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## Ursinus College Bulletin Vol. 4, No. 7

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# URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN.

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NUMBER 7

## Ursinus College Bulletin

PUBLISHED TEN TIMES A YEAR, ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH FROM OCTOBER TO JULY INCLUSIVE.

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**M**ETHOD and order are indispensable factors in any path of life that would lead to prosperous result. Without these first requisites that complete harmony of the energies of the soul, which is essential to the best efforts of the individual, cannot be attained. Only when one's powers move in perfect unison along clearly defined lines of achievement and duty, do they reach their full development and highest capacity. A field of action well mapped out and systematically divided can be relied upon,—other things being

equal,—to produce in the shortest time the most abundant, enduring and satisfactory returns.

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For the student, method and order are the great labor-saving machines of the mind, by which the enervating influences attending wasteful expenditures of intellectual strength are avoided and the invigorating effects of successful brain work are secured. They prevent the clashing of interests and confusion of purposes so apt to arise from the diversified demands and details of a college course, and, by giving those who follow their guidance definite ideas as to each day's manner of procedure, they lighten toil, relieve from perplexity and destroy the aimlessness that in every institution is the source of many a vacant hour.

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When a person "has so much to do that he can do nothing" he is in a most unsatisfactory condition, for which as a rule his own bad management is alone responsible. If, however, there are fixed periods for everything, then there is a reasonable certainty that all will be accomplished, promptly and well, and that in the daily settlement of the student's record of time and labor there will invariably appear a gratifying balance of golden minutes for profitable investment in rest and recreation.



One subject must not be allowed to interfere with another, and by diverting attention from it prevent the absorbing consideration which it may rigorously demand; but each must be accorded its proper, rightful place. The Sophomore who can get out an assignment in Herodotus in the while that he is mastering an intricate problem in Trigonometry has not yet been discovered. On the contrary, the several items in the stated schedule, which every college man should own,—whether of study, of recitation, of general reading, or of pleasure,—should have their determinate positions, whose claims ought never be forgotten or denied. Thus will be developed in the mind that wise appreciation of the importance of following the laws of order in one's duties which ever adds purpose and object to exertion and is often the secret of superiority in college work.

\* \* \*

As a matter more or less closely related to that just touched on, the question of the adoption by the student of the proper manner of applying himself to a prescribed lesson merits equally careful thought. There are two strongly contrasted ways of treating with a text-book; one will ensure the acquisition of its contents,—the other will not. The latter is the habit of him who looks upon his work as a thing imposed by necessity. It is marked by listlessness, indifference and dreamy absent-mindedness, and because it shows an entire lack of the first

elements of an honest attempt to comprehend the subject in hand it usually ends in complete failure. This plan is a miserable pantomime of true study,—a farce unworthy of earnest men.

\* \* \*

The other method is that chosen by the scholar to whom the opportunity for intellectual culture is a pleasant privilege, as well as a serious responsibility for the proper improvement of which he will be held accountable. It is characterized by wide-awake energy, quiet determination, well-balanced enthusiasm, directness and concentration of mental attack and a zealous desire to obtain a clear insight into the pages to be learned, not alone as the means of making a creditable recitation, but as an object in itself whose possession will bring ample reward for the toil it may require. In this we find the only narrow way of progress for academic life. Following it, books will no longer seem dry, distasteful things, to be pored over in weariness and cast aside in disgust, but will become, instead, the precious repositories of gems of living truth.

\* \* \*

Right here, however, the fact that it is foreign to the nature of the ordinary volume of a college curriculum to create love at first sight ought not be overlooked. The student should know that the friendship of his classic guide must needs be courted with persistence and cultivated in much patience ere its



beauty and value are fully realized and clearly brought to light. Many and ardent though the sage's old admirers be, this can be set down as their common experience, and new acquaintances will do well who wisely use it to their profit.

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If, perchance, the college man encounters special difficulty in stirring his mind to a lively interest in some particular branch of study, outside investigation and reading-up in the sphere of information but partially covered by the uncongenial textbook, will frequently supply in flowing measure the needed stimulus and help. These pleasant aids to activity are in many cases to be heartily commended. Time and again a beaten, dusty path of knowledge, trodden with weary steps, has suddenly been made bright, cheerful and even joyously easy by the discovery of blooming fields and verdant hills lying right along its course, but hitherto unnoticed by the drowsy, down-cast eyes. Invited by the pleasant prospect, the tired traveller, for a moment turning aside from his onward journey, is refreshed and invigorated by the beauties with which the kindlier country everywhere abounds.

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The dry monotony of the unattractive highway is thus relieved, the pilgrim's scope of vision is widened and enlarged and a portion of the spirit of the better things beyond is deeply infused into his daily toil. All this may have the sound of

fiction. We insist it has the substance of reality.

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The *Bates Student* wisely says:—

“Like most of the virtues, enthusiasm can be cultivated, and it is as much a man's duty to be zealous as it is to be upright and honest.”

The quotation is one among a hundred like it which have established the title of the journal from Maine to the ownership of a valuable nugget of good judgment and an excellent thinking machine.

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It seems, forsooth, that the “industrial spirit” in our universities and colleges is at present loudly crying for more complete recognition. We rise to explain that the din of the disturbance has not yet reached URSINUS. Here, in the meanwhile, we rest content with the old idea,—learned by experience,—that the institution in whose halls a full-fledged *industrious* spirit holds sway, is pretty well supplied in that line and has little time and less reason for considering the introduction of improved patents.

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We publish on another page a number of “News Letters” received from sister colleges whose journals are represented in the C. I. C. Press Association. They are altogether interesting, and we regret that by reason of their length we were in each case compelled to curtail them somewhat that all might be inserted in our restricted columns. However,—and we trust it will not be taken amiss,—we give it as our opinion that in order to secure the continued



success of these letters of the Press Association, the rule "brevity is the soul of wit" should be closely adhered to in their preparation.

\* \*

Within the past month URSINUS has moved two long stages forward in her steady march of progress and improvement. By the one a model College Library for the use of her students has been made a thing within the realm of certainty; by the other, excellent facilities are ensured for imparting in the future to those desiring it a good musical training. The gratifying occurrences are recounted at length elsewhere in this issue.

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#### THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

ZWINGLIAN.

EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The literary society at URSINUS which bears the honored name of the great Swiss Reformer still holds aloft in honest pride its old-time motto, "Kairon Gnothi." On Wednesday evening, March 28th, Zwinglian fidelity to the chosen watch-word was for the eighteenth time tried in the balances. The outcome might have been failure; it *was* success. An opportunity appeared; it was squarely met; the results secured were new laurels and increased power of example. This is presenting the matter concisely. A more detailed description follows:

The crowded audience having first been favored with music by Prof. O. H. Unger's Orchestra, of Reading, Howard T. Boyer, '88, chairman of

the exercises, introduced Rev. James B. May, '85, of Birdsboro, Pa., who offered an earnest invocation. After another instrumental selection, Harry E. Jones, '91, Easton, Pa., the Salutatorian, spoke familiar words of welcome and then discussed the subject, "Money,—Its Abuse."

In opening he said that money in itself was a blessing as well as a necessity. That it was given for a purpose, namely, to help and further life's highest, noblest aspirations; and that when it was devoted to any other than its rightful, legitimate ends it became a curse. He then explained how money as the basis of social preferment, regardless of the vices of the possessor, could become a terrible source of evil, in that people were led to make it the gauge of character instead of estimating men by their intelligence, goodness and truth. The speaker asserted that riches obtained by questionable means, whether in business or professional employment, would always prove harmful. He urged in conclusion that enterprises for making money by honest, upright methods should be encouraged, that this powerful factor in society might get more and more into generous, honorable hands.

Joseph W. Bell, '88, Cedarville, Pa., delivered the first oration, on the theme, "Stepping Stones."

Life was compared by him to a journey across a stream, and the various events and incidents in it to the stepping stones which the farmer places in the brook that flows along his meadow. The mother's instruction and helping hand and the teacher's guidance are first among these aids which the traveller meets. The alphabet, the "pot-hooks" and "hangers" used in learning to write, the problems in arithmetic, the map and chart, an humble clerkship, a year before the mast, the advice of a friend, were mentioned as stepping stones on which humanity may find its way to true success. The orator showed that just as the stepping stones in the brook might tend to pleasant lands over which the individual could roam at liberty or to swamps, bogs and forbidden grounds, so the ones across the stream of life are laid in various directions, and care should be taken to choose those only which are



firmly planted in virtue and lead to safe and peaceful shores.

Calvin D. Yost, '91, Hecla, Pa., followed next in order with a speech entitled "Know Thyself."

He pointed out the necessity of observing this precept in order to secure genuine prosperity. In the speaker's language, thousands upon thousands of men are filling positions for which they have neither tact nor talent, simply because when starting in life they did not study their own minds. For this reason people are to be seen everywhere who are earning their living by their very weakness instead of by their highest strength, — having chosen the wrong calling. To reach definite, accurate results as to one's mental capacities constant and rigid self-examination is demanded. The knowledge of the human mind gives the individual a power by which many of the trials and troubles of life may be removed. Great and good men of all ages have prized this knowledge much, and it is a boon worthy of the arduous efforts of all.

"A Nation's Glory" was the subject of the succeeding production by I. Calvin Fisher, '89, Myerstown, Pa.

After stating that an intelligent, honest, industrious, law-abiding, Christian people was the surest guarantee of permanence and stability in governmental affairs as well as the most potent factor in the history of civilization, the speaker proceeded to enumerate the matters to which a nation must attend in order to bring its citizens to the realization of these happy conditions. He proved the necessity of recognizing the industrial interests in a wise political economy and impressed a proper attention to the question of education as of primary importance. In the orator's views, however, there is an element in the make-up of our nation's truest glory which is back of and higher than all else. It is found in the true Christian church,—the greatest, grandest power for good in the cause of man and mind. By the brilliant light of its pure rays the people should be guided, guarded and directed in all their actions, for then only will they be able to approach that high ideal of good citizenship on which true national grandeur depends.

The eminent jurist and statesman, Jeremiah S. Black, was then eu-

logized in eloquent terms by Wallace H. Wotring, '89, Schnecksville, Penna.

He prefaced his remarks by saying that America as a nation owed her greatness to those who devotedly labored for the promotion of her best institutions, her constitution and her laws. Men who were willing to lay aside all self-exaltation and were desirous of employing their talents, honor and integrity in developing their virtues alone for their country's good. After this he proceeded to describe the many shining attributes of character of the subject of his speech. His great talents as a lawyer were recited at length and his wonderful achievements in his chosen profession were recounted in glowing language. His power as a writer of forensic literature, was, in the speaker's words, known to all those who seek thought and argument in their purity. The address closed with a bright portrayal of Black in his noblest aspect,—as a broad-souled, charitable, Christian man.

The Zwinglian orator of the evening was C. U. O. Derr, '88, Reading, Pa. His theme was "Life's Purpose."

He said that in the world's grand cathedral as conceived and formed by an infinite mind there is an awe inspiring manifestation of purpose. Everything is seen to be serving one grand, all-potent and supreme design, and man as the creature of this temple is here for a high and holy end. This end has been taught through the ages. It was made plain in the life and work of the Divine Master. The great influences which have moulded lives in the days that are past have not spent their power. The life-currents which have ebbed and flowed through the centuries, have not ceased to throb the same great needs, the same high desires, the same noble passions. Now, as ever, the one grand, all-absorbing and paramount purpose in human existence, the aim which should permeate the whole being and be the main-spring of all action is to live not for self but for the good of others,—the betterment of the race. This must be the grand end of life, and those who make it such will find the truest happiness.

The speech-making was varied and enlivened by selections of in-



strumental music. At its conclusion President Bomberger made a number of announcements and dismissed the assemblage with the benediction. All the accessories of the anniversary were arranged with special good taste and merit. The invitations and programmes were engraved and printed in excellent style, the appearance of the Chapel stage was exceedingly attractive and the words of counsel, eulogy and admonition that came from it throughout the exercises were wisely chosen and well spoken. Such is the honorable record of the eighteenth Zwinglian Anniversary.

OLEVIAN OPEN-MEETING.

The Olevian Society will hold its annual open meeting on Friday evening, April 20, 1888. Every effort will be given to make the occasion a success.

