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APRIL, 1893.

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Ursinus College Bulletin.

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Editors:

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THE greater part of the current collegiate year is already past, and with it the time for good solid work. The long evenings of winter and their accompanying short and oftentimes dreary days seem best adapted to study. But these have now gone by and in their place we have the short, beautiful evening and the long, warm and pleasant day, both of which appear rather to invite the student to spend his hours out of doors with the beauties of nature and in the enjoyment of heaven's free and pure air. However we do not wish to be understood as saying that little or no study can be accomplished during the spring term. Good work can be and is done. The invigorating atmosphere and the beautiful surroundings tend to quicken the soul and make it more susceptible to impres-

sions; and hence less concentration on the part of the student is required.

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* *

While the work of the Zwinglian and Schaff Societies during the past two terms has been highly satisfactory, that of the Olevian and the Ebrard Societies, the latter of which was reorganized at the beginning of the winter term, seems not to have prospered in the same degree. The cause of this in both cases, may, we think, be found in the same fact, namely the smallness of the membership. In the case of the Ebrard Society, at its reorganization there were some twenty-five or thirty who were enrolled as members, but before many meetings passed this number decreased. Evidently one cause of this was the fact that to keep up the work assigned by two societies (for almost every member of the Ebrard Society is also enrolled in either the Zwinglian or Schaff ranks) is an impossibility for a person who wants to do justice to his studies. Another cause is probably the fact that its membership is not bound as is that in the other societies. The matter of finding the causes and remedying them if possible should not be left go by default. The German speaking element is very strong among us and should, as does the English, have opportunities for proper exercise. In the case of the Olevian Society neither of these causes is accountable for the smallness of its membership, which is of course attributable to the fact that the present number of lady students is small. To remedy this defect there must first be an increase in the number of lady students and then there will be a corresponding growth in the Olevian membership. As URSINUS is supposed to be co-educational in all her departments, the question has

frequently arisen in our mind why the principle is not carried out in our literary societies. The ladies and gentlemen mingle in the class-room and the tendency is to refinement; so we believe that if the ladies were permitted to associate with the gentlemen in society work, the effect would be an elevation of the tone and bearing of the societies that would undoubtedly be productive of many good results.

* * *

The organization of the URSINUS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, by the Alumni and friends of URSINUS in and around that city was a step in the right direction. Such an association cannot fail to exert a powerful influence for good in behalf of the College. Its meetings and transactions as noted in the daily papers, will be a power in enlightening the public mind as to the objects and progress of the institution. These meetings will also tend to cement the friendship of Alumni and friends and will cause both to have a greater interest in the welfare of URSINUS. It is to be regretted that through some oversight an account of the first meeting appeared in only one or two of the city dailies. Certainly a prime object of the formation of the Association failed, namely, that of bringing the institution into public prominence. There is reason to believe, however, that no such oversight will occur again.

* * *

There is a class of students which from all we can learn, is found at every institution, whose demeanor and talk is one of constant unfavorable criticism. There is nothing that takes place that to their mind is conducted properly; nor is any feature presented that is beautiful or commendable. They seem to be forever and eternally finding fault, and their chief delight is to be pickers of flaws, and never

approvers of anything. What is worst of all, the higher they rise in college the more determined and persistent are they in such action. We exceedingly regret that everything there is to be done cannot be given to this omniscient and omnipotent class of students. What harmony of action, unity of aim and purpose, and concentration of forces we should then have! If any of them should happen to get to heaven, we trust that things there will be according to their taste. Our advice to these chronic growlers is that they do something themselves for a change, and they will find that there is oftentimes some considerable difference between theory and practice.

* * *

The subject of examinations has at different times been pretty freely discussed by the college press of the land. There are those who would do away with them altogether and determine the term-grade from the student's recitations. Others would determine it from the examinations alone. To our mind neither of these extremes is correct, and we heartily uphold the method now in vogue at URSINUS, namely, that of "adding double the term average to the regular examination mark and dividing the sum by three." This is what might be termed a happy mean as regards the two methods above referred to. This plan is of course altered a little in case a student must take an extended examination, when his grade is determined by dividing by the sum of his term average, the regular examination mark, and the extended examination mark. We might remark right here that the introduction of the rule in reference to extended examinations has had a good effect in preserving the "health" of the students. A few, however, of the less conscientious students persist in cutting the full one-eighth of their recitations. In doing so they alone suffer.

The fact that the Board of Directors has declared that the teaching force must be reduced and some reorganization take place, has naturally caused some comment among the students. Such action on the part of the Board means of course the resignation of one or more professors. As to which professor, or professors, this will strike, it is not in our sphere to say. Judging from the Board's past actions it is fair to presume that individual preferences will not hold sway, but that all that is done will be in the line of improvement. Such improvement will be, we believe, in accord with the improvements that are taking place in similar institutions. These improvements have come to pass wholly within the past ten or fifteen years. There was a time when the position of a college professor "was one of the most secure known to American life. 'Hearing recitations' of a curriculum changed but little from year to year, absorbed the time of all professors. The occupants of college professorships were free from the competitive stress of modern life, and an alumnus came back after years of active life and found the same men still assigning the same tasks unchanged save by years." But this state of affairs no longer exists in most of our institutions. "A professor's chair has come to be as thorny a seat as any in the world's strenuous strife. The professor of to-day must attract students, advance his department, enlarge his attainments, and make himself felt by research, discovery, and publication in the world of learning in his own chosen field. If he fail to do these things, he is requested, however admirable his past record, to make way for a new man, just as is done in the practical affairs of every day." This, however, cannot be carried out to its fullest extent in our smaller institutions, but if changes must of necessity be made, this rule should be put in full force. We are well aware that to do

this will bring criticism and perhaps cause much ill-feeling. But to stand still so as to avoid criticism is death to an institution. It is with institutions as with men; a course of action, right and just, must be chosen and followed irrespective of other considerations. Institutions cannot rest on their oars and trust to past records for their success in the future. They must be up and doing. And we believe this is what the Board of Directors of URSINUS means to do by its efforts at reorganization. The Board is a body of successful business men and may safely be trusted to run the affairs of the institution so that the best results will accrue to all concerned.

