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Ursinus College Bulletin Vol. 8, No. 5

Augustus W. Bomberger
Ursinus College

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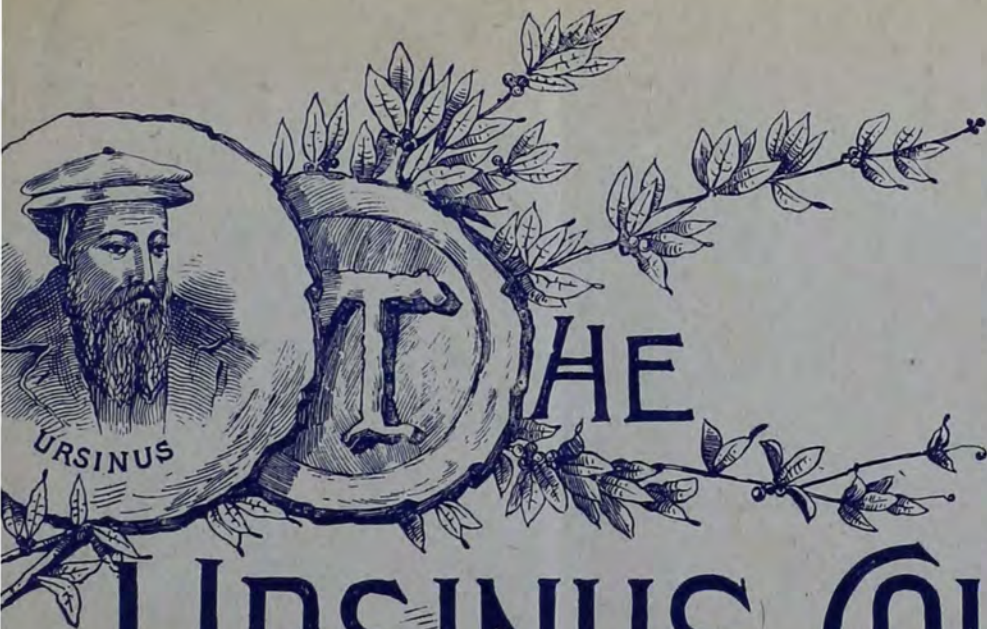
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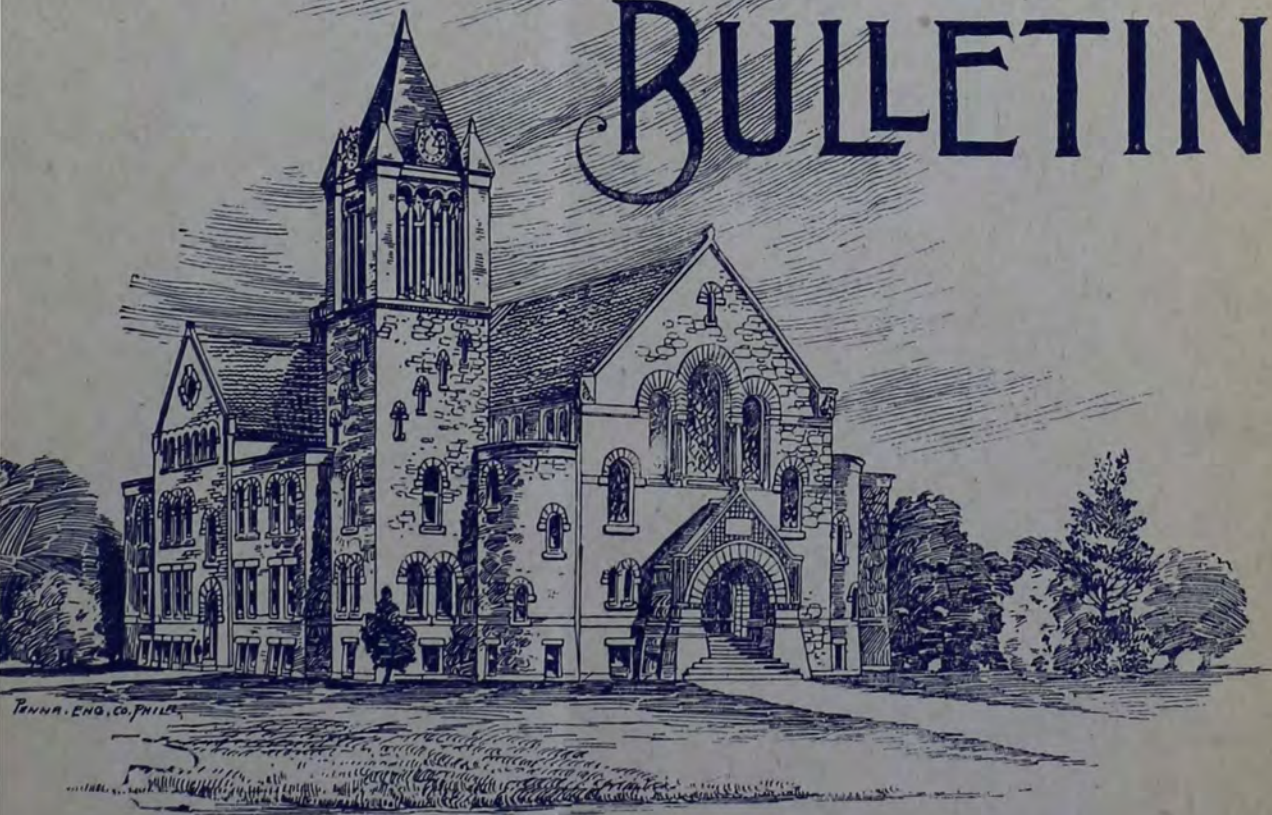
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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN.



✦ VOLUME ✦ VIII: FEBRUARY ✦ MDCCCXCII ✦

(1892)

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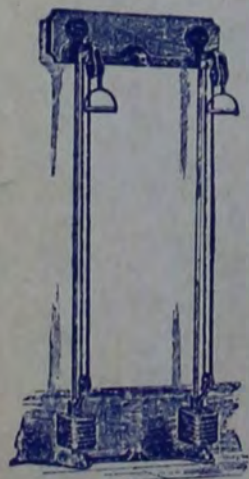
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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN.

VOLUME VIII.

FEBRUARY, 1892.

