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THE LANTERN.

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Members of all departments of the University are requested to contribute to THE LANTERN. Communications may be handed to any of the Editors, or addressed to THE LANTERN, O. S. U., Columbus, Ohio.

IN Alcyone, on Friday evening, the 1st, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has long been customary, for the Board of Trustees of an institution of learning, to be largely made up of graduates of that institution, and,

WHEREAS, The Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University has no such representative, and,

WHEREAS, An alumnus, on account of his intimate and thorough knowledge of the foundation, working, arms, and necessities of his *alma mater*, and also on account of his deep and lasting interest in its welfare, is particularly well qualified to subserve the best interests of the University, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Alcyone Literary Society, of Ohio State University, do earnestly request his excellency, George Hoadly, Governor of Ohio, to be the first Chief Executive of this State, to recognize the justice of the facts herein set forth, and to appoint a State University alumnus, to fill the place in the Board of Trustees, that will soon be vacant.

Resolved, That such an appointment would insure students and alumni, a hearing at all times, and serve to make their relations with the University more harmonious and cordial,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Governor, by the Secretary of this Society.

THE LANTERN heartily approves of the sentiments expressed in the above. Let the students speak. Let a petition be drafted, and then let it be signed by every student. Let every organization in the college pass resolutions in favor of the appointment of an alumnus. The question "What alumnus is best fitted for the position?" can easily be decided. For the present, let us unite in asking for a representative on the Board. We can afterwards agree who that representative shall be.

Since writing the above, we have received the very welcome information that Horton Society, at the meeting on Friday evening, also expressed the wish of the members to have an alumnus appointed trustee.

WHY is it that our supply of gas is so poor! The literary halls, on Friday evening, would have been much better lighted by the primitive candle than they were by the miserably feeble gas.

THE lectures given by Prof. Smith in the Sophomore Greek class are extremely interesting. The Professor is an eloquent talker and knows how to use good English to express his thoughts.

WHAT is the reason so few farmers attended the course of lectures this year? The only answer we can give to this question is that it was caused by hard times, which is the result of crop failures last season.

THE students who wish to listen to the eloquence and the logic of our lawmakers, are now required to take the gallery instead of the lobby. This is sad, but then it is one of the luxuries of a democratic legislature. We have hopes, however, of nobler rewards.

THE Wednesday Rhetoricals conducted by Prof. Orton are very successful this year. The happy hits and the pointed criticisms of the Professor, add a great deal of spice to the exercises. Prof. Orton may

justly lay claim to having been the cause of considerable of this oratorical enthusiasm which has been so conspicuous of late.

ME noticed a hint in the *Columbus Dispatch*, that some of our students have been writing articles, which that paper would not publish, against certain departments of the University. Can it be that some of our students are writing articles too bad for the city newspapers to publish? The methods in some of our departments have faults, and bad ones too, but we will find such wherever we may go. If you are not satisfied with the methods, treat them manfully, and with fairness, which is the only true way to remedy any evil.

THERE is considerable discussion going on now in the papers, as to who should be appointed trustee of the University to fill the vacancy which will soon occur by the expiration of the term of Mr. T. Ewing Miller. The agricultural people would like to see Mr. Cowden a member of the State Board of Agriculture, have the position. The *Columbus Dispatch* in an editorial not long since, urged the appointment of Mr. Hayden, of this city.

What we want, is a "man who knows enough to know" what a college is, and what its needs are. Such a man is Governor Hoadly himself, and we have no doubt he will find a man thoroughly qualified for the place.

PROF. Derby has made an excellent change in the manner of conducting the Sophomore History recitation. Each member of the class is given a topic on which he is required to talk ten minutes or more, and make an outline of the argument on the black board to be copied and studied by the rest of the class.

This manner of teaching is always interesting to the class, and is generally the most successful method. If more work of this kind was done, there would be more real advancement made in the class room. Questions are also encouraged by the Professor. All certainly can see the advantages of this system. In the first place it tends to make the students of the class prepare themselves better, and in the second place it will certainly bring out those qualities of telling what one knows in a way that may be understood by the hearer.

FOR a number of years a course of lectures, forty in number, has been delivered at the University by the members of the Faculty, for the benefit of the farmers. About one hundred and fifty have been the average attendance for the past four years.

While this work costs considerable labor on the part of the Faculty, yet the advantages derived from it have been an ample remuneration.

It has strengthened and widened the reputation of the University by making those who availed themselves of the opportunities thus afforded them, not only friends but advocates of the institution. It has aided materially in increasing the number of students. Every effort should be made by the University officers and friends, to increase the number in attendance from year to year. This will bring sympathy from the people in general of the state, and therefore will not only attract the attention but will interest the legislature, in which lie our fondest hopes.

THE editor of the *Kenyon Advance* some time ago wrote an article favoring the idea of the different colleges in the State going together and forming an inter-collegiate athletic association. That is a capital idea. There is entirely too little attention, paid to athletic sports, in the average college.

The call for gymnasiums is becoming stronger every day. They are needed most of all in our colleges. If an inter-collegiate athletic association should be organized it would give a strong impetus to the movement, in the direction of gymnasiums for our colleges. Let a meeting be called in the near future for the purpose of organizing such an association.

We know of no place better suited, or more convenient on account of railroad facilities, for a meeting of this kind than the Ohio State University. Our Athletic Association can do nothing that will make it more popular than to send an invitation to the similar organizations of the different colleges of the State to send delegates here on some date in the near future for the purpose of organizing an inter-collegiate association.

THE spirit of oratory has found its way to our realms at last. It pervades not only the swelling hearts of the reverend Seniors, the boasting Juniors, the wise Sophomores, and the verdant Freshmen, but the dark and lonely bosom of the ambitious *prep*. It has even taken up its abode among the ladies. So be it. The more, the better! It is surely gratifying to see so many of our students joining the classes in elocution. We have long felt the want of such instruction in our midst. While we are glad to see so many taking hold of the work, yet we must say there ought by all means to be many more at it. The study and practice of elocution is not only an influential element of good speaking, before the bar, and in the pulpit, and the forum, but of good speaking in all the conversations of practical and social life. It is to be hoped that this

interest in oratory and elocution will grow stronger and stronger until every student takes hold of it in one form or another. We need a professor in this art as well as in anything else, and if there is enough of a demand for such a professor we will surely get one, and a good one too, nor will we have to pay special tuition for instruction in this valuable art, any more than we do for instruction in anything else. Therefore, form more classes and do not be afraid to make your demands known.

THE oratorical contest is over and a dark horse won the race. The contest was an earnest one, and the decision as to who should carry the honor of representing the University at the inter-collegiate contest was undoubtedly honest and fair. The successful contestant proved himself to be an orator, and on this occasion he outstripped all his competitors. This does not mean that the other orators who entered the contest are poorer speakers than they were thought to be before, but simply that on this occasion, in the selection of their subjects, and in the manner in which they dealt with them, and the time which they spent upon their productions, they failed to reach as high a degree of perfection in the eyes of the Judges, as their more successful rival. On another occasion, with other Judges, or even with the same Judges, an entirely different result might have followed.

The successful speakers were equal to the occasion and therefore deservedly carried off the honors.

The contest is settled, and the fate is known, and although there were disappointed expectations, and soreness and humiliation of defeat, yet every one will manfully do everything in his power to assist and encourage the chosen representative, in order that he may be equally victorious over his competitors at Wooster this month.

We believe that our strong rivals this year will be Oberlin and Wooster. Delaware having chosen, for a second time, a lady to represent the college in the State contest, it is thought by many that that college will stand no show at all. Although the Marietta representative of last year took second prize, yet not much fear is felt from that direction. Not much is known of Dennison, except that it is a little college across the country with classical pretention, and with some college spirit existing among its students. If we should win the first or even the second place this year, we would have a just cause of being proud, since this is the first year that we have been a part of the association.

Our representative has the best wishes of the LANTERN.

ATHENS *Messenger*. "The movement which has been inaugurated to consolidate the Ohio University here with the Ohio State University, at Columbus, will be generally opposed by our citizens, as it should be. The Ohio University is a feature with which Athens will never consent to part."

We suppose the editor of the *Messenger* speaks the sentiments of the people of Athens. Those who are in the same boat, generally defend each other. Long years ago, a large amount of lands was appropriated for the purpose of establishing a State University.