The programme arranged is as follows :

- Opening March . . . . . Lillie Gross.
  - Vocal Duet . . Sallie Kulp and Minerva Grater.
  - Recitation . . . . . Emma Dismant.
  - Instrumental Duet . . . Lillie Gross and Hallie Vanderslice.
  - Recitation . . . . . Flora K. Schwenk.
  - Essay . . . . . Lillie Gross.
  - Vocal Solo . . . . . Minerva Grater.
  - Recitation . . . . . Hallie Vanderslice.
  - Instrumental Trio . . . . . Freshman Girls.
  - Oration . . . . . Flora S. Rahn.
  - Olevian Ruby . . . . . Mame Schleichter.
  - Music . . . . . Society.
- F. S. R.

During the fifty-six years of its existence Lafayette College has graduated over thirteen hundred men.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

The gentlemen having in charge the arrangements relating to the proposed musical department at the College, have satisfactorily completed their work. The services of Prof. F. W. Steins, organist of Salem Reformed Church, Philadelphia, have been accepted, and he will enter on his duties, Monday, April 16th. Classes will be formed under his direction for instruction on the piano, organ and violin, and for lessons in voice culture. An organ and a fine Steck piano have been purchased and full provision will be made for pupils in this branch of study. Those intending to avail themselves of the department should apply immediately to Rev. H. W. Super, D. D., who will cheerfully give regulations, rates and any information on the subject that may be desired.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

THE URSINUS COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Since the publication of our March number an unusual activity on the library question has been developed throughout the College, and this important element in its organic life is now receiving the attention it deserves. The agitation in this direction first manifested itself in definite form at a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, which was held at the office of F. G. Hobson, Esq., Monday evening, March 19th. The members of the committee present were, Misses Bertha Hendricks and



Minerva Weinberger, and Messrs. E. C. Hibshman, G. H. Miller, T. C. Strock, G. P. Fisher, C. E. Wehler, F. G. Hobson, A. W. Bomberger and A. L. Landis.

At this meeting after considerable discussion of the subject it was in substance resolved that it was the sense of the committee that what has heretofore been known as the "Alumni Library" should be changed from its location on the second floor of the East Wing to the new recitation room to be reserved for Professor Weinberger in the division of the "Old Chapel"; and further that it was highly desirable that the different literary societies should agree to place their several libraries in the same room, and by thus bringing together in one place all the books at URSINUS available for the general use of her students unite in the formation of "THE URSINUS COLLEGE LIBRARY." To carry this action into effect, Messrs. Hibshman, Fisher and Strock were appointed to confer in the matter with a like number of representatives which the secretary was instructed to request each society to elect in proper form.

Subsequently, the society committees, having been duly selected, met with the men from the Alumni Association; an harmonious interchange of views was had, in which all agreed upon the entire propriety and advisability of the plan proposed; the committees reported favorably in the premises; their reports were adopted by the societies, and the first steps in the arrange-

ment were successfully consummated. At the Alumni meeting, above referred to, Prof. E. M. Hyde was unanimously elected librarian in the stead of Prof. A. L. Landis, resigned. He has since accepted the position, and has entered upon its somewhat arduous duties with the energy which characterizes everything he undertakes. The books will all be catalogued according to the best methods now in vogue, suitable regulations will be adopted and announced, and plans be put into operation which will bring the library into first-class working order. A joint committee, consisting of F. G. Hobson, Esq., and Prof. A. L. Landis of the Alumni Association, Edwin W. Lentz and I. Calvin Fisher of the Zwinglian Society, Granville H. Meixell and Mayne R. Longstreth of the Schaff Society, and Misses Flora S. Rahn and Florence K. Schwenk of the Olevian Society, has been constituted and will, in conjunction with Professor Hyde, have the library under its general supervision and charge. The membership of this committee will of course be subject to the control and alteration of the respective bodies represented in it.

The movement bids fair to be a grand success. The Board of Directors has given warm approval to it; the new room is commodious, easy of access and exceedingly well adapted to the uses for which it has been chosen; the students have heartily enlisted in the cause, and promises of new books are already



fast pouring in from all quarters. Every friend of URSINUS is kindly urged to help in the good work by contributions of books. Each volume received will be labelled with the name of the donor before it is given its place on the shelves, and at the same time it will be properly acknowledged in the columns of the BULLETIN.

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Y. M. C. A. SOCIABLE.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the College will give a sociable in the Chapel on Saturday evening, April 14th, for the purpose of welcoming to URSINUS' halls the pupils who enter at the opening of the Spring Term. An informal literary and musical programme will be rendered and refreshments will be bountifully served. No care is being spared to make the occasion enjoyable to all, and the new students may rest assured that they will be speedily led to feel at home. The presence of all friends is cordially requested.

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The daily morning devotional services will hereafter be held in the Chapel of the East Wing. Fifty-six new settees were recently made a permanent fixture of this room.

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Rev. Dr. Kniest, Professor of the German Language and Literature, one day near the close of last term addressed the members of Die Ebrard Literarische Gesellschaft on the life and character of the late Emperor William of Germany.

On Monday afternoon, March 19th, at four o'clock, Missionary A. D. Gring favored the students with an earnest talk that was much appreciated. URSINUS men,—theological students, undergraduates and professors,—have made up a sum of something over one hundred and fifty dollars, to be contributed as an item of encouragement for Mr. Gring in his labors.

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THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

THREE GREAT MISTAKES.

BY AYMAR.

(Continued from the February number.)

In our last paper we spoke briefly of the great and serious mistake made by the adherents of the so called cause of "personal liberty"; and of the misconception upon which that cause is based.

But a mistake of no less magnitude, and one which, if allowed to live and go on in its evil-working and destructive course without opposition, is calculated to lead to results equally as serious, if perchance not more so, is to be found in

POPERY.

And we Americans need especially in this day to be put in mind of these facts. That it is an error, and one attended by the most terrible and far-reaching consequences, its own history proves. True, the hierarchy in a sense is not what it once was; it can never regain what it has lost—the "temporal power." This, however, is no reason why we should not be mindful of its movements and attempted advances, and, not rashly



but persistently, oppose it; for in principle it is precisely the same power it was three or four centuries ago. Although under the press of circumstances it has put on a sheep's skin, yet it is the same old leopard in reality.