NUMBER 5.

Ursinus College Bulletin.

PUBLISHED ONCE A MONTH FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE INCLUSIVE: WITH A SUMMER SUPPLEMENT.

Editor:

A. W. BOMBERGER, '82.

Associate Editors:

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J. M. S. ISENBERG, '93. JESSIE ROYER, '92.

W. G. WELSH, '93.

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Collegeville, Montgomery County, Pa.

Persons wishing to discontinue their subscriptions should send immediate notice of the fact.

Matter for publication (including literary articles, items of news in any way pertaining to URSINUS COLLEGE, and special communications as to current phases of its work and welfare), will be gladly received from all students, alumni and professors of the institution.

All contributions and changes in advertising, to secure prompt attention, must be presented or forwarded on or before the 18th of each month.

Rates for Advertisements sent on application.

Entered at the Post Office at Norristown, Pa., as second-class matter.

THE opening of the present term has again demonstrated that URSINUS is on the forward march. Generally but few new students are added to the roll during the Winter session; but this year has recorded a notable exception to the rule. Thus far last term's total of attendance has been increased by thirteen accessions. Of these one entered the theological, five the collegiate, and the rest the academic department. Altogether there are now one-hundred and thirty-three students enrolled. This also is a considerable increase over former figures. The facts plainly indicate that while the college is growing financially its numerical progress is equally satisfactory. Hitherto the one great difficulty in the way of a rapid development in attendance has been a lack of sufficient accommodations. And as this drawback

will be removed before another academic year opens, the tendency in the direction of a steadily rising total of students, which has been apparent for nearly a decade, may soon be expected to produce the full results of its unrestricted operation.

* * *

With the great and sudden changes of the weather which have marked the current winter, and with so much sickness prevailing everywhere, one would naturally suppose that in an institution of learning in which so many persons are congregated, and the students are often inclined carelessly to expose themselves, there would be many cases of illness. However true this may be ordinarily, it does not hold good with URSINUS. Her students have thus far maintained remarkably good health. Only a few cases of sickness have been reported, and none of these were serious. This may seem surprising to some, but, nevertheless, there is an easy explanation of it. In the first place the college is situated on an eminence and the large campus isolates it from the dwellings of the village; hence, it is always surrounded by a pure and healthful atmosphere. The drainage about the buildings is well nigh perfect, and no refuse matter is allowed to gather in the vicinity. Besides, the buildings are constantly kept clean and well ventilated. And in addition to these excellent sanitary conditions, physiology and hygiene have always been taught with much thoroughness, and the students kept well informed as to how they can best preserve their health.

* * *

Of all the branches in the college curriculum there is none to which so much prominence should be given as to English. We are decidedly an English speaking people. Our government in all its de-

partments is English. The chief aim of every institution of learning should be to teach that which is most essential and beneficial both to the individual and to the nation. Any American college that directly or indirectly puts the study of English into the background is slighting the most important branch of knowledge, and doing an injustice both to its patrons and to the nation. The classics, mathematics and philosophy are comparatively of less value than a thorough knowledge of the common language of the people. A man may be never so well versed in every branch of learning; if he has not the power to clearly and forcibly express his thoughts in the language of his own people, he will accomplish little good for himself and the world. One of the main reasons why the works of Shakespeare and Milton have gained such lasting and extensive honor is because they are pervaded by a splendid understanding of the language in which they are written. It is perfect knowledge of the language which gives clearness and power to style, and style in most cases determines the merit of a production.

*
* *

URSINUS COLLEGE has made its way through fiery trials to the wider outlook of the present mainly upon a single issue. Its energies have been focalized, and this concentration has been their strength. A moment's diversion from the heaven-inspired ends of the foundation might have proved disastrous at some stages of the slender pathway. Not men, but principles were at stake, and upon these the men rested. Principles are eternal; therefore the college lived.

*
* *

The life of the present is rooted in the past, and must partake of its aims and purposes. There can be no development except as the past vivifies the present, modified by the new environment. Death

through fossilization will result from an unyielding adherence to the past; destruction through revolution will overtake the violent agitator. Progress is written upon every feature of the institution at this time, but its principles and aims are the same. Its life is distinctive and will remain so, for it has power enough to cast off every foreign element.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

THE OLEVIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

The annual public readings of the Olevian Literary Society, January 21st, 1892, were given by Miss Florence Russell, of New York City. The entertainment proved an intellectual treat as well as a financial success. The following programme was rendered:

Instrumental Solo.....	Miss Agnes Hunsicker
"The First Quarrel,".....	Tennyson
"Ole Pickett's Nell,".....	Kimball
"The Wind and the Moon,".....	McDonald
Instrumental Solo.....	Miss Ethel Park
"The Flight of Little Emily,".....	Dickens
"The Kitchen Clock,".....	Anon
"Alzina Ann,".....	J. Allen's Wife
Instrumental Solo.....	Mr. Charles B. Bowman
"The Shepherd's Watch,".....	Wallace
"A Few Friends,".....	Anon

Miss Russell's graceful stage manners, rich voice and suggestive word-painting evidence high, artistic skill and a bright future.

The society feels grateful to Miss Agnes Hunsicker, Miss Ethel J. Park and Mr. C. B. Bowman for their well rendered selections of music.

OTHER OLEVIAN NEWS.

The society has commenced the term with good work, the product of ever-increasing interest. At the first meeting of the term the following officers were elected: President, Jessie Royer, '92; Vice-President, Nora Shuler, '93; Recording Secretary, Alice Gross, '95; Corresponding Secretary, Havilah J. Curdy, '92; Treasurer, Evelyn Bechtel, '95;

Critic, Sallie Hendricks, '93; Editress, Lillian Rhoades, '93; Chaplain, Anna Phipps.

NEWS ABOUT COLLEGE.

OPENING OF THE WINTER TERM.

The Winter term of the college began under favorable conditions on Monday, January 4th. The accession of new students, mentioned elsewhere, was particularly encouraging, and the old pupils returned to their duties with a commendable degree of promptness.