COLLEGE CONTRIBUTIONS.

ERRONEOUS CONCEPTIONS OF PLAGIARISM

WHEN history informs us that Homer was accused of plagiarism and Milton denounced as a "celestial thief," and when a prominent rhetorician makes this literary piracy exist in the omission of quotation marks, the wonder immediately ceases why students of all grades are ever ready to declare literary productions plagiarized. Such persons with this disgusting habit have never given the subject any rational reflection, and if required to define the term, would hesitate and blunder. Generally such harmful assertions are caused by envy or ignorance. This limitation may cause some of the loudest accusers to be sulphureous. Yet no evil is more prevalent than this abominable habit of picking flaws. Very frequently, though thoughtlessly, we regard such stinging accusations of plagiarism as a meteoric display of wisdom; but when we seek for the substance, it has, like a meteor, vanished. Slander and fault-finding are disgusting habits to a cultured mind; but when they are pre-

sented under the applauded disguise of accusations of plagiarism, they are patted and respected. When these vices are thus cunningly combined, they may be pleasant to our dulled senses; but, like the devil of witch stories, when separated, will fill the surrounding atmosphere with an offensive odor.

Plagiarism is a word in every student's vocabulary, and its meaning according to the dictionaries depends on the individual's interpretation. Little has been written directly on this subject for the purpose of information, and the little that is now and then found scattered over the pages of literary magazines is savored too strongly with selfishness, invectives and personal feeling. From such readings erroneous opinions of plagiarism are easily formed. It is, therefore, necessary like the gold miner to wash away the hiding filth.

One class of accusers make the touchstone of plagiarism in the similarity of thought and feeling. A human mind is never idle. The darkness of night and sweet slumbers may put on the brake, but cannot stop the machine. The wheels whir and hum, ideas and dreams are produced, and the product is our own. Other minds produce similar articles. If similarity is the sole criterion of plagiarism then is the human mind an incorrigible thief. To prevent literary piracy Colonel Will had to arrest and confine all ideas until thoroughly convinced that no similar ideas could be unearthed from the past; if similarity could be proved, then his gory sword dripping from the last slaughter had to silence the ideas. By this process an overwhelming majority would be adorned with gray hair and furrowed wrinkles without having had a single original idea. Priority would secure an eternal patent on all ideas, even on ideas bearing faint resemblance. All the children of the future would be compelled to label their coinciding ideas and

lay them before the shrines of the god of that one idea. This measure of plagiarism obliges our poets and authors, statesmen and teachers to be fatally careful in expressing their lofty sentiments and beneficial advices.

No normal mind can cease of its own accord to form ideas. All ideas springing from the mind, whether the germ was intuitively in the mind or wafted there by wave or wind, are absolutely original. No smell of plagiarism can be detected by the most critical nose; and no hesitation should be harbored in expressing them fully and precisely. Search should be made among renowned writers on the same subject. By being aware of coinciding views of specialists our own meagre and fainting opinion is strengthened. Moisture and warmth are added to the germ of our own idea, but no characteristic of another plant. The germ will sprout and produce branches, not of the same size and bent as it would in another soil, but having the characteristics of the nature of the germ. No two persons can possibly have the same idea, but they can have similar ideas without being thieves.

Great thinkers stir our sluggish thoughts into activity. They whip the top of our ideas until it spins with dizzy rapidity. Nevertheless it is our top that hums and makes the thousand revolutions. Genung says, "He [writer] must get many facts from what others have written, nor should he neglect these; but he should so verify them in experience and vivify them in the realizing imagination that they shall become his own possession and represent his genuine convictions." By reading an author, an idea is often conceived. The sire is noble and renowned, and his offspring will not be a disgrace. This noxious opinion of similarity should not prevent the mother from giving it birth. The sleeping, new-born babe may grow to another Iliad or Paradise Lost.

The greatest philosophers and poets of both continents by study and research of ancient and modern philosophies and literature stored their minds with gems. They became so familiar with the ideas, figures, and expressions of the classics, that their souls were ready to burst with the accumulation. The biographer of Milton says, "His verse flowed from his own soul, but it was a soul which had grown up nourished by the spoils of all the ages." It is then that past and contemporary literature affords nourishment for our minds as yesterday's harvest gives our to-day's bread.

As plagiarism cannot solely exist in similarity of ideas, some critics—and some who *think* they are critics (?)—maintain that literary purloining lies in similarity of words and figures. Words of propriety and precision are the only fit vehicle to convey accurately thought and feeling. No idea can be clothed, no message proclaimed in a better way than by appropriate words. Every writer, since the sunny days of Homer, is fully aware of this important requisite of expression. Words are ambiguous nuclei around which much is gathered, and for this reason worthy of careful study. Every shade of meaning should be mastered, so that the thought and its word is felt to be identical. Therefore similar ideas must be expressed in similar words. Since similarity of ideas is not plagiarism, is similarity of words and expression? If it were, how sad! With Satanic greediness would such words as are wafted in the air, be caught, arranged and copyrighted; and with these express all our thoughts and feelings. Finally we would be infinitely more quiet and reflective than Washington Irving's *Hollander*.

Even a striking similarity in rhetorical figures cannot justify a Christian to accuse a writer or speaker of the belittling sin of plagiarism. Metaphors and similes

are usually suggested by surroundings and circumstances. Many of the trite figures found in everyday conversation are a common property like the words, and therefore afford no basis of accusation. But the rarer and poetical illustrations are not so common, and a similarity in such may arouse suspicion, but affords no proof. When a mind has been trained and cultured to the same extent, and brought in contact with similar circumstances, it must see the similitude, will be affected in a like manner, and does naturally express its emotion by a similar figure. In reading imaginative literature, especially poetry, the emotions are constantly affected by the simplicity and loftiness of the rhetorical figures. Whenever afterwards the soul is similarly affected, the surroundings being favorable, similar figures will loom up before the mind. It would be sheer folly never to recall such lovely pictures. By frequently reviewing them, they become our own mental property by assimilation. They crop out in our compositions; and we would be greatly surprised, if on this account we would be accused of plagiarism.

