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*Ursinus College*

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# URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN.

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NUMBER 5.

## *Ursinus College Bulletin.*

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### Editors:

J. M. S. ISENBERG, '93.      E. S. NOLL, '93.  
W. G. WELSH, '93.      SALLIE HENDRICKS, '93.  
J. HUNTER WATTS, '94.

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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.

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THE work of the term has been moving along nicely with little, if any friction between professors and students. This is as it should be. The success of the institution demands harmony; indeed, harmony is the requisite without which there can be no success. The sooner this is realized the better for all. In order to a realization of this the students must be made to feel that each and every professor has a personal and impartial interest in them, and the professors in turn must be made to feel that they have the confidence and respect of each and every student. Thus, it will be seen, that the matter is a mutual one, and as such there are certainly rights which both sides can mutually demand of each other.

It is about time that plans were being perfected if URSINUS is to be represented by a base ball team during the coming spring term. Where is the athletic committee called for by the new laws? This committee should select a manager and a captain of the team. The former, that dates with other colleges may be secured in due time; the latter, that available men may be put into practice that the team may be in good trim early in the season. Rohn, Royer and Middleton of last year's team are still with us. In addition to these there is some excellent material among the new men of this year. While we can scarcely hope to put in the field as strong a team as that of two years ago we can put one there that will do credit to the institution and compare very favorably with those of similar institutions. Let us keep this matter before our minds and see to it that URSINUS is not without honors in the base ball arena.

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The students of the School of Theology are disappointed because the various railway companies have decided not to issue clerical orders to theological students as heretofore. Evidently the object of the railways is not to benefit a deserving class of persons, but rather to gain the good will of the most influential class; otherwise, theological students, we believe, would have been included. As students they are not engaged in an "occupation bearing compensation," but rather in one that is a constant drain on their pocketbooks, and when an opportunity for service is presented it is hardly just that they pay as car fare the amount of their remuneration for such service. There are, however, exceptions when this is not the case, but the exceptions

are so few that that we may regard it as the rule.

\* \* \*

During the last and present terms there has been considerable talk among the students with reference to the subject of having regular church services in the college chapel every Sunday morning. The general sentiment is not only strongly in favor of such services but also in favor of the organization of a congregation to consist of professors, their families, and the students. That such a step would be wise can scarcely be doubted. With due respect for the pastors of both St. Luke's and Trinity we unhesitatingly say that students should have and indeed expect something different from the everyday, practical sermon; in short, what they want is historical and doctrinal sermons—sermons that are peculiarly adapted to students. The fact that we are an institution holding firmly to pure Evangelical Christianity demands that our students be made thoroughly acquainted with the truths and doctrines thereof. And if the institution is alive to her own interests she will not overlook this matter much longer. Probably two-thirds of our students enter upon a course in theology, and shall they go forth from their Alma Mater ignorant of the truths for which she was founded? So long as the present order of things exists such will be the case. No excuse for this neglect can be found in the want of persons capable of presenting such discourses. Any one of the seven available ministers of the faculty is fully able to do so. We know of not one valid reason why such a congregation should not be established. Why, then, not have it?

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The BULLETIN is glad to note elsewhere another gift from URSINUS' "best friend." We need not mention his name. It is in every home into which the BUL-

LETIN enters. Would that URSINUS and the Reformed Church had many more such friends! May his gift stimulate others to do likewise, so that the present indebtedness may be removed and the college be given a liberal endowment. Thus will she be fully able to compete with similar institutions of other denominations.

\* \* \*

The time is approaching when some steps should be taken toward making an exhibit at the World's Fair, if URSINUS is to have any such exhibit. Other institutions are preparing to make exhibits, and why should we not fall in line and let the world know that we are at least still alive? The first thing that should be done is to inquire how much space can be secured for an exhibit. If we make no application it is not at all likely that any space will be reserved for us. What rightfully belongs to us will undoubtedly be given to other institutions. Having determined the amount of space allotted to us, the next thing to be considered is the nature of the exhibit. We would suggest that there be taken photographs of the exteriors of all the buildings and the interiors of the most important parts of Bomberger Memorial Hall, such as the Chapel, Library, and the Society Halls. There should also be a photograph of the Faculty and students taken in a body. These photographs, at least a number of them, should be large, say, fifteen by twenty inches. They should be nicely mounted and framed. There could also be a number of the latest catalogues for reference. A little thought would, no doubt, suggest other features. The Faculty should take the initiative in this matter by appointing a committee on the subject, at whose head should be a man wide awake—not one who will become awakened about the time the Fair closes. Whatever is done must be done soon.

## COLLEGE CONTRIBUTIONS.

## WOMAN AND HER DESTINY.

HOW beautiful and sublime this theme! It is one to which many minds have been turned and are turning, because of the greatness and vastness of its scope. But let us examine this subject first in an historical manner and find out briefly what woman's condition has been, and we will then be able to predict her destiny.

A modern writer has said: "How true and yet how strange it is that from time immemorial one-half of the human race has been proscribed." Why has it been so, we ask. The only correct answer, we believe, that can be given to the query is that such a state of affairs is the result of prejudice springing from many sources. King Man cannot bear the idea of having his equal (as found in woman, if not his superior) placed on the throne beside him. He alone must be monarch of all creation and the source of all good and great things. But, alas! how true it would be that if the aforesaid be true, goodness would soon be far below par while greatness would dwindle into insignificance.