But some say, rather sentimentally, that as a Christian people we should be charitable toward these deluded brethren. True, we should be; not, however, to the ruination of our own cause. Charity is most proper in its place, but there is another element in the make-up of the true Christian character just as important. Did Elijah, that holy man of God, lack charity when he ordered the execution of the four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal? No; but he regarded it essential to the welfare of God's cause. Who was more charitable and tender toward others than Christ? Yet when called for who could be more terribly severe? "And thou, Capernaum," (how tender!) \* \* \* "shalt be brought down to hell." (how awfully severe!) Should we then be less severe toward a power essentially corrupt in itself, at variance with the principles of true Christianity and opposed to its free institutions, the avowed enemy of civil and religious liberty? It is right that we should be charitable, but we do not want to be sentimentalists.

Popery, however, it may be urged, is behaving pretty well at present. Yes; but it is not doing so voluntarily or naturally, but of necessity. A broken limb must stay straight when

it is in splints. Keep these firmly in position and in due time the limb may heal. Remove them, however, too soon, and you will still suffer the evil of a broken member. So with the present condition of Romanism. It is kept straight by surrounding circumstances—Protestantism in particular. If these continue to occupy the position and exert the influence they have in times past, good will inevitably result. But let these by carelessness or indifference, or whatever cause, slip out of position, so to speak, and ere long we will be made painfully aware of the mistake. The fracture and splints do not change the nature of the tree. In Reformation days Popery was "an accursed idolatry." In principle it is not less to-day. Then why not strenuously combat it?

Even in our own age go to countries distinctively known as Roman Catholic, in which we may say Protestantism has scarcely as yet secured a firm footing, and you can to some greater or less extent still trace the workings and rulings of precisely the same spirit which in the Middle Ages wrought ruin and destruction, civil and religious, personal and general, physical and spiritual, temporal and eternal.

What would Popery do? In the first place, with the usual craftiness which always marks its grand manœuvres on the political field, it would very cautiously seize the reins of government, meanwhile softly patting the "brave young Republic" on the back. Having laid firm hold of



these, it would slowly turn the steed's head around until he was in a direct line for Rome. Then it would gently apply the whip. These applications would gradually increase from time to time in frequency and severity until at last the poor, misguided, maltreated beast would be well-nigh run to death in the interests of error and delusion.

The Marquis de Lafayette, the true and tried friend of our nation, spoke advisedly when he remarked: "American liberty can be destroyed only by the Popish clergy." It is the sworn enemy to the fundamental principles of republicanism. It says: "The will of man goes for nothing in the establishment of government." "The *opposite* of the foolish assertion '*man is born free*' is the truth." "Monarchy is the best and most durable of governments and the most natural to man." And we learn from evidence absolutely indubitable that annually every Protestant official in our country is (in Latin, of course) "publicly, formally and solemnly excommunicated, cursed and sent to perdition in every Romish chapel in the United States."

Allow the Papal church to get control in our government, and farewell to the Bible, farewell to all the free institutions which have made our country the greatest and grandest on the face of the earth, farewell to American freedom; come ruin and destruction, slavery that is worse than death!

The tendency of Popery is ever downward. It is a grandly terrible

mistake. Then let us beware of it. Oppose it now whilst we have some good hope of doing so successfully, or it may be forever too late. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

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#### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association in Collegeville on the evening of March 19th, besides the action taken with reference to the Library, reported in another column, special arrangements were made for the Alumni exercises of next Commencement week. The gathering was in many respects the most interesting ever held by the Committee.

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#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'74. Rev. Prof. M. Peters has completed his first term of study at Edinburgh, Scotland, and is now in Berlin, Germany. He has matriculated at the University in the latter city for the summer semester, which begins this month.

'77. Rev. H. I. Stern, a theological alumnus, has moved his place of residence in California to El Cajon, a village lying about ten miles out from the town of San Diego, his former home.

'83. Rev. B. Frank Davis, of Kinnikkinnik, Ohio, has accepted a call to the Springborough charge, in Warren county, of that state.

'73, '84. Rev. J. H. Hunsberger, '73, and Rev. John J. Stauffer, '84, were alumni visitors at Collegeville since the last issue of the BULLETIN.



## GENERAL TOPICS.

## COLLEGE CULTURE.

Culture is here used in that higher figurative sense warranted by many of the best authorities, as applicable to mental and moral improvement. And by College culture we mean now specially to designate the aim and methods proper to an academic education, rather than the result secured by them.

Education is, indeed, often regarded as having its end in itself. The mere development of the faculties which it promotes, and the knowledge acquired by it, being reckoned a full compensation for all it costs in time, money, and personal toil. And some very fine things could no doubt be said, have been said, by tongue and pen in favor of this fancy. But we frankly confess ourselves to belong to the less imaginative class of men (and women if you choose) who cannot endorse the view. As little as eating and drinking, or dietetics in general terminate in the act, or discipline, is the sum total of education to be found in its attainment. It must look, and those enjoying its advantages must be diligently trained to look, to something above and beyond it, as loftier and better than any thing it alone can be. Man's social nature plainly indicates this. His ethical relations demand it. In no other way can any true mission of his life be accomplished. The man that lays himself out to acquire wealth only to be rich is a miser and a miserable fool. What name shall be given to the

man who devotes his time and talents to learning only to be learned, and gloat over the fact in secluded self-complacency?

Education must be a means to an end more vital than itself. And those who are charged with its direction, as well as their wards, cannot be too intent upon the selection of that end or aim, and upon keeping the fact steadily in view. The stimulating, elevating advantages of doing this, for both teachers and the taught, trainers and the trained, cannot be overestimated, though we cannot now stop to enumerate them.

But if it is so important to select and fix such an aim for education, it must be acknowledged of corresponding importance to adapt the methods of conducting it to that aim or end. It is true that the end may, at least in part, be attained by different methods. Our honest, simple-hearted farmers in earlier days took their grist to mill by balancing the grain in one side of the bag with stones in the other. It did not occur to them, it seems, to divide the load. Still they got bread for the household. Their sons improved upon the old way, and had as good bread and more of it with less trouble. The homely illustration can be readily applied.

Both the proper aim and methods of education, however, must be determined by an approved principle with which to start in selecting the aim and by which to be governed in choosing and applying the methods employed.



Now it might be supposed that there could really be no material difference of opinion on these points. The nature, capabilities and mission of a being like man seem so clearly to indicate the purpose of his existence, and the character of his work in life, as to exclude discussion in regard to the true aim of his education. In other cases the nature of things determine their uses. No one would make bread of pebbles, or send a mule to a grammar school. Nature settles that, not to go back of what is called nature for instruction in the case. It might, nevertheless, be well for some who hold commissions in education, and possibly in college culture, to heed certain counsel given in a very old book, and "go to the beasts of the field to be instructed" by them, as to what should be the chief aim of especially a high education.