The opening address of the term was delivered on Tuesday morning, the 5th, by Professor J. Shelly Weinberger, who spoke on "True Courage," and whose remarks will be found at length further on in this issue of the BULLETIN. At present writing the session's work is moving on as it began, with a full measure of the customary incidents which contribute to satisfactory progress.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Great things may reasonably be hoped for when the General Library and the Reference Library shall be opened in Bomberger Memorial Hall. The following is a report of the use made of the library in its present small quarters during the Fall term of 1891: Fiction, 240; Biography, 60; History, 42; Travel and Adventure, 27; Theology, 59; Poetry, 27; Magazines, 11; Essays, 25; Science, 12; Miscellaneous, 16. Total, 529.

The number of books used by the different branches of the college community, were as follows: Professors and Alumni, 55; Theological Students, 65; Seniors, 72; Juniors, 55; Sophomores, 55; Freshmen, 37; Academics, 190. Total 529.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Acting-President Williard found it necessary to remain indoors a few days about the middle of January on account of a severe cold.

The work on Bomberger Memorial Hall has continued to move along without delay during the past month, the stone work on the tower being now nearly completed.

Professor Wheeler was ill during the greater part of the Christmas vacation, but is at present again enjoying his usual good health.

Professor N. M. Balliet gave an interesting talk on "Language Work," at a local teacher's institute, at Schwenksville, on Friday, January 25th.

W. L. Bassler has discontinued his studies at URSINUS to take a business course in Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

James R Bergey, of the Theological Department, was recently compelled to break off his studies for a time because of nervous prostration.

ART QUERIES.

"I am a man that from my first have been inclined to thrift," yet many points remain for you to consider if you be still a wide-awake student. What do you think of the architect that cannot draw his own plans? What of the carpenter having the model of his house clearly in mind yet lacking the power to represent it to his workmen? What of an Edison unskilful with his pencil? The country is recognizing the necessity of industrial training and opening its doors to art schools from east to west.

It is a well-known fact that the most successful teachers are those that can command power in all directions, maintaining, of course, the thorough knowledge of each new principle. Hence, it is not only necessary for the young people of to-day to broaden in their specialties, but to branch out, as it were, keeping the new lines of work and thought always subordinate to the main object.

What opinion will you hold, in a few years, of a teacher who cannot draw a straight line? How much interest will be added to even the common studies when our young men and women going out into the world to take their places as instructors over others can illustrate the common objects of every-day life; the habits, peculiarities of the people in far-off countries; drawing not from their imagination, though that is often available, but from distinct facts? An impetus is given both teacher and pupil; enthusiasm follows; it is contagious; and you soon have about you a *live* instead of a *dull, nerveless* class, ready for anything but their lesson, as is too often the case.

Note how illustrated text-books are coming into favor; far too many are dry and uninteresting from the very lack of realism which is a necessary part of every book for the young.

How enjoyable to the intelligent reader to catch a glimpse of the author's face as well as his life!

A ready pencil does not require a genius to guide it. Education is demanding more practical methods for the future. Are you availing yourselves of your privileges?
E. J. P.

JANUARY 12TH.

BOMBERGER MEMORIAL HALL.

The very generous contributions to the Hall, chronicled on another page, are an indication of the strength of the influence which President Bomberger wielded over many of the more intelligent laymen of the church, who agreed with him on the questions at issue when URSINUS COLLEGE was founded. They believed as he believed. His courage challenged their admiration and attention. His work stands approved in the light of two decades of significant events in the history of the church. They believe that heroism and self-sacrifice ought to be re-

warded. Hence their gifts on the memorial altar.

—

Doubtless there are many worthy laymen in the church who held Dr. Bomberger in high esteem as a man, and for his work's sake, to whom no direct appeal has been made for help in the erection of the building which is to perpetuate his name and work. Let the friends of the college, to whom individuals are known that at any time stood in friendly relation to the man or the institution, approach them on the subject, or report their names and the connecting link to the financial agent. Frequently large donations are the outgrowth of past friendships or admirations. Time hallows such sentiments, and often they need only the touch of favorable opportunity to cause them to break forth into beautiful fruitage.

—

The subscription list is steadily growing, and has now entered upon its twenty-first thousand. Indeed the goal seems so near at hand that friends may be tempted to relax their energies, or curtail their generous intentions toward the enterprise. Let no one indulge such a thought for a moment. The end is not yet. After the twenty-five thousand is raised, we must at once start a supplementary effort for heating, lighting, water supply, and other collateral purposes. Ten thousand additional will be required by September 1st, '92.

—

The coming first of April ought to see the fifty-thousand-dollar-fund completed, and this happy consummation may be attained if the pastors and friends of the churches canvassed in part will not allow themselves to become weary in well-doing. They have done well. The last pull is all that remains. The churches and bodies that are thus far listed, and the

amount remaining for each to raise, are as follows :

Pleasantville, Bucks County.....	\$ 132
St. Paul's, Lancaster.....	380
Heidelberg, Philadelphia.....	168
First Church, Philadelphia.....	320
St. Luke's, Trappe.....	500
Trinity, Collegeville.....	400
Reformed Church, Slatington.....	350
Boehm's, Montgomery County.....	850
Brownback's.....	300
Faculty.....	400
Directors.....	750
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$4550

Considering the wealth and willingness of these churches, it will be a small thing to secure these amounts, if a few in each congregation will lead the way.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

PERSONALS.

[Alumni and others can render a service by sending items of interest for this column. All such items, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN, Collegeville, Montgomery County, Pa.]

'73. Financial Agent, H. T. Spangler, was recently invited to call on a warm friend of our deceased President, who, to the surprise and joy of our agent, informed him that he desired to make a donation of one thousand dollars to the Memorial Hall. On his arrival at Collegeville with the generous offering, a check for one hundred dollars from another tried and true friend of URSINUS was on his table, and the evening mail brought a third contribution of twenty dollars. There was no "blue" in that Monday for the agent.

'74. The Rev. M. H. Groh, A. M., who has not been engaged in ministerial labor for four years past, has been a candidate for the pastorate of a charge near Alliance, Ohio.

'77. Rev. Ernest R. Cassaday, A. M., pastor of St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, has been ap-

pointed by the General Council of his church, on its Board of Foreign Missions. He is also a member of the Board of City Missions.

'80. The Rev. J. Perry Beaver, A. B., is pastor of the Reformed Church in America, at Nassau, Rensselaer County, N. Y. During a number of months past his church has been undergoing extensive repairs and improvements, which are not entirely completed. A large chapel has been built, the gift of one of the members, which is to be used for Sunday school, Young Peoples Society of Christian Endeavor, and other church purposes.