The institution was accordingly established, and was called Ohio University. Each county of the State was to have a perpetual scholarship, which should be used by any student whom the authorities of the county should select. All others who should attend would be required to pay a fixed tuition. An annual per cent. of tax on the appraised value of the land appropriated, was to be used for the support of the University. Athens at that time being the center of population was selected as the site of the institution. The lands of the University are chiefly in, and in the vicinity of Athens. They were appraised at \$1.50, or there about, per acre. The University was soon largely patronized, and became in a short time, a most flourishing college.

The city of Athens grew up around it; its lands increased greatly in value, but the people living upon, and using them, strenuously opposed having them re-appraised. The people of the state for whose interests the University was established, demanded justly that a reappraisement should be made, and the legislature passed a bill compelling it. The faculty, the students, and the friends of the University, were about to have a jubilee over the promised good fortune of their beloved institution. The people of Athens united all their force in opposition, and caused the bill to be repealed. As a consequence, the University dwindled away, and the people of the state are deprived of those advantages which are now subservient to the selfish motives of that people for whom the *Messenger* speaks. No wonder they "will never consent to part with it." The slaveholder never consents to part with his slaves. The Ohio University has been a slave to the citizens of Athens. The only way to emancipate it, is to take it away from them, and unite it with the Ohio State University, where it will be appreciated and nourished. What right have the people of Athens, after having deprived the University of its just income, and the people of the state of their just rights, to demand that the University shall remain there? In the name of justice they have none.

The idea of consolidating the State Universities of Ohio is growing more popular every day. No wonder such is the case. Why should it not be so? The

thing we wonder at, is not only that such a fatal mistake should have been made by the people of the state in the establishing of more than one such institution, but that the mistake should not have been discovered until so late an hour. Let it be remedied as soon as possible by the consolidation, which is the only remedy. Our strength must not be divided, but concentrated, if we wish to make rapid progress. Until the Universities are united, the state of Ohio, great as she is, can not cope with her neighbors, who are far inferior to her, both in wealth and in population, in the cause of higher education. The friends of higher education certainly can not fail to see the advantages of union. Then let them faithfully use their efforts to secure this end.

General Literature.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES OF HENRY CLAY.

[*Second honor oration, delivered at the Oratorical Contest, by Marcus C. Dickey.*]

The foundation of fame is laid broad and deep in reason. Reputations crumble and fall when not based upon actions which appeal to men's intelligence. Life-long usefulness is the price of eternal renown. This is eminently true of the statesman. His services may not be appreciated by his contemporaries, but time sooner or later removes the fountains of prejudice, and then a life of wisdom and courage receives from mankind its appropriate reward. This truth is well exemplified in the career of the greatest master of the people America has thus far produced, our great commoner, Henry Clay, orator, statesman and patriot. If he was the most ardently and devotedly loved statesman of his time, he was also the most bitterly and persistently hated. If he was the idol of one political party, he was the chief object of hatred to the other. Those storms of party conflict have now passed away, and, in the cloudless sky of history, the character of Henry Clay is revealed in its true brilliancy. He has taken his place in the firmament, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of America's historic dead. All now recognize his transcendent merit, and his name is forever enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen.

When Henry Clay entered American politics, the time called for the wisest statesmanship, and he could not have been justly ridiculed as a foolish prophet who foretold the early downfall of our Republic. The recognition of America's independence was but the beginning of the attainment of American nationality. Nor did the danger to our free institutions become less pressing, when, out of the ruins of the Confederation, there arose, like the fabled Phœnix, a more perfect union. For of what value is a constitution if it be not respected? And whence does a constitution derive its authority, and the power to enforce it, but from its people? A constitution without popular support is but the body of government, without the spirit. But age and success, those most

potent influences in securing popular affection and confidence, were both lacking. Our Government was but yet an experiment. It had no history. There was none of that romance attaching to it, which antiquity brings, to enthral the affections by captivating the imaginations of men. Besides, it had not existed long enough, nor accomplished sufficient, to win the confidence of the masses. "Confidence," says Burke, "is a plant of slow growth." It is not strange that we are patriotic. Our Government has now stood for a century, and has furnished innumerable examples of its excellence. What wonder that the ignorant, as well as the enlightened, believe, and hope, that it will endure for centuries longer. But with the people of that time the case was entirely different. They, just as the people of to-day, measured the merit of their Government by their own condition; but prosperity, whose light is so important to the growth of patriotism, had not then dawned upon America. The need of the time was statesmen, who, by their labors and their example, could inspire among their countrymen the love of country; who could create bonds of affection and confidence, uniting the people to their Government. The era in which the spirit of our constitution was developed, was a period not less critical than the era in which the constitution was formed, and among the actors upon the political stage during this eventful epoch, none played a more important part than Henry Clay. The era of revolution had passed by, and America was an independent nation. The work of organization had been completed. This independent nation had a government. Eloquence, unsurpassed in the annals of oratory; statesmanship, the most wise and profound; generalship, the most daring and skillful; suffering, the most patient, and deaths the most heroic, had contributed to its formation. The era of preservation was now at hand. Independent, organized, America, having been purchased at such a cost, was to be rescued from the dangers which threatened her existence, and this was the life-work of Henry Clay.

But in addition to the perils, common to all new Republics, our Government was beset by dangers more immediate and pressing. The constitution, compromise though it was, had been adopted only after a long and arduous struggle, and, as has been said, "was extorted from the grinding necessities of a reluctant people." Hardly had it been adopted, when the revolting doctrine of State sovereignty was promulgated by the two most influential of American statesmen. Slavery was already beginning to darken the horizon. It was only with the greatest difficulty, and at times by going to the extreme limit of its powers, that the Government supplied the means of its own existence. Threats of secession were common in every section, and loyalty to the States was fast prevailing over allegiance to the Union. But all of these perils, great though they were, were overshadowed by the dangers which menaced our country from without.

For many years American commerce had been fettered almost impossible on account of foreign aggression. This, from motives of policy, might have been borne. But when to these open and

shameless violations of international law was added the impressment of our seamen, the outrageous assumption of the right of search, the enslavement of our citizens upon British men-of-war, to be used as the wretched instruments for consigning others of their countrymen to the same miserable fate, then forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and war was demanded by all the dictates of policy, as well as by every sentiment of honor; for the safety of our citizens, as well as for our independence as a nation, and the honor of our flag.

But the wrongs of American seamen were not to go unavenged long. In 1811 Henry Clay was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, as the leader of the party in favor of war. To him, more than to any other, was due the glorious war of 1812, justly styled our second war for independence. For, while the first was won for our country, freedom from British rule, it did not secure freedom from British oppression; and while the war of '76 procured independence in name, the war of '12 established our independence for all time to come, not only within our own limits, but upon the high seas, to the remotest regions which American commerce should pierce.

It served a greater purpose even than this. Was there not danger of the Government losing all the respect of its people, with all that such loss implies, when they saw it failing to perform that function common to all governments, and expressly mentioned in its own constitution, for which, indeed, that constitution was adopted, to provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare? When they saw their commerce despoiled, their flag disgraced, their fellow-citizens enslaved, and all this done with impunity? When they saw all attempts to obtain security against these outrages by Great Britain treated with scorn and contempt, and their Government tamely submitting? Viewing their Government in this light, what could be more natural than a feeling of dissatisfaction? And is not that the sure forerunner of dissolution? But the war changed the attitude of the Government toward its citizens, and hence of the people toward their Government. Because it had forfeited the right to their respect, the Government was fast losing the confidence of its people. By fulfilling its function, in becoming their protector, it won their respect and affection, and at length, after years of suffering, humiliation and discontent, our flag, on land and sea, waved over a free and contented people.

The war was over, but the mission of Henry Clay was not yet finished. He was no mere revolutionist, whose influence ended with the disturbance he had raised. He was a great statesman, possessing a mind capacious enough to comprehend all the needs of a great and rapidly growing country. Great questions now reappeared to view as the smoke of war rolled away, and of these, there was no more able or successful investigator than the great war statesman, Henry Clay.

Of the policy of internal improvements, which, by establishing means of communication, enabled us to use the blessings which Heaven had cast at our feet, which unlocked the great West and laid its treasures open to all; of this beneficent policy, which ac-

celerated so wonderfully the development of our country, Henry Clay was the author, and one of the principal defenders during his long congressional career.

