railway facilities.

Expenses are very moderate, being scarcely more than one-half the rates charged elsewhere by colleges and universities of similar grade.

Students received at any time, and aid given them in arranging and selecting their studies.

Circulars and information sent on application to

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

CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS	CARPETS. Exhibited by a new method, a whole room can be seen perfectly matched from a sample of a few yards and prices lower than like qualities, can be had in Columbus.	CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS
LACE CURTAINS LACE CURTAINS LACE CURTAINS	LACE CURTAINS. In all the new and beautiful patterns, Ecu and White.	LACE CURTAINS LACE CURTAINS LACE CURTAINS
	SUMMER SILKS SUMMER SILKS SUMMER SILKS	

The largest assortment and lowest prices that have ever been offered in Franklin County. Our Dress Goods, Woolen, Hosiery, Glove, Notion and Lace departments are always attractive with bargains and novelties. Do yourself justice and examine our stock before purchasing.

Freemans, Staley & Morton.
228, 230 and 332 South High Street,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

apr-6m

A VOICE From the Clergy.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

MESSRS. CRADDOCK & Co: The East India Hemp has been taken by Rev. Matthias Binder, O. S. B., both assistant pastors of this church, and has so far given relief to both. They suffered from affections of the Lungs and Bronchial Organs. We have recommended, through charity to sufferers, the Cannabis Indica to different persons, and continue the same in good conscience, knowing the effects by experience. Please find inclosed check for twelve bottles of syrup, pills and ointment. We shall inform you in due time what further success the medicine shall meet with. Yours truly,
Rev. FERDINAND WOLF, O. S. B.,
87 Washington street.

Right Rev. B. Wimmez, Abbey of St. Vincent, Beatty, Pa.
Rev. Alexius Edelbrook, St. John's College, St. Joseph, Minn.
Rev. Louis M. Fink, Cathedral of Immaculate Conception, Leavenworth, Kansas.
Benedictine Sisters, 333 North Market St., Chicago, Illinois.
Sister Jerome, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Erie, Pa.
Sisters of Charity, Donaldsonville, La.
Rev. J. A. Cornwall, San Buena Ventura, California.
Rev. John McLean, Orilla, Simcoe, Ont.
Rev. J. C. Brown, Nicholasville, Jessamine, Kentucky.

N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that it positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in 24 hours.

Two dollars and fifty cents per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Address

CRADDOCK & CO.,
1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

WOODWARD & SON,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Paints & Oils,
VARNISHES & BRUSHES,
Toilet Articles,
STATIONERY, &c.

—

Cordially invite the patronage of the public at

THE OLD STAND,
Westerville, O.

**THE GAZETTE
PRINTINGHOUSE**

S. A. GLENN, Proprietor.

Has Facilities for Executing
**GOOD Work, unsurpassed by any
Establishment in Central Ohio.**

ORDERS BY MAIL
Promptly Attended To.

ESTIMATES of all kinds of Work furnished on application.
All Work WARRANTED to GIVE SATISFACTION. apr-tf

Books & Stationery

**OLIVE WOOD GOODS,
FROM MT. OF OLIVES.**
Guaranteed by the American Consul at Jerusalem.

Writing Desks and Portfolios.
STANDARD BOOKS, in plain and fine Bindings.
JUVENILE BOOKS, from the best Authors.
TOY BOOKS—An immense assortment.
WALL POCKETS and BRACKETS, in great variety.
FINE WRITING PAPERS and ENVELOPES, in boxes and otherwise, at low prices.
NEW GOODS constantly arriving.

GEORGE W. GLEASON,
Opera House Book Store.
Jan-3m]

OHIO CENTRAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Thorough in its work, and professional in its character. Modern in its methods, and modest in its claims.

I. ITS PURPOSES ARE:

1. To devote special attention to "Common and Higher Branches," making thorough scholars by systematic study and hard work, as an indispensable prerequisite to good teaching.

2. To impart sound and comprehensive views of the nature, design and scope of education and culture, by careful study of accredited authors on teaching; and by a course of Lectures, covering the entire ground of Didactics, general and special.

3. To study and practice such methods of School Organization, Teaching and Management, as shall conform strictly to the nature of *Man as a subject, knowledge as a means, and education as an end.* To facilitate these and kindred objects

II.—TWO NEW DEPARTMENTS.

have been provided for, to commence with the opening of the Spring Term, April 2 1876

1. A MODEL SCHOOL of three grades—Primary, Intermediate and High School. An experienced teacher, one versed in the best methods of teaching and management, as developed by recent research, will conduct this school, as a model for observation and practice.

