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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN.

VOLUME IX.

NOVEMBER, 1892.

NUMBER 2.

Ursinus College Bulletin.

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

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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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN.

Collegeville, Montgomery County, Pa.

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

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

All contributions and changes in advertising, to secure prompt attention, must be presented or forwarded on or before the 15th of each month.

Rates for advertising sent on application.

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

AFTER this issue the editors hope to have the BULLETIN make its appearance by the first instead of the middle of each month as heretofore. All persons desiring to contribute in any way will please bear this in mind, as it will necessitate the placing of their manuscript in the hands of the editors not later than the fifteenth of the month.

* * *

The arrangement by which the Board of Directors will hereafter meet three times a year is a radical change, but one that cannot fail to meet the approval of all, as it will thereby be enabled to be more deliberate in its actions.

* * *

At the Fall meeting of the Board of Directors, as elsewhere referred to, the

revision of the Laws of the College was completed. As a whole they are fair and commendable, and should be welcomed by all as a step forward in the line of order and good government. However, several of them are, we think, highly objectionable and unjust to the student, but, as they are not supposed to be like the laws of the Medes and Persians, we may hope that in time the objectionable ones will be repealed or revised.

* * *

The lack of interest manifested in athletic sports by the students of URSINUS is deplorable. Tennis and base ball are played to some extent, but foot ball, pre-eminently the American college game, is entirely without an enthusiast. In fact, we doubt if there are a dozen students who are thoroughly conversant with the game. There is no excuse for this state of affairs. Let the new Athletic Committee push the organization of a team so that material may be developed and that we may be able to put a creditable team in the field by the opening of the next season. We are glad to say that the prospects for the base ball team for the next season are bright. Some very good material is found among the men who entered this Fall.

* * *

The person who has spent the last three or four years at URSINUS has witnessed changes and advances such as never before took place in the history of the College. The general character and appearance of the buildings, their many advantages and conveniences; the driveways, avenues, and the campus in general all have been improved one hundred per cent. The Faculty is more efficient, the courses of study are more thorough, the equipment is more complete, and the

students are at least more manly and dignified, if not more intelligent. Were it possible for that man among men, our honored and beloved first President, who welcomed us as preparatorians to the halls of URSINUS—we say were it possible for him to view the URSINUS of today he would exclaim: "What marvelous changes!" But, while he would find these many external changes, he would find her internally as firmly as ever grounded in the eternal truths of Evangelical Protestantism.

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The friends and patrons of URSINUS certainly have cause to rejoice by reason of the prosperity that is attending her in all her departments, but particularly in the School of Theology. Through untiring zeal and effort on the part of the Dean, Professor James I. Good, D. D., this department has had almost a phenomenal growth. The number of students has been doubled, thereby advancing this department to second place in point of numbers among the theological schools of the Reformed Church. With one exception, every institution of any prominence in the Church is represented by one or more graduates. The reason of this is manifest. Institutions are no longer judged by their age, but by the kind and quality of their work.

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The student who represents his College or any of her societies at places and meetings where other college men are, learns the real value of a college button. At such times he frequently desires to learn of his friends who may be attending other institutions of learning. He knows that the institution is represented, but how, among such a number, may he pick out the institution desired? If one of the friends of whom he wishes to learn is a representative, he, of course, has little if any trouble; but if such is not the

case, he may speak to every one but the right one. Right here the college button renders him a great service. With a little observation he may readily find the representative of the institution desired. But this is only one of the many cases in which the college button is of great value to the college man. We notice that a large number of the students do not have our button. This should not be. It is not so expensive and is something that will be not only of much value, but also a memento which will be highly prized when college days are over.

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Two of our century's greatest literary lights, John Greenleaf Whittier, our most thoroughly American poet, and Alfred Tennyson, England's poet laureate, have been extinguished during the last two months. They were among the few of mankind whose praises have been sung during their lifetime; and, though they be no longer with us, we shall still continue to sing their praises and remember with Tennyson that,

"They die to live—they sink to rise,
They leave this wretched, mortal shore;
But brighter suns and bluer skies
Shall smile on them forevermore."

NEWS ABOUT COLLEGE.

THE COLUMBIAN FESTIVITIES.

THE month of October was emphatically a Columbus month. Celebrations began in the early part of the month and were continued on a large scale in the city of New York by a week of processions and speeches and adornments. Then came the sermons by divines of all denominations on the 16th and 23rd of the month. The public schools took up the theme and made use of the occasion to strengthen patriotism and wave the American flag. The President's and Governor's proclamations

brought out the masses of the people to listen to the praises of the great navigator who thought he could find a shorter way to the territory of the Indies, and safe from the attacks of the Saracens who had blocked the way over the continents, reach the land in safety by a water route. He reached a new continent without knowing it and was forced by good fortune to stumble on the greatest discovery ever made in geography.