With protection to American industries, the name of Clay will also ever be associated. By means of this policy our nation has reached, at a single bound, that position, to have attained which, without it, would inevitably have been a long, tedious and uncertain journey, a place among the foremost manufacturing nations of the world, and whatever may be our opinions as to the expediency or justice of retaining this system, now that the industries it was mainly designed to foster, are so vast and so vigorous, let us not deny its work in making them what they are, and let us honor the man, to whom protection was due, at a time when it was necessary, for the creation of that prosperity, which we to-day enjoy, by making our nation, in an industrial as well as a political sense, *the many in one*.

But something more was required of a statesman in those days, than merely guiding the nation over before untraversed seas, great as that task was. There were rocks to be avoided, lying directly in her course, upon which the ship of State was more than once almost wrecked. Two states of society were existing within the same State. The conflict between these antagonistic forces was inevitable. All that the wisest statesmanship could do, was to put off the "irrepressible conflict" until such a time as the Union could stand the strain. This was done, and by Henry Clay. During all the time gained by his compromises, a strong sentiment against slavery was developed in the North. The doctrine of State sovereignty was refuted. Slowly but surely the line between right and wrong became clearly defined to the public view. And when, in '61, our nation was brought face to face with the inevitable war, there was a solid North to meet the solid South, and slavery and State sovereignty, the Sylla and Charybdis of our politics, were passed in safety, and we trust, forever.

With the Compromise of 1850, ended the important public services of Henry Clay. Soon after, at the age of 75, the old veteran peacefully closed his earthly career. The world has seen but few such lives as his. It was cast in a momentous era, one fraught with great danger, not to our own country merely, but to free institutions everywhere, and extending its influence far into the future. For those early, perilous years were more than the test of our own republic. They were the test of the stability of Republican institutions—of the capacity of man to govern himself. Great were the responsibilities devolving upon the statesmen of that time. How well Henry Clay bore them, the history of his country repeatedly attests. No more striking, and no more attractive figure adorns the pages of our annals, than the statesman who, springing into prominence, at the time when tendencies of disintegration were receiving a powerful impulse from unresisted foreign aggression, contributed so largely to the heroic declaration and vigorous prosecution of a war which vindicated the national honor and secured the national safety, which at once established our independence, and won for our Government the affection and con-

fidence of its people; who, for thirty years, stood between the North and South, loved and trusted alike by both, and was as successful in reconciling his countrymen to one another as he had been in animating them against a foreign foe. He left, as a legacy to his countrymen, the fruits of fifty years of intelligent, patriotic service in their behalf, and an example of forgetfulness of self, and of thoughtfulness for his country, which shall not soon fade. Endowed with matchless eloquence, and unequalled personal magnetism, by birthright a statesman, and a leader of men, he dedicated his life to his country, and to-day this great country, with its innumerable industries, extending in unbroken prosperity from sea to sea, this mighty and prosperous nation, now strongly entrenched in the love of its people, is the best monument to his fame.

THE INFLUENCE OF PURITANISM IN AMERICA.

[Oration delivered at the Oratorical contest by V. J. Emery, of the Freshman class.]

Puritanism was but one phase of that great movement for liberty and enlightenment, to which men have given the name of the Reformation. The State religion, which was established in England by Henry VIII, on the abolition of Catholicism, was slowly brought into consistent form; but no organization springing from the motives, and organized under the circumstances of the established church could be free from great abuses. Gradually the desire for reform gathered strength, and, as it was primarily a movement for greater purity in religion, it received the name of Puritanism. No one as yet conceived of religion, except as established by the State, and therefore, the party of reform was also a political party.

When this party had grown in character and numbers until it was able to measure strength, not unsuccessfully with royalty itself, a sovereign came to the throne who, while boasting more of king craft, possessed less than any one who had reigned for two hundred years. The pretensions of James, which he had neither the dignity nor the power to support, excited the apprehension of the Puritans for their political liberties, while the oppression to which they were subjected, though not sufficient to crush, roused a vindictive hatred of the government, and rendered them every day more dangerous enemies. The very ashes of their martyrs was the seed of hosts to come. At the moment when they were about to rise in their might, and wreak a terrible vengeance on their oppressors, they seemed crushed.

There had been during all this time, to the extreme members of the party, but one avenue of escape from this oppression—an avenue at first closed, and finally opened not as a right, but as a convenient means of getting rid of a troublesome faction—and this was emigration with all its sacrifices and heart-rending accompaniments. And to those of moderate councils, despairing of the situation at home, what was left but to follow whenever possible. Tearing themselves from their native land, from the friends who must be left

behind, and from all the endearing associations of their homes, they must set forth to create new homes for conscience sake, where they would be free from the harrying of troopers, and the insults of the priests. Never was an immigration filled with such momentous consequences to us; for whatever credit may be given to the other pioneers of our country, to these is the glory of bequeathing to posterity some of the most precious possessions of the American people.

Whether they had any intention of founding a State in the wilderness or not, deprives them of none of the credit of doing so, for they laid the foundations well, and the whole was developed according to natural laws. In every State the fundamental part, the germ from which all the rest must grow, if it develops naturally, is the local government—the town, and for this institution, so characteristic of the American nation, we are indebted to the Puritans. Trace this institution back to the forests of Germany if you will, that can not contradict the fact that we are indebted for it to the Puritans, and to them alone; for wherever they founded their settlements, or wherever their influence became dominant, as over all the North, there this institution exists in all its vigor; and wherever the cavaliers settled, or wherever their influence became dominant, as over all the South, it is wanting.

The Puritan, was by nature, a democrat. His religion as well as his political principles, made him one. For him truth was not preserved in an organized church nor communicated through bishops and vicars. All Puritans were upon a plane of equality. All his tastes and habits of life were simple. Extravagance, nay, even the smallest indulgences were sins. Even had he possessed a luxurious taste, he would have had small opportunity for indulging it, engaged as he was with the forest and natives in a struggle for existence. Their political principles, their religion, and their manner of life all conspiring to that end, it is not surprising that the Puritans planted institutions the most favorable for popular government.

When the Puritan fanaticism had been softened by time, and their zeal had spent its force, when church was divorced from State, and the free spirit of the Reformation had full sway, unhampered by the extravagances which oppression had fostered, when another struggle for constitutional rights, and political liberty was begun, and men were needed who could form and guide a nation, they were at hand, trained in this primary school of local self-government, and in the broader field to which they were called, having but to apply principles and perform duties familiar to all. The town inspired a desire for general self-government, and aided to no small degree in preserving a measure of liberty to New England against the encroachments of both royal governors and royal prerogative. It prevented the formation of a governing class, such as existed at the South, and placed the duties and burdens, as well as the protection of the government upon all. So from the seed planted and nourished by the Puritan refugees on the barren New England coast, sprang that democratic equality, and the institution which has done more than all else to foster that equality, which has given character to the American nation.

Together with free institutions the Puritans planted the greatest safe-guard of free institutions—free

schools. They were themselves an educated people, drawn from the middle and better classes, and containing a remarkable proportion of men, trained in the great English Universities—a people of intense mental activity, to whom the discussion of abstruse questions was but a recreation among the toil and hardship of their life in the wilderness, and possessing a love of learning for its own sake, which could not be daunted by the difficult circumstances under which they were placed. Immediately after their settlement they established a system of common schools, and required all children to be instructed, and in the larger towns they established schools which should fit their pupils for the University, that, as they said, “learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers.” Only six years after the great Puritan immigration, they founded a college, the pioneer institution of learning in the country. Such perfect provision for education was never before seen in a new country, and the result was that an illiterate class did not exist. The common school system of New England has been the model followed more or less closely wherever public schools have been established throughout the country. It is New England influences which have directed the higher education of the country, and New England men, trained in some of the great colleges of Puritan origin, who have left the deepest and most lasting impressions upon our institutions of learning.

The intellectual activity of the Puritans did not find expression in literature, for they had neither the time nor the disposition to cultivate letters for their own sake, but in dry and barren disputations upon theology, which, amid the religious enthusiasm of the time and people, was the one subject which engrossed the thoughts of all. These discussions so early begun, and so long continued, turned from theological to political subjects as men's minds turned more and more to secular things. These discussions gave the people a tendency to disputation, not without effect at the present time. But when the days of theological strife were over, and the people were surrounded with material comforts, so that the existence of a literature became possible, it was in the stronghold of Puritanism, where education and culture were the greatest that our literature had its origin, and there that it has been chiefly cultivated. From there have come the men who have given it character and direction, and to this day New England has remained, the center of letters and culture for the whole country.

