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Ursinus College Bulletin Vol. 3, No. 4

Augustus W. Bomberger
Ursinus College

Jonathan L. Fluck
Ursinus College

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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

REV. J. H. A. BOMBERGER, D. D., LL. D., *President, and Professor of Philosophy, Theology and Exegesis.*

A. B., Marshall College, 1837, and A. M.; D. D., Franklin and Marshall College, 1852; LL.D., Heidelberg College, 1886; Tutor Marshall College, 1836-38; Principal Lewistown Academy, 1839-40; Pastor, 1838-70; Ursinus College, 1870.

REV. HENRY W. SUPER, D. D., *Vice-President, and Professor of Mathematics, Physics, Church History, and Homiletics.*

A. B., Marshall College, 1849, and A. M., 1852; D. D., Heidelberg College, 1874; Principal of Male Department Cumberland Valley Institute, 1854; Professor of Mathematics in the Keystone State Normal School, 1867-70; Ursinus College, 1870.

J. SHELLY WEINBERGER, A. M., *Professor of Latin and Greek and Classical Literature.*

A. B., Yale College, 1859, and A. M.; Professor of Ancient Languages in Freeland Seminary, 1859-70; Ursinus College, 1870.

SAMUEL VERNON RUBY, ESQ., A. M., *Professor of the English Language and Literature, Belles Lettres, Chemistry and Natural History.*

A. B., Franklin and Marshall College, 1853, and A. M., 1857; admitted to the Practice of Law at Carlisle, Pa., 1858; Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles Lettres in Palatinate College, 1868-72; Ursinus College, 1872.

REV. E. M. LANDIS, A. M., *Professor of Hebrew and History.*

A. B., Princeton College, 1883, and A. M., 1886; Ursinus College, 1886.

REV. W. WALENTA, *Professor of the German Language and Literature.*

Schools of Bohemia; Mission House, Sheboygan, Wis.; Pastor, 1879; Ursinus College, 1886.

EDMUND MORRIS HYDE, A. M., Ph. D., *Adjunct Professor of Languages.*

A. B., Trinity College, Hartford, 1873, and A. M., 1876; Ph. D., Yale College, 1882; Instructor in Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, at Cheshire, 1877-80 and 1885-86; Instructor in Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, 1881-84; studied at University of Leipzig, 1884-85; Ursinus College, 1887.

ALCIDO REICHENBACH, A. M., *Principal of the Academic Department, and Instructor in the Science and Art of Teaching.*

Western Reserve College; A. B., National Normal University, 1872, and A. M., 1875; study of French and Pedagogy abroad, and Swiss and German Normal Schools, 1872-73; Founder of Valley Normal School, Va., and Principal of same, 1873-77; Principal of Cumberland (Md.) High School and Allegheny County Normal School, 1877-79; Ursinus College, 1880.

A. LINCOLN LANDIS, M. S., *Instructor in Mathematics and Book-keeping.*

Millersville State Normal School; B. S., Ursinus College, 1883, and M. S., 1886; Ursinus College, 1883.

JOHN A. MERTZ, A. M., *Instructor in Latin.*

A. B., Heidelberg College, 1883, and A. M., 1886.

S. H. PHILLIPS, A. B., *Teacher.*

A. B., Ursinus College, 1885.

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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN.

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Ursinus College Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR,
SEPTEMBER TO JUNE INCLUSIVE.

COLLEGE EDITOR:

A. W. BOMBERGER, '82.

College Contributors:

JONATHAN L. FLUCK, '88.

ZWINGLIAN.

SCHAFF.

THADDEUS S. KRAUSE, '87.

CHAS. E. WEHLER, '87.

OLEVIAN.

EBRARD.

FLORA RAHN, '90.

I. C. FISHER, '89.

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All contributions and changes in advertising, to secure prompt attention, must be presented before the 5th of each month.

Rates for Advertisements sent on application.

Entered at the Post Office at Collegeville as second-class matter.

FOR a second time during its comparatively brief history the BULLETIN makes its April appearance in a new and more attractive dress. To draw public attention to a matter of this kind by a deliberate announcement, might ordinarily offend good taste. But in the field of periodical literature it has long been the established custom to overlook well grounded self consciousness and even self-laudation as natural attendants on successful enterprise and progressive activity. The BULLETIN, therefore, in drawing the attention of its readers to its neatly designed cover, does so with no fear of their disapproval of its action, but rather in the pleasant

anticipation that they will join with it in warm admiration of the improvement.

A number of changes will be noticed also in the interior arrangement of our columns. They were decided upon, after due thought, as being for the BULLETIN'S best interests. By them the students of URSINUS—who, indeed, have heretofore taken an earnest, active part in the welfare of the paper—are given formal and open representation in its pages. These changes will, besides, bring the BULLETIN into closer conformity with the best phases of the generally accepted idea of a college journal. Let it be distinctly understood, however, that the BULLETIN represents neither the students alone, the Faculty alone, nor only the Executive management, but URSINUS COLLEGE—the three combined; an aim which, in our opinion, should be that of every truly College paper. The rule to omit publication hereafter in July and August is one that is universally followed among Colleges. It was adopted by us for sufficient reasons. In the future the June number will be issued late enough to include the annual Commencement report.