What was woman's condition under Roman laws? History says that under them she had no voice even in the family government. The husband became by marriage not only her master, but her property was at his disposal, if such she possessed at her marriage. She was recognized not as wife but as sister to her own children and daughter of her husband. In no respect was she man's equal, for in his hand he held the power of life or death. Roman marriage was for the woman a sad, sad reality, since she married a master and not a lover, became a slave and not a helpmeet.

But in the old Teutonic race woman was respected, loved, and in times of

"national peril was called a prophetess." Her many virtues were priceless. Writers, even Tacitus, pronounced the greatest eulogies upon the German wife and mother. But in the presence of all this there was the abominable practice of polygamy; the husband had full power over his wife; she sat at his feet at meal time and obeyed his many commands. When a Teuton desired a wife, he purchased her as though she were mere property, and when tired of her disposed of her in the same way in which he had obtained her, save at a far less price. But now we note with gladness that Christianity has penetrated all these avenues of wickedness; it has blotted out polygamy and enthroned monogamy; it has thrown its protecting arm around the virtues of those who desire to be true and good, until to-day in no place is the German home surpassed. It is a type of loyalty among parents and children. The true educated German visits no place where his wife and little ones cannot be his companions. They accompany him on all festive occasions. But you may ask, "Do they visit the beer garden with him?" Yes, they go also, and is it not that better than the American does? He leaves his wife at home 'mid rending cries, with broken heart and bitter tears, while he spends the night in high glee around the gambling table or in the stench of the saloon.

So case after case might be cited showing how woman was held in complete subjection, and no doubt it would be a fine thing if some of our women were today under a good master; yet were all to receive their deserts, who would escape?

And now let us change the trend of our subject, and instead of the deadly night-shade of subjection let us plant the lily and the rose of truth, purity and equality.

Open wide the pages of the Bible, and what do we find its idea of woman to be?

We find that she is man's equal. The writings of that noble patriarch, Moses, show that he believed in the rights and equality of woman. He endeavored to abolish polygamy and destroy concubinage, and by thus acting there goes out from his life the illuminating rays of sunshine that would otherwise have been obscure. The Apostle Paul was right in demanding the equality of all persons, and while he says, "Wives, submit yourselves to your husbands," he also says, "Husbands, love your wives even as Christ loved the Church and gave himself for it."

But should these two men have forgotten or neglected to recognize woman's elevation, one even greater has beautifully shown and proved to us that woman is man's equal.

Christ recognized women as among his followers. He healed them by his power and treated them with tenderness. While on the cruel, rugged cross, amid the trickling of blood and the flowing of tears, he remembered his mother. He sent a woman on one of the most important messages of all ages—to announce his triumphant resurrection.

Thus it is evident from the teachings of the patriarchs and the Son of God that woman should stand on a plane of equality with man. It therefore behoves us to rejoice that we are living in a land and under a government which not only acknowledges such equality, but also protects woman; and let it be our daily prayer that Utah, the only degraded star in our constellation, shall recognize the fact that woman must be protected. Protect the mothers and daughters of a nation, and you will have a strong and progressive people.

We have briefly glanced over the rough road by which woman has been compelled to come in order to be allowed her present privileges, but since there is no

royal road to fame we could not have expected it to be otherwise. But surely fame is hers. To-day she is occupying positions in all the pursuits of life. She is the leader of almost all moral reforms. In her hand she holds the power for good or evil. She has the power to calm the broken heart or lead an army to victory. Indeed, she is onward bound. The time will come when in her hand the ballot will be placed and when she will sway the sceptre of law and truth, and at her command nations will bow. How important then that all her influence be for good, so that the King of Kings may say as of old, "She hath chosen the better part."

The destiny of woman? Who can tell! She may become the princess of nations, queen of earth and bride of Heaven.

S. C. T.

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THE LIFE AND WORKS OF RACINE.

[Translated from the French of M. Auger.]

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PART THIRD.

I shall not enter into the details of the other works of Racine. It is enough to observe that they rank with the best works of their kind.

After having given in six years five tragedies, of which the weakest is written with an elegance and a charm which cause the languor and monotony of the only sentiment ruling in them to almost disappear, Racine renounced poetry and terminated his dramatic career in 1677 with the tragedy "Phedre."

Racine was received into the French Academy in 1673 and there took the place of Mothe le bayer. Some years after he was named with Boileau historian of the king. He had the merits of Tacitus and Voltaire, who in two most distinct ages, employed in routes as diverse as their characters and as the subjects on which they were engaged, have left to posterity two of the finest models of history which

exist in any language or among any people.

Racine's religion did much to soften his satire. It did much to polish his character and draw him into deeper and more sober reflection. At the solicitation of Madame de Maintenon he read before the young girls at St. Cyr his last two works. "Ester" was presented by the young students of that school.

Madame de Levisne made mention, in one of her letters, of the applause with which the work was received and calls it "the chief work of Racine." "The poet has surpassed himself," said she; "he loves God when he loves his children. He is for the chosen saints, when he was for the profane. All is beautiful, all is grand, all is written with dignity."