Only let a discriminating tour be made through some of the leading schools, even Colleges and Universities of civilized and Christian countries, as they are conducted in these days, for the purpose of ascertaining definitely at what they supremely aim, and to what end their actual training and methods lead.

They may be found using the same text-books in their similar courses of study, or disciplines. They may employ kindred pedagogic methods. But it will be very quickly discovered that they are by no means governed in their daily work and their dominant aim (if some of them have any aim) by the same

principles, or animated by the same spirit. Passing from one of them to another, is like suddenly changing zones. Or it is like going, as many remember having done during our great Centennial Exhibition, from a cozy Pennsylvania home into a Chinese house and household.

All teach Latin and Greek, Mathematics and Physics, Psychology and Ethics and whatever else belongs to the usually prescribed courses of study. But how differently! Not so much differently as to the skill of the formal teaching, but as to the end to which all that is done is made constantly subservient.

In some cases, would they were more rare, for all that could be seen or heard in the class-rooms and what pertains to the actual educational work done, they might seem to be modelled after the schools of old Rome or Athens, modified of course by the addition of modern improvements. Indeed in one respect they fall below the standard of instruction in those old pagan schools. They were required by law to pay deference to the religion of the State by actually recognizing and inculcating it. And they seem generally to have complied with this requisition. Some of our modern schools of higher culture seem very sensitively to shun religion, and ignore or exclude it as not belonging to a College education. They appear to regard it beneath the dignity, the breadth and depth of academic or philosophic liberty and learning to be hooded by the cowl of pietism or



cramped by the superstitious devoutness of Christianity. Hence their philosophies become so sublime and their metaphysics so profound as to soar far above or dip far below any personal theism. Even in their Ethics the loftiest human relations recognized are such as merely bind man to respect eternal principles of right buried from the everlasting past in the abysmal soul of some impersonal Brahm, whose power and authority are assumed to antedate all other being, and to be supreme over every other fact or thought in heaven or earth, of angels or of men.

Such collegiate culture is unworthy of any century, and most reprehensible in the nineteenth of the Christian era. It cannot fail to yield bad fruit. And no prominence given to physical development, no favored enthusiasm for athletic sports and games, no fostered ambition to excel in them and gain reputation for the Alma Mater by acrobatic feats showing greater agility than squirrels, or power and speed in skimming over a lake surpassing those of a porpoise,—can make amends for the harmful results of such an aimless education. And many intelligent and generous people who have proven their interest in the higher schools of learning are coming to feel and deeply deplore the academic degeneracy often betrayed by just such facts.

All this must serve to demonstrate the importance of the point made at the opening of this article. And can there be any doubt as to what

should constitute the aim in all College Culture? Can there be two opinions in regard to the principle on which to select and fix it? Assuredly not, unless we are so ignorant of the true nature and attributes of man as to be disqualified for attempting to educate him at all, excepting as horses and dogs are "educated!"

If it be an accepted axiom that the highest and best end of which matter is capable is that for which it should be used; and if it be reasonable to apply this axiom to spiritual beings, then even on this ground, if no better can be discovered, the aim of man's education is so plainly indicated that it cannot fail to be discovered. Know what man is, and why he has been so endowed and distinguished above the fowls of the air, the calves of the stall, and the creeping things of earth, and the inference as to what to do with him and for him in schools and colleges will follow with inevitable logic.

This is in no respect a plea for turning Colleges into training-schools of sanctimoniousness and cant. What the principles and premises in the case demand involves nothing of that sort. But it is a plea for making something higher and better of them than circuses and natatoriums, and for setting up most definitely and clearly in every college, as the only true supreme aim of its establishment and work, the attainment of that wisdom which has its beginning in the fear of God. That wisdom really possessed and



devoutly cherished will at once stimulate and direct all under its influence to the most active, pleasant and successful prosecution of every branch of study, and qualify those engaged in the duties of the school for the service of any sphere they may be called to fill.

THE PRICE OF BEING A WOMAN AT  
HARVARD.

The following account of how a girl recently won and lost a prize at Harvard is taken from a leading Philadelphia daily of March 24th. We can vouch for the story's interest but not for the correctness of its facts.

"The venerable Professor Torrey, of Harvard University, is in the worst predicament of his life, and all on account of a woman. When the Harvard annex was started Professor Torrey was one of the few instructors who vigorously expressed his disapproval of the annex, on the ground that women had neither the brains nor the bodies to withstand severe study. He has recently been forced to eat his own words in a most ludicrous manner.

In Harvard University the Bowdoin prizes are the highest rewards attainable for English dissertations, and they range from \$100 downward, being accessible to all students of the University, undergraduate or graduate. This, of course, excludes students of the so-called annex, which has no organic connection with the University; but a friend of the young ladies has for two years

offered smaller prizes for dissertations by them, with precisely the same range of subject, the prizes to be awarded by precisely the same judges. Last year no confusion resulted, but this year, by some accident, the two sets of dissertations were sent to the judges together, with nothing to distinguish their sources.

A WOMAN'S ESSAY CHOSEN.

Those who were assigned as judges for the historical essays—Professors Torrey and Young—gave the first prize to an essay on "The Roman Senate Under Empire," which was so good that they recommended it for the rather unusual award of the full sum, \$100. On opening the sealed letter which accompanied it, they found the name of E. B. Pearson, but the class and department of the University were not designated as is required, and Professor Torrey expressed some surprise that the author of so able an essay should not have complied with a provision so simple. In default of this they looked through all the catalogues of the University for the name of E. B. Pearson, and on then not finding it somebody gave the suggestion that this person might be found in the annex.

Upon inquiring there the true facts came to light. The author was a young lady, so the essay of Miss Pearson was necessarily ruled out of the list and a prize of \$75 was awarded to a young gentleman instead. Miss Pearson dropped at once from the Bowdoin prize of \$100



to the humbler annex prize of \$30, thus paying \$70 outright for the privilege of being a woman."

A FRAGMENT.

Sweet are the recollections  
Which cling around the past;  
They come and go as rainbows bright,  
On dreary backgrounds cast.

The friends of days long number'd,  
In quick succession rise;  
And once again we hear them speak,  
And see through memory's eyes.