At this point it may be well to reiterate the statement made some time ago, that the BULLETIN "will in the future continue to stand upon the purposes and principles which have supported it in the past."

The encouraging accession of new students, and a most genial April day, com-

bined to make the opening of the Spring Term of the College a cheerful one. A large number of the old students, it is true, did not return on time, but it was understood that they were detained by a desire to spend Good Friday and Easter at their homes.

We are glad to furnish under General Topics a full abstract of Professor Ruby's excellent opening address, with the assurance that it is well worth the careful reading of everyone.

The students will all unite in warmly welcoming Professor Hyde.

It would prove a source of great regret, should the coming Commencement be marked by a second omission of the Junior Prize Oratorical Contest. There is no reason why this event should not be made a regular, fixed part of our annual graduation festivities, to be joined in with zeal and spirit by each succeeding junior class. Let this year's class take hold of the matter with energy, that the place it deserves may be permanently secured.

The extent to which college athletics have been carried at many institutions, deplorable as it is, becomes also in some instances altogether ludicrous. After running over the columns of several of the leading college publications, one would be led to suppose that foot-ball, base-ball, boat-racing, and so forth, *ad infinitum*, constituted not alone the highest and most important ends of a student's life but the only things worthy of his time and attention. We have in mind a prominent paper of the class mentioned, a recent issue of which, out of fourteen columns of reading matter, contained nearly eight solid col-

umns of what was nothing else than sporting news and comment. Some of the daily newspapers have of late adopted the plan of publishing special correspondence from different colleges and Universities of wide-spread reputation. The general character of these dispatches is calculated to leave the impression that you are reading reports from large gymnasiums or athletic training-schools, rather than from recognized seats of learning and intellectual culture. We are strongly in favor of physical development properly regulated—and let no one misrepresent us on this point—but we are most emphatically opposed to making physical development the excuse for hot-headed and all-absorbing inter-class and inter-collegiate athletic rivalry, and to setting it up, directly or indirectly, by word and act, as the great goal of a student's ambition. This has ever been our position and we will continue to hold it.

Owing to the limited space available it was found impossible to properly represent anything but the central building in the cut of the college which appears in the new title page. The page, by the way, was designed and engraved by J. H. Weeks & Company, of Philadelphia, a new firm that is earning success because it deserves it.

Contributions of news items or literary matter from any of the students, for publication in the BULLETIN, are always welcome. They should be addressed either to the editor or one of the stated contributors.

Among the new students enrolled are several who expect to take a full College course, some of them in preparation for the Gospel ministry.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

ZWINGLIAN ANNIVERSARY.

Thursday evening, March 24th, was marked at URSINUS by the symmetrical rounding out of another year of energetic activity in the life of the Zwinglian Literary Society. The anniversary then celebrated was the seventeenth in the Society's history, and, according to custom, it brought to an end the work of the Winter Term of the College. Recollections of the occasion that linger in Zwinglian memories are full of satisfaction and pleasure—for the night was fair, the Chapel was filled to overflowing, and the event was pronounced a decided success.

After the orderly seating of the Faculty and the long ranks of Olevians, Schaffites and Zwings, Signor Setaro from behind attractively arranged flowers and exotics—the pride of Florist Rimby's hot-houses—touched his sweet-toned harp and opened the programme with an exquisitely rendered solo selection from "Il Trovatore." Rev. Jas. W. Meminger, an '84 Zwinglian, of Vincent, Pa., offered the invocation. Master of Ceremonies W. W. Bomberger, '87, then introduced the Salutatorian, Henry E. Kratz, '90, of Trappe, Pa., who, after warmly greeting the assemblage, discussed the "Necessity of Recreation." Though it was this young speaker's first anniversary appearance, his manner was graceful and composed, and the sound ideas which his speech conveyed were well and concisely expressed.

The second oration was delivered by Edwin W. Lentz, '89, of Myerstown, Pa., on the "Vanity of Pride." It was characterized by excellent matter and a direct, earnest and forcible style of delivery.

O. H. E. Rauch, '89, Slatington, Pa., followed, on the theme "Intellectual Independence." His production displayed originality of thought and logical thinking, while his agreeable diction added to the interest of the audience in what he said.

"Earth's Battles" was the title of the succeeding speech by Howard T. Boyer, '88, Collegeville, Pa.,—a speech full of good sentiment, and given in a quiet, sincere way that increased its effectiveness and convincing power.

C. U. O. Derr, '88, Reading, Pa., next on the programme, with correct taste selected the late "Bayard Taylor" as a man worthy of the evening's eulogy; which in turn proved worthy of its subject. It was a finely written effort, impressively pronounced.

Thaddeus S. Krause, '87, Plumsteadville, Pa., 1887's Zwinglian Orator, completed the anniversary's literary feast. He talked on "Ripples in Our National Stream." His well modulated voice, his strong, aggressive, and at times eloquent reasoning, won for him spirited and long continued applause.

The enjoyment of the entertainment was heightened by musical selections played at well timed intervals by harpist Setaro and a Zither Quartette from Philadelphia, led in its thrilling melodies by Prof. O. G. Boehm. The programmes, the work of Bennage & Elliott, of the same city, were extremely artistic.