A composition must have its structure. A poem has its rhythm; a novel, its plot; every literary production, its internal mechanism and peculiar characteristics. These peculiarities cannot be claimed by anybody as exclusive property, as little as he can claim the beauty of the morning sun, because their seniority has proclaimed them free. Yet the loudest and most earnest accusations of literary deception are grounded on the similarity of literary essentials. Rhyme, metre and rhythm are not invincible grounds for imputation, because these are the reward of poetical endeavors; yet in these is the individuality of the writer revealed. Literary history is full of such occurrences. Let it suffice to mention but Poe and his musical versification of "The Bells" If such a mode of expression has any ad-

vantageous utility, it may be imitated. Imitation is not plagiarism. If short sentences better convey the intended meaning, the French must be silent; if long sentences like the German's pipe-stem are more appropriate means to picture ideas, the German has no human or divine right to grumble in the encircling cloud of tobacco smoke.

The reader heaves an impatient sigh and sceptically demands a definition of plagiarism. Let him before we proceed further try to comprehend what is meant in literature by translation, assimilation, imitation, abstract and paraphrase; and then he is prepared to understand the definition of plagiarism.

The essence of plagiarism lies in the sinful, perverted, unrestrained nature of man. This sin of literary stealing is intentional, voluntary and deceptive. This stooping to such lowness is instigated by causes which are potent factors in all literary theft and deception. The paramount cause, especially among young writers, is laziness. Deficiency of words and expression may cause some to clothe themselves with another man's coat; but the ruinous ambition of popularity has caused persons of all ages and classes, except the God-fearing and right-loving class, to be guilty of plagiarism. Literary theft must therefore be rooted in the sinful intention of the deceiving author, caused by laziness, deficiency of expression or ambition of popularity. To accuse an individual of plagiarism would insinuate that the accused is an ambitious, godless drone.

WM. H. ERB, '93.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

The noon-time of this collegiate year has passed. Toward the western horizon the sun is slowly sinking. Soon the day will be ended, and with it our labors. As a runner in the race thinks naught of home or friends, but has only the goal in

his mind's eye, and makes that the object toward which all his endeavors are directed, so in the rush and jam of our work the thoughts of home find little place.

But when the race is over the victor comes back to the world and tastes the sweets of friendship and love. So we find a cheerful, refreshing and enjoyable time when we throw aside the work of a scholar and mingle with our loved ones and friends. There is among these a pole-star toward which our gaze is ever turned—it is mother, and her love is that which is most powerful in moulding and shaping our destinies.

There is a little house over the hill that an old gray-haired sire calls home. And as he sits before the door in the bright sunshine let us listen to the pulsations of his mind and see what they say.

We see a young wife pressing her babe to her bosom and lulling it to sleep with love's sweet music. How she watches over it and cares for it. When gliding into dreamland or waking from refreshing sleep her thoughts are centered in her child. How she shields it from cold and heat. How its pain pulls at her heart strings and its mirth gladdens her and makes the sun to shine on darkest days. Every movement is the subject of her thoughts, and its growth is more zealously watched than any alchemist's distillations of the elixir of life. In that tiny bit of humanity is centered the whole love of the mother, and her body responds to the vicissitudes of the child's life as if her soul had been translated.

A few years later, when the child has grown out of babyhood, how tenderly she lays in the Bible that curly lock of hair and in the bureau drawer are placed that tiny pair of shoes and those tiny socks. But the change is so slight that the flow of her love soon loses all trace of sorrow and another has come to share her affection and care.

If there is pure love on earth, love

without alloy, it is the love that gushes as a fountain or whispers as the summer zephyr over the new-born babe.

To-day the boy will start to school. The covered books, the neat jacket, the little cap and the soft, warm mittens are so many heart-throbs, and often we wish that we could again take that start with the mother's kiss fresh on our lips.

The first day at school proves a revelation to the boy, and at evening he returns with a sad heart, for he has felt the first chilling air of the world's long winter. But how quickly does the heart leap and the blood warm in the sunshine of mother's smile as she meets him at the door.

Soon we see him lead his little sister to the fount of knowledge, and the feeling that a trust has been reposed in him makes him a little man. In the evening he recounts all the events of the day and proudly tells how he brought sister safe home. Happy days are these, and song and joy rule supreme.

School days pass swiftly, graduation comes. Then a packing of books and clothes, for the boy is going to college, and as the mother packs away the clothes piece by piece, each piece is a setting for that rarest of gems—a mother's tear. On the top she lays the Bible and prays for the safe return of her boy.

While at college those weekly epistles, pregnant with christian love, are the outpouring of that yearning, anxious heart. And legion are they who would have disgraced themselves and would have been lost but for mother's letters.

What short, sunshiny days are the vacations. Weeks before he comes home the sister's theme is her big brother and his coming.

Now the college course is finished. Graduation comes again. A rest is to follow, and the time is to be spent at home.

We see that line across the forehead of the mother become less deep and a look

of joy overspread her face. As a valley watered by many streams laughs and sings for joy, so the heart of the mother laughs and sings over the return of her boy.

When brother and sister meet he soon notices a great change in her, the gradual growth of which could not be seen under the daily notice of mother. She seems like a rose that had long been held in the bud and now bursts forth in all its glory. Her step is firm and elastic at times, or timid and cautious as the fawn. Her mood is pensive or variable, as the shadows that flit across the lake. Her head is erect and her song rivals that of the lark. The color comes and goes in her cheeks like the scintillations of a perfect diamond, slowly tinting it with most delicate hue or suffusing it with deepest dye. She is as the full corn in the ear, and is the type of joy and health.