2. A GENUINE KINDERGARTEN, for the development and culture of little children, from three to seven years of age, according to Fröbel's Method; also, for the training of lady Kindergartners. Mr. John Ogden, whose labors as a successful Kindergartner and trainer in this branch of learning have been widely known and acknowledged, will have charge of this department.

III.—THE REGULAR COURSES OF STUDY are adopted, suited to the corresponding grades of schools.

1. ELEMENTARY NORMAL COURSE, intended to prepare teachers for the common district school, and for the lower grades of city schools.

2. THE ENGLISH NORMAL COURSE, for the larger districts and intermediate grades of city schools.

3. THE CLASSICAL NORMAL COURSE, for the higher grades and superintendencies of city schools

On the completion of any one of the above courses a corresponding Diploma will be awarded, which, it is hoped, will prove a passport to our best schools, both city and country.

This school will strive to be a model in all its departments, and a true exponent of the most advanced ideas of education and teaching.

IV.—AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS

are afforded in our large four storied building—aside from Chapel, Recitation and Study Halls—for rooming and boarding from forty to fifty students. The rooms, however, will be used, as far as needed, for the accommodation of ladies, and for the model pupils from abroad, who will constitute a part of the Principal's family. Five or six other good boarding houses are located in the place, where students can be accommodated.

V.—LOCATION.

We are five miles from the city limits of Columbus, with which we are connected by the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Railway. Four or five daily trains, and a tri-weekly omnibus, make our connections with the city and all parts of the State unexceptionable. Our beautiful grove and lawn, the health, quiet, and natural beauty of the place, render this one of the most pleasant and desirable retreats for students in the State

VI.—TERMS AND TUITION.

1. Normal and Model Schools.
 - Fall Term, 12 weeks, prepaid at one time, \$11.00
 - Winter " 15 " " " " " 15.00
 - Spring " 12 " " " " " 11.00

2. Kindergarten.
 - Children's Course, 40 weeks, \$60.00
 - Ladies' Course, 6 months, 100.00

No additional charge to those taking full "Ladies' Course" in Kindergarten, who wish to pursue other studies in the Normal School.

BOARDING.—In Hall, everything except towels furnished, \$5 per week in Summer, and \$3 25 in Winter. In other boarding houses about same rates. Self boarding from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week.

VII.—SPECIALTIES.

German, Vocal Music and Free-hand Drawing taught in the most thorough manner in the Model School without additional charge. The first, in the Normal School, will have an additional charge of fifty cents per week.

For further information see late Catalogue sent free to any address on application to
 JOHN OGDEN, Principal,
 feb-tf] Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio.

Eraser "Catechism!"

Have you ever seen a perfect Eraser? Have you tried the "Magic?" The "Im-proved Magic?" The "Triangular?" The "Reversible?" The "Common School?" The "Higgins?" The "Common Wool?" Have you found any of them satisfactory? Don't the handles of the "Adjustable" and "Reversible" get loose? Don't the carpet gather dust when new, and wear smooth when old? Is not the Wool intolerably dusty? Have you become entirely disgusted? Are you willing to try another? Something new? cheap? durable? Did you ever see an Eraser with a surface near $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, made of hair and wool in such proportion that it will neither wear smooth nor get dusty? An Eraser lighter than any other? cheaper than any other? cleaner than any other? In short, did you ever see the **JAPANESE ERASER?** If not, don't you want it? Don't you want to try one? If you do, won't you send us 25 cents for a sample? Price, \$2.50 per dozen. Good discount to the trade. Also,

DUSTLESS JAPANESE CRAYONS,

BETTER THAN STEATITE! CHEAPER THAN CHALK!

Strong language, but we mean what we say. Send 10 cents for sample by mail. Give them a trial, and if you desire to continue their use (which we do not doubt), we will see that you are supplied by your own bookseller, or will make terms with you direct. Ten cents is a small price for you to pay for permanent exemption from that school room nuisance and fruitful source of ill health, the dust of common chalk crayon.

HADLEY BROS. & KANE.

School Furnishers,
 63 and 65 Washington St., CHICAGO.
 feb-3m]

DAVIDSON'S EUROPEAN HOUSE.