The exercises being ended, President Bomberger dismissed a gratified audience with the benediction, and Zwinglian hearts were happy with the consciousness of the very prosperous issue to which their endeavors for the occasion had finally brought them.

OLEVIAN OPEN-MEETING.

The last annual open-meeting of the Olevian Literary Society occurred so late in the month as to make it impossible to insert in our March issue the full report of the occasion which the character of the exercises merited. As stated in the last number, the meeting was held on the 18th ult. in the College chapel. The crowded audience present expressed by earnest attention or hearty applause its warm appreciation of the literary efforts of URSINUS' girls in this their third public appearance. A stand on one side of the platform held a large design in natural flowers representing the Society's monogram.

Rev. O. P. Smith, of Trappe, opened the exercises with prayer, and those assembled were welcomed in a vocal trio by Misses Grater, Royer and Sallie Kulp. Miss Reiff then recited "Kathleen," Misses Rahn and Gross rendered as a piano duet "The Dames of Seville," and Miss Ella Kulp read an essay on "Twilight Musings." A recitation, subject "Margery Grey," was given by Miss Vander-slice, and a selection called "Drift My Bark" was sung by Misses Grater and Kulp.

After this followed in order another recitation entitled "Black Ranold" by Miss Schwenk, an instrumental solo—a new arrangement with variations of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" by Miss Royer, an oration on "Labor" by Miss Casselberry and a second vocal duet, "Woodland Nymphs," by Misses Grater and Sallie Kulp. The programme closed with the reading of the "Olevian Ruby," by Miss Rahn and the singing of a "Good-Night" chorus. During the evening Miss Royer gave an instrumental piece and Misses Grater and Kulp a vocal selection in response to encores.

The exercises abounded in profitable entertainment, were conducted to the end without a jar and reflected much credit on the fair Olevians.

THE EBRARD SOCIETY.

Die Ebrard Literarische Gesellschaft will hold its first anniversary in the College Chapel on Thursday evening, May 26, 1887. The exercises will consist of orations interspersed with music, and will be rendered entirely in the German language. It is hoped that by giving the public the benefit of this new entertainment good may result to the institution in the near future. A full programme will appear in the May number of the BULLETIN.

NOTES.

The Zwinglian Society is making arrangements for an elocutionary entertainment, to be held at the College, April 29th. It has secured for the occasion the services of Mrs. J. W. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, Vice President of the National School of Oratory,—the talented elocutionist who gave several public readings at URSINUS some years ago. The admission fee will be a general one of 25 cents, and a large audience should be present.

The Olevians hope to do a good work during this term, having had an increase in their membership. The dark cloud which hovered over them throughout the winter, has been dispersed and they are now on a fair way to permanent prosperity and usefulness. In the face of difficulties they gave two entertainments during last term—Dr. Klopp's lecture and the Open-Meeting—both of which met with encouraging success.

The annual Schaff open-meeting will occur about the middle of May. A full account of it will be published in our next issue.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

[The several excellent articles from graduates, which have received publication in our columns within the past year or more, have suggested the propriety of making an Alumni contribution a regular feature of each issue of the BULLETIN. Upon consideration it is thought that such an arrangement, properly carried out, will not fail to be of good result in every way. A plan having this idea in view is accordingly begun in the present number with the insertion of the article that follows. All Alumni, of the Theological Department as well as the College proper,—are cordially invited to assist in the matter by sending contributions.]

CAVE DWELLERS AND THEIR SHADOW-SCIENCE.

In the "Republic" Plato points out the main defect of many of the would-be philosophers of his time. It lay in the fact that the metes and bounds of their theories were identical with those of mere physical inquiry. They failed to penetrate to the outlying realities of which these outward facts were—as the case might be—the veil, or the revelation. It is in this connection, and for the purpose of emphasizing this truth, that the exquisite allegory of the cave was written. It may be found in the opening of the seventh book of this famous dialogue.

He pictures in fancy a subterranean den or cave. In it are a number of men who have been held in one position, by fetters, from infancy. So securely are they fastened that they can not turn

their heads to behold what is behind them. Some distance back of them a bright fire is burning, and between them and the fire men pass to and fro carrying various objects, the shadows of which are thrown upon the wall of the cavern in front of these strange prisoners. They do not see the fire or the performers, but only the shadows. They imagine that the shadows are substantial realities, and when they hear echoes of the voices of the real men beyond the range of their vision, they think that the shadows speak. "They award honors and prizes to the most successful analyst of that shadow-science;—to him who best can tell in what order they pass and combine, and best can predict their recurrence." They never dream of the realities behind them; and when one of their number escapes from his thralldom, and, becoming enlightened, returns to dissipate their delusions, they laugh him to scorn.

And so the tale runs on, but this is enough of it for our illustration. The allegory, pregnant with its much needed lessons, comes home to us of a more modern day. The cause which the old master of philosophy so ably defended has been the occasion of many a hard-fought battle since his time. History repeats itself because human nature does. The cave-dwelling instincts are firmly rooted, and the ghosts of error which they conjure up require frequent "downing." "The various ages of history have been found to return the echoes of old errors, to rush with all the ardor of novelty and inexperience into illusions long before exposed, and to mistake, again and again, *that* for the coinage of eternal truth which a forgotten antiquity had proved to be the base alloy of a too active imagination."