Two years after, Racine, flattered with this success in a field of writing which he himself had invented, and thus perhaps causing to spring up in him again the desire for glory, treated in the same light the subject "Athalie." "Athalie" was also presented at St. Cyr. Racine, hearing that the public received with indifference a work which he thought was sufficient to immortalize him, imagined that his subject was ill chosen. This he avowed confidently to Boileau, who assured him that on the contrary "Athalie" was his chief work. "I myself know," said he, "and the people will change their opinion." The prediction of Boileau came to pass, but long after the death of Racine, so that the grand man did not enjoy the success of his piece nor did he even foresee it. This new injustice of the public caused Racine finally to give up poetry and the stage. He was most sensitive. His genius was the most fertile, the most original and the most comprehensive.

The sensitiveness of Racine is portrayed in his characters. It even shortened his days. Under the patronage of Madame de Maintenon he attempted to pre-

sent to the king a plan to remodel the financial policy and relieve the poor. The king was irritated, but concealing his feelings he kept Racine in suspense until his pride had reached its height. Then he told him he had no use for the new order. Racine keenly felt his disgrace. Weighed down with melancholy he returned to Versailles. On the 21st of April, 1699, Louis XIV was passing through the gardens when Voltaire said, "Racine is no more." Voltaire says of him, "It is not too much to write at the bottom of each page, beautiful, pathetic, harmonious, sublime." W. G. W.

AN INTERESTING CHAPTER OF SWISS  
HISTORY.

[Conclusion.]

We have agreed, furthermore, neither to have nor to receive as judge or magistrate any man who obtained his seat with money or by any other unlawful method whatsoever, or any man who is an alien. If any dispute or war arise among the confederates the most upright and prudent men shall assemble to pacify the disputants or to end the war, either amicably or by law. No matter who the party is that refuses to abide by the result thus obtained the confederates shall aid the other party, so that the differences be settled, whether amicably or by law, at the expense of the party that refused to abide by the original decision. Should troubles or hostilities arise between two cantons, and if one of them should be unwilling to adjust the difficulties by mutual agreement or by law the third canton shall side with the one that was prepared for arbitration and shall aid the same until the difficulties be ended, whether by free will or by force of arms.

If one confederate kills another the former shall suffer the death penalty, unless he can prove and the magistrates declare that the deed was done of necessity

and in self defense; and if the murderer flees, whoever receives him in our country shall be exiled and shall never return except by the common consent of the confederates.

If one of the confederates, in secret or in open boldness, sets fire to the house of another he shall be forever banished from our country; and he who receives such a man into his home or lodging place, or seeks to defend the same, shall be held responsible for all the damage done by him.

No person shall take pledges from another except from his debtor or the bail of the latter, and even then it shall be done by the consent of the magistrate. Every person shall obey his magistrate, and he shall declare which magistrate in our country he recognizes as the one by whom he shall be judged. Whoever refuses to suffer the penalty named in the sentence pronounced shall be compelled to repair all loss incurred by any of his confederates on account of refusal to obey.

Now, in order that the laws herein named be firm and perpetual we, the above named citizens and confederates of Uri, Schwytz and Unterwalden, have affixed our seal to the present articles of confederation, adopted and passed at Brunnen, in the year 1315, after the birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ, the day after St. Nicholas.

This date, in our calendar, is December 7th. As early as 1320 the name Swiss, derived from Schwytz, was applied to the confederation. In 1386 it came into popular use, but it did not become the official name of the confederation till the year 1803. R.

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#### NEWS ABOUT COLLEGE.

##### WINTER MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

**T**HE Board of Directors of the College held its winter meeting on Tuesday, January 17th, the coldest day of the season. But the weather

did not affect the genial warmth of the meeting, generated early in the session by an announcement made by Mr. Patterson that he would add \$5000 to his previous contributions to Bomberger Memorial Hall. Mr. Patterson's deep and abiding interest in the College was evinced by his venturing to come from Philadelphia on so cold a day to attend the meeting, and the same intense desire to see this institution prosper prompted him to meet the financial demands of the hour with so liberal an offering. The donation was unsolicited and came from the fullness of the heart which has devised so many liberal things for URSIUS. May Heaven's choicest blessing rest upon this best friend.

Upon the recommendation of President Super the Board resolved to issue four years' scholarships at \$100 instead of \$150, the price charged heretofore, and to make them negotiable. This will reduce the expense for tuition almost one-half to all who buy scholarships.

The Board put on record its appreciation of the services of the gentlemen named in the following action:

"The Board of Directors of URSIUS COLLEGE hereby gives expression to its satisfaction with the manner in which the contractor, Mr. Burd P. Evans, performed his duties in the erection of Bomberger Memorial Hall, both as to his business methods and the management of the constructive portion of the work."

"The Board of Directors of URSIUS COLLEGE takes pleasure in giving expression to its high estimate of the professional skill and business capacity of Mr. Frank R. Watson, architect of Bomberger Memorial Hall. The general plan and design of the building and the artistic treatment of the details alike reflect his superior taste and judgment. The drawings and working plans furnished by



his office were executed in the most thorough and satisfactory manner."

"The Board hereby extends to Mr. Watson a special vote of thanks for his uniform promptness, courtesy and fidelity in discharging the responsibilities imposed upon him in connection with the erection of the Hall."