Perhaps no discoverer has ever had his character and exploits so thoroughly discussed and examined by critics as has been the case with Columbus. Speeches, sermons, articles, books have been multitudinous in giving praise with an occasional side-stroke of blame on the greatest sailor who ever commanded a vessel. The four hundredth anniversary being over he will be allowed to rest for another century, when, perhaps, the discussion will be renewed again with greater vigor than ever and some new light be thrown on disputed points. A few organizations preferred to celebrate the day on the 12th according to the old style of reckoning, while the great majority selected the 21st of October as the proper day for paying honor to the great discoverer. URSINUS, along with others, celebrated the day on the twenty-first with services in the College Chapel. The following was the program, beginning at 10 A. M.:

Invocation by Prof. M. Peters; reading of the proclamation of the President of the United States, by Whorten A. Kline; that of the Governor of Pennsylvania, by J. M. S. Isenberg; hymn, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne"; prayer, Prof. J. Shelly Weinberger; address by the Rev. Henry W. Super, D. D., LL. D., President of the College; hymn, "My Country 'Tis of Thee;" benediction. A good audience, made up of citizens and students, graced the occasion and heartily joined in the service.

REV. DR. WILLIARD MARRIED.

Not often do wedding bells waft their pleasant sounds over the campus. This time they came from a distance and brought the news that one of the professors had taken a partner unto himself. Dr. George W. Williard, ex-President of the College, was married at Lancaster, October 27, (the Rev. J. W. Meminger officiating) to Miss Mary A. Gormley, of that city. The happy pair arrived at Collegeville on the 29th and held a reception at their residence, the Ladies' Boarding Hall, in the afternoon of that day. A large company of professors, friends and students gave hearty congratulations to the newly wedded couple and enjoyed a pleasant afternoon. May their days be many and their cup of happiness be un-mixed and full.

Y. M. C. A. NEWS.

A new feature and a sign of activity in the work of the Association is a class of Bible students who meet every Sunday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock in the prayer meeting room of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Stibitz was secured as instructor for the class, and has taken up the Psalms and life of David as subject matter for study.

The State Convention was held at Germantown, Pa., October 13th—16th, 1892. The Association of URSINUS COLLEGE was well represented by the following persons:—William G. Welsh, '93; Carl W. Plank, '94; William H. Culver, '95; Ross Wicks, '96 and Andrew J. Walter, '96.

The Week of Prayer for Colleges is approaching and will be duly observed by this Association. The programme of exercises for the week has not yet been arranged, but the next issue of the BULLETIN will contain it, in connection with an account of the meetings.

A committee of three, Welsh '93, Watts '94, and Stauffer '94, was appointed

a few weeks ago to furnish the prayer-meeting and reading rooms.

The Committee expects to have its work accomplished in a short time, and then the reading room will be opened daily for the use of the students.

SEMINARY NOTES.

Mr. Harry E. Jones, a member of the Senior Class, was called home on the 5th of October, on account of the sickness of his aged mother.

Rev. J. C. Leonard and Mr. P. E. Heimer attended the 146th annual meeting of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church, held at Lancaster, Pa., October 19th-24th, 1892.

Judge J. C. Royer, of Tiffin, Ohio, recently called upon his brother, B. B. Royer, of the Senior Class.

Messrs. E. C. Sult and W. H. Loose, Seniors, spent Sunday recently at Myers-town, Mr. Loose's home.

Mr. I. M. Bachman, of the Junior Class, goes home every Friday evening to instruct pupils on the violin.

The following is a list of Theological students who were called upon to fill pulpits during the month of October: Mr. Harry E. Jones, Sunday, October 2nd, Limerick, Pa., and Sunday, October 30th, William's Township Reformed Church, Northampton county, Pa. Mr. Edward F. Wiest, Sunday, October 16th, Pikeland and East Vincent Reformed Churches, Chester county, Pa. Mr. Frank A. Fisher, Sunday, October 23rd, Reformed Church, Gibraltar, Pa. Mr. Calvin D. Yost, Sunday, October 23d, St. Mark's Reformed Church, Lebanon, Pa. Mr. P. E. Heimer, Sunday, October 16th, First Reformed Church, Millersville, Lancaster county, Pa. Mr. B. B. Royer, Sunday, October 23d, Boehm's Reformed Church, Blue Bell, Montgomery county, Pa. Rev. J. C. Leonard, Sunday, October 2nd, Grace Reformed Church, Phila-

delphia, October 9th, Boehm's Reformed Church, Blue Bell, Montgomery county, Pa., October 16th, Centerville, and Bangor Reformed Churches, Northampton county, Pa., and Sunday, October 23d, First Reformed Church, Steelton, Pa.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Under the new laws of the College, three regular meetings of the Board will be held in each year: one in the Fall, at a time to be fixed by the Executive Committee; one in the Winter, at a time to be fixed by the same committee; and one on the day before the annual commencement.

The Fall meeting was held this year on Tuesday, October 11th, with the following members present at different sessions: Mr. Robert Patterson, Rev. J. H. Sechler, D. D., and the Hon. Henry K. Boyer, A. M., of Philadelphia; H. W. Kratz, Esq., of Norristown; Rev. A. Spangler, A. M., York; Peter Gross, Esq., Slatington; Mr