Our fancy is not daunted  
By death, disease, or time;  
But rambles midst the sweetest flowers  
Which bloom in memory's clime.

E. G.

IN MINOR STRAINS.

Who would search in the forest, when Winter is  
near,

For a flower to brighten or bird song to cheer?  
At his folly, forsooth, would the wild winds jeer!

Who would go 'mong his friends, when dark sor-  
row is near,

Seeking smiles that may brighten, kind words  
that may cheer?

At such errand, in truth, shattered hopes would  
jeer.

For the Spring is the season of flower and song,  
When the sun-light is warm and the day-time is  
long,

And the pulses of Nature beat full and strong.

And our friends are at hand when we're living  
in song,

When our hearts know no grief tho' the day-time  
is long,

And our souls swell with joy that is full and  
strong.

CE.

CONTRIBUTED ITEMS.

During the late Winter Term the Freshman Class was increased by the addition of two ladies, Misses Florence K. Schwenk and Hallie Vanderslice. At a recent meeting

of the Class it was resolved to request the Faculty to print the full names of its members in the new Catalogue.

P. E. H.

The following are the officers of the Zwinglian Society:—

President, Jos. W. Bell; Vice-President, Isaac C. Fisher; Recording Secretary, Irvin F. Wagner; Corresponding Secretary, Howard Shumaker; Treasurer, Robert M. Fry; Chaplain, Harry E. Jones; Critic, Edwin W. Lentz; Editor, Elmer G. Small; Librarian, Wm. H. Loose; Assistant Librarian, Alfred Hughes.

GENERAL COLLEGE AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

There are fourteen Y. M. C. A.'s established in different Missionary Colleges in the countries of Ceylon, Syria, India, China and Japan.

The catalogue of McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago for '87-'88 shows an attendance of 117 students.

There are sixty-seven students in Philadelphia Lutheran Seminary this year. Dr. Krauth's Library, numbering 18,000 volumes, has been added to the library of the Seminary.

The personal estate of the late Mme. Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) amounted to something over \$200,000 in value, and much of it has been bequeathed to Swedish Universities for the maintenance of poor students.

The catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania, just issued, shows a total attendance during the current year in all departments of that institution of 1187 students.

Professors Whitney and Johnson and General F. A. Walker have



written for the *Encyclopædia Britannica* the article on the United States.

It is customary for the graduating class, at Harvard and Dartmouth, to place in the library at each commencement an album containing their pictures.

The students of Harvard have rented the Globe Theatre, Boston, at a cost of one thousand dollars, to hold religious meetings on Sunday evening.

Over \$50,000—more than two-thirds of the amount called for by the contract, has been subscribed to the proposed new building of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pa.

President Patton, of Princeton, according to the Yale men, is a British subject, who has never sought naturalization in this country.

Arrangements are being made by the United Brethren Church by which it is hoped to raise within the year \$100,000 for the endowment of Lebanon Valley College.

Frederick Ferris Thompson, of New York, agrees to subscribe \$25,000 toward a fund of \$100,000 for erecting a suitable memorial building to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins, of Williams College.

Cornell proposes to issue a monthly magazine, beginning on the 15th day of April. It will be called *The Cornell Magazine*, and the editorial board is to be composed of students and members of the Faculty. Edw. Everett Hale, Jr., will be editor-in-chief.

The oldest living graduate of Princeton College is Rev. Melancthon B. Williams, of Cambridge, N. Y. He was born July 16th, 1797, and entered the junior class at Nassau Hall, as the college was then called, in his sixteenth year, and was graduated in 1814.

The following is the Freshman yell at Williams College:

"Hella-ba-loo-whooh-rah; hella-ba-loo-whooh-rah-ra; mia-kia-enon-a-konta; I-want-to-go-home-boo-hoo: mamma, papa; mia-kia-enon-a-konta."

Before this awful combination the choicest war-whoop of a painted Sioux Indian would in humbled pride forever hide its diminished head.

Professor Drummond says that there has been a great change in the religious thought of Great Britain in the last few years. Its trend is now in the right direction. The successor of Huxley in the highest chair in the Royal Society of London is Professor Stokes, a reverent Christian.

The report of the United States Commissioner of Education for the year ending June 30, 1885, has but lately been issued, at least two years behind time. It shows among other things that in the decade ending in 1885, the number of students in institutions for the superior instruction of women increased from 23,856 to 28,795; the number of students in Universities and Colleges from 58,894 to 65,728; and the number of students in schools of Theology from 5,234 to 5,775.



## NEWS LETTERS.

HAVERFORD.

The Haverford first and second cricket elevens have been selected and since the mid-year examinations have been diligently practicing in the shed. The college seems to be taking a deeper and a more general interest in cricket than for some seasons back and there is no doubt but that the teams will meet with most encouraging support from all the students.

The Glee Club organized last autumn is pronounced by everybody to be a complete success. Its first concert was given at the college recently, and a more enjoyable entertainment it would have been difficult to find. The singing was of a high order and was ably seconded by skillful and difficult performances on the banjo and guitar.

The great topic which is agitating Haverford through and through at present is the proposed athletic track. The matter is being pushed so earnestly on every side that there seems to be no question but that before the present Senior class is graduated the track will be almost if not completely finished.

Coasting has always been a prominent winter sport at Haverford, but it has been enjoyed this year under more favorable circumstances than usual. There have been numerous "coasting parties" on the slide this winter, composed of friends of the college students, which have been very pleasant in a social way to all concerned.

*Haverford College, Pa.,*

*February 21, 1888.*

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FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL.

College opened for the second term on January 5th with an address by Dr. T. G. Apple. In attendance there is no change since last term. The prospects of the college are still brightening. Next year we are to have another professor, and a new building.

The ladies' A, B, C progression is also meeting with success. In athletics everything is dead,—but little prospect of a base ball team next spring. This is because of our want of a gymnasium, owing to which want our students get no athletic training whatever during the winter months.

The five oratorical contestants of the Junior class have been selected, and the Senior class

has already elected its class-day programme for next June. The "*Ori flame*," the annual of the Junior class, is expected to make its appearance in from six to eight weeks. In connection with the astronomical observatory, a state signal station has been established under the care of Prof. Kerschner. The Y. M. C. A. is in a flourishing condition, though its annual course of lectures will probably be omitted this year.