But the Puritans have left as great an impression on the character of the people, as on the institutions of the country. They were men of earnest, devoted, and aggressive character, and these are the qualities which make the greatest impression upon all who come in contact with them. Their very intolerance in colonial times, while not justifiable on principle, was not without certain good results; for it rid the colonies which they controlled of the ignorant, idle, vicious, and left behind only men of courage, intelligence, lofty independence, and morality. The only one of the New England colonies in which there was universal toleration was the one in which education was most neglected, perhaps, because it had to contend with those turbulent elements which found neither welcome nor refuge under the stern discipline maintained by the neighboring Puritans.

The very circumstances under which the Puritan colonies were founded, and the conditions under which they have developed, have tended to preserve the characteristics of their founders, and strengthen their influence over the nation. Planted on a barren and uninviting coast, these colonies have, since the religious emigration was over, offered fewer inducements to immigrants than any other portion of our country. Thus the inhabitants have preserved a purity of race, and rare characteristics unknown in any part of the country; and from New England as a center, their children have gone forth southward and westward, carrying with them their peculiar institutions and characteristics which they have impressed upon whatever part of the country they have occupied. Their shrewdness, their perseverance, their serious view of life, still characterize their descendants, and have been powerful factors in rendering their influence dominant. And their character as men has been of more importance to us than anything else.

Neither institutions, nor forms of government alone could have made us a great people.

“Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;
Nor bays and broad-armed ports,
Where laughing at the storm rich navies rile;
Nor starred and spangled courts,
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride,
No; Men, high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes imbued,
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts exceed cold rock and brambles rude—
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain,
These constitute a State.”

Such men were the Puritans; such men have their descendants proved themselves; and such men have made us what we are.

THE FORM OF THE EARTH'S ORBIT.

(Second Article.)

The ellipse is the normal form for the orbits of all the planets. So far as the law of gravity is concerned, the orbits might just as well be circles, parabolas or hyperbolas. It is a very pretty mathematical problem, to prove that such is the fact. If ever any planet tried to move in a circle, the effort would have proved vain; for the disturbing effects before mentioned, would have drawn the planet out of the circle, and being once out, it would remain out. The circle may be called an orbit of unstable equilibrium.

But an ellipse may change its form a hundred times, and still be an ellipse—the major axis remaining sensibly constant, while the minor axis changes very slightly, much less than one would suppose before making a computation. The earth's orbit once in a long time becomes a circle for a moment, but immediately takes on the elliptic form. Astronomical works usually have figures for the earth's orbit with the deviation from a circle greatly exaggerated. It may be better so to do, yet the student is very apt to remember this exaggerated form, differing greatly from the true form, and being correspondingly in error. Even when the deviation from the circle is the greatest, the minor axis is less than the major by a quantity less than one *two-hundredth* of the whole axis. Suppose

the true orbit to be represented by an ellipse twenty inches long, the minor axis would be over nineteen and nine-tenths inches. This deviation from a perfect circle is so slight that the eye could not detect it at all. Yet this slight change in the diameters of the orbit, is accompanied by a very large change in the sun's position within the orbit.

The sun stands still, and is always at the focus, while the orbit itself is pulled back and forth with the changing eccentricity.

When the orbit is a circle, the sun is at the center; when the ellipse is most exaggerated, the sun is more than six million miles away from the center; and consequently, more than twelve million miles further off at one time, than it is at another. The sun's distance from the center is called the eccentricity of the earth's orbit. This change of distance is the foundation on which Mr. Croll, of Scotland, builds his theory of the glacial epochs.

When the eccentricity is large, and the sun is most distant in the winter, there come periods of excessively cold winters, which periods last for more than 10,000 years. These are followed by equal periods, having the summers unusually warm.

The times of greatest eccentricity occur at irregular intervals, but generally they are about 100,000 years apart. It is 100,000 years since the time of the last great maximum eccentricity, and it will be half a million before the next one; although before that time there will be four periods wherein the earth's orbit, we may say, will try to be very eccentric, but will fail.

The computation of these periods is a little tedious, but not at all difficult for one who knows how. Supposing the present influences still to act, the earth's orbit will be a circle at the end of 300,000 years from this time, as any one will see who will take the trouble to wait. And this result occurs only once within the limits of the most extended computations, embracing over four and a half million years.

R. W. M.

College Organizations.

ALCYONE.

The election of officers for the winter term passed off quietly on the evening of the 25th. Mr. W. R. Malone was elected President by acclamation. Frank A. Taylor was the successful candidate for Vice-President, and George Cunningham was re-elected Treasurer. There were a number of ballots for Secretary, and George R. Twiss finally received a majority of the votes. Ed. Sparks was made Censor by acclamation. For Sergeant-at-Arms there was a neck-and-neck race between Messrs. Hedges and Pomerene. The latter gentleman, owing to the valuable experience that he has had in the political arena, was victorious. Mr. Hedges, though slightly disfigured, is still in the ring.

On the evening of the 18th, Mr. Mead sent in his resignation as orator in the Horton-Alcyone contest, saying that his college work would not permit him to give to an oration the time he would wish. The resignation was accepted, and Mr. Sparks was

elected orator. As Mr. Sparks had already been elected declaimer, he was thus given the privilege of choosing either position. On the following Friday evening, when the opportunity presented itself, he arose and offered his resignation as orator. It was moved and seconded that the resignation be accepted, and then Mr. Sparks became the center of the most dramatic scene we have ever witnessed in the University. Burning with indignation, he began to state his reasons for declining the position. He began with the statement that he did not resign on account of fear that he would be defeated. If he had been properly elected, and had then been defeated, he would have been defeated in a worthy cause. But he would never accept this position that had been first refused and afterwards offered him. Alcyone had before called upon him to serve upon public occasions. He had performed to the best of his ability. The society had then put him at the foot of the contest ticket, and elected another man orator. "Perhaps," said Mr. Sparks, "the society was right. But every man has his own ideas of his rights. I was given the lowest place. I intended to accept that position and do my best; but, under the present circumstances, I shall wash my hands of the whole affair. Is there a member of the society in my situation that would accept? No, not one. Do you suppose that I am like a dog who grabs for the last bone that is thrown to him?" The speech was delivered with remarkable force, and was received with applause from those who had supported the speaker. Although he intended to withdraw from the contest entirely, Mr. Sparks will, no doubt, yield to the wishes of his friends, and appear as declaimer.

Mr. Malone was elected orator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Sparks.

Mr. De Lamitre also resigned his position as essayist, saying that it would not be possible for him to serve. Mr. Ellis Lovejoy was elected to fill this vacancy.

On Friday evening, February 1st, Mr. Pomerene had read in the society a communication saying that, as he had been elected Sergeant-at-Arms, he could not attend to the duties of that office and at the same time prepare to debate in the Horton-Alcyone contest. He therefore offered his resignation as debater. The society declined to accept the resignation.

HORTON.

A gentleman who was attending the farmers' lectures, and visited our society, remarked that he was surprised to find so small a proportion of the students availing themselves of the privileges and benefits of the literary societies. We all know, and should regret it as well, that the facts in the case justify the remark. A college education is not complete without the discipline and culture of a well organized, active literary society. Such a society gives training which can not be given by any professor, and knowledge which can not be found in books.

We hope more of the students will be moved to seize the opportunities offered by the societies already existing, or, organize a new one, which the present number of students would justify. In the meantime

Horton presses on in the good old way, conquering and to conquer. The new year finds us prosperous and happy. Whether the next new year finds us the same or not depends upon our faithfulness to our duties as members. We have welcomed some new members to our society this term, and hope there are more to follow.

Professor Beers visited the society the first of the term and treated us with some entertaining declamations; and although the society is constitutionally opposed to beers, we called for more.

We were pleased to see several farmers in the hall during the lecture course. We enjoyed their presence, and their words of encouragement and advice. The farmers may always be sure of a warm welcome from Horton.

What shall be done with Woods? is a question which has been troubling the mind of the society, and of our worthy president as well.

Our hero of Look-out Mountain is always present or accounted for when he is called on for duty. The smiling face and happy thoughts of Howell's are missed this term. Come back to us "Gnaden."

The committee, lately appointed to revise the constitution, are making progress in their work, and hope to place the result before the society soon.