Last October Mr. Beaver received a call from the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Fox Chase, this county, which he felt constrained to decline on account of the unfinished character of the work in his present field.

'83. Rev. B. Frank Davis has removed from Springboro to Germantown, Ohio, where he has taken charge of three congregations. The BULLETIN wishes him success in his new field of labor.

'84. The Rev. J. J. Stauffer, A. B., is meeting with great encouragement in his pastorate of the Elizabethville charge in Dauphin County, Pa. During a visit of President Williard to Mr. Stauffer and his churches on Reformation Day, the people raised an offering of fifty dollars for beneficiary education.

'84. Miss Minerva Weinberger, A. M., has been abiding under the shadows of affliction for a month past by reason of the critical illness of her mother, of whose convalescence all former student-visitors to Glen Farm will be rejoiced to learn.

'85. Miss Mary Wiest, M. S., returned to her home at Freeburg, for the winter months, after spending the Fall very satisfactorily at Elizabethville, Dauphin County, giving instruction in music.

'86. Mr. D. C. Murtha, B. S., is prospering in business in his native city,

Philadelphia. It is rumored that he not only enjoyed a profitable season last year, but that he expects to adopt the principle of profit-sharing with a fair partner ere many days.

'87. Mr. W. A. Korn, A. B., after spending a year in missionary labors on the frontier, is now taking his third year at Yale Divinity School.

'87. Mr. P. C. Mensch, A. M., M. D., after one term's encouraging experience in a Professor's chair at New Windsor College, Md., has decided to devote himself to higher educational work, and will enroll himself at Johns Hopkins University for post graduate preparation next Spring.

'88. The Rev. C. U. O. Derr, B. D., is established in a new parsonage at Spring City, and his church is developing in activity and increasing in membership under his undivided attention. The wisdom of the division of the charge is fully justified by the year's experience.

'89. The Rev. M. H. Brensinger, A. B., is not only catalogued at the head of the large class which left the theological halls of URSINUS in the Spring of 1889, but he stands second to none of his classmates in practical success in the ministry. The people whom he serves are responding to his more aggressive leadership, and the congregation at Fleetwood gave evidence of its good will at Christmas by presenting him with a beautiful gold watch. The pastor is, however, not a whit behind his people in good works. The charge is being canvassed in interests of the Memorial Hall, and his name at the head of the one hundred dollar page has incited the liberal givers of the congregations to generous offerings for the cause.

'89. The Rev. H. A. I. Benner, B. S., is residing at Bechtelsville, Berks County, and presides over the Hill and Lobach Churches, some miles distant. The brother reports encouraging progress in

church work. By a house to house canvass he is succeeding in raising the classical apportionment for benevolence. The Sunday school remembered the orphans at Christmas, and a liberal-hearted member of Hill Church has bequeathed \$1000 to the congregation, payable after the decease of his wife. Mr. Benner's characteristic activity will bring forth fruit, however forbidding the field he may be called upon to fill.

'89. Mr. H. W. Spare, B. S., has gone to New York City to accept a position in a wholesale stationery store.

'90. Rev. N. W. Sechler has been busy building churches in the Kingtown charge, Columbia County, Pa., since entering the field. In less than two years he has dedicated two, the last on the 17th ult. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. H. A. Frantz, '89, of Tamaqua.

'90. Mr. C. P. Kehl, A. B., of Yale Divinity School, spent part of his Winter vacation at Collegeville.

'91. Mr. William R. Smith, A. B., has fully recovered from the attack of typhoid fever which prostrated him soon after commencement, and has taken up his studies in the Theological Department.

GENERAL TOPICS.

TRUE COURAGE.

[The Opening Address of the Winter term 1891-92, delivered before the Faculty and students of URSINUS COLLEGE, Tuesday, January 5th, 1892, by Professor J. Shelly Weinberger, A. M.]

Every intelligent being has a character. The word is derived from the Greek verb signifying to make sharp, to cut into furrows, hence a distinctive mark. From a natural sense of a stamp or mark this word is frequently used for the moral mark which distinguishes one man from another.

Those qualities which are inherent in the man constitute his character. We

are not what our bodies are, much less what our wealth and clothes are, but we are what our characters are, and when we leave this sphere for another world we shall still be what our characters are. Although our characters will show themselves on all occasions, it is what others think of us which constitutes our reputation. It is possible for a man to have a fair reputation when in reality he has not a good character, although men of really good character are not likely to have a bad reputation.

Benevolence, justice, truth, purity, and order may be regarded as the cardinal points of the Supreme Rule of human action. All these dispositions may be conceived to be included in the love of goodness. This love of goodness fails when there is not enough courage to counteract the evil inclinations of our corrupt nature.

Benevolence is choked for want of manly spirit. Justice miscarries in the sentence of a cowardly judge. Truth is perverted in the testimony of a pusillanimous witness. Purity is violated in the seduction of the weak. Order, heaven's first law, becomes confusion under the direction of an irresolute general.

Courage lies in the mind and depends on reason and reflection. The courageous man smiles at imaginary dangers and prefers to meet those that are real. True courage is the governor which keeps all the faculties of the man in proper exercise.

The best and noblest powers of man have frequently failed to exercise any healthy influence simply for want of a little courage. Courage is indispensable to success in life. No man can succeed without it. Many men remain in obscurity because their timidity prevents them from making the first effort. Modesty is a cardinal virtue and is to be commended in every worthy character. But when it becomes so great that it disqualifies men for the successful discharge of their

duties, it sinks into cowardice and ceases to be a virtue. The world has little use for cowards. A lifetime is spent before they start to do anything. The opportunity never suits them. They are ever waiting for a more favorable season. In this age of short-lived generations there is not time for delay; men must plunge right into the work before them.

The courageous man keeps cool, never acts blindly, suffers defeat with manliness and never allows the inevitable to crush him utterly.