(Late National Hotel.)
 FURNISHED THROUGHOUT with all modern improvements. Rooms elegantly furnished and well ventilated, at from 50 to 75 cents per day.

Dinner from 11:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. each day. Only 35 cents.

Meals served at all hours, both day and night.

The traveling public will find this THE House of Central Ohio.

Students and others wanting a good lunch, stop and see us.

J. H. DAVIDSON,
 Proprietor.
 feb-6m]

SLADE & KELTON,

(Successors to John Field) dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER, Lath and Shingles

Reardon's Half-Inch Shingles a Specialty.

YARD, MILL AND OFFICE,
 Cor. SPRING and WATER STREETS,
 feb 1y] Columbus, O.

A NOBLE BOOK!

24th Thousand Now Ready of
GETTING ON IN THE WORLD,
 OR HINTS ON SUCCESS IN LIFE,
 BY WILLIAM MATHEWS, LL.D.
 12mo. Cloth \$2.25; full gilt edges \$2.50.

"One of the best books for young men America has ever gotten up."—Bishop Gilbert Haven.

"No more helpful or appreciative gift for a young man or a young woman can be found in all the realm of our literature."—*Christian Era, Boston.*

"Worth any day ten times its cost for the tenth part it contains! A book fuller of sensible sense and sounder soundness we have not seen for a long day. It is a perfect jewel box of aphorisms, maxims, counsels, anecdotes, illustrations, facts, etc., etc."—*Sunday School Times.*

"I believe I should have had a larger measure of success if I had read such a work some thirty years ago. I know of no book which could be of greater practical value to young men."—President Dodge, of *Madison University.*

"The young man who reads this volume will have his pulse quickened, his moral vision clarified, his faith and purpose strengthened."—Rev. Dr. Curry, *Richmond College.*

Sold by all booksellers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by
 S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Publishers.
 feb-3m] 25 Washington St., Chicago.

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance Fades"

"BEAUTIFUL"

THOSE NEW

Promenade and Imperial

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS

—AT—

M. M. GRAY'S STUDIO.

NO. 18 EAST BROAD STREET.

All kinds of Photographs, Tintypes, etc., taken in the highest style of the art. Copying and coloring in India Ink or Water Colors. Mr. Gray is creating a revolution in the Picture business in this section, and invites all lovers of the beautiful to call and see him.

feb-6m]

PHOTOGRAPHS!

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."
 Graduating Classes, Students, and all others wanting good pictures, will go as usual to

SAMUEL E. S. BRIGHT'S GALLERY.

69 1-2 SOUTH HIGH ST.

Come and see. We need say no more.
 The Work Shows for Itself.
REMEMBER:
 feb-tf] 169 $\frac{1}{2}$ South High Street.

BOOK STORE.

I keep on hand all College Text-Books used in the Otterbein University; also

STATIONERY, ESSAY and DRAWING PAPER

Card Board and all Fixtures required by students.
 JAMES MOSSMAN,
 Commercial House,
 jan-tf] Westerville, Ohio.



THE HOME CORN SHELDER.

The best hand Sheller for family use in the market.

Every Machine Warranted.

PRICE \$2.50. Every Farmer and Poultry Raiser needs it. Shipped by Express, safely boxed, on receipt of price. Agents wanted. Send for descriptive circular to

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
 apr-3m Pittsburgh, Pa.

SELTZER & AMMEL.

Wholesale and Retail agents for the sale of the world-renowned and unequalled Grand Square and Upright

KNABE PIANOS,

Which have been awarded upward of 100 Gold and Silver Medals over all other competitors as the Best Pianos made in the world.

—ALSO—
 Behning & Diehl's Patent Shoulder Agraffe Pianos, J. & C. Fischer's Best Medium-Priced Pianos, Hallet & Cumston's Best Medium-Priced Pianos.

Cabinet Pipe Organs, Mason & Hamlin Organs, Geo. A. Prince & Co.'s Organs, Bay State Organs, superior to any in the market; the old favorites, and most reliable of all makes in this country.

SHEET MUSIC.

Brass and Silver Band Instruments, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Piano Stools and covers, together with a full line of Musical Merchandise.

We desire to say that every Piano or Organ purchased at our establishment is FIRST CLASS, and fully warranted. Entire satisfaction in every case is guaranteed. Having over 20 years experience, we flatter ourselves we know what ought to be recommended. The country is full of trash, and purchasers should be careful to guard against imposition. A call is respectfully solicited.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. Catalogues sent on application.