Mother is now so proud of her two children that a thought of losing them never enters her head. But we live as they did who were spoken of of old, "we marry and are given in marriage," and soon the daughter goes to bloom in another garden. Oh what a shock to that mother love. Her baby, which but yesterday she rocked in the cradle or carried laughing and cooing for its father's kiss, is gone and the mother's love leaps over distance and time, forgets growth, time of maturing and decay, and sees only a present, never-ending, everlasting.

The full warmth of her love is now turned on the son. But he soon finds a mate and builds a nest. For though a mother's love is pure and sweet and strong, yet in a sweetheart's or wife's love there is an element which far exceeds the love of parent. It is the necessary complement of every true man's existence. The prayerful mother soon becomes resigned to her position, and ever welcomes her children to their

home and treats them with never-failing loving-kindness and tender care.

One day we see them grouped about that mother's snowy couch, and with a sweet good-night on her lips and the love-light dying out of her eyes she passes into the spirit land beyond. And when they have folded those thin hands over her breast they realize that the dearest friend they ever had was mother.

Then let us go home with the thought that we will make our mothers proud because of our conduct and manners. Let us cherish that love and let us try to make reparation for each hasty word and act. Let us make her feel as if we were the same children as when we knelt at her knee and said our evening prayer.

W. G. WELSH, '93.

THE FALL OF JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem was not, indeed, politically important. It was not the capital of a powerful empire directing the affairs of other states, but it stood high in the bright prospect foretold by David when declaring his faith in the coming of a Messiah.

The importance and splendor of Jerusalem was considerably lessened after the death of Solomon. It was after his time that the kingdom of Judah was almost alternately ruled by good and bad kings. The condition of the kingdom and of Jerusalem especially, as its metropolis, was much affected by these changes. Under Rehoboam it was conquered by Shishak, king of Egypt, who pillaged the treasures of the Temple. (2 Chron. xii : 9 ; B. C. 970). Under Amaziah it was taken by Jehoash, king of Israel, who broke down part of the wall and took all the gold and silver and vessels found in the Temple. (2 Kings xiv : 13-14 ; B. C. 830). At a later period Hezekiah despoiled the Temple in some degree in order to pay the levy imposed by

the king of Assyria (2 Kings xviii : 15-16 ; B. C. 713). Hezekiah's son, Manasseh, was punished by a capture of the city by the Assyrians in consequence of his idolatrous desecration of the Temple. He himself was taken captive to Babylon, but was brought back to Jerusalem at a later period. (2 Chron. xxxiii : 11 ; B. C. 690.)

The works in the city connected with the names of succeeding kings of Judah were, so far as recorded, confined to the defilement of the Temple by bad kings, and its purgation by good kings, the most important of the latter being the repairing of the Temple by Josiah, (2 Kings xx-xxiii ; B. C. 623), "till, for the abounding iniquities of the nation, the city and Temple were abandoned to destruction, after several preliminary spoliations by the Egyptians, (2 Kings xxiii : 33-35 ; B. C. 609), and Babylonians, (2 Kings xxiv : 14 ; B. C. 606)." Finally, after a siege of eighteen months, Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, who razed its walls and destroyed its Temple and palaces with fire. (2 Kings xxv ; 2 Chron. xxxvi ; Jer. xxxix ; B. C. 591).

The guilt which was about to bring down the ruin of the Jewish nation, was the constant theme of Jeremiah and Ezekiel for many years. Never in the history of nations have we seen a sacred order arising anywhere, so earnest, so self-sacrificing, so noble in its purity of life, battling so faithfully against sin as the Jewish prophets. No fear of a king, or a multitude, could silence them. Jeremiah could be heard wherever he chanced to be. His voice was lifted up for his Master in the courts of the temple, at the gates of the city, in the king's palace, in prison, in fact anywhere, as circumstances demanded or opportunities presented themselves.

Sad must have been the condition of the Jewish nation. Idolatry was prevalent, anarchy reigned and the streets were

dangerous by reason of the number of murders. Jehovah accused the princes and aristocracy of shedding blood, of despising His holy things by their idolatry, by dishonoring His Sabbaths, and by committing adultery. Such was the wicked city, but the good had to be separated from the bad. Jehovah said: "As they smelt silver in the furnace so shall ye be melted down in the midst of Jerusalem, and ye shall know that I, Jehovah, have poured my fury upon you."

God likens Samaria and Jerusalem to two sisters, the name of the former being Aholah and that of the latter Aholibah. Aholah played the harlot and gave herself up to sin with the chosen men of Assyria, and defiled herself with all the loathsome gods. But Aholibah, the elder sister, seeing the sins of her younger sister, sinned still more. She became even viler in her wickedness and worse in her idolatries. For this reason Jehovah said that he would bring a multitude against them, who would kill their sons and daughters and burn their houses. The words of God were fulfilled when the army of Nebuchadnezzar sat down before Jerusalem to besiege it in the tenth month of the ninth year of Zedekiah, about December, B. C. 591.

As in similar cases, the population had been greatly increased by fugitives from the country round about; but large supplies of provisions had been laid in and the citizens trusted to Pharaoh Hophra, who had just ascended the Egyptian throne, to speedily raise the siege. The Jews being wearied of the vassalage of the Chaldeans were ready to revolt.

In Jerusalem especially a strong party had forced Zedekiah into an Egyptian alliance. Trusting to Hophra for relief, all the land was in revolt a few months after his accession. But Hophra never came, being cut off by one part of the Chaldean army, which was sent to ravage Phoenicia and blockade Tyre, while Neb-

uchadnezzar himself turned with the bulk of his troops against Jerusalem. Not daring to oppose such a force in an open field Zedekiah shut himself up in his castle and the siege began. Judah, having been spared twice before, but now that its king, whom the Chaldeans raised to the throne, should have perjured himself angered Nebuchadnezzar and he determined to use the harshest measures. He, therefore, devastated the country at his leisure, delivering the captives to the cruel mercies of the Philistines and Edomites, and appeared at last on the north plateau of Jerusalem, only after he had laid waste the whole land with sword and fire.