The danger to be combatted lies in the tendency to substitute the shadow for the reality, of which it is but the flickering image. The destination of the journey is forgotten, and life's energies are devoted to an elaborate classification of the finger-boards which mark the way. The purely incidental diverts the attention from the supreme and ultimate. Life is foreshortened because its controlling motive is aroused by something less than the "chief end." Like a Chinese painting it possesses color and form but lacks perspective,—is flat.

In what countless forms this tendency reveals itself. How familiar—even to triteness—are the warnings of the danger. And yet oftentimes, concealed behind that very familiarity, with subtle cunning its coils are wound about us, and we awake—if we do awake—to find that we have been its victim. Almost unconsciously we substitute a lower for a higher motive. Shadow for substance, not discerning its lack of independent reality. From the student whose stimulus to the search for truth is love of reputation, and who courts the muse from mercenary motives. Who is wedded to his books, not by the bonds of disinterested attachment, but because he would make them minister to ambition, or some other unworthy end. To the man of affairs who permits wealth—and not the blessed ministries of wealth—to become the goal of his desire. From the man who could quarry sandstone for ages without discovering the footprints of the Creator, to all the other "fools" who behold all around them, in nature and history, competent witnesses to Omniscient Intelligence and Omnipotent Beneficence, and can yet say in their hearts "there is no God."

Cave-dwellers are they all. Complacently fancying that their shadow visions and day-dreams are the only eternal verities.

Every sphere and relation of life furnishes its own illustrations of the tendency. The most impressive, however, is found in the relation of the human to the Divine. All England's highways lead to London. All the interlacing paths of knowledge terminate in God. To the man of purpose the highway represents the shortest distance between two points. To our modern nomad, the tramp, to whose lounging aimlessness the points of the compass are matters of indifference, it is a destination in itself.

The contrast so sharply defined between the two illustrates that other contrast in spiritual things, between those "who see the promises afar off, and are persuaded of them, and embrace them, and confess that they are pilgrims and strangers in the earth," and those who, like cave-dweller Demas of old, forsake the higher aim, "having loved this present world." The world shuts out God, instead of helping up to God. What was intended for an image and representation becomes an idol. The positivist and the materialist, though nature so clearly "confesses and denies not—"I am not the Christ,"" refuse her testimony to that One who "was before" her.

In spite of the assertion of the great apostle of the "positive" philosophy, that as men make progress in scientific investigation they must slough off the theological bias of their immaturity,—a long list of noble names stands sponsor to the statement that the very opposite is often true. Among the names marshalled by James Martineau, in his "Types of

the Ethical Theory," as those of men who have distinguished themselves in the ranks of science, and yet have "kept themselves in the love of God," are Bacon, Descartes, Leibnitz, Galileo, Huyghens, the Cassini, Newton, Pascal, Dalton, Young, the two Herschels, Oersted, Faraday, Clerk Maxwell, and a host of others. For all these, each law of nature was but a school-master leading to Him who directed and sustained the operations of those laws. And all her varied phenomena,—faint types and flickering shadows upon these cavern walls,—were but inspired prophets telling of His love and of His power.

TREMONT.

The Alumni Library was not long since increased by the receipt of a set of the "Debates of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1873," the gift of Howard Boyd, Esq., of Norristown, a former student of URSINUS and now Treasurer of the Perkiomen Railroad Company.

PERSONAL.

[Alumni and others can render a service by sending items of interest for this column.]

'74. Rev. J. H. Shuford, late of Central City, Ia., after an absence from URSINUS of over ten years, refreshed his Alma Mater memories in a visit to Collegeville during the closing days of the Winter Term.

'75. Rev. L. G. Kremer and wife, of Hagerstown, Md., were recently given a pleasant surprise by the members of his congregation at that place. The event was marked by much enjoyment and the substantial evidences of good-will usually attendant upon such occasions.

'75. Rev. D. U. Wolff, of Myers-town, Pa., has been sorely afflicted by

the death of his wife, Mrs. Alice M. (Baney) Wolff. His fellow Alumni will all deeply sympathize with him in the sad bereavement by which he has been so early overtaken.

'76. Rev. J. F. Butler, after a number of years of faithful service, has resigned the pastorate of the mission at Altamont, Ill. Thus far he has not decided on another field of labor.

'76. Rev. G. A. Scheer, of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, on the third Sabbath of March, celebrated with his congregation the tenth anniversary of his ordination as their pastor. The services, which were very interesting, were joined in by crowded audiences, and before their conclusion the pastor was given the agreeable task of acknowledging the receipt of several valuable presents.

'83. George W. Wolfersberger was graduated with honor from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy at its sixty-sixth annual commencement in that city on Friday evening, March 18. He will kindly accept the BULLETIN'S congratulations.

'84. Rev. J. W. Meminger, now of Vincent, Chester county, Pa., has decided to accept a second call extended him by St. Paul's Reformed Church in Lancaster. He will take up the duties of his new charge on July 1st.