"Horton's heavy hitters" are girding on their armor for the coming contest, and will do brave fighting for Horton's honor.

Mr. Coler was present at our first meeting, and volunteered a declamation which was well given and well received.

On the 18th, Messrs. Iuen and Oviatt were elected members of the Society. Our membership is large at present, and we are becoming much more exclusive, than we were in former years. It is indeed a serious matter to reject a man who in good faith, asks to become a member of the society, who comes here, for the most part, to get such training as the society affords, and whose success in after years almost wholly depends upon such work. It has never been our policy to allow a name to come before the society, and then stigmatize the man by rejecting him—we hope it never will—but when the membership is large, and we are bound to discriminate, let us not forget to be humane, and employ manly means.

Steam is up, the joints are all oiled, and we hope to go throughout the term with little friction. The programme for the 25th was very even, the most prominent features, (if any were more prominent than others) being the earnestness and readiness of the debaters, the essay of Kirker, on the "Ohio River," which abounded in historical allusions, and the extemporaneous speeches of Myers on "Vivisection," and of Woodruff on "The Disadvantages of the West."

After the literary exercises, Mr. C. E. Jefferson, Principal of the Worthington Public schools, and who was victorious in the State inter-collegiate contest, two years ago, was called on for remarks, when he responded in a very masterly and eloquent speech.

KIRTLAND.

The society began its work this term with more spirit than usual, and promises more for the future

than it has at any previous time. The meeting held each year, during the farmers' lecture course, was on Monday evening, January 21st, and was largely attended by the members of the lecture class. Mr. Bentley's excellent paper on the "Value of Live-stock Improvement," elicited quite a discussion, as also did Mr. H. P. Smith's essay on the "Preservation of Forests." Mr. Devol gave a classification of insects, and the methods of destroying them.

At the regular annual meeting for the election of officers, Monday, January 28th, the following were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, W. P. Bentley; Vice-President, H. P. Smith; Secretary, W. S. Devol; Treasurer, W. B. Alwood; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. Brotherton; Executive Committee, W. P. Bentley, W. S. Devol and W. J. Green.

BATTALION NOTES.

On Friday, January 18th, Lieut. Ruhlen announced to the battalion that the faculty had decided to have no more drill in doors the remainder of this term. The announcement was received with cheers. It is not known what moved that usually immovable body to relieve the suffering privates from the power of the file-closers. The drill time is to be taken up with lectures by the commandant, on topics relating to military science and tactics. On Monday Co. A attends the lecture, on Tuesday Co. B, on Thursday Co. C, and on Friday the whole battalion assembles in the lecture room. In the first week the commandant gave a talk to each Company on the intricate ceremony of guard-mounting. On Friday, January 25th, the subject of the lecture, before the whole battalion, was the organization and history of the Regular Army and Militia of the United States. The lecture to the Companies this week is on warfare of different ages in the past, and the next lecture will be on the warfare of the present. The lectures are interesting to all, and we think the cadets will go into the drill in the spring with more interest and vigor, and make it as much a success as heretofore; besides, learning during the winter something more useful than the motions of the manual.

Lieut. A. P. Blockson, of the Sixth Cavalry U. S. A., will succeed Lieut. Ruhlen, as commandant, at the end of the year. He has been recently appointed First Lieutenant. He graduated in '77, and is said to have been a fine student while at West Point, and an efficient officer in the army. He is now stationed at Fort Apache in Arizona, and is expected to take charge here on Commencement Day.

Lieut. Ruhlen expects to return to his Company at Fort Sisseton, in Dakota, where he left it when detailed here.

Y. L. L. S.

Miss Byers, for sometime prevented from taking part in society work on account of sickness, has returned.

A short call, on January 25th, from our former President, Miss Sabine, gave the Society great pleas-

ure, but regret is felt, that in the hurry of business, there was no opportunity for any remarks from her.

According to custom the election was held January 18th, and an excellent list of officers has been installed:

President, Miss Annie Mullay; Vice President, Miss Cora Needles; Treasurer, Miss Emma Scott; Secretary, Miss Josie Cathcart; Critic, Miss Olive Jones; Monitor, Miss Clara Fisher.

The inauguration was conducted with more ceremony than on previous occasions, and manifested a greater knowledge of Parliamentary order. Some of the addresses were both entertaining and instructive, but the lack of room prevents our giving abstracts.

Y. M. C. A.

The work of the college Y. M. C. A., since the last account in the LANTERN, has been progressing rapidly. The association has not yet settled in a permanent room as it hopes to do soon, but for the rest of this term will meet at Third Avenue church. Next term we hope to have rooms of our own suitably furnished, and convenient to all. The meetings have been well attended, and there is a high degree of interest taken by the members for its success. The subjects for each meeting for this term are printed on cards which any student can get on application to any of the members. At our last meeting a praise service was held in which the Association was assisted by Messrs. Barren and Swickard, of the city Y. M. C. A. These praise or song services, will be made a special attractive feature to students not members, as well as the members. The Association will probably be represented at the State College Y. M. C. A., at their annual meeting next month, at Dayton. The officers for this term are: President, W. P. Bentley; Vice President, Charles Pleukharp; Recording Secretary, W. S. Crawford; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Taylor.

ALCYONE'S BIRTHDAY.

The tenth anniversary of the founding of Alcyone will be held in the lecture room on Friday evening, February 15th. The following is the programme:

Piano Solo—Grand Fantasia.....	Sur Lurline.
EDMUND F. MATTOON.	
Address by the President.	
Essay.....	Lynch Law.
FRANK A. TAYLOR.	
Soprano Solo—Bolero from Sicilian Vespers.....	Verdi.
MISS ANNA TRESSELT.	
Declamation.....	Closet Scene in Hamlet.
CLINTON V. MEAD.	
Flute Solo—Variations.....	
W. TOURNEY.	
Oration.....	Coming in With the Tide.
ED. E. SPARKS.	
Bass Solo—Message from the Deep.....	Berger.
W. W. MCCALLEP.	
Debate—"Resolved, That the Civil Service Bill of 1883 will be Beneficial."	
GEORGE SMART, CHARLES B. WHILEY.	
Vocal Duet—From Opera of Martha.....	
MISS TRESSELT, MR. MCCALLEP.	
Benediction.	

THE ORATORICAL BATTLE.

The first oratorical contest of the Ohio State University is past. Our representative to the State contest has been chosen, and it remains for the LANTERN to tell how it was done. The contest was held, according to announcement, at the Grand Opera House, on Thursday evening, January 17. Some doubt had been expressed about the policy of holding the exercises in the city, but we think it proved to be a good plan. There was an audience of almost exactly four hundred. This was not large, but the attention of the public was called to the event much more than it would have been, if the exercises had been held at the University, and it is not unreasonable to expect that next year we shall have a much larger audience. Notwithstanding the fact that the contest was held on the same evening that Senator Payne gave his banquet to members of the General Assembly, thirty-seven members came to the oratorical battle, and remained as long as they could without interfering with engagements for the banquet. Among those present, were Senators Dickinson, Evans, Jaeger, and Reed; Hon. Lewis Brunner, Speaker *pro tem.*; and Representatives Rarey, Greiner, Byal, Bargar and Matthews.

Rev. I. F. Stidham opened the exercises with prayer. Mr. G. L. Morton, the President of the Oratorical Association, made a few introductory remarks, and announced that the first speaker would be Mr. E. E. Sparks, of the Senior class. Mr. Sparks then came upon the stage, and commenced to deliver his oration, entitled "A Problem of To-day." From the beginning, he failed to meet the expectations of his friends, who hoped in vain that he would improve his delivery before concluding. In place of his dashing, dramatic style, to which we had become accustomed, we listened to a slow, conversational delivery that was not free from embarrassment. Mr. Sparks feared that he might be too dramatic, and, in attempting the conversational style, made his fatal mistake.

Mr. V. J. Emery, of the Freshman class, was the second orator. His subject was, "The Influence of Puritanism in America." This was the first oration that Mr. Emery had ever delivered, and it was a decided success. He acquitted himself nobly.

After music by the orchestra, Mr. M. C. Dickey delivered his oration on the "Public Services of Henry Clay." Mr. Dickey had thoroughly studied the life of the great Kentuckian, and had become his enthusiastic admirer. The delivery was excellent. The oration is published in another part of this paper. It speaks for itself.