Being thus hemmed in on all sides the king broke loose from his counsellors and inquired of Jeremiah whether Nebuchadnezzar would be driven from Jerusalem by a miracle. But the prophet replied, that God would fight against him with His strong arm; that he would smite the inhabitants, man and beast, with a sore pestilence, and that he would deliver Zedekiah to the king of Babylon. Next to the false kings, Jeremiah fitly passes on to denounce the false prophets, who had been the main cause of the ruin of country and people.

Another great sin against which Jeremiah preached, "was the retention of free-born Hebrews in slavery contrary to the law. It was illegal to keep household slaves longer than six years, although field slaves might be kept longer." The imminent danger of the city, for the moment, roused the conscience of the king in favor of these helpless victims. By a decree all slaves were set at liberty and the great act of justice spread a momentary gladness through all bosoms. But this reform did not last for any length of time. News reached the Chaldeans that an Egyptian army had invaded the south of Palestine for the relief of Jerusalem, thus threatening the besiegers, forcing them to

abandon the investment and march against the new foe. It was during this absence of three months from the city that the slaves were again seized and deprived of their liberty. Violence reigned as cruelly as before.

The raising of the siege filled the citizens with new hopes of ultimate deliverance. All classes trusted that the storm had passed over, and that the predictions of Jeremiah would remain unfulfilled. Even religious feeling, in a dull and imperfect way, was revived. They consulted Jeremiah as to the future, and asked him to pray for his fellow-citizens. The only answer was, that the Chaldeans would return and burn the city with fire. On this account Jeremiah was very unpopular. While the Chaldeans were absent from the city, the prophet decided to go to his native village, a few miles off, to secure his share of the tithes due him as one of its priests. This was a pretext for violence toward one so unpopular. No sooner did he reach the gate when he was arrested as intending to desert to the Chaldeans. Although protesting his innocence, yet he was severely punished. He received forty strokes but one, and then was put into an underground dungeon. How long he remained there is not known. But he suffered intensely. Finally he was called to cheer the monarch's despair by some encouraging words from Jehovah. But he could only answer, Thou, Zedekiah, shalt be delivered into the hands of the king of Babylon. Having the opportunity, Jeremiah begged the king not to send him back to the dungeon, and he was, therefore, set at liberty. But nothing could silence the prophet; after he obtained his liberty, he began again to proclaim the words of Jehovah and encourage the people to surrender to the Chaldeans. Upon hearing this the council demanded that the prophet should be put to death, declaring him a traitor.

Again he was seized and put into an underground rain-cistern, but fortunately it contained no water and the bottom was covered with mud. His life was at stake. But again by the king's mercy and through the instrumentality of a eunuch he was saved. While these things were going on the Chaldean army had returned and recommenced the siege.

The siege of the city had lasted about eighteen months. The Jews were stubborn in their resistance behind the walls. They held out bravely against the tremendous superiority of their assailants. Jeremiah, a prisoner, in vain counselled surrender as the only means of preserving the city or the lives and liberties of its citizens. He was assailed by charges of treachery and treason, and dampening the spirits of the people. Remembering that two thousand citizens of the best families and a thousand skilled mechanics with seven thousand of the bravest fighting men had been carried off to Babylon ten years before shows us that the Jews made a noble defense in keeping up the siege for eighteen months. But the fall was only a question of time. Famine and pestilence within aided the besiegers without. "Mothers were at last driven to surrender and eat their children. The richest citizens wandered about searching for scraps in the dung-hills. Effeminate nobles, whose fairness and personal beauty had been their pride, were reduced to black-faced ghosts by hunger." Feuds broke out within. Some were for surrender, others for holding out to the last.

Finally the end came. The Chaldeans entered the city in the north wall during the night. Zedekiah was compelled to flee and only a small part of his army followed him. They turned toward the plain of the Jordan, but were overtaken before they could cross it. He was taken before the king of Babylon and saw his two sons killed, the last sight he was to behold, for a spear thrust into his eyes,

most probably by Nebuchadnezzar himself, blinded him forever. Chained hand and foot he was taken to Babylon to lie in a dungeon till death put an end to his sufferings. The town was given up to plunder and then burnt. The walls of the houses and temple were levelled with the ground. Everything worth taking had been taken out of the sanctuary before it was set on fire, forming the special booty.

Those people who were not slain were carried away captives, except some of the poor, who were left behind to till the soil, Gedeliah being appointed governor over them. The finishing stroke to this desolation was put, by the retreat of the principal Jews into Egypt, on the massacre of Gedeliah, B. C. 587, which left the land literally without an inhabitant.

FREDERICK H. L. WITZEL, '94.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

ZWINGLIAN ANNIVERSARY.

ON Thursday evening, March 23d, 1893, the Zwinglian Literary Society celebrated its twenty-third anniversary. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, a large and appreciative audience was present to listen to the exercises.

The Laros orchestra, five very promising young musicians of the same family, played the overture while the members of the three different literary societies filed through the main aisle of Bomberger Memorial Chapel into the seats reserved for them.

The Rev. Geo. Stibitz, Ph. D., who was chosen to offer the invocation, made touching reference to God's blessing upon the institution in her dark days, and prayed for His favor in the future. He also asked for God's presence with the performers on the program of the evening as well as in their long program of life.

Miss Agnes Hunsicker then favored the audience with a piano solo. Her selection was highly appreciated and the lady bids fair to become a skillful pianist.

The salutorian, John D. Hicks, spoke in a pleasant and emphatic voice. He unfolded youthful days and what can be accomplished then. He showed a child's quickness of perception, especially for religion, and urged upon teachers and parents their responsibility.