SELTZER & AMMEL,
 11 and 13 East State st., Columbus, O.
 jan-6m



UHLMAN & GLOCK,

(Successors to Fred Uhlman.)
Booksellers and Stationers,
 Dealers in all kinds of English and German
Books, Periodicals,
 WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES,
 Holland's Gold Pens,
 Artists' Colors, Brushes, etc.
No. 218 South High St.,
 mar-6m **COLUMBUS, O.**

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Columbus Paper Company,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BOOK,
NEWS,
MANILLA,
WRAPPING,
 AND

PRINTING PAPER

Of every description.

Nos. 119 and 121 North High st.,

COLUMBUS, O.
 W. H. FOSTER,
 Sec'y & Treas.
 jan-6mo

BALDWIN BROS.,
Jewelers and Opticians,
 No. 144 South High St.,
 COLUMBUS, O.
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
SILVERWARE AND SPECTACLES
 Sold and Repaired at the lowest prices.
 Orders or correspondence solicited,
 and will receive careful attention.
 feb-3m]



WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
 FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM.
 3000 Engravings. 1840 Pages Quarto. Price \$12.
FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES
 No Teacher can afford to be without it.
 State Superintendents of Public Instruction, or corresponding officer, in nearly every State, have recommended WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY in the strongest terms. Among them are those of Eastern, Northern, Middle, Southern and Western States—TWENTY-EIGHT in all.

STATE PURCHASES.
 More than **THIRTY THOUSAND** copies of Webster's Unabridged have been placed in as many Public Schools in the United States, by State enactments or School Officers.
 Can you better promote the cause of education and the interests of community than by trying to have it placed in your School-rooms?
The National Standard.
PROOF... 20 TO 1.
 The sales of Webster's Dictionaries throughout the country in 1878 were 20 times as large as the sales of any other Dictionaries. We will send proof of this on application, and such sale still continues.
 Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
 mar-3m

J. W. SOUDER. G. W. BRIGHT.
SOUDER & BRIGHT,
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MILLINERY
 —AND—
STRAW GOODS,
 51 South High Street,
 COLUMBUS, OHIO.
 mar-1y

JAMES SPOONER,
FASHIONABLE
Boot & Shoe Maker
 LADIES' MOROCCO SHOES, GENTS' BEST BUCKLE-TONGUED SHOES, BEST SEWED BOOTS—all made to order in good style, and at cheaper figures than elsewhere.
 Find me at the
OLD STAND.
 Everybody knows where.
 mar-6m

MISS MINNIE S. KING,
 of Westerville, O.,
 Having taken charge of the Department of Instrumental Music in
Otterbein University,
 Will give instruction in *Thorough Bass, Harmony, Voice Culture, and on Piano and Organ.* Terms reasonable. jan tf.

H. P. ANDRUS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
 Office: No. 39 North High Street,
 Chittenden's Building,
COLUMBUS, O.
 Will be in Westerville Friday evening and Saturday. jan6mo

J. F. SNODDY. S. E. FOUTS.
GROCERS,
 Save your money by purchasing your Groceries of

SNODDY & FOUTS,
 Cor. State st. and College Avenue,
Westerville Ohio,
 Where you will find constantly on hand a full stock of goods which we are selling at bottom prices. Our stock consists of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Flour, Oat and Cornmeal, Canned and Dried Fruit, also Green Fruit in season. The highest cash price paid for choice country produce. Please call and examine our stock.
 jan-6m **SNODDY & FOUTS.**

SPAYD,
THE JEWELER,
 DEALER IN
 Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
WESTERVILLE, O.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF MAINE.
 One of the Oldest and Best Companies in the United States.

Would you leave a temporal blessing to dear ones when you pass away, secure a life Policy in a good Company.
WILLIAM HANBY, Agent,
 jan-6m] **Westerville, O.**

J. L. FLICKINGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
 Formerly City Solicitor of Hamilton, O.,
 Having located in Westerville, will now continue the practice of his Profession in

FRANKLIN AND DELAWARE COUNTIES,
Office: State St.,
 jan-6m] **Westerville, O.**

Family Groceries,
REDDING & CLARK
 Are selling choice Groceries at the lowest cash prices. Those favoring us with their patronage will not only confer a favor on us, but will receive the actual worth of their money.
Special Inducements to Clubs and Students.
 jan-6m] **Give Them a Call.**

J. BEAL & CO.,
 DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES

Their Merchant Tailoring Department is complete, having secured the experienced service of a first-class cutter, are prepared to do work in the latest and high-style of the art.