Mr. Dickey was followed by Mr. W. R. Malone, of the Senior class, whose subject was, "The Mind Awakening." Mr. Malone's manner was probably more graceful than that of any of his competitors. He is unfortunate in not having a powerful voice. His oration was received with decided favor.

After a short intermission, occupied by the orchestra, Mr. C. V. Mead delivered his oration, entitled "The Republic of Europe." Mr. Mead seemed composed, and spoke well. His delivery was not, however, as pleasing to the majority of the audience, as was that of most of the contestants.

Mr. J. L. McMurray, of the Sophomore class, was the next gentleman on the programme, but, to the

great disappointment of his numerous friends, his oration was withdrawn from the contest.

Mr. W. R. Pomerene, the representative from the Junior class, next delivered his oration on "Religion in the Public Schools." Mr. Pomerene was unfortunate in the choice of a subject, but his delivery was quite forcible.

Mr. C. W. DeLamatre, of the Senior class, was the last orator of the evening. His subject was "The Responsibility of American Citizenship." His gestures were not as graceful as they might have been, but his forcible, earnest manner impressed every one. He spoke as if he believed every word of his oration, and was trying to persuade his hearers to agree with him.

After Mr. DeLamatre had concluded, the orchestra entertained the audience with a very pleasing medley, while the Judges—Dr. Gladden and Judges McIlvaine, and Follett—retired from their seats in the parquette, and consulted about their decision. In a few moments, Dr. Gladden appeared upon the stage to announce the result. The Doctor spoke in his usual happy manner. He said that as the audience listened to the orations some might have thought of the difference between a modern oratorical battle, and the terrible conflicts of the Roman arena. In the ancient days of Rome, when the victorious gladiators appealed to the spectators to decide what should be done with the vanquished, the thumbs were often turned down, signifying that the wounded gladiators should be slaughtered. In this modern battle, the Doctor thought no one in the audience would desire to see any of the unsuccessful candidates crushed. They all had done nobly. After these introductory remarks, followed the announcement of the Judges, that they thought Mr. DeLamatre had won the first honor, and Mr. Dickey the second. Rev. Mr. Stidham pronounced the benediction, and the contest was over.

There was no material difference of opinion in regard to the first honor, but the decision as to the second honor, was not unanimous. On composition and thought, Dr. Gladden marked as follows: DeLamatre, 10; Dickey, 9; Sparks, 9; Emery 8; Pomerene, 8; Malone, 7; Mead, 6. We were unable to obtain the marks of the other Judges. Upon considering how different is this result from what was expected by a large majority of our students, it is natural to ask: "Why was it thus?" Doubtless there were a number of reasons for the failure of those who did not acquit themselves as they were expected to do. But we think the principal reason for their failure was their mistaken ideas of what kind of a subject they ought to speak upon. Mr. Emery selected a very interesting subject, and did not wander into the unknown regions of the abstract. It is generally conceded that he won the third place. Mr. Dickey talked of the life of a statesman in whom all Americans are interested. Animated by admiration for Clay, the speaker's words expressed the feeling of the heart. Mr. DeLamatre also had a practical foundation for his argument. Upon the other hand, Mr. Sparks appeared rather as an alarmist than as a speaker upon a timely topic. Mr. Mead labored with philosophy. When an audience has its choice between a discourse abounding in philosophical platitudes, and one in which common sense

is well expressed, it is not difficult to predict what will be the decision.

OUR STUDENTS.

The following is the summary of students in attendance at the O. S. U., as given in the Twelfth Annual Report: Post-graduates, 3; Seniors, 14; Juniors, 18; Sophomores, 32; Freshmen, 68; Special, 7; second preparatory, 77; first preparatory, 90; irregular preparatory, 46. Total, 355. According to the courses that they are pursuing, the regular college students are divided as follows: Bachelor of Arts, 35; Bachelor of Philosophy, 20; Bachelor of Science, 27; Bachelor of Agriculture, 5; Civil Engineer, 14; Mining Engineer, 12; Mechanical Engineer, 19. Total regular college students, 132. The catalogue contains the names of the students who have been attending the University this term, together with the small number who entered during the second and third terms of last year, but have not returned. The following is a list of the members of the four regular classes. Seniors: E. O. Ackerman, J. T. Anderson, Helena W. Chamberlain, C. W. DeLamatre, E. S. Howells, J. R. Lovejoy, W. R. Malone, C. V. Mead, G. L. Morton, Edward Orton, Jr., Annie W. Sabine, P. C. Smith, E. E. Sparks, J. B. Wikoff. Juniors: C. S. Amy, W. P. Bentley, C. C. Green, W. H. Harrison, Ellis Lovejoy, C. A. Marple, J. C. Marquardt, C. W. Miller, Walter M. Miller, M. N. Mix, W. L. Peters, C. V. Pleukharp, W. R. Pomerene, E. L. F. Schaub, C. F. Scott, F. A. Taylor, G. R. Twiss, Caroline E. Warner. Sophomores: W. A. Connell, E. J. Converse, G. S. Cunningham, Arthur Davidson, M. T. Dozer, Clara Fisher, F. E. Hill, L. A. Hine, T. E. Holliday, A. A. Jones, G. A. Masters, J. L. McMurray, J. P. Milligan, W. C. Mills, Otto Negelsbach, H. E. Payne, W. J. Root, W. C. Sabine, Otto Schroll, Anna N. Scott, May M. Scott, Mary O. Scott, Winfield Scott, George Smart, H. P. Smith, D. F. Snyder, C. A. Stafford, H. K. Terry, H. N. Thompson, W. B. Viets, Annie L. Warner, S. P. Watt. Freshmen: H. A. Ballou, G. W. Beatty, S. B. Beebe, Clara A. Barmann, W. F. Charters, H. P. Converse, Harry Corns, W. A. Crawford, W. S. Crawford, J. S. Casey, Charles Davis, W. S. Devol, S. B. Dover, J. W. Dye, M. C. Dickey, Robert Eckhardt, B. A. Eisenlohr, J. H. Erskine, I. H. Fickel, V. J. Emery, J. F. Firestone, N. P. Foster, L. G. Haas, W. H. Hannum, Arthur Hartwell, R. J. Hazlett, A. E. Hermes, Elizabeth A. Hughes, W. F. Hunt, T. A. Hunter, W. G. Hyde, J. C. Hull, Olive B. Jones, H. A. Kahler, W. W. Keifer, J. A. Long, Willis Ludwig, Eva Marvin, J. B. McLaughlin, J. R. McLaughlin, William McPherson, Grace Moodie, W. G. Moore, Annie Mullay, J. C. Munger, J. S. Myers, U. H. Myers, A. C. Oster, I. H. Miller, G. P. Paxton, Harriet A. Peasley, A. C. Reeves, A. L. Rohrer, J. S. Rardin, F. A. Ray, Daisy M. Scott, W. H. Siebert, F. A. Siegel, H. L. Stockwell, E. G. Stone, J. T. Stuck, William Vandervoort, S. A. Webb, C. B. Whiley, J. W. Wilson, C. A. Winter, H. A. Woods, E. H. Woolf. F. C. Ashinger, J. W. Conaway, C. J.

Heinlein, Emma C. Lehner, F. S. Martin, F. W. Martin and C. P. Bonner are ranked as special students.

(COMMUNICATED.)

A farmer who was attending the regular annual course of lectures delivered to that class of our people, approached a student standing by a radiator waiting for the bell to strike the hour for prayers, when the following conversation took place.

F. "Good morning, sir."

S. "Good morning," (saluting.)

F. "Quite a wintry day."

S. "It is, indeed."

F. "Are you attending the University — I mean are you a student at the University?"

S. "I am attending school here; yes, sir. Have been here nearly three years."

F. "Well, I don't wish to take your time, but I'd be well pleased if you would show me your gymnasium rooms."

"You may think an old farmer like myself having daily work, tending horses, and cattle and crops, hauling wood and coal, going to mill and to market, would scarcely know what a gymnasium is; much less feel the need of one, but I tell you we're coming to use them in the country, just the same as you fellows do in your cities and colleges."

At this point the farmer paused for the coveted information, but the student being slow to say "we have no gymnasium," was too backward, and the farmer continued.

"Now when we were boys, and there were a lot of us, we were never found without a pair of boxing gloves, and the like of the more available apparatus for physical exercise, and, although we had to make all the purchases ourselves, we enjoyed the recreation all the more for it, although the old folks told us we were foolish, and that we got exercise enough reaping and hoeing. I tell you it was a recreation that no work can bring, and it made more good muscle and good temper than all our farm work. I have a little gymnasium for my children. I believe every man owes it to his children, just as the college authorities do to students, and my children are hearty, robust and good natured."