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#### DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

Thursday, January 26th, being the day of prayer for colleges, appropriate services were held in the college chapel. The exercises began with singing by a quartette composed of Messrs. Middleton, Wagner, Harter and Royer. Rev. W. Dayton Roberts, D. D., of the Temple Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, delivered an able address on "Christian Heroism." Rev. Dr. Good also made a few appropriate remarks.

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#### ORGAN RECITAL.

Trinity Reformed Church, Collegetown, tested its new vocalion organ with an enjoyable recital on the evening of December 20th, 1892, in which URSINUS was well represented. Prof. J. Phillips Rowland, of Allentown, presided. The other performers were: Violin, Prof. John H. Helffrich; flute, Fred. L. Wertz; guitar, Wm. U. Helffrich; orchestra, the Laros family; vocalists, Mrs. A. D. Fetterolf, Misses Mary Wiest, Sallie Hendricks, Messrs. Otis Harter and A. H. Hendricks, Esq.

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#### PROF. CRUM'S MARRIAGE.

From the *Weekly Journal*, Mercersburg, Pa., we clip the following:

In this place on Tuesday, December 27th, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the bride's home on North Main street, Dr. C. W. R. Crum, a former professor of Mercersburg College, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Grace Ritchey, daughter of the late Col. John L. Ritchey. Rev. Mr. Grove, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, of McConnellsburg, officiated. The bride and groom

entered the parlors at the appointed hour led by two brothers of the bride, who acted as ushers, and two children who carried a strand of white ribbon, and were followed by a little girl strewing flowers after them.

The bride was one of Mercersburg's most estimable daughters, and the good wishes of her many friends and acquaintances go with her and her husband on the sea of married blessedness upon which they have embarked.

The Professor and his wife are now cosily settled in their rooms on the first floor of the east wing. Although the Professor has been with us only a short time, he has already won the confidence and respect of the students and his co-laborers in the Faculty, all of whom join in tendering him and his companion their heartiest congratulations, with the hope that the noon and evening of their wedded life may be as sunshiny as its morning.

The following notice, complimentary to Professor Crum, is taken from the *Mercersburg College Journal*:

C. W. R. Crum, M. D., who was for three years the popular professor of Greek and Higher Mathematics, in Mercersburg College, but recently a prominent physician of Brunswick, Md., has accepted a call to the professorship of Mathematics and physics in URSINUS COLLEGE, at Collegetown, Pa. We congratulate URSINUS COLLEGE upon its being able to secure the services of a professor so eminent and efficient to represent that particular department in the institution to which he has been elected. We take this opportunity to say that we feel confident that the professor will not only do justice to himself and students, but will also be an honor to the College.

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#### SECOND ANNUAL MUSICALE.

The second annual musicale of the Zwinglian Literary Society, of the College, was held in Bomberger Memorial Hall, on Tuesday evening, February 7th. The programme consisted of rare vocal and instrumental renditions of a classical nature, comprising in part selections from Mendelssohn Ernst, Handel and De Beriot. Accomplished musicians participated in the event, among whom was

Dr. Helffrich who appeared in Ernst's masterpiece, "The Carnival of Venice." A fuller account may be looked for in these columns next month.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Professor George W. Williard, D. D., LL. D., has been elected a member of the World's Fair Congress of Religions. The Professor has in the hands of the printer a work on the "Religions of the World."

On Friday, January 13th, the Olevian Literary Society of the College indulged in a sleigh ride and took supper at the Perkiomenville Hotel.

The Ebrard Literary Society has been re-organized with Professor Schade as President.

Professor Stibitz has so far recovered from his recent illness that he is able to meet his classes again.

John Edgar and J. Grant Bartley, both of Philadelphia, were recently elected active members of the Zwinglian Society.

The following were recently inaugurated to serve as Zwinglian officers: President, Harvey A. Welker; Vice President, C. W. Plank; Recording Secretary, F. P. Steckel; Corresponding Secretary, E. N. Meek; Chaplain, C. P. Wehr; Critic, W. U. Helffrich; Janitor, George Rohn; Editor, A. N. Stubblebine; Attorney, W. A. Kline.

Mr. and Mrs. MacRitchy, of Chambersburg, were recently the guests of Professor and Mrs. Crum.

Miss Beed, of Washington street, Easton, visited Professor Weinberger's family several weeks ago.

The School of Theology will hold its commencement on Tuesday, May 2nd, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Messrs. Leonard and Jones, seniors in the theological department, have been appointed representatives to the Interseminary Missionary Alliance, at New Brunswick, N. J., this month.

#### GENERAL TOPICS.

##### THE PLACE OF THE COLLEGE IN HIGHER EDUCATION.

[Extracts from an address delivered by Rev. Professor Henry T. Spangler at an educational meeting held by the Eastern Synod on the evening of October 20, 1892, during its annual sessions in St. Paul's Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa.]

THE distinctiveness of the college idea, according to the notions of the best men engaged in the work, seems to lie in the fact that the college is an educational institution whose main business is to train and discipline the student. The student, in all the elements of his being, spiritual, intellectual and physical, is to be kept in the foreground. The process through which he is carried has its end in the man himself, in the development and perfecting of his whole being. President Andrews' statement of the constituents of a sound education as character, culture, critical power and ability to work hard may be accepted as a summary of the results to be aimed at in collegiate education. A college is not intended to prepare men for a particular business or profession, but to develop, train and discipline them in the totality of their being. In doing this with singleness of aim, and by the use of the best methods and men, there may be expected a finished product, that is a man, with the powers of mind and body bestowed upon him by nature awake, and disciplined and cultured, who will go forth to his chosen life work "rejoicing as a strong man to run a race." To attain a strong, well-rounded character; a culture that "relishes the beautiful in conduct, in art and literature, and in nature;" a critical power that is faultless in accuracy and broad in sympathy; and power to work hard, under the strictest self-mastery—these are the lofty ideals which the college sets before its

matriculates, and to the attainment of which every student should bend his noblest energies.