PERFECT FITS GUARANTEED.
J. BEAL & CO.,
STATE STREET,
 jan-6m] **Westerville, O.**

N. THAYER & CO.
 Are now making from selected old wheat Flour especially for Westerville trade, superior to any in the market, and sold for \$1.75 per sack delivered.

OUR NEW WHEAT FLOUR
 For \$1.40 per sack is generally giving good satisfaction. Bolted Cornmeal, Buckwheat and Graham Flour

For Sale at Reduced Prices.
 Our Flour will be kept on hand at L. R. Foster's bakery for same prices as at the mill.
HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID

FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN
 jan-6m]

MEAT MEAT MEAT MEAT MEAT MEAT
 MEAT MEAT MEAT MEAT MEAT MEAT
 MEAT MEAT MEAT MEAT MEAT MEAT
 BEEF BEEF BEEF BEEF BEEF BEEF
WM. WILLIAMS, PORK
 BEEF Of Westerville, hereby PORK
 BEEF agrees to sell the best beef, PORK
 BEEF pork, lard, and meat of all PORK
 BEEF kinds in the market, at the PORK
 BEEF lowest living prices. Also, PORK
 BEEF **SAUSAGE** PORK
 BEEF Good enough to make your PORK
 BEEF mouth water, and in quanti- PORK
 BEEF ties to suit the buyer, from 1 PORK
 BEEF inch to 5,280 ft. in length. PORK
 BEEF If you have any doubt come PORK
 BEEF and be convinced PORK
 SAUSAGE SAUSAGE SAUSAGE
 SAUSAGE SAUSAGE SAUSAGE
 SAUSAGE SAUSAGE SAUSAGE

W. O. ROWE,
CASH GROCER
 —AND—
CONFECTIONER,
WESTERVILLE, O.

Highest market price paid in cash for country produce.

OYSTERS AND FRUITS
 Jan 6-m a specialty.

THOS. M. CAHILL,
ARCHITECT,
 BROAD AND HIGH STS.,
 jan-6mo **COLUMBUS, O.**

D. APPLETON & CO'S
NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

MORSE—First Book of Zoology.
 YOUMANS—Class-Book of Chemistry.
 YOUMANS—First Book of Physiology.
 QUACKENBOS—School History of the World.
 KRUSI—Advanced Series of Drawing.
 GREEN—Primers of History and Literature.

The above are among the most interesting and important school publications of the day; and are in full accord with the present progressive theories and methods of school instruction. Send for full particulars.

Recently Published.
 Quackenbos's Higher Arithmetic.
 A Comprehensive Treatise designed for the use of Academies, Business Colleges, High Schools, and advanced classes in Private and Grammar Schools, completing Appletons' Arithmetical Series, recently revised. By G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D. 12mo, 420 pp. \$1.25.

A History of Germany.
 From the Earliest Period to the Establishment of the German Empire in 1871. With One Hundred and Twelve Illustrations and Six Historical Maps. By Bayard Taylor. 12mo, 608 pages. Price, \$1.75.

Science Primers.
 Science Primer Physiology, 50 cents;
 Science Primer Astronomy; 50 cents.
 Others of the series heretofore published are: Chemistry, by Professor Roscoe; Physics, by Professor Balfour Stewart; Geology, by Professor Geikie; Physical Geography, by Professor Geikie. [Introductory, by Professor Huxley and others, in preparation.]

Standard Works.
 Cornell's Geographies, Cornell's Outline Maps, Quackenbos's Grammars and Rhetoric, Harkness's Latin Series, etc.
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.
 Address, **D. APPLETON & CO.,**
 549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.,
 Or, **GEO. H. TWISS, Columbus, O.** jan-6m

DR. I. N. CUSTER.

 Prompt and careful attention given to both branches of

DENTISTRY.
 Office in old Masonic Hall, Guitner's Block,
 jan-6m **WESTERVILLE, O.**

P. E. GUITNER. H. A. GUITNER.
P. E. GUITNER & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
 AND DEALERS IN
Dry Goods,
Notions,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes, Etc.,
 jan-tf **Westerville, Ohio.**

WILLIAM HANBY,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Westerville, O.,
 Offers for sale some
20 Dwelling and Business Rooms
IN WESTERVILLE,
 Ranging in price
From \$600 to \$4,000.