D. Irvin Conkle spoke on the theme, "No Pains, No Gains." He took a hasty glance over history, telling what has been accomplished and how it has been done. He made patient and persistent industry the main thought of his oration, and said that no true success can be attained without perseverance.

Malcom P. Laros gave a violin solo. Although only about eight years of age, and hardly strong enough to hold a violin, he nevertheless plays with the spirit of a good old violinist.

C. W. Plank followed with an oration on "The Coming Conflict." He talked on the fall of Rome and what sprang from its ruins. He held that Catholicism was wrong in uniting church and state, and that Popery and religious liberty are far different things. This he proved by comparing different countries, where Catholicism reigns supreme, with the United States, showing our superiority and informing us of our duty.

His oration was followed by one on "Immigration, Its Evils," by Geo. E. Deppen. The speaker counselled the audience to give heed to the question of immigration. Told them of its evil effects and how to remedy them.

A bass solo was then rendered by Mr. Harter. He has the good fortune to be a pleasant and natural vocalist. The audience was spellbound by his musical voice and showed its appreciation by prolonged applause, after both selections.

Harvey A. Walker gave an eulogy on "Alfred Tennyson." He traced his life hastily and pointed out its distinctive characteristics. He represented him as sincere and devoted to his profession and the reviver of the spiritual in poetry.

Joseph Schmalenbach then favored the audience with a violin solo. After prolonged applause he gave a second selection. Mr. Schmalenbach is undoubtedly the best violinist that has attended school here for a long time.

The Zwinglian Oration was delivered by C. Edgar Reber. He chose for his theme "Our Nation's Destiny." This he discussed politically, socially, and religiously, and gave some encouraging hopes for the future.

After this oration the Laros family gave another selection, and President H. W. Super, D. D., LL. D., made several announcements and dismissed the audience with the benediction.

The Society feels sincerely thankful to those who so kindly furnished the musical part of the program. The ushers also discharged their work in a manner to merit acknowledgment.

ZWINGLIAN OFFICERS.

On the first meeting night of the Zwinglian Society in March the following officers were elected: President, Watts '94; Vice President, Witzel '94; Recording Secretary, Schlesman '95; Corresponding Secretary, Smith '96; Treasurer, Lerch '95; Chaplain, Conkle '95; Critic, Welker '93; Janitor, Stublebine '96; Editor, Meek.

SCHAFF SOCIETY.

The illustrated lecture on "Rome," in Bomberger Memorial Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 14th, by Rev. Henry A. Bomberger '84, of York, Pa., under the auspices of the Schaff Society, proved an entirely successful and enjoyable occasion, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

The audience was of goodly numbers and appreciative; the stereopticon views were *par excellence* and well managed, giving vivid pictures of the great squares and churches, the magnificent castles and arches, the Pantheon, the Vatican, the Forum and the many other points of interest of the Imperial City, while the speaker also was in full sympathy with his theme, holding the audience, from beginning to end, by his graphic descriptions of the different scenes as he recalled them from personal observation.

OFFICERS.

At its regular meeting on the evening of April 7th the Schaff Society elected the following officers: President, Long '94; Vice President, Shellenberger '95; Recording Secretary, Zimmerman, '96; Corresponding Secretary, D. Smith '97; Chaplain, Owen '94; Treasurer, Hilbish '97; Critic, Isenberg '93; Editor, Welsh '93; Organist, Leidy '95.

NEWS ABOUT COLLEGE.

THE SPRING TERM.

THE Spring Term of the College opened Tuesday, April 4th, pleasantly and encouragingly. The address was delivered by Professor Aleide Reichenbach, in Bomberger Memorial Hall. His theme was "The Acquisition of Power," and he developed it in a way to make it highly entertaining and instructive.

THE THEOLOGICAL COMMENCEMENT.

The annual commencement of the Theological Department of the College will take place on Monday and Tuesday, May 1st and 2d, 1893. Professor J. F. Riggs, D. D., of New Brunswick, N. J., will preach the sermon to the graduating class, which numbers fifteen this year and is the largest in the history of the college. Eight members of the class will deliver

addresses. Many of the graduates have already received calls, and it is likely that soon after leaving the Seminary all will be settled in fields of labor.

Y. M. C. A. NEWS.

The following is a list of the persons who have been chosen to act as officers of this organization from March, 1893, to March, 1894:

Geo. W. Shellenberger, '95, President.

J. Hunter Watts, '94, Vice President.

Chas. D. Lerch, '95, Recording Secretary.

Irvin D. Conkle, '95, Corresponding Secretary.

William H. Miller, '96, Treasurer.

JUNIOR CLASS ITEMS.

The class of '94 at a recent meeting elected the following persons to serve as officers during the Spring term: J. Howard Johnson, President; Howard H. Long, Vice President; Harry H. Hartman, Recording Secretary; George E. Deppen, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; Leander J. Rohrbaugh, Treasurer.

The Juniors were loath to finish the study of psychology at the close of the Winter term. Under the able instruction of Professor Spangler the subject became very interesting to all the members of the class.

ATHLETICS AT THE COLLEGE.

The Athletic Committee, consisting of A. H. Hendricks, Esq., Chairman; D. Irvin Conkle, Secretary; Rev. Chas. B. Alspach, Treasurer, and Rev. Henry T. Spangler and J. M. S. Isenberg, has sent out the following circular letter, under date of March 30th, to the Alumni and friends of the college:

The New Laws of the College provide for an Athletic Committee composed of five members, one to represent the Alumni Association, one the Executive Committee, one the Faculty, and two the students. The object of the committee is to give direction and efficiency to the athletic efforts of the

students. By providing for such a committee the Board of Directors recognizes the fact that when college sports are properly fostered and controlled they contribute to the physical development of the students.