True courage is the talisman to destroy all our ills. The reformers of all ages have been endued with this noble virtue. It takes an immense amount of courage to oppose the prevailing sentiment of any age. Yet in great emergencies there have always been found men willing to muster true courage. True courage is not a mere sentiment to be cherished in the mind, but it is a real virtue which can be practiced in every day life. No one is in need of this spirit more than the student, and every student who cultivates this spirit is sure to have a glorious future before him. True courage never boasts; it is always humble. The Apology of Socrates exhibits the finest type of true courage in Grecian literature. The Romans were pre-eminently a brave and courageous people. Among them examples of true courage are not wanting. Courage is worth more than brilliancy in the student. The man of average capacity supported by courage accomplishes most in the race of life. The average man as a rule is the most successful. Indefatigable perseverance enables a man to make progress in any branch of study. The desire for attainments in scholarship in most men is great, but the courage to achieve those attainments is not commensurate with their desire. It takes courage to become a scholar, and when it fails, study makes a halt. The successful student is not discouraged by a few de-

feats. Defeats are as wholesome in study as victories are. Victories are apt to fill the mind with conceit, while defeats teach humbleness of mind. Dishonesty in a school room is a bad feature. It seems to be an extreme hardship for some to have true courage enough to be honest. Nothing is more honorable for a student than not to appear to know what he knows he does not know. Those students who make bungling translations and comparatively little attempt at finish in the beginning will always outstrip others who start with a finish and end with exposure, to their own mortification and discomfort to their teachers. Honesty is the best principle even in the class room. Some excuses prove to be lies simply because the student has not the courage to give the true excuse. The courageous student is fair, candid, and honest in all his dealings with his fellow-students and teachers. True courage never allows a student to conceal his delinquencies so as to pass for more than the real worth. It is a false sentiment much to be regretted that in examinations deceptions are pardonable.

The lack of courage in a student entering college is soon discovered by his fellow-students. The severest trial is in the beginning. When the bolder ones find out his weak points, they will try hard to control him in all that answers their purpose. They will call him a good fellow, flatter and applaud him as a most popular companion, but they will never really respect him, because he shows no self-assertion. To gain respect a person must be able to say no. A man who has no mind or convictions of his own is never respected by anybody. Threats will not intimidate a man of true courage, for he knows that they are only inventions to mislead him. To be too clever and self-accommodating to others is poor policy to say the least. Many fail to keep good order in their rooms, because they have

not the moral courage to tell their visiting companions that they mean to enforce the keeping of good hours, and that their time is too precious to be spent in idleness.

Card playing is a great enemy to scholarship, and happy is the student who has courage enough to refuse to play, and consign his own cards to the flames. To play at text books can be made equally fascinating to a student, and infinitely more profitable. Tippling is fashionable in many social circles and introductory to many other vices. There is nothing smart in getting drunk. A fool may become intoxicated, and any man of sober sense becomes a fool when intoxicated. Drunkenness defeats armies, wrecks railroad trains, and destroys scholarship by shortening both body and mind. It is a great virtue to be able successfully to resist this great fiend of our souls. The carousing of the young of our land, especially in large colleges should be frowned upon by all well thinking people. Nothing is more conducive to good scholarship than sobriety and abstemiousness. A sound mind in a sound body is the sine qua non of all true success.

The best government is government by the consent of the governed. When students have the courage on all occasions to side with the right and boldly advocate the cause of justice when it is assailed; when all well disposed students become teachers of morals among themselves; when they have the courage to to build up a moral universe among themselves and are willing to be governed by it, there is little room left for the exercise of superior authority. It is this moral force exercised by the students that makes a college strong. Government should only exert its power when authority is resisted. To have courage to feel one's self a man and individually to feel one's responsibility for good order on moral grounds, is worth far more than

any system of espionage. There are times when it becomes a moral duty to say what a man knows about a case. It is not a citizen's business to watch his neighbor. Yet when his neighbor becomes involved in litigation with some one else, the Court may summon him to testify and compel him to state what he knows about the case in question, and on his refusal to do so the Court will put him into jail for contempt. While the Court subjects the witness to this crucial test, it also protects him against any injury by his neighbor.

The same principle prevails in every administration of justice. Any combination made by students to resist the exposure of wrong or evil is radically vicious and immoral. No one can afford to sell his freedom to protect the guilty. It is just as wrong to commit a misdemeanor with a few others as to commit it alone. Every one is responsible for himself and no subterfuge can absolve him.

True courage is compatible with the highest degree of faith in God. It is not avowed to be such self-reliance that ignores the providence of God. It does not presumptuously arraign the conduct of the Creator, and murmur against the dispensations of His providence, nor does it arrogate to itself what properly belongs to another.

If young theologians would learn and practice more of the spirit of Joshua fewer would land in infidelity. The derivation of the word courage from the Latin word *cor*, meaning heart, shows that head and heart must work together to have the best kind of courage.

The highest style of true courage is Christian courage. "I can do all things through Christ which strengthens me." This is the courage that has its stay in God. All God-fearing men exercise it. Joshua and Gideon were no cowards. Daniel could not be corrupted by the King's meat and drink. The Prophets

and John the Baptist were heroically courageous. The Captain of our salvation has shown us a perfect pattern of courage and fortitude. The Apostle Paul, the Apostolic fathers, the martyrs, the reformers of the sixteenth century, and all truly great men have had courage to live up to their convictions. They have been the salt of the earth and have kept it from utter decay.

"Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once."

Shakespeare.

"The brave man is not he who feels no fear,
For that were stupid and irrational;
But he whose noble soul its fear subdues,
And bravely dares the danger nature shrinks from."

Baillie.

"This is true glory and renown, when God, looking on earth,
With approbation marks the just man, and divulges him
Through heaven to all his angels, who with true Applause recount his praise."

Milton.

PRESENT PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

"The King is dead, long live the King," has little application to our times. Ancient terms survive, but they have lost their meaning. Words which conveyed certain ideas to former generations express different ones to us. The matchlock and the machine gun, gunpowder and dynamite, represent the destructive forces, past and present. The university of the school men of the middle ages, of Abelard and Duns Scotus, and of the of the scientific school and technological institute of to-day, are object lessons as to the significance of education then and now. We talk glibly of progress and the development which is the distinctive glory of our century, but the pace is so rapid and the results so tremendous that it is difficult to grasp either details or conclusions.