Both literary societies are wide awake and show strong society spirit. They are making arrangements to add to the beauty of their already fine halls. The *Goethean*, having raised the necessary funds, is about having a well-known fresco painter decorate its hall in the finest style of his art. The *Diagnothean* also contemplates improvements.

*Lancaster, Pa.,*

*February 20, 1888.*

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DICKINSON.

The first local event of any importance which occurred this year was the opening of our gymnasium on January 6th. Its initiation ceremonies were very appropriate, consisting of gymnastic exercises and an elegant banquet at which covers were laid for two hundred guests. This building was erected in 1884 at an expense of about ten thousand dollars, but remained a mere shell until last year, when Mr. W. C. Allison, of Philadelphia, provided its equipment. A professor of athletics has also been secured in the person of Mr. L. F. Muchmore, formerly superintendent of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium in Philadelphia. Of course all this has caused a revival of general interest in this subject.

Twenty-seven men are in training for our base ball nine, ten of whom were either players or subs on our last year's team. Games have been arranged with Lehigh, Gettysburg and Bucknell.

On February 22d the Belles Lettres Literary Society celebrated its one hundred and second anniversary by an enjoyable banquet. Its rival, the Union Philosophical Society, will hold its ninety-ninth anniversary on April 6th.

Our glee club has been revived and is in excellent condition. It has been giving concerts in the neighboring towns, and expects to make a ten days' trip through the South and East during the Easter vacation.

*Carlisle, Pa.,*

*March 20, 1888.*



## MUHLENBERG.

Muhlenberg rings with the general activity of college life. The 2d inst. is held memorable by the elegant reception tendered the boys by President Seip. Recitations and music, in addition to a sumptuous repast, hurried the evening hours.

The new gymnasium, which in our case is perhaps a forced expression, is progressing very nicely. The large store-room in the basement of the building will be sufficient for our need.

The Sophomores have resumed the study of Botany with renewed zeal. Our botanists never have much trouble to make up a reasonably good herbarium. The Seniors begin to look around with a rather quiet countenance. Not because they are rapidly approaching the end of their course, but because the real duties of life are so close upon them.

The optional study of French, which died out a little over two years ago, has been resumed by the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior classes.

The glee club has shown some activity in the past, and will assist in the chorus of the Gilmore Band concert on the 22d inst.

Muhlenberg in general is on a fair way. Her financial agent is meeting with success wherever he goes. Last week the endowment of the Greek professorship was increased \$10,000, and an obligation was given to add twenty per cent. to all that the agent collects toward the general fund.

Allentown, Pa.,  
March 20, 1888.

## EXCHANGES.

In human affairs there are many things whose only claim to existence rests upon the fact that they are wholly right. For them there can be no half-way point of excellence, and any defect which they develop must of necessity born of their very nature be fatal to their continued observance or use.

A weight or measure that is below the standard is worse than worthless, and should be either corrected or destroyed. A special rule of conduct that contains within its terms an insidious error may be far more fruitful of bad result than no rule at all. A finger-board that points the wrong way will lead astray many a traveler, who without its treacherous assistance would have chosen the proper course. Rather than not have them ac-

curate, it would be preferable that matters of this kind were abolished entirely.

Now, much as we hesitate to bring the Exchange Department of a College paper under the category here referred to, we feel reasonably certain that this is just where it belongs. If this column in an undergraduate publication is of any value at all, it is as an earnest helper, a true compass and a faithful guide, directing to the realization of the highest ideal in an important sphere of journalism. Its sole purpose and aim should be to discuss plans for the elevation and improvement of this field of academic effort, to criticise injurious defects and faults, give prominence and commendation to merit and progressive ideas and thus make plain the legitimate path along which the train of activity it represents may safely move.

An exchange column which fails to appreciate the value of these principles will in the long run do more harm than good and had better be omitted. Of course considerable exercise of care and good judgment are necessary to the attainment of the standard here set up, but the end in view is commensurate with the labors it demands. We acknowledge, what perhaps is evident, that our acquaintance with the subject at issue is very limited. These are simply the views it has casually suggested and we give them for what they are worth.

Our homily is done and we turn with relief to the more pleasant portion of our work.

The new papers that have looked in on us since our last acknowledgment of arrivals are, *The College Whim*, a sprightly little bi-weekly sheet from Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio; *The Phi Sigma Monthly Magazine* of York Collegiate Institute, York, Pa.; *The University Courant*, the standard-bearer of the Western University of Pennsylvania, with which has recently been consolidated the *Pennsylvania Western*, an old exchange from the same institution; *The Ottawa Campus*, issuing from Ottawa University, Kansas; and *The University News*, of Syracuse University, New York. May the future issues of these journals verify the good impressions with which our first perusal of their pages is attended.

The March number of *The Crescent*, of New Haven, Conn., contains a contribution headed



"What I Know About Protection," the general merit of which proves its author to be a sort of embryonic prodigy in the science of Political Economy. The wise deference to the amount of room available in the *Crescent* for his essay which the writer displayed in the selection of its subject, is at least commendable. If for instance, he had attempted to tell "What I Don't Know about Protection," the resultant article would in all probability have filled several good-sized volumes, and of course been somewhat too lengthy for this paper's columns. As it is, the production is very brief, an unavoidable consequence of the extremely limited field to which the contributor's theme restricted him.

*The Nassau Lit.* publishes in its last issue a prize story entitled "Dell Ross, My Dell," by R. E. Speer, of Pennsylvania, which in every respect calls for warmest praise. Its facts are simple and chaste, its sentiment is beautiful and refined, and its style of expression is easy, natural and evidently moulded by a mind of true poetic feeling. Better still, it breathes the spirit of common-sense and is a standing rebuke to the many trashy creations of the imagination that so often find a place in College journals worthy of better things. We will venture the assertion that this little story would be read with much interest and pleasure by the public, did it appear in the best general literary magazine in the country.

*The Pharetra*, the pride of the fair inmates of Wilson College, Chambersburg, comes with an exceedingly witty, well written reply to the *Nassau Lit.*'s recent complaint that a certain "Robin" in the sister journal was acting the part of a mocking bird by trying to win credit for itself thro' music that was not its own. The answer, aside from its sprightliness and good English, is entirely satisfactory, and rules the complainant completely out of court. If the *Lit.* can again as gracefully provoke another discussion equally as readable, there are many college men who would be glad to see it do so.