Here the farmer came to his string's end, and was ready to go to the gymnasium for some exercise when the student said: "We have no gymnasium."

When the farmer found him to be in earnest, he said: "I don't see how you can get along without one," and walked away.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED ILLUSTRATED.—Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.—*Harper's Magazine*.

Prof. (in astronomy): "You say the distance of the sun from the earth is greater in summer than in winter; explain." Senior (proudly): "Why, heat expands and cold contracts."—*Ex.*

Local Notes.

"Del" was the dark horse.

The choir has been reorganized.

Yes, we *have* heard the "Bray of Emery."

The Freshman social has not been abandoned.

Oratorical moral: Don't wear a Prince Albert.

There are 300 students in the University this term.

The Freshmen are undaunted. They are determined to be sociable.

Mr. Kelly has worked nobly in shovelling the beautiful snow from the paths.

The Freshmen were disappointed in their social, but their orator's success was their balm of Gilead.

"*Age quod agis*" is the motto recently adopted by eighty-seven. Are we not correct, Mr. McLaughlin?

"And the last should be first," thought the judges, when Mr. De Lamatre concluded his speech.

The thermometer at the University, on one of the very cold days we have had of late, fell to thirty-two degrees below zero.

Mr. George W. Dun visited the University last week. He is enthusiastic in advocating the appointment of an alumnus to serve as trustee.

The Sophs. were disappointed because their orator did not appear, but they may have consolation in the fact that Mr. Dickey expects to graduate in '86.

The fraternities at Delaware will publish this year a college book, something like the O. S. U. *Makio*. The O. W. U. publication is to be called the *Bijou*.

A bill is now being framed providing for the consolidation of the three State Universities, and there are some favorable indications that the bill will be passed.

Mr. A. H. Smythe has published the discourse delivered by Dr. Gladden, in memory of Prof. John T. Short. The price of the pamphlet is only ten cents, and it is valuable both to read and keep.

The following are the newly elected officers of the Junior class: President, C. C. Green; Vice-President, C. V. Pleukharp; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Carrie E. Warner; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. N. Mix; Historian, F. A. Taylor.

During the recent course of farmers' lectures, David O'Brine, Professor, etc., startled his hearers by some of his characteristic statements. If the Professor were never again to speak in public, would the reputation of our institution suffer?

At a recent meeting of the Athletic Association, it was decided to cover the track on the Association's grounds with a three-inch layer of tan-bark. This will be done to keep the track in such condition that it can be easily prepared for use.

The State Oratorical contest has been postponed until February 28th. For this very desirable postponement, we are indebted to President Mead,

through whose efforts it was made. There will now be no conflict between the contest and the Washington celebration.

"You have a safe man to represent the University," remarked one of the judges, referring to Mr. De Lamatre. It is better to have a *safe* man than one who is sometimes a failure, and we believe there is solid foundation for the above remarks.

George Knopf and O. L. Fassig are now stationed at the Signal Service office at Washington, D. C. This is an extremely desirable position, and we are glad to learn that these O. S. U. boys, instead of being sent to some isolated station in a disagreeable climate, are so pleasantly situated.

A bill has been introduced into the National House of Representatives to give to every institution of learning, founded under the land grant, the sum of \$15,000, to be spent in establishing or supporting an agricultural experiment station. If the bill is passed, the O. S. U. station will be greatly improved.

We think a number of our students were, at least, figuratively speaking, pretty sick over the contest, but Jack Morton is the only one whose system was really overcome by it. While sitting on the stage, during the contest, he contracted a severe cold, that, with other ailments, kept him for a few days from attending to his college duties.

The following is a list of those who will deliver orations at the celebration on Washington's birthday: Miss Helena Chamberlain, of the Senior class, "Heroes;" George R. Twiss, of the Junior class, "Patriotism;" J. P. Milligan, of the Sophomore class, "Washington as President;" H. J. Woodworth, of the Freshman class, "National Recollections."

Mr. I. N. Beers is now giving instruction in elocution at the University. In order to accommodate as many as possible, Mr. Beers has classes at different hours, and will be pleased to confer with any students who desire to receive instruction. Among the recommendations in the circular he has shown us, we find very complimentary letters from a number of clergymen of St. Louis and others, who testify that they have received valuable instruction.

The lectures to the farmers this year were not largely attended. As the farmers' institutes have become so common, it is natural that farmers would rather attend them than go farther from home. The institutes owe much of their success to the Professors of our University, and to the fact that a course of lectures has been given annually at the University. Now, as these lectures have assisted in arousing the farmers to realize the important relations between education and agriculture, it is probable that at least not more than two or three additional courses will be given.

The Oratorical Association held a meeting on the 22nd, with Vice-President Sparks in the chair. The Treasurer reported the receipts of the late contest were \$87, and the expenditures \$77, leaving a balance of \$10 in the treasury. The thanks of the Association were tendered the judges and Committee on

Arrangements for their services in the late contest. It was decided that only the hotel and railroad expenses of the delegates should be paid by the Association. The principal business transacted was the election of two delegates to the Oratorical Convention to be held at Wooster. Messrs. Sparks, Malone, Smart, Emery and Dickey were nominated. On the first ballot Sparks was elected, and Dickey's name was dropped. No one had a majority on the second ballot, and Emery's name was dropped. On the third ballot there was a tie between Malone and Smart, and, on the fourth ballot, Malone was elected. The following amendment to the Constitution, offered by Mr. Mead, was laid upon the table for further consideration:

The day or the evening of which the contest occurs, each judge shall give his grading on thought and composition, sealed, to the President of the Association. At the contest, the judges shall sit in different parts of the house, and, at the conclusion of the performance, each shall likewise seal his grading and give it to the President of the Association. The President, in the presence of the Secretary and Treasurer, shall open the grades thus given and add together the points of each orator, and shall announce the result to the audience. In neither case shall there be a conference of the judges.

Mr. W. N. Wade, a former O. S. U. student, is now located at Los Angeles, California. We make the following extracts from the letter he has written us, subscribing for THE LANTERN:

You are probably surprised at the address at the head of this letter, and in fact I am hardly used to it myself, having only been here since last Sunday morning. But, as we expect to be here or near here for a year at least, we will have a chance to grow more familiar with it.

We started from New York on November 1st, on board the Pacific Mail Company's steamer, Acapulco; reached Aspinwall, on the Atlantic side of the isthmus, in nine days, and, after waiting there for two days on account of a breakdown on the railroad, we took a train for Panama. Such a trip as that was an entirely new experience to all of us. It seemed as if we had been dropped into another world—the change was so sudden after New York and the steamer. The road crosses the mountains in an almost north and south direction, on almost exactly the line of the Panama canal, and in several places we saw the work, limited at present to leveling a track for the dirt trains, and when you consider that on the highest place they have to cut down 380 feet of the mountains for the bed of the canal, it seems almost impossible. All along the line of the road are native villages, that remind one very forcibly of the descriptions of African towns, a great many of the houses being simply conical roofs, thatched with palm leaves, supported on poles above the ground, and a very primitive ladder going up under them to the first floor. Wearing apparel seemed to be at a discount among them, especially the younger citizens, and still I was told that their condition now is nothing to what it was a few years ago.

At Panama we were hurried directly on board the other steamer, the San Juan, on account of the feve

in the town, and kept lying down the harbor for a week before starting. At a number of the Mexican ports, where we stopped, it was the same story—"No passengers allowed to go on shore in this port." This was rather monotonous, to be sure, but was safer, as there was more or less yellow fever in all of them, one port, Mazatlan, having lost over 800 people since July. However, in spite of all delays, we finally reached San Francisco, after a voyage of a little over 5,000 miles, and occupying in our case thirty-six days. We felt rather thankful that it was all over. Kindest regards to all at the O. S. U.

Personal.

J. P. Milligan spent vacation at home.

Hon. John G. Thompson is reported very ill.

Albert Niswander was in the city on the 26th ult.

Fred Keffer attended Chapel exercises on the 28th ult.

Charles F. Scott accompanied Prof. Mendenhall on his recent lecturing tour.

W. J. Green has been quite sick of late. He is better now, we are glad to say.

Senator Williams of Loraine County, visited the University on Monday, the 28th ult.