The first step in the direction of physical culture and athletic development at URSINUS was taken when a committee was appointed to fit up the basement of the east wing of the dormitory building for a gymnasium. This committee has done splendid work. A room about thirty feet square and ten feet high is now ready to receive the apparatus necessary for thorough and ample gymnastic exercise. The committee has expended several hundred dollars, collected from the professors and students.

To complete the gymnasium, fix up a ball field and equip the club for this season, at least two hundred dollars must be provided immediately.

For this we appeal to the Alumni and friends at a distance to send a contribution to the Treasurer of the committee, or any of its members, and help the rising tide of life and enthusiasm which is promising excellent results for the future of our Alma Mater.

This appeal deserves and will no doubt receive a hearty and general response. The cause is one that needs development at URSINUS; and now that an excellent beginning has been made in this direction, it should be given prompt and substantial encouragement.

OTHER ATHLETIC NOTES.

The Athletic Committee has had the base ball field put into better condition than ever before in the past. The team is practicing daily, but as yet has not shown much strength, owing to the fact that nearly all are new men.

During the opening week of the term a meeting of the Athletic Association was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, when reports of the collectors were read, showing progress. The following students have been authorized to collect money in their several classes: Rahn, '93, Hartman, '94, Shellenberger, '95, Steckel, '96, and Smith, '97.

The first base ball game of the season was played on Tuesday afternoon, April 11th, between Regulars and Reserves, re-

sulting: Regulars, 7; Reserves, 3. Rahn and Steckel were the battery for the Regulars, Plank and Rahn for the Reserves.

The Rev. J. H. Sechler, D. D., of Philadelphia, who was engaged to lecture in the College Chapel Thursday evening, April 13th, for the benefit of the new gymnasium and the general athletic interests of the college, was compelled by sickness to cancel the appointment. His place was taken by Rev. James W. Meminger, of Lancaster, who spoke on "The Art of Conversation." A report of the occasion may be looked for next month in these columns.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

String, of the Seminary, preached in Reading, Sunday, April 9th, filling Dr. Good's pulpit.

The theme of the paper read by J. C. Leonard, of the Theological Department, at the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance at New Brunswick, N. J., was "South American Missions."

The chapel choir was organized during the latter part of last term with W. G. Welsh as leader. The membership at organization was as follows: Welsh '93 and Long '94, first tenors; Plank '94 and Hoover '96, second tenors; Rohrbaugh and Watts '94, first basses; Isenberg '93 and Steckel '96, second basses.

Misses Hoffmeier and Rudy, of Middletown, Md., were the guests of Professor Crum and wife several days during the opening week of the term.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

THE URSINUS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE first annual meeting and banquet of the URSINUS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, at the Colonnade Hotel, in that city, on Friday evening, March 10th, will be remembered

as one of the most successful and brilliant events in the history of URSINUS. In every detail it either met or surpassed the most sanguine expectations, the attendance being very large and the enthusiasm of the guests reaching high-water mark.

The friends began to gather in the spacious reception room of the hotel as early as six o'clock, but it was some time after seven before the banqueting room was thrown open. The intervening hour or more was spent in pleasant social intercourse and the necessary steps for the formation of a regular organization. The officers elected for the first year are as follows: President, J. A. Strassburger; Vice President, Rev. C. H. Coon; Secretary, A. W. Bomberger; Treasurer, Rev. J. H. Sechler, D. D.; Executive Committee, H. H. Pigott, Rev. C. B. Alspach, Rev. A. E. Dahlman and the above named officers.

Nearly one hundred in all sat down around the long and handsomely decorated tables and proceeded to do justice to the well prepared and bountiful menu. H. W. Kratz, Esq., President of the Board of Directors, acted as Chairman, and after an address, announced the following toasts and speeches: "The College," President H. W. Super; "The Board of Directors," Rev. Dr. Klopp; "The Relation of Philadelphia to URSINUS COLLEGE," Hon. Henry K. Boyer; "The School of Theology," Rev. Dr. Good; "The Alumni," F. G. Hobson, Esq.

Remarks were also made by James M. Anders, M. D., and others.

Between the toasts the enjoyment of the occasion was heightened by a piano selection by Miss Jenny R. Kegrize, a select reading by Miss Ada Seebeth Williams, and vocal solos by Miss Sara C. Hendricks and Rev. Henry A. Bomberger.

The menu card was a very beautiful and dainty design in purple and gold by Bailey, Banks & Bidle, and these were

the good things on it that formed the feast :

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| | Blue Points. | |
| | — | |
| | Mock Turtle. | |
| Celery. | Small Chicken Patties. | Olives. |
| | — | |
| | Planked Shad and Roe. | |
| | Potatoes Parisenne. | |
| | — | |
| | Filet of Beef with Mushrooms. | |
| Green Peas. | Potatoes au Gratin. | |
| | Lettuce with French Dressing. | |
| Ices. | | Sweets. |
| | Roquefort Cheese. | |
| | Fruit | |
| | Coffee. | |

Much credit is due the Committee of Arrangements consisting of Rev. J. H. Sechler, D. D., Rev. Chas. H. Coon and Rev. Chas. B. Alspach, for the unqualified success of the occasion. Those present were as follows :