The scientist, the sociologist, the political philosopher, and the theologian each

claims for his department special recognition for what it has accomplished and its advance beyond precedents. The educator is compelled to admit their claims, and also to confess that owing to difficulties which were not of his creation it has been impossible for him to keep step with his contemporaries.

All the conservatism of centuries has crystallized about the university. Every radical effort to break up old systems and to proceed upon new lines has met the combined hostility of faculty and alumni. They point to results, to the long list of men eminent in the professions and in literature whom the schools claim to be their product and examples.

Far be it from me to detract in any way from the glory of that splendid and self-sacrificing body of educators who have made illustrious the title of teacher. But the teachers have been so compassed and pinioned by legend, tradition and environment that they have been unable, except within a recent period, to emancipate the curriculum.

Steam, electricity and inventions have hardened the conditions of competition and multiplied indefinitely the number of specialties. In the briefest time, almost without warning, we are brought face to face with the problem that education and prosperity, education and a livelihood, education and morals, education and law, education and liberty are indissolubly wedded together.

In the thirteenth century three volumes easily contained all the learning of that period. Now, from twenty-five to thirty books of the largest size, and edited under the most various and able authorship, do not pretend to embrace in their encyclopædia the knowledge and discovery of the world.

In the middle ages the people could be broadly divided into two classes, the soldiers and the producers. Education existed only for ecclesiastics. It was wholly

the privilege of the Church. As the nations grew more civilized and their wants increased, the priest also became the lawyer and the doctor. The professions gradually emancipated themselves from the priesthood, but, nevertheless, down almost to our own time, higher education, the course in college or in the university, was reserved for the liberal professions. Even among the most enlightened people of Europe education is still a privilege. In America it is a duty.

* * * * *

One of the chief glories of the new education is the advantage it gives to women. It recognizes and enforces their equal rights to every intellectual and industrial opportunity which school or college can give to men. It has created for them the Harvard Annex and Barnard, Wells and Vassar, Wellesley and Smith. It has opened the doors of these institutions that they may enjoy all their privileges.

It was the disgrace and finally the ruin of Greek civilization that wives were uneducated. Virtue and ignorance, vice and culture, were companions among the women of Athens. America has always been distinguished for the consideration and justice accorded to the gentler sex. And yet it is only within the last half of the present century that a university course upon the same plane as the highest of our college curriculums has been attainable for girls. By following our example and success, ancient Cambridge in England, has startled the conservatism of the ages.

The proud ladies who danced the minuet at the Inauguration Ball of George Washington, as First President, never dreamed that modern development might compel their great grand-daughters to enter the lists of labor to earn a living. Our boasted progress has known neither age nor sex. Tender youth and delicate womanhood have been compelled

to meet its requirements. It threw upon woman burdens for which she was unprepared. There were only a few things for which she was trained, though she was fitted for many. The overcrowding of a limited market destroyed independence, and has compelled women to accept any pittance which avarice may grant. The tragedies of the needle have filled the ocean with tears and the land with sorrows. But from their splendid colleges our girls have graduated equipped for the better positions and pay of the important chairs in the schools of the country, both great and small, and for literature, journalism and art. From the technological and manual training schools they invade the fields of electrical appliances and mechanical drawing, of photography and phonography, of architecture and decoration. It is still the reproach of our times that women receive less pay than men for the same work, equally well done. But chivalry is an emotion, not a habit, and sentiment is left at the shop door in the business world. It is through the power they acquire in educational institutions that women will be able to fight for and win their rights.—
Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

RELAXATION.

One of the sad accompaniments of school life is continual worry over lessons seemingly impossible to learn in an allotted time. And when the mind is on a strain from anxiety, the muscles are invariably on an equal tension, especially among girls, who are more nervously organized than their sturdier brothers. If the average girl will stop and examine her muscular condition during study, or when worrying over the unlearned lesson, she will find that many of the muscles are tense; that she is *holding* herself on the chair in which she sits, instead of simply resting in it, and allowing it to support her. She will probably discover her brow con-

tracted and her teeth firmly set, even her lips compressed. If the brain had nothing to do but to voluntarily keep these muscles in that contracted condition for an hour or two—for these voluntary muscles of ours do not contract of themselves—its labors would not be light; but add to this the difficult task of solving abstruse problems and we can see how much unnecessary work it is being called upon to do, and how much vital force might instead be saved for work of a better kind.

Annie Payson Call, in her admirable treatise entitled "Power Through Repose," speaks of this nerve waste as follows: "This misdirected force seems to be the secret of much of the over-work in schools, and the consequent physical break-down of school children, especially girls. It is not that they have too much to do, it is that they do not know how to study naturally, and with the real concentration which learns the lesson most quickly, most surely, and with the least amount of effort. They study a lesson with all the muscles of the body when only the brain is needed, with a running accompaniment of worry for fear it will not be learned."

We need not keep thinking of a lesson after it is learned for fear we will forget it. The mind digests what is put into it as the stomach does our food,—the better the less we think about it. And in studying several lessons their subjects should be arranged so that those of a different character shall succeed each other, that the change of thought may rest the brain as a change of occupation rests the muscles. When the eyes are tired from looking at the book before us they may be rested by going to the window and looking at the most distant object which presents itself to our view; the long focus is a change and rest to the optic nerve.

Work and worry bear much the same relation to each other as wear and tear.

Much more and better work can be done when the worry is not present.—*Moore Literary Gazette.*

EXCHANGES.

The College Herald, published in the interests of Northern Illinois College, of the Reformed Church in the United States, quotes the following pointed extract from a letter written by a former student who is now at Lake Forest University, and one of the editors of the *Stentor*:

"People who are always talking of a large college as the place to secure an education, do not know of what they are talking. These figure-head teachers, whose names appear in large type, in most college catalogues, are mere figure-heads. Students attending such universities quite frequently find themselves crowded off under some inexperienced tutor of the last year's class, and never become acquainted with the faculty they like to brag about. There are more men, proportionately, who know nothing coming out of our large universities than out of our smaller ones. One can always learn most when he is right in feeling and touch with his professor. How much chance there is given a student in a class of forty to shirk duty when he is not called upon to recite oftener than once in three days, and, sometimes, once in three weeks."

The *Roanoke Collegian* has again come to our table, after quite an absence. Its columns are well conducted, with the exception that some "General College News" is found in the "Local Notes."