In the light of these general principles let us look at several of the factors which enter into the constitution of a college.

Of these factors the faculty is of first importance, because it is the intellectual head and centre of the institution. From it power must radiate. The authority which stands back of the faculty in the constitution of a college discharges its functions best when it is rather formal than real. The board of trustees, or directors, or regents, or by whatever name it may be known, which is necessary to the organization of the institution, is most useful when it moves in accord with and in response to the intellectual head. The men engaged in the actual work and warfare of the college know best its needs, and can be trusted to indicate the best modes of supplying the same. When they cease to indicate, it is wiser for the board to remove them than to seek to make itself the seat of life and motion. A college is best governed from within.

In constituting a college faculty chief regard must be had to the ruling idea in collegiate training, viz., the development of the student. Therefore the personality of the men who are to teach and administer the college must be given first consideration. They must themselves possess the qualities of mind and heart which are to be awakened in the student. Like begets like, life from life are laws that rule in the educational world as unerringly as in nature. Education is not produced by machinery, which the professor is to control and feed; nor by rote, with him to check off the pages of progress.

High personal and social character are requisite to an ideal college professor, because his range of duty is wider than that

of instruction. The administration of the college, the discipline of the students, their social and spiritual culture, also belong to the faculty. It is a vicious idea that the chief qualification of a college professor is ability to teach a specialty; that the discipline is to be relegated to police officers; the business administration to special clerks; the religious interests of the student to a chaplain; and their social culture to the stray acquaintances of the town. The larger the number of points at which the professors and students touch, the more continuously they are kept in contact with each other, the better it will be for both. The professor's personality, his force of character, his social and intellectual culture, his enthusiasm, his kindness of spirit, his sincerity and love of truth, each and all are educational elements of the highest value to the student, whose benefit he will receive only by personal contact with the professor, and which are operative whether it be an item of business, a case of discipline, hours in the laboratory, or a social evening that brings them together.

To be in trim for the discharge of his duties, the college professor must also keep himself in contact with the practical world of politics, and religion, and social life. He is to train young people for the activities of life, and his efforts will be theoretical and pointless unless he himself knows the world into which his younger fellow-student is soon to be introduced. The professor is not to impart to the student such general knowledge of the wider world; but his fresh knowledge of it will affect his teaching, and his interest in the student. Upon this point high ground is taken by a clear-headed New England college president, who says: "A good proportion of a college faculty should be men who have gained maturity of character through ex-

perience in the great school of life ; men who have studied a profession, or interested themselves in some practical social problem, or have traveled extensively, or have edited a paper, or have delivered lectures, and at the same time have kept alive their scholarly pursuits and aims. In the college professor the man must be more than the scholar."

Whilst this puts the practical qualifications of the college professor in the foreground it is not to be presumed that his scholarship is sufficient if it is of secondary quality. In the particular subjects he teaches the professor must be master. Not only must he know them thoroughly, but he should have a wide view of the whole field of science, literature and philosophy, that he may not be narrow in presenting his own subjects and be able to point out the relations of knowledge. With his own department he should be so familiar that he can devote his main time and strength to skillfully setting the subject before the student, in order to awaken in him an interest in it and to lead him to its mastery. Having aroused the student's interest and enthusiasm, he can lead him on to mastery, and that will develop power. By supplying the materials and opportunities and impulse to thought and study, he will set the student about the serious business of educating himself. For after all, only as the human mind reaches out and lays hold upon knowledge, will it grow and become enriched. The professor stands only in the relation of interpreter and guide ; but happy the student who is privileged to travel over the highways of knowledge under the leadership and inspiration of a seer.

From the faculty we turn to the courses of study in the college. These need to have the light of the broader and more liberal ideas of the day turned upon them. Educational superstition and indifference

have allowed those in control of colleges to perpetuate the ill-fitting ideas of the past, or to start off into all sorts of experiments. The times demand that the principles underlying the selections of subjects of study be re-examined, and if possible a present-day adjustment adopted.

The most iconoclastic reformer of the college curriculum must admit that certain subjects, which have had a place in every scheme of liberal education from time immemorial, have proved themselves well adapted to culture. These have given to the world its educated men in the past, and doubtless will be able to accomplish the same results in the future. It does not follow, however, that because of their known and tried value these alone should have a place in the college course, and that none other can be used to attain the high ends of liberal education. As the field of knowledge enlarges, human culture deepens and broadens, and makes new demands upon the instruments of its development. Modern progress has brought forward many new problems, for the solution of which new appliances are required. These demand training in new directions, and the development of powers in man not evoked by the disciplines of the past.