Charles B. Alspach, James M. Anders, F. W. Berleman, I. E. Bliem, Augustus W. Bomberger, Henry A. Bomberger, John E. Bossert, Mrs. J. E. Fossert, Henry K. Boyer, Albert Bromer, Albert S. Bromer, Charles H. Coon, Mrs. C. H. Coon, C. W. R. Crum, Mrs. C. W. R. Crum, A. Emil Dahlman, Wilson Delaney, Mrs. Wilson Delaney, C. U. O. Derr, J. D. Detrich, Adam H. Fetterolf, James I. Good, A. G. Gate, Minerva J. Grater, Edwin P. Gresh, Mrs. E. P. Gresh, Lillian Gross, A. H. Hendricks, Sara C. Hendricks, J. Freeman Hendricks, Jerome B. Henry, Frank M. Hobson, F. G. Hobson, Mrs. F. G. Hobson, Edmund Morris Hyde, Mrs. Mary E. Keeley, Clara S. Keeley, Mrs. O. B. Kegrize, Jenny R. Kegrize, D. Ernest Klopp, Henry W. Kratz, Mrs. H. W. Kratz, Thaddeus S. Krause, A. Lincoln Landis, Raymond F. Longacre, Mayne R. Longstreth, James B. May, Harry Mayer, Henry A. Mathieu, Mrs. H. A. Mathieu, Thomas J. Mays, Silas L. Messinger, Robert Patterson, M. Pees, Lillie Preston, Samuel H. Phillips, Herbert H. Pigott, B. F. Place, Ella B. Price, Warren R. Kahn, Ida Robinson, Joseph W. Royer, Jessie Royer, A. E. F. Schade, W. H. Schall, John H. Sechler, M. Eva Sechler, Jacob S. Sechler, Loue I. Shugard, Ephraim F. Slough, Ferd C. Smith, Mrs. F. C. Smith, George S. Sorber, Henry T. Spangler, W. F. Bay Stewart, George Stibitz, J. A. Strassburger, Henry W. Super, Louis Edward Taubel, Henry Tesnow, Mrs. Henry Tesnow, George C. Varwig, Henry Varwig, Mrs. Henry Varwig,

Emma L. Varwig, Minnie E. Varwig, Philip Vollmer, Mrs. J. C. Wainwright, Charles E. Wehler, J. Shelly Weinberger, Minerva Weinberger, Chas. H. Wheeler, Ada Seebeth Williams, George W. Williard, Mrs. G. W. Williard, Nathan M. Weiser, Francis C. Yost, James W. Meminger, and Ernest H. Longstreth.

The URSINUS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA is no longer a theory but an actual condition, destined to work out much good for our beloved Alma Mater; and it goes without saying that its annual banquets will hereafter be looked forward to with the liveliest interest.

THE BALLOTING FOR DIRECTORS.

The preliminary vote for Alumni Directors of the College, has been canvassed by the Secretary of the Association and the Librarian of the College. The ten persons receiving the highest number of votes are as follows: F. G. Hobson, Esq., A. M., '76, 34 votes; Rev. M. Peters, A. M., B. D., '74, 18 votes; Rev. Jas. W. Meminger, A. B., '84, 17 votes; Rev. Geo. Stibitz, A. M., Ph. D., '81, 14 votes; Rev. George S. Sorber, A. M., '76, 11 votes; Rev. David W. Ebbert, A. M., '75, 11 votes; Rev. Franklin F. Bahner, A. M., '73, 10 votes; Rev. John H. Bomberger, A. M., '77, 10 votes; A. W. Bomberger, Esq., A. M., '82, 9 votes; Rev. F. C. Yost, A. B., '76, 8 votes. Blanks for the second ballot containing the above names have already been sent out. They must be filled in and returned on or before May 1st. Members should bear this in mind and attend to the matter promptly.

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. Rev. F. F. Bahner, Waynesboro, Pa., observes a custom of issuing pastoral letters to his members at different times

during the year. We were pleased to note in the *Reformed Church Record*, of the 23d of February, an editorial article which commends Mr. Bahner for following this custom.

'73. Rev. Reuben Rahauser, of York, Pa., is bereaved of his estimable wife, who died on Sunday, February 12th.

'78. Rev. John J. Fisher, pastor of Trinity Reformed church, Tamaqua, Pa., marked an important era in the history of the above named congregation on Sunday, February 26th, by dedicating a chime of nine bells, which had been placed in the tower, to the service of God.

'80. Rev. A. S. Keiser, of Hamburg, Pa., died on Thursday, February 25th. He was 37 years of age. The deceased was at one time a Reformed clergyman, but of late years was an independent preacher.

'84. Rev. J. W. Meminger, pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa., now occupies the residence of Miss Catharine Long. His address is 30 East Orange street. A movement has been started by the ladies of the congregation to raise funds for the erection of a new church edifice. The first one thousand dollars has been nearly secured.

'90. Rev. C. H. Brandt entered upon his duties as pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, Bloomsburg, Pa., on February 1st.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Co-education reigns in 204 colleges in the United States.

The first prize for the best entrance examination to Chicago University was taken by a young colored lady.

The men whom the committee found guilty of cheating in examinations at Wesleyan, have asked for re-examination.

Arrangements are being made for a grand international athletic carnival at Chicago, during the World's Fair Exposition.

The first college paper ever printed in the United States came into existence at Dartmouth College, with Daniel Webster as editor-in-chief.

It is proposed to send an expedition from Amherst, under Prof. Todd, to South America, in April, to observe the eclipse of the sun.

President Cleveland's Cabinet with but two exceptions, is composed of college graduates. All but one are members of the Presbyterian church.

A Methodist University will probably be located at Kansas City, Kansas. The citizens have subscribed 65 acres of land and \$125,000 towards it.

German boys are said to be intellectually the strongest in the world, Irish boys the wittiest, French boys the cleverest, and American boys the brightest.

The World's Fair athletic grounds will seat 35,000 persons, and contain a half-mile oval track, 440 yards with one turn, 220 yards and 300 yards straight-away.

A proposition has been made to build a Blaine Memorial Library for Bates College. Mr. Blaine assisted in framing the charter of that institution and was one of its appreciative supporters.

A bill has passed Congress appropriating \$64,000 to William and Mary College as a reimbursement for the destruction of its buildings and other property by soldiers during the Civil War.

The South is wofully lacking in libraries, there being only one library south of Washington of 50,000 volumes. The average number of volumes of fifty-seven libraries in North Carolina is 3000.

C. B. Fry, of Oxford University, recently tied the world's record in the broad jump, by clearing 23 feet 6½ inches. At the same meeting Robertson, Oxford, threw the hammer 110 feet 8 inches, and Lutyens, Oxford, ran the mile in 4 minutes 21 seconds.