C. E. Jefferson, of Worthington, visited the literary societies, Friday evening, the 25th.

H. L. Wilgus expects to take his examination for admission to the bar, in a few weeks.

J. W. Conaway will not be with us this term. He expects to return with the Spring, however, *et prima hiundine*.

Professor Mendenhall delivered his lecture on "Vibrations," on Friday, the 25th ult., at Parkersburg, West Va.

Miss Luella Stafford, of the Columbus Business College, reported some of the lectures delivered recently at the University.

A. E. Howell will be with us no longer. He is at his home in Flushing, Belmont County, Ohio, engaged in the study of law.

Dr. Walter Quincy Scott preached at the High Street Congregational Church, the 27th ult. His subject was, "The Unknown God."

C. A. Winters has left college. He will occupy a lucrative position as book-keeper, in one of the Scioto Valley railroad offices, at Portsmouth, O.

Newton Anderson, Professor of Physics, in the Cleveland High school, and formerly a student here, and during 81-82, the efficient assistant in Physics, is spending a short vacation in the city.

John A. Lincoln, son of Judge Lincoln, is studying Law in the office of Hon. James Wright, at Worthington. He was at the University a short time last Spring term, leaving because he could not get the studies he desired to pursue.

Exchanges.

The *High School Index* is a fortnightly magazine, devoted to the interests of secondary education, and conducted by Prof. Douglas, of Brown University. While it's "at home" in Ann Arbor, Michigan, it is not at all local in its interests, and should be classed rather with such papers as *The New England Journal of Education*, than College or High School publications. The articles are full of ideas for those engaged in teaching, and its educational notes are very full.

One of the best exchanges that we have received this month is the *Adelphian* from Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn. In its typographical appearance, its literary selections, and its general tone, it compares very favorably with the best of the college journals.

Why will college students persist in voicing their ideas of education and self-culture? Scarcely an exchange comes to our desk that does not, at one time or another, have an essay on these subjects. Of course education is generally admitted to be an excellent thing, and self-culture isn't to be laughed at, but when Spencer has written so truly on the former, and John Stuart Blackie so fully and methodically on the latter, we can not see why college students would not do better to tread in some path where their predecessors had not been quite so great and well known, and where they might find information whose imparting would benefit others as well as themselves. This *apropos* of two articles in the *Otterbein Review*, under these two titles, Education Imperative, (who doubts that, to-day,) and Self-Culture. The paper is neatly arranged, and its students must enjoy fully their college life, if we may judge from the various announcements and from its locals.

We open the *Ewing Student*, from Ewing, Ill., and on its first page find an article beginning

TO-DAY.

To-day alone is ours. Of all the years of our lives, be they many or few, we can only claim to-day. Yesterday is gone from us forever and our feet may never reach to-morrow, but to-day is our own—ours in which to live, in which to act. It is ours whether we desire it or not.

We read thus far. We did not faint, or utter any words of exclamation, commendation, or of blame, but with a saddened heart gently laid the *Ewing Student* on the table.

We confess we can not see what advantage the *University Press*, of Wisconsin University, obtains by appearing every week. It has no announcements or no advertisements that could not equally well come out fortnightly or monthly, and the labor of getting out so often must, of course, be double or quadruple of what it would otherwise be. However, we suppose it takes enterprise to accomplish this, and that is one of the first requisites of a successful editor.

An article fancifully called "The Daughter of Aesculapius" proves to be an most interesting account of the development of hygienic science. We could wish that such articles more often found a place in college papers.

The new catalogues are out. They have made their appearance a little earlier this year than usual. The total number of students enrolled last year was 1,493; this year 1,474. The graduating class last year, including classical, literary and theological, numbered 70. The graduating class of '84, comprising these same departments, numbers 94.—*Oberlin Review*.

We have not seen a catalogue, but we find in the *Kenyon Advance* the following full account of the new Correspondence University. If there be a response by the persons this is designed to help, there is no doubt of its success under such competent instructors as have taken it in charge:

The Correspondence University is designed to supplement the work of other educational institutions, by instructing persons who from any cause are unable to attend them. It hopes to be cordially welcomed by the authorities of the schools and colleges in the United States and Canada. It is not to be conducted for or against the interests of any other organization, but its members desire to be helpful to all.

Those whom it is intended to benefit are: (1) persons engaged in professional studies which can be taught by correspondence; (2) graduates doing collegiate or advanced work; (3) under-teachers in the various schools and colleges; (4) those preparing for college, either by themselves or at schools where instruction is not given in all branches; (5) members of cultivated families that are obliged to live in remote localities; (6) officers and men in the United States army or navy; (7) persons who intend to try any of the civil service examinations; (8) young men and women in stores or shops, or on farms, who are desirous to learn, but can not leave their labors to attend school; and, finally, those in any walk of life who would gladly take up some study under competent private guidance.

Informal examinations by correspondence will be held at intervals by each instructor, at his discretion; they will involve no extra expense and will be required of every student. Besides the above, Pass and Honor examinations will be held, open to such students as desire to take them, on payment of the fees named below. The pass examinations, at the end of a course in any subject, will be conducted by the instructors in charge; the honor examinations, on the first Wednesday in December of each year (beginning in 1884), will be conducted by distinguished specialists who have had no share in the instruction of the students. The pass and honor examinations will be written in the presence of some gentleman of high character who resides near the person examined; and certificates, signed by the examiner, will be given to those who succeed in them.

The fee for four weeks' tuition in any study of the grade required for admission to a college or scientific school, and in some collegiate studies, will be six dollars and thirty-five cents, payable in advance.

The fee for four weeks' tuition in studies of an advanced grade will be eight dollars and thirty-five cents, payable in advance.

For a pass examination, including the certificate of passing, the fee will be the same as for four weeks'

tuition in the study concerned; for an honor examination and certificate will be ten dollars.

The above mentioned fees do not include textbooks, nor special notes and commentaries of instructors which have to be printed or otherwise reproduced. Text books will be sent to students, free of postage, on remitting the retail price to the Secretary.

Among the Professors who will give instructions may be mentioned:

Agriculture—Prof. Beal, of the Michigan State Agricultural College, and Prof. Roberts, of Cornell.

Anatomy, Physiology, Zoology, etc.—Profs. Comstock, Gage and Wilder, of Cornell; Prof. Minot, of Harvard.

Ancient Languages—Profs. Harkness, of Madison, and Flag, of Cornell.

Modern Languages—Prof. Anderson, of University of Wisconsin, and Hewett and White of Cornell.

Mathematics—Profs. Eddy and Hyde, of the University of Cincinnati, Professor and Mrs. Franklin, of John Hopkins, Prof. Mitchell of Marietta College, Geo. B. Matthews, scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, England, Thomas Muir, F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Scotland, Benjamin Williamson, F. R. S. E., Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.

Hebrew—Prof. Jaeger, of Gambier.

All inquiries for information in regard to the workings of this plan must be addressed to Prof. Lucien A. Wait, Secretary, Ithaca, New York.

We may add that this list does not embrace nearly all the Professors on the subjects in which instruction is given.

Flashes.

An up-town landlady calls a boarder "Phoenix," because he rises from the hashes and flies.

A rather frivolous lady told her husband not to go hunting, as, in her opinion, it was a cruel pleasure. "How can it be a cruel pleasure?" returned her spouse. "I enjoy it and my dogs enjoy it. I know you enjoy yourself when I am absent; and even the quail enjoy it, for I can't hit one on the wing to save my life."—*Texas Siftings*.

Prof. in Physics: Miss —, give an example of a lever of the second class. Pupil: The human tongue. Prof.: How so—what mechanical advantage is gained? Pupil: Velocity.—*Adelphian*.

Mrs. Brown—"Why, I thought Washington was dead." Mr. B.—"And so he is; he died before the Centennial." Mrs. B.—"Why, I see here in the paper a heading: 'General Washington Dispatches.'"—*The Judge*.

Maker of musical instruments, cheerfully rubbing his hands: "There, thank goodness the bass fiddle is finished at last!" After a pause: "Ach, himmel, if I haven't gone and left the glue-pot inside!"—*Exchange*.

"Dear me," said a good old lady on Fifth street the other evening, "how this craze for china is growing. Here's a New York Club that is paying \$3,000 for a pitcher."—*Pittsburgh Telegraph*.

G. A. R.

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