A leading editorial on "Examinations," which appeared in the *Dickinsonian* several months back, lately attracted our attention. Its whole tone from beginning to end is very objectionable. The methods of writing which it exemplifies cannot be too strongly criticised. They are harmful in the extreme, as well to the one indulging in them as to those against whom they are directed,

and deserve to be carefully shunned by every student seeking intellectual improvement. The concluding paragraph of the article in question gives a fair idea of its general character, and we reproduce it for the benefit of any who may desire to know how *not* to write:

"We do not think that even the eloquent tongue of a Billingsgate fisher-woman could heap upon this system all the opprobrious epithets which it deserves, for it is better calculated to make a man a liar than a scholar, and yet it is tolerated by the 'mild and parental' government of Dickinson College."

And this on as interesting and legitimate a subject as Examinations! There is only one correct view to take of the whole production, namely: that until it is completely repudiated by the *Dickinsonian* it is a standing disgrace to that journal.

*The Mirror*, of the Philadelphia Central High School, some time ago indulged in a somewhat extended review of the BULLETIN, the gist of which was,—to use its own words,—that "soul-culture is no part of an educational system"; which startling proposition it proceeded to elucidate with much expenditure of words and argument. The youth that perpetrated the thing should be suppressed before he is again allowed to go into print. Such displays of ignorance may afford any amount of fun for the boys, but they should not be permitted to emanate from as reputable an institution as the Central High School.

In January last we prepared some supplementary reflections on the *Haverfordian's* much dilapidated remarks touching Dr. McCosh's views of Inter-Collegiate sports, which the crowded condition of the columns of our last several numbers made it impossible for us to insert. In the meantime the *Princetonian* gave our hypercritical brother his final quietus in the matter and we have accordingly concluded to save ourselves a superfluous task by desisting from further interference.

*The University*, a magazine lately begun in New York city, the February number of which has come to our notice, "aims to present an accurate and impartial reflection of all events and questions of the college world." In working out this design it will discharge an excellent mission heretofore unfilled, for which it seems to be well prepared and intelligently equipped. We should be pleased to hear from it again.



## MONTHLY SUMMARY.

## CONGREGATIONAL.

A new congregation has been organized at East South Bethlehem, under the name of Shiloh Reformed church, by Rev. A. B. Koplín, D. D., who will serve it in connection with his pastorate of the Lower Saucon charge.

The Reformed congregation at Reedsburg, O., Rev. R. F. Shultz pastor, dedicated a new house of worship, Sunday, March 11th.

## MINISTERIAL.

Andrews, W. M., from N. Washington, Pa., to Anna, Ill.

Hinske, E. R., Zwingli Memorial church, Milwaukee, Wis.

Kohler, S. S., from Belbend, to Wapwallopen, Pa.

Kremer, E. N., address, 117 South street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Leinbach, S. A., address, 326 N. 5th street, Reading, Pa.

Loos, I. K., D. D., resigned Bethlehem, Pa.

Mayer, L. J., removed from Boyertown to Saegersville, Crawford county, Pa.

Mutschler, C. H., from Dushore to Augusta charge, Sunbury, Pa.

Reichard, R. B., from New Lisbon to Swander's Crossing, Shelby county, O.

Shick, J. M., from Myersdale to Shenango charge, Greenville, Pa.

Sangree, H. H., dismissed to Montgomery Classis, Reformed church in America.

Vitz, M., from St. Paul, Minn., to Bremen, O.

## BENEVOLENT.

William Bittinger, late of Abbottstown, Adams county, Pa., made the following benevolent bequests: Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg (of the Lutheran church) receives a valuable farm of 200 acres near Mechanicstown, Frederick county, Md., and is made residuary legatee. The entire bequest, amounting to nearly \$45,000, is to endow the William Bittinger professorship of intellectual and moral science. A farm at Shiremanstown, Cumberland county, Pa., 204 acres, valued at \$40,000, is given to the Lebanon Valley College at Annville (of the U. B. church), subject to the life estate of Rev. Daniel Eberly,

to endow the Josephine Bittinger-Eberly professorship in that institution. He also gives \$3,000 to the Lutheran congregation at Abbottstown for the erection of a new church, provided the congregation raise a like sum.

## BOOK AND LITERARY NOTICES.

[In noticing Books the BULLETIN is not limited to such only as are received for that purpose from publishers. For sufficient reasons others may be mentioned favorably or unfavorably, according to the BULLETIN'S estimate of their merits.]

From *Presbyterian Board*, 1322 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

OLYMPIA MORATA. From the French by M. Jules Bonnet. Translated by Grace Patterson. We have here, not merely the facts of the biography of an illustrious woman, but are also introduced to a history of intense interest. We learn much of the story of the Reformation in Italy and the sufferings it brought to those who espoused its principles. The personal history of Olympia as here given shows her suffering much in the cause of Christ but ever loyal and devoted.

HINTS TO YOUNG MEN. From the Parable of the Prodigal Son. By the Rev. John Leyburn, D. D. The author is well known as an eloquent preacher. This book consists of a course of sermons on the parable of the prodigal son addressed to young men. They are full of wise counsels and suggestions, which the young men of these modern days would find it to their profit to read and deeply ponder.

To the Elmbridge Series of books by Mrs. Ella R. Church is added another volume, "*Little Neighbors at Elmbridge*." These little neighbors are such as the various species of mice, bats, rats, cats, squirrels, moles, hedgehogs, foxes, rabbits, toads, snakes and others. The book does not claim to be a treatise on Natural History, but like the former volumes of the same series consists of familiar talks between an intelligent young governess and her little people concerning animals referred to. Many facts are given and many interesting incidents and stories. The book is well adapted to children and young people. The volume is richly illustrated.



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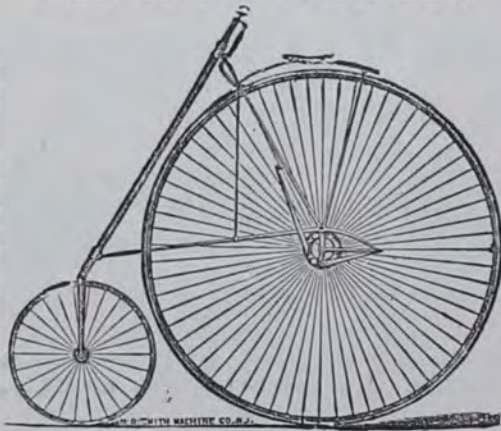
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