Men and things comprise the whole field of knowledge. Hitherto the maxim, "The proper study of mankind is man," has held sway. Language, literature, and mathematics have furnished the staples of college study. There is, however, a growing demand for other subjects. The monopoly of the classics has been attacked, and an impression has been made upon the fortress from two directions. The sciences of nature have demanded and secured for themselves a place in the college. The practical arts, more obnoxious to the classicist than science, not having been accorded a shelter in the established schools of higher education,

have called into being schools of their own, which attract thousands of students. These schools assert that "all the essentials of intellect and character" are as fully and happily achieved through their courses of study as in the classical schools. Dr. Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, says that if he did not believe that the graduates of the institution over which he presides were better educated men in all which the term educated man implies, he would not consent to hold his position for another day.

With this demand for a more practical training, and a supply being provided outside of the classical and literary institutions, it has become a serious question as to what policy the college ought to pursue. There is danger of the culture, in the bosom of which the Protestant Reformation was cradled and which has always been tributary to religion, being superseded by a cult whose inspiration is not from above, and whose spirit is not congenial to Christianity. There are many signs at hand which seem to indicate that the age is really in need of a culture somewhat differentiated from the traditional type. And under these circumstances would it not be better for the colleges to take up the new that is of value, and sanctify it by an infusion of that which has been proved and hallowed by age, rather than be compelled finally to surrender the whole field, or at least a large part of it?

For a solution of the perplexities of the situation we cannot appeal to experience. The newer studies have not been on trial sufficiently long to warrant the assumption of their equality with, much less of their superiority to, the older. They do, however, give promise of bringing elements into liberal culture that are demanded by the spirit of the age. The great success of technological schools

and of scientific departments in colleges plainly indicates that the old-style disciplines are not meeting the needs of the day. And if the colleges really believe in the superior worth of their training, they cannot be indifferent to the thousands of students who now pass them by and seek preparation for the higher walks of life in technical schools, without any of the molding influence of the classics and philosophy. To attract these men they must accommodate themselves to their wants. To save themselves and their leadership in higher education, they must bring back the tide which is steadily setting in another direction.

In addition to these practical reasons for looking into the propriety of a modification of the course of study in college, the principle upon which rests the demand for the admission of new subjects is worthy of consideration. The claim rests upon the natural difference of mental constitution which characterizes individuals, and upon the unity of the human mind. Give the student the subjects in which his keenest interest and greatest enthusiasm can be awakened, if you would develop his mind, strengthen his faculties, and build him up into vigorous, intellectual manhood. After his mind has been awakened, and he becomes conscious of its power, the natural thirst for knowledge will lead him to the interested study of subjects to which he was once indifferent, because he sees their utility in opening to him new fields of knowledge.

The lack of interest on the part of some students in subjects to which others are keenly alive can be accounted for only on the ground of difference in mental organization. Because of this difference the same subjects will not be as beneficial to one student as to another, and when we recognize the difference of treatment required for the development

of different minds we are simply conforming our mental hygiene to the demands of nature.

The logical conclusion of the most practical reasoning is that the college cannot well establish a fixed curriculum; that the best it can do is to offer subjects adapted to culture from the whole field of knowledge, and allow each student to choose those best suited to the quality and temper of his mind. To guide the inexperience of youth, the order and affiliation of subjects and the amount of work ought to be prescribed, and the rest left to the free choice of the student and his adviser in the faculty.

The objection that only the larger and wealthier colleges could provide so wide a range of subjects in the college course, is offset by the fact that there are only two fundamental types of mind and corresponding lines of scholarly interest, the literary and the scientific. Any college can provide for the principal studies along these two lines, and allow predominance to the one or the other, and variation in the proportion of the two, according to the individual capacity and needs of the student.

The advantages that would accrue to liberal education from such an arrangement of studies are manifold. The student would work along the lines of his natural aptitudes, in which his keenest interest and greatest enthusiasm can be aroused, and consequently his mental development and training for the work of life would be the more easily and successfully accomplished. In college he would study along these lines for mental development. Afterward, choosing a profession in accord with the same general tendency and habit of mind, he would find his professional studies in line with his college work, and his earlier studies contributing largely to his success in the later. There would thus be a consist-

ency and harmony in his work which would carry him far beyond the student who studies in one direction for mental discipline, and travels in another to prepare himself for active life. Not only would there be natural interest and accelerated development characterizing his whole student career, but throughout his professional life he would find interest and helpfulness in the studies which he commenced in college.

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#### EXCHANGES.

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THERE is one distinctive improvement manifesting itself in nearly all our Exchanges. Instead of nonsense and trash, they advance practical information for life and eternity. No longer does heathenism and barbarity characterize our colleges, if our exchanges are correct, but nobler and grander aspirations purify the low morals prevalent in the past and make our colleges the brilliant luminaries in the educational world. Christian principles are rapidly overcoming the loafing dens and gambling holes of our higher institutions of learning. Much of this elevating influence must be accredited to the Y. M. C. A. and similar organizations. May this work prosper, and let all Collegians stand firm against any acts that will degrade themselves and be disreputable to their Alma Mater.

The recent action of the Carrollton Society in resolving to do all in their power against repealing the proviso that the gates of the World's Fair shall be closed on Sundays, is highly commendable. It demonstrates true patriotism, the kind that is so much needed all over this country. If there was a little more of it, those institutions which have made this country what it is, could easily withstand the attacks of the foreigners, who are making such desperate attempts to

degrade the United States to the low moral standard of the countries from which they come. We hope that the Carrollton will not be the only society in colleges that shall demonstrate such practical patriotism, but that all her sister societies will make the same resolute stand for God and our nation against such a nursery of vice and Sabbath desecration.