The December issue of the *Bates Student* is unique. Its board of editors is certainly to be congratulated upon its entirely original make-up.

During December last, Mr. Andrew Carnegie addressed the graduating class of a prominent business college of Phila-

delphia. In his address he spoke frequently of a collegiate education as being useless in comparison with a business training. We clip the following able criticism of his address from the *Red and Blue*:

"Mr. Carnegie evidently is a self-satisfied man. He started out in life with comparatively no education, and he has made millions. Hasn't every other young man a like chance? He has done all this without a college education, consequently a college education is *useless*. But, Mr. Carnegie, allow us a word. Wealth is bestowed with persistent inconsistency, a turn of the wheel will, perhaps, make one man rich and ten poor. You, in this case, were that one, perhaps; do you suppose that education, or the lack of it, bent the scale in your direction?"

"Do you not believe we must have men to do the thinking of the masses, to control the State while the millions toil with their hands; or do you think all should labor thus, and let the State take care of itself?"

"This is a fearful thing we are going to tell you—we, under-graduates of a university; but you are radically wrong in your ideas. You let your zeal for search of life's substantialities over-run the brain's desire for true, lasting learning, something that will remain with a man while life lasts, and whether wealth smiles upon him or hard-fisted poverty."

We welcome to our table for the first time the exponent of the Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa. It contains a number of good articles, of which the one entitled "Home," is most worthy of mention.

"A clean moral record is of the highest value to the college graduate. It may not ensure bread and butter, but it promises well for the future. If a young man has a clean record behind him, the chances are that he will keep it clean in the years to come. And in these days there is no

reason why every college boy or man should not have a clean record. In every college there is a strong contingency of young men who seek to do the right thing, and they are always ready and willing and glad to give assistance to every one who needs it. These, too, are not the 'goody goody' sort, as some may think; but they are young men of sterling worth and noble character, who will be the successful business and professional men by and by. As a young man you have but one record to make, and but one time in which to make it. The golden opportunity is now. Don't let it slip away from you forever."

We clip the above from an article entitled "Young Man, Keep Your Record Clean," in the *Earlhamite*. Would it not be well if every one of us were to look more closely to the record we are making?

The *Institute Journal*, hailing from "Missionary Institute," Selinsgrove, Pa., is before us, and we believe it bids fair to rival journals that represent more pretentious institutions. Let it come again. It will always be warmly received.

The latest addition to our list of exchanges from congregational fields in which URSINUS Alumni are located is *The Beacon*, representing the First Reformed Church, of Spring City, Pa., Rev. C. U. O. Derr, '88, pastor. The publication is in every way as attractive and readable as its companions on our table,—proof conclusive that it is doing a work equally as good and essential as they. Long life to it!

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

A new regulation at Wellesley is that those who incur conditions will be required to withdraw from all outside duties, whether of society, club, class, committee, or publication.

The building on the Rutgers College Campus which was formerly the president's house, has been remodeled and fitted up in handsome style and will be occupied as a fine art hall.

The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of the State University of Iowa have completed a spacious hall at a cost of about \$33,000. It is 64 by 100 feet, three stories including basement, and is built of pressed brick with brown-stone trimmings. It gives ample space for a fine gymnasium, an auditorium with a seating capacity of six hundred, a number of class, prayer meeting rooms, offices for the secretary and the director, a library, a general reading room, two reception rooms and the apparatus for eight shower and three-plunge baths. This is the tenth college association building to be actually erected, and is unique in calling for the services, not only of a general secretary, but of a physical director.

Trinity College shows a marked increase in the number of electives this year. The change is radical. Where formerly the Seniors had eleven hours required and four elective, they now have five hours required and ten elective. In other words two-thirds of the entire Senior work is elective, and for the Juniors a choice of two-fifths of their work is allowed.

Dr. Enoch Fithian, of Greenwich, N. J., is the oldest college graduate living. He was in the class of 1816, University of Pennsylvania. Yale's oldest alumnus graduated in 1820.

Performances will be given this spring in Philadelphia, New York and New Haven, by the "Mask and Wig," the University of Pennsylvania's Dramatic Society.

McCormick, '94, has been elected captain of Yale's foot ball eleven. King will be captain of Princeton's eleven,

Trafford of Harvard's and Schoff of the University of Pennsylvania team.

Five colleges and universities now publish daily papers, viz: Yale, Harvard, Michigan, Cornell and Brown. The *Princetonian* comes out three times a week, and the *Pennsylvanian*, of the University of Pennsylvania, twice a week.

Princeton's new auditorium, which is nearly completed, will be used for commencements, lecture courses, concerts and all large gatherings. The material is granite and brown stone, and the form semi-circular. It is expected to hold 1500 people.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

It is altogether probable that the lively agitation of matters pertaining to college athletics, physical training among students, and the long list of less general subjects in this line, which has stirred up academic existence during the past few years, has created false notions as to the true historical limits of such discussions. Any general impression which may prevail among the enthusiastic leaders of the current crusade that their cause is a new thing under the sun is erroneous.

Undergraduate culture of bone and muscle and sinew cannot be held up as the bright, particular star of any of our present-day philosophers. It is by no means the blooming child it has recently been painted. This generation cannot claim it as its progeny, much less the decade in which we live. Indeed it is not unlikely that those who might start out to follow up the record of its lineage faithfully and with painstaking care would soon find themselves lost among the mouldy archives of ancient literature.

Twenty years ago an Englishman, whose name—Ruskin—will sound famil-

iar to college-men, permitted himself to get deeply exercised over this very matter of the physical development of students at college and university. And in disposing of it, his rugged, independent habits of thought led him off on what would now be considered a rather peculiar tangent. Nevertheless, his idiosyncrasy had a certain flavor of the practical surrounding it which won attention and respect for it then and make it a worthy subject to revert to now.

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If an account of his position, issued in these days, is trustworthy he believed in "striking a mean between the system by which young men are converted into intellectual milk-sops, whose physical capabilities and wants are neglected, and the opposite process whereby they are made mere athletes of the turf and oar." With this conviction "he suggested a plan by which the body might be developed in a more noble and useful way, while the mind was not neglected. He proposed that instead of boating, boxing, running and ball playing, students should give themselves to a course of training in real work having some useful or ornamental end in view. Instead of permitting them to spend their youthful vigor for naught, he advocated its utilization in labors, in which the implements should not be the oar or the bat, but the spade, the pick and the wheelbarrow, which labors he desired should be dignified by unselfishness, and be employed by students to improve, or beautify or adorn the land around them in some permanent form."