'85. James B. May and O. P. Schellhamer, of the Senior Theological Class, have both been elected to pastorates within the last month; the former to that of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Birdsboro, and the latter to that of Zion's Reformed Church, York, Pa.

'86. It is with pleasure that we note the fact that Miss Ella B. Price, who was prostrated with a dangerous illness throughout the winter, is at last rapidly

convalescing. Her home is now in Norristown, to which place her parents lately removed.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

The Y. M. C. A., after long continued effort, has secured and fitted up a room in the college building, in which to hold its regular Wednesday evening prayer-meetings. Although heretofore the meetings were fairly well attended and interest was not lacking, yet it was evident that they could be conducted to better advantage in a room more adapted to the size of the association, and furnished with such equipments as its purposes demanded.

The work was commenced at the beginning of the school year, but as it involved considerable expense, much of which was defrayed by the students, the progress was necessarily slow. The association is greatly indebted to the kindness of the Olevian Society in donating a set of window curtains, and also to an individual member of this society for a liberal contribution in money. Should there be any others who may regard the association as worthy of their charity, they can familiarize themselves with its wants by visiting its room.

The reading-room is too valuable an addition to be overlooked in this connection. While we do not approve of a student at college spending too much time in perusing papers, magazines, etc., we firmly believe that a good knowledge of the age and times in which we live is essentially necessary to a thorough disciplining of the mind. On the reading tables of the association may be found a number of leading dailies, furnished through the kindness of their editors. Also several weekly papers, together with a large list of college publications

from the different colleges throughout the country. To this room, as well as to the regular Wednesday evening prayer-meeting, all who may feel an interest in the association's work and the cause it is seeking to promote are cordially welcome.

At the convention of the Philadelphia District Y. M. C. A., held at Norristown March 18th, 19th and 20th, URSINUS was represented by the following delegates: Calvin U. O. Derr, J. L. Fluck, W. Albert Korn, Isaac C. Fisher, Harry E. Jones, Oliver G. Peter, Chas. P. Kehl, Edw. S. Bromer, Samuel P. Stauffer, O. H. E. Rauch, S. H. Phillips.

The usual Opening Address, delivered in the College Chapel on the 5th inst. by Prof. Ruby, was greeted by the students and all others with warm approval.

Appropriate services were held in the College Chapel on Good Friday morning. The President preached on John 1: 29.

EXCHANGES.

The request to exchange sent out with our March issue met with many favorable responses, and the BULLETIN feels gratified that its acquaintanceship among college journals is so rapidly widening. The publications that have put in a first appearance since we last went to press, are: *The Sibyl*, *Bates Student*, *Pennsylvania Western*, *The Thielensian*, *The Baldwin Index*, *The Lehigh Burr*, *The Hesperus*, *The Geneva* and *College Student*, all of them highly creditable periodicals.

The first on the list comes from Elmira Female College, Elmira, N. Y. With its classic name, its handsome

typography and paper, and more especially its excellent literary matter, *The Sibyl* is a publication that cannot fail to elicit admiration from all afforded the opportunity of reading it. And the assertion contains no flattery either. The ladies may well be proud of this worthy product of their editorial energy and literary skill.

We are greatly pleased also with the *Bates Student*, published by the class of '88 of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. In contents and make-up it is deserving of much praise.

The *Pennsylvania Western* is issued by the students of the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Allegheny. The number for March contains an interesting article on "The Origin and Spirit of Puritanism."

Thiel College, Greenville, Pa., has a worthy representative in *The Thielen-sian*. The editorials are all well written. The short eulogy on Gough is good.

The Baldwin Index, the medium of Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, exhibits much of the progressive activity characteristic of that distant state.

The Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., sends *The Lehigh Burr*. It maintains by intrinsic merit its high rank among its associates. Why, nevertheless, does it class its business manager among its editors, and what is its objection to the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association?

The Hesperus, a semi-monthly, bearing the standard of the University of Denver, at Denver, Colorado, and *The Genevan*, of Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Penna., are both marked by many superior qualities.

The *College Student* from Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, has at last

found its way to our editorial table and we warmly greet it. Its general tone long since impressed us favorably, but the illustrations in its April issue, to say no more, are a trifle startling.

And now, turning to old acquaintances, we cannot but thank the *Pennsylvania College Monthly*, Gettysburg, Pa., for the kindly and polite way in which it joins issue with the BULLETIN on the question of giving "personal matter" decided prominence in the columns of a college journal. It would be out of keeping with the nature of the *Monthly* to express its opinions in any other than a fair, manly spirit. With due deference to its views, however, we still remain of the decided opinion that in any publication personal notes and comment, of the kind referred to, are of little real worth and should consequently occupy an entirely subordinate and secondary place.

The Central High School Mirror, of Philadelphia, thinks "the BULLETIN has some very queer notions." It may benefit the *Mirror* to know that we have also some very correct "notions" concerning those who indulge in reckless misrepresentation.

GENERAL COLLEGE AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

A school of pharmacy is to be established at Cornell University.

Mr. William Bucknell has given \$142,000 to Bucknell University in the past few years.