The first element in a young person's education is the teacher. More important than books, apparatus, lecture rooms, is the personnel of the corps of instructors. To sit under and associate with eight or ten men who are thorough students, whose minds are alive to every pulsation in the intellectual world, and whose hearts burn to impart to those under them some good thing, is an education in itself. Dead, indeed, must be that soul that cannot, like the Shumanite's son be called back to life by feeling the warm breath of the prophet and hearing the rapid beatings of his heart and his calling upon him to open his eyes and see and live. It seems as if one should be restored to life as in the days of old by merely touching the bones of a man who had lived so intensely.—*Oracle.*

In college the course of study is general, while in the theological seminary it is specific. The college student is balancing considerations and forming plans and purposes. He enters the seminary with his plan of life formed and his purpose fixed. No longer does his life work seem uncertain and distant, but very near and very imperative in its demands for specific preparation. On entering the seminary the young man at once feels older. He is settled and sober and matured. So there is a distance between the college and the seminary which cannot be measured by time, but only by the considerations we have mentioned.—*The Seminary Student.*

This country is surrounded by a wall which, with a few repairs, has remained impregnable for over one hundred years. This wall is the Constitution of the United States. In it are built three lofty towers. In one part we behold the tower of Personal Liberty, or the freedom of the home. In another stands the tower of Civil Liberty, or the freedom of the State. The tower of Religious Liberty is central and higher than the other two, "rising in its sublimity and piercing the national heavens into the divine nature beyond." The principles underlying the freedom of the home, the church and the State are beautifully represented by our national flag, the red, the white and the blue. Therefore let us mount each of these towers with that lovely tri-colored banner. Now there are many dangers which threaten to undermine and destroy these towers. Consequently they must be manned. They must be defended by men able to cope with all evils—trained, educated men. Hence it follows that the future welfare of this country depends altogether on the youth of the present day—youth educated in American institutions, taught to obey unreservedly American laws, and imbued with such love of purely American interests as will constrain them to fight and die for their country. Armed with such defenders the three towers of American liberties will be strong enough to resist assaults of every description.—*The College Student.*

Many students seem to be entirely ignorant of the true meaning of etiquette, or else too weak to act according to their better knowledge. They seem to regard it as a code of cold, dead, written laws; but more properly it is defined as a code of laws, not written on paper but in the hearts of men, and to be for the protection and comfort of society. The student's best and only right motive in cultivating good manners, should be to make

himself better than he is, to render himself agreeable to his fellow-students, and to fit himself to be a worthy member of whatever society it may be his lot to enter.—*The Muhlenberg.*

The matter of choosing a husband is one of the greatest importance. Conscience, heart and head should all approve before the step is taken. Choose a manly man, one whom you can love, honor and respect. If such a one is selected the wedded life is sure to be a bright and happy one. And having selected thus wisely and well our life companions, what manner of wives must we be. Wordsworth tells us in the following beautiful lines :

“A creature not too bright or good  
For human nature's daily food.  
The reason firm, the temperate will,  
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill,  
A perfect woman nobly planned,  
To warn, to comfort, and command,  
And yet a spirit still, and bright  
With something of an angel light.”

—*The Salmagundi.*

The original idea, and the true and chief purpose of the gymnasium is physical culture. A good physique and a manly bearing have much to do in the making up of a manly man. Well developed muscles, reasonably supple joints, well-shaped bones, a good system of internal arrangements nicely adjusted without being cramped by abnormal growth, the sustaining of a good digestive apparatus, or the curing of a poor one by proper exercise, development, refreshment, health, retaining the body a fit habitation for an immortal soul, these are the ends sought. Why! the earth itself revolves on its axis once every twenty-four hours, the planets and all nature have their periodic changes and revolutions, and shall we in our conceit think to supercede her first and fundamental principles? The merits of the gymnasium are far superior to those of any other special

form of popular sports as a means of physical exercise for the whole body.—*The Denison Collegian.*

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#### GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

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JOHN D. Rockefeller has made a new gift of over \$1,000,000 to Chicago University.

The University of Michigan offers a six years' course which, when completed, gives degrees in both science and medicine.

It is reported that President Harrison will, after March 4th, lecture on law at the Leland Stanford University.

The Wellesley Shakespeare Society intends to build a club house on the model of Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon.

On account of the recent disturbance at Yale, the faculty have forbidden the Freshmen to represent the University on any of the athletic teams.

Dartmouth has obtained the use of the New Hampshire building at the World's Fair for a specified day, when a college reunion will be held.

Philip D. Armour has given a large sum of money for the establishment of a manual training school for young men and women in Chicago.

At the University of Chicago both students and faculty are required to wear the cap and gown on all important public occasions. Different styles distinguish the several grades of students, fellows and faculty.

The collegiate students of Pennsylvania University held a mass meeting to consider the erection of a new Y. M. C. A. building. Great enthusiasm was expressed in favor of such a movement, which is also indicated by their \$5000 subscription.

Northwestern University students support a missionary at Calcutta.



The students of Wesleyan have pledged \$5240 toward the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building.