—

This reformer had a double object in view. He proposed to try to kill two birds with one stone. His project contemplated due physical exercise whose strengthening expenditure of force might be laid hold of, harnessed up and systematically directed to the accomplishment of ulterior but no less desirable ends.

"In accordance with this idea"—taking up again the thread of the record before us,—“Mr. Ruskin extended an invitation to the young men of Oxford University to form themselves, under his guidance, into bodies of amateur workers in the soil, whose attention should be directed to landscape_gardening, to agriculture, to the ornamentation of grounds, to the removal or tasteful arrangement of rocks and trees, and to the diversion or improvement of water-courses, and so forth. And in response to the invitation, and as its first fruits, some fifty or sixty undergraduates of Oxford formed themselves into a body of amateur navvies to carry out Mr. Ruskin's hints in a parish in the neighborhood of the town in which three centuries previous a conduit was constructed for supplying the city with water, and which it was then proposed to restore by the vigorous hands of the students.”

—

Unfortunately we are unable to go any further in this interesting pursuit of a unique phase of an old theme, rendered especially attractive to us of to-day by contrast with present conditions. The data are not at hand which would enable us to relate exactly how Mr. Ruskin's novel experiment resulted. On general principles it is more than likely that those who joined themselves to the practical application of his notions, sooner or later grew weary in well-doing and went over to forms of exercise that have less suggestion of the irksome about them for the ordinary undergraduate mind.

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Yet outside of all this, the merit of solid good-sense must be conceded to Mr. Ruskin's little scheme. It may be entirely natural to laugh at it as the grotesque ebullition of a theorizer. But it will be found hard to prove it absurd by logic. As a matter of fact a little quiet reflection on it may serve as an excellent

leaven with those extremists who have carried inter-collegiate athletics to the furthest limits of toleration, with no shadow of cause to justify the proceeding. Mr. Ruskin may have been visionary; but the prevailing methods that have pushed his ways of thinking to the rear are possessed of qualities that are ten-fold more harmful than impracticability.

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At a rural college, like URSINUS, some excellent things might be wrought out by the adoption of Mr. Ruskin's plan. Work begun by one body of students might be continued by the next, and so on from year to year for a generation, if need be, until it was finally completed. Good judgment in selecting an undertaking would ensure for it the steady continuance of a lively interest in its progress, until all it contemplated was fully realized. At all events the suggestion contained in this reference to an individual idea is pointed enough to penetrate the average cranium, with beneficial consequences. As a rule the most substantial advances for the general good always seem at first most impossible of attainment. Therefore let no one who stops to read the matter here discussed jump to hasty conclusions.

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One of the sensations of the new year in college circles has been the spicy newspaper debate over the disclosures of secret society doings at Harvard, with which the country at large has been entertained. It is to be earnestly hoped that the great publicity which has been given to the abominations that have grown up beneath the cover of these excrescences of university life will exert a measure of healthful influence sufficient to destroy them completely.

—

A “first response” has been received to the BULLETIN's January appeal to our old students who were schoolmates of

Mr. Thompson, of the Theological class of '79, and have a personal recollection of that worthy alumnus which it was thought might bear fruit in an impulse to come to his aid in his present need. Rev. A. B. Stoner, '77, of Landisburg, Pa., forwards a check for ten dollars as his mite to the good cause. Let others be heard from. The concert for Mr. Thompson's benefit,—mentioned in our last issue—realized sixty-five dollars and a quarter. But he has a most urgent necessity for much more than he has thus far received. Therefore keep the ball a rolling that it may gather up the many other contributions which ought naturally lie in its track.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

MINISTERIAL.

Bridenbaugh, S. R., accepts a call to Second Church, Reading, Pa.

Lambader, F., Licentiate, accepts a call to St. Paul's, Baltimore, Md.

Leberman, D. D., died at Meadville, Pa.

Long, H. F., resigns Woodcock Valley charge, Huntingdon County, Pa.

Strock, T. C., elected to pastorate of the Woodcock Valley charge.

EDUCATIONAL.

Heidelberg Theological Seminary, Tiffin, Ohio, has received \$10,000 in cash from Mrs. Barbara Swander, Fremont, Ohio. Her husband, Dr. J. I. Swander, is one of the recently elected Professors of the institution.

CLIPPINGS.

FAHRENHITE.

Little Johnnie had a mirror,
But he ate the back all off,
Thinking, rashly, in his terror,
This would cure his whooping cough.

Not long after, Johnnie's mother,
Weeping, said to Mrs. Brown:
"It was a chilly day for Johnnie,
When the mercury went down."

—Tiger.

HOW JOVE WON JUNO.

"Fair 'ox-eyed' Juno, be my wife,"
Says Jove in mystic story;
"We'll live a happy and godly life
On Elysian heights of glory!"

"Ah Jove, you're jovial," laughed she,
"But why for me be crazy?"

"Because you're the flower of heaven," cried he,
"You're a little ox-eyed daisy!"

—Brunonian.

THOUGHT AND LANGUAGE.

Thoughts: the children of earth's deathless sages—
That thro' the strife and turmoil of the ages
Have boldly borne the brunt of Life's fierce fray,
Or soothed the heat and burden of the day.

Words: the armor in which Thought must fight,
The weapons piercing Error, flashing light;
Or else the pure white robes of joy and peace
In which high thoughts give sorrow some surcease.

—Nassau Lit.

LOVE AND LONG AGO.

With e'en the master poet's pains
His lyre soft and low
Will ever find its sweetest strains
In love and long ago.

The silver lake is peaceful when
Dim twilight sleeps above,
Yet thrice more when it gilds our ken
With the peace of happy love.

God's field with starry blossoms gay
Doth still more gaily show
When in the beautiful far-away
You see the long ago.

O love and long ago! the themes
Of happy rich and poor!
When poets cease to dream their dreams
These songs will still endure.

Ah, yes, these themes will fill our song
Where bliss is universal love,
Where long ago is ages long,
In realms of light above.

—Lafayette.

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