The last triennial "Catalogus" of Princeton shows that college to have over 6000 graduates.

The \$250,000 guarantee fund, asked by D. L. Moody, to found in Chicago a training-school for missionaries, has been fully subscribed.

 Ursinus College Bulletin.

In addition to the purposes of the BULLETIN,—relating chiefly to the Alumni and Undergraduates,—which are clearly exhibited in the contents of the preceding pages, it aims to promote closer fellowship between URSINUS COLLEGE and *all* its friends, to stimulate among them a common zeal for the vital interests which it represents and afford them a medium for occasional contributions; to supply items of general religious news, with special regard to a higher Christian education and the evangelizing work of the Church; and thus to give further assuring proof of the fidelity of the institution to the principles and ends for which it was founded and of its efficiency in their maintenance and pursuit.

 COLLEGE NOTES.

By reference to the College advertisement on the first page it will be seen that the teaching force of the Faculty has been increased by the addition of Prof. Edmund Morris Hyde, A. M., Ph. D. He was duly elected, at a meeting held during the Spring vacation, as Adjunct Professor of Languages.

So far the new boarding and room arrangements promise to work well. There is no reason why, with proper care and consideration, they should not give entire satisfaction.

Twenty Lafayette students spent their spring vacation of a fortnight in making a musical tour through Pennsylvania, giving concerts in central and western parts of the state.

President Garrett, of the B. and O. Railroad, has given eight thousand dollars to the new art museum at Princeton.

Georgia has the honor of having chartered, built, and conducted the first female college in the United States.

Count Yongi, son of the Premier of Japan, has been in Chicago making arrangements with the publishers for the text-books, in the English language, to be used in the Japanese schools.

GENERAL TOPICS.

THE NATURE AND VALUE OF TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS, AND HOW THEIR UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES MAY BECOME ACTIVITIES IN OUR NATIONAL LIFE.

[The opening Address of the Spring Term, delivered before the students of Ursinus College, April 5th, 1887, by Professor Samuel V. Ruby, Esq., A. M.]

Two questions are now stirring the hearts of the American people, and will continue to do so until the principles which underlie them are recognized in our social life. They belong to the nation, and spring from its central source. Our methods of thinking, the tenor of our feelings, our beliefs—the essentials of our national philosophy—contain both as seeds. These questions are: Prohibition; and, Protection to American Labor.

Prohibition is to be our national radical cure for intemperance produced by the use of intoxicating drinks. It aims not only to do away with the selling of these drinks, but also with the brewing and distilling of them. Thus by its very nature it means to put from the sight, from the touch, out of the every-day speech of the people, the fruit of so much evil to their own kind.

Protection to American Labor, by favoring the use of national productions, offers to every idle hand something to do, and to every busy one something to continue its action. It also permits foreigners to import free such articles which in our climate we can not produce, or, by paying a sum of money into the public treasury, to sell us any kind of articles which we can produce. So that by its nature it not only offers employment to the citizen, but urges him to work. In addition to these advantages, protection means to keep back those foreigners who from their low and degraded view of life toil

for a mere pittance, and to keep, also, a tax upon all imported articles so high that the citizen working in any direction may have a remuneration which will not only feed, clothe, and house him, but will likewise prosper him in his estate, give him the comforts and luxuries of life.

The value of these questions, when once fully discussed, settled and fixed in our economic system, will exceed our present means of computation. Yet we may foreshadow, picture indeed, what it will be.

According to the census of 1880, taken more than six years ago, the commercial value of the products of the still and brewery for that year, was upward of \$142,000,000. Counting upon an increase in these six years, equal to the six previous ones, the annual products now must be easily \$200,000,000. When the products of the still and brewery are reduced to drinks, the people pay for them two or three times their first or wholesale value, or from 400 to 600 millions, mostly hard earned dollars.

To do away with this useless expenditure of money will be a function or use of prohibition. Of course, with it, as the fraudulent basis of it, will go the still, the brewery, and their laborers; the drinking saloon, grog-shop, and their attendants. And at the same time will go the diminishing power of much brain and much muscle; the destroyer of many a skilled hand, and the bane of many a noble heart; the cause of lean purses, miserable homes, poverty, wretchedness, brawls, quarrels, envyings, thefts and murders.

The function of protection to American labor will not only be to enrich the nation beyond measure, but

to distribute its wealth among the people so equally and liberally as to give each family its own home, with every modern improvement in it, for warming and feeding, for cleansing and resting the body—a home wherein knowledge by public instruction shall enter, adequate to fit the American citizen for the highest trust, and wherein music shall mellow and beautify the hours of the parent's repose from labor with its rich and ennobling strains; thus effectually stamping out the conflict between *sensible* capital and *material* capital, and sending socialism with all its attendant horrors, to an inevitable doom.

But how shall the underlying principles of these questions become activities in our social system? Shall we thrust either, or both, crude and undigested, into our national politics? or by studying them—separating and dividing them—considering them in their bearings, and impressing the nation with their importance, produce sentiment in their favor?

All questions of any kind, in the domain of science or art, receive settlement only after full discussion. Those which contain true principles as their bases will be affirmed, and those which do not will be denied. Neither kind can escape analysis in communities which are well informed; and this is particularly so with all social questions in communities that have sought, for generations, the highest individual freedom, by using the best standard of right known to man.

I take for granted that you, all of you, are aware that the American people have as their rule of right conduct the Ten Commandments and Christ's sermon on the mount; and that by

these they are guided in their intercourse with one another in every relation of life—industrial, jural and cultural—from the occupant of the humblest seat at the fireside to the occupier of the highest official position.

Now, it is not likely that a people thus equipped to judge correctly would allow questions of so much importance to rise among them without the most thorough discussion. It has not been the way of the nation. If we appeal to our history it will tell us so.

The people's right to choose their rulers, or to depose bad ones, was a settled principle in parts of Europe before the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock. The Convention, or Congress, which, in 1776, promulgated, in Philadelphia, the Declaration of Independence, was preceded, in the colonies, by several similarly constituted bodies, who discussed the same subjects; and the declaration itself was preceded by the declaration of the German colonists, at Mecklenburg, North Carolina.

The people of the colonies and of the confederation used freely both speech and public press to make known their views on public affairs; they had also followed the dictates of their own consciences respecting religion; but the reception of these principles in an amendment to the constitution shows plainly that they were not received as principles of the government until full trial had been made of them by the people.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable search and seizure; that no person shall be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; and

even the trial by jury,—found places likewise among the amendments of the constitution after a most thorough public discussion.

In the nation, the abolition of slavery, except as a punishment for crime; in the state of Pennsylvania, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the married woman's *sole right* to property coming to her from any source, and a benign custody of apprentices,—are also, the fruits of widely diffused sentiment, and not the results of questions solved in the political field.

That we can not thrust these questions, crude and undigested, into our national politics, but must proceed to their settlement, and the incorporating of their underlying principles into our national life, by creating in their favor sentiment, is further sustained by the nature and conception of our government.

To see this clearly we go back of the constitution. Here, in the postulates of a christian government, we find, (1.) That God is the ruler of the world; (2.) That the authority of the state is delegated from God; (3.) That the national laws are authoritative only as they set forth the will of God; (4.) That the state is constituted through the people themselves being drawn into national unity.—Adapted from Thompson's Social Science.

By these postulates we know that God has not delegated his authority in the state to one, or a few, but to the people. For their guidance and instruction, he has given his Word, established his Church, and recorded his Name in many places. He thus forms their thoughts and moulds their feelings. He brings them, also, to see their own individual rights, and by broadening,

deepening the feeling of brother for brother, he has them to establish these individual rights as their political rights.

There is no possible room here to think that this exalted, formative influence, which is God, in our national life, can be displaced by politics. Politics is a machine; its function, to do the will of the people. Its workers have, generally, no better motive than a selfish ambition—a desire for place or gain, or both.

The argument now seems complete, and would be so, were it not for that part of our history which by the perverseness of authors, writers of history, in their style, raises the presumption, in some minds, of the accomplishment of great national deeds, and the settlement of national principles, through the power of genius and the action of political parties.

To illustrate, I shall give a few examples, well known, and bearing directly upon this point.

Thomas Jefferson is called the author of the Declaration of Independence. And by this language the presumption is raised that from him comes its wisdom.

The constitution was formed by a convention of delegates, and to them is attributed the goodness of our government.

Thomas Jefferson and his political party are honored with that forethought which, by the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon I., gave the nation the possession of the vast region lying between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains, and of the Pacific coast including the state of Oregon and the territory of Washington.

James K. Polk, his administration

and his party, are renowned in history for the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico and California.

It is said that General Grant's success at Vicksburg caused the Mississippi "to run again unvexed to the sea," and that Meade's victory at Gettysburg spoiled the rebellion of its power.

The colored people of the nation properly celebrate the day on which Abraham Lincoln, by proclamation, declared their race free from its bondage in the land. But some honor Lincoln as the author of that freedom.

These examples and all the cases for which they stand are fully answered by the postulates concerning the Creator. "He setteth the solitary in families. . . . He fixes the bounds of the nations."*

"He rules among men," and men are his instruments.

If you doubt this, hear what He did of old. He sent Joseph into Egypt; He raised Esther to a throne; He placed Daniel in a royal palace,—to be, in a time of his own choosing, the channels, messengers, through whom He made men, though heathen kings, the instruments of his power.

Has God ruled less among us? Allow the examples, taken from our history and given above, to pass before your minds and see, if you will, how clearly the hidden thoughts of God appear welling up through the hearts of the people. Every truth in the Declaration of Independence, every principle in the constitution, was for years, even for centuries, part and parcel of the thoughts and feelings of Christian men. How anxious were the people to extend the national boundary lines to the Pacific. They were ready to do every needful thing. Money to make the purchase,

*As quoted by Thompson in his Social Science,

soldiers to bear the government's authority, and pioneers to carry the nation's civilization, came without apparent effort. In 1863, on the banks of the Mississippi, at Vicksburg, and on Pennsylvania's great battle-field, at Gettysburg, did not God say to him in rebellion, "Hitherto shalt thou come but no further." In the hearts of the people, in the destiny of the nation, it is written, America shall proffer freedom to every one who setteth foot upon her soil. And God, through the people's willing sacrifice of blood and treasure, by his instrument, Abraham Lincoln, did set the black slave free, and spoiled the Southern autocrat of his power.

Search the nation's history, turn it over and over, this one thing above all is most clear, that God has ordained every national question to have its solution, and every national principle to find its way into the government, through the people.

Now, turning to our questions; Prohibition and Protection to American Labor must have their solution at the hands of the people, and their underlying principles will become active principles in our national life only when the people place them there.

This is so natural, so wise, so good, that its source must be He who is the creator of the human heart. For out of the hearts, the sanctified hearts of the people, must come the utterances of their needs. Who knows so well as they what has been the bane to their own kind? Who feels more keenly than they the want of the comforts of home, and the degradation of ignorance? And when the light of the Word enlightens their pathway, and they know that God gives them the power to do themselves good, will

they not use that power, and use it well?

Yes, they will; and by that mighty, formative influence, which is God, evil and want will fly away, and in their stead will be an abundance of good things, "pressed down and running over," showered as light from heaven; homes will fill the land, and upon the people will rest peace, and with them will abide perfect freedom.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Zion's Reformed Church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Rev. F. K. Levan, was re-opened and re-dedicated March 6th.

A congregation was organized February 26th, at Bethany station, Westmoreland county, Pa., with thirteen members.

A congregation was organized with about one hundred members, at Kutztown, Pa., March 12th and 13th. It has already erected a church edifice for its use.

The Reformed church at Emlenton, Venango county, Pa., Rev. J. F. Mackley, was re-dedicated March 13th. The sum of \$850 was expended in the improvements.

Zion's Reformed Church, four miles south of Dayton, O., Rev. J. B. Henry, was dedicated March 13th.

BENEVOLENT.

The will of Christian H. Wolff, deceased, contains the following bequests: St. Paul's Orphan's Home, Butler, Pa., \$5000; Zion's Reformed Church, Chambersburg, Pa., \$2000; the Society for the Relief of Aged Ministers and their Widows, \$2000.

Mrs. Anna K. Uhler, deceased, late of Manheim, Pa., bequeathed \$1000 to Foreign Missions and \$1000 to Home Missions.

MINISTERIAL.

Alspach, J. W., accepted a call to Everett charge. P. O. address Everett instead of Baldwin, Pa.

Bridenbaugh, S. R., installed pastor of Church of the Ascension, Norristown, Pa.

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Braun, J. B., accepted a call to act as missionary on the Pacific coast. Address changed from Isla, Nebraska, to Albany, Linn county, Oregon.

Bair, H., address changed from Liscomb, Marshall county, Ia., to Foreston, Ogle county, Ill.

Bretz, J. L., installed at Canal Fulton, O.,

Delorme, F., of Port Hope, Mich., removed to Magley, Adams county, Ind.

Fuerer, E. F. E., address changed from Defiance, Ohio, to Norwood, Carver county, Minn.

Gurley, G. D., address changed from Summit, Ill., to Tipton, Ia.

Horstmeier, W. F., Terre Haute, Ind., accepted a call to become general missionary for the Synod of the North-West and the Central (German) Synod.

Kessler, John M., Greenville, Ohio, accepted a call to Mulberry, Ind., and address changed to latter place.

Laury, S. F., address changed from Wyoming, Del., to Hellertown, Pa.

Leberman, J. J., installed pastor of the Louisville charge, Ohio.

Myers, S. P., address changed from Bloomville, O., to Marseilles, Wyandotte county, O.

Miller, J. David, installed at Shippensburg, Cumb. county, Pa.

Mase, S. B., Massillon, O., accepted a call to Second Church, Greensburg, Pa.

Olinger, A. J., deposed from the gospel ministry by the Portland, Oregon, classis.

Otting, E. H., resigned Loyal Oak, Ohio.

Pontius, John W., resigned Zion's charge, Crawford county, Pa., and accepted a call to Martinsburg, Pa.

Shoemaker, J. G., pastoral relation with the Red Bank charge, Pa., dissolved.

Steele, J. H., installed pastor Beaver charge, Alpha, O.

Shaley, W. E., address changed from Terre Haute, Ind., to Brandon, Buchanan county, Ia.

Seibel, G. P., formerly Glassboro, N. J., called to Zwingle congregation, Harrisburg, Pa.

Truxal, A. E., accepted a call to Brush Creek charge, Manor Station, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Whitmer, A. C., address changed from 42 E. Chestnut street, to 452 N. Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

Williard, E. R., resigned Germantown, O., to accept Professorship in Heidelberg College.

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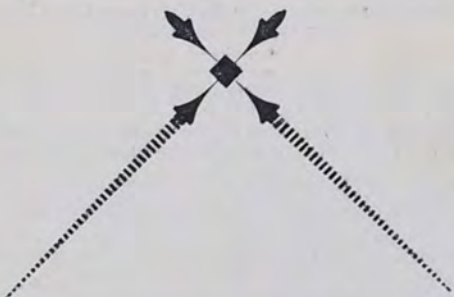
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