Two hundred and fifty graduates of American colleges are in European universities, preparing for educational work in this country.

One hundred and eighty-five out of three hundred and seventy-five applicants failed to pass the entrance examinations of Lehigh University this year.

The amount received by Princeton from the Yale-Princeton game was \$12,000, \$2,000 less than last year.

The Senior classes of Yale, Princeton, Amherst, Williams, Harvard and Dartmouth have all adopted the custom of wearing cap and gown.

There are 101 candidates for Ph. D. at the University of Chicago.

Athens has lately completed a magnificent academy building of Pentelican marble, costing a million dollars, given by a wealthy Greek merchant, Suia by name, and has a well equipped university, with a complete school system besides.

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#### CENTRAL INTER-COLLEGIATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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##### SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association was held Saturday, February 11th, at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia. In the absence of the President, Thomas Luther Coley, of the *Red and Blue*, the Vice President, John Carver, of the Swarthmore *Phoenix*, presided. About twenty-five delegates in all were present, representing the Swarthmore *Phoenix*, the *Haverfordian*, the *Lafayette*, the *Red and Blue*, the *College Student*, the *Muhlenberg*, the URSINUS

COLLEGE BULLETIN, the *Pennsylvanian* and the *Georgetown College Journal*. The BULLETIN's delegates were A. W. Bomberger and J. M. S. Isenberg.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, William Wistar Comfort, of the *Haverfordian*; Vice President, Eugene C. Foster, of the *Lafayette*; Secretary and Treasurer, John J. Roethermel, of the Franklin and Marshall *College Student*; Executive Committee, D. B. Rushmore, of the Swarthmore *Phoenix*, W. H. Jeffries, of the *Red and Blue*, C. M. Nast, of the *Georgetown College Journal*, and C. J. Gable of the *Muhlenberg*. A committee of five was appointed to draft a new Constitution, the old one having been lost.

Several papers were read by representatives of the various college journals, as follows: "The Training College Journalism Affords," by the representative of the *Georgetown College Journal*; "The Exchange Department—Is It of Sufficient Interest to Demand Its Continuance?" by a representative of the Swarthmore *Phoenix*; "The Recent Legislation of the Inter-Collegiate Foot Ball Association," from the *Red and Blue*; "The Need of More Thorough Organization in the Inter-Collegiate Press Association," by the representative of the *Pennsylvanian*; "The Value of University Extension as an Adjunct to the College Curriculum," by a representative from the Franklin and Marshall *College Student*; "The present Standing of the College Press—Is Its Trend one of Constant Improvement?" by one from the *Muhlenberg*; and "The Advantages of the Euphonian System of Spelling," by the *Haverfordian* representative.

At the adjournment of the business meeting a dinner was held, at which about twenty members of the association were present.

## THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

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ENDOWMENT FUND.

AT the special meeting of the Alumni Association of the College held in December last, a committee was appointed to formulate a plan for raising an Alumni Endowment Fund for the College, the committee consisting of the following members: Revs. Charles E. Wehler, '87, F. C. Yost, '76, D. W. Ebbert, '75, J. W. Meminger, '84, and J. L. Fluck, '88.

After due consideration, the committee has agreed upon \$40,000 as the amount to be raised for said purpose at this time, and suggests the following plan for raising it: There now being more than one hundred active Alumni of the College, it is requested that these one hundred or more Alumni, as a body, resolve to go to work with the determination of seeing 40,000 people during the present year, and of asking each one to contribute one dollar or more to this fund (or to pledge an amount to be paid as soon as \$40,000 has been subscribed.)

The committee believes that it is reasonable to suppose that there are, 40,000 people—acquaintances and friends of the Alumni—who would contribute at least one dollar each to so noble a work, if asked.

Accordingly a circular has been sent out to each member of the Association enclosing for signature a pledge to engage in the work of securing a specified number of these contributions of one dollar each.

The plan is a good one and is worthy of a hearty response from every alumnus and alumnae. Rev. Charles E. Wehler, Blue Bell, Montgomery County, Pa., is chairman of the committee.

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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. Professor Henry T. Spangler was one of the guests of honor (Rev. Henry C. McCook, D. D., of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, being the other) at the annual dinner of Franklin and Marshall alumni, held at the Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia, Friday evening, February 3d. Attorney General Hensel presided at the board and the entire occasion—like the several events of the same kind which have preceded it—proved a brilliant success. Mr. Spangler responded to the second toast, "Sister Colleges." The menu and other appointments were elaborate and in excellent taste. Covers were laid for about seventy-five.

'89. Mr. Ernest H. Longstreth, late of the Manufacturers' Bank, Philadelphia, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Southeast corner of Third and Market Streets, Camden, N. J., and has already assumed the duties of this responsible position. The BULLETIN congratulates him heartily on so substantial a proof of his steady advancement in the financial world, and wishes him much success in his new position.

'89. Mayne R. Longstreth, Esq., has for some time been serving with great credit on the editorial staff of the *American Law Register and Review*, being in direct charge of its department of Municipal Corporations.

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FORMER STUDENTS.

Mr. J. Ross Myers has been with the firm of Hopper, McGraw & Co., importing grocers of Baltimore, ever since he left college.

Mr. Andrew W. Warren, who has been rising rapidly in business in New York for some years, was married to a lady of that city on New Year's Day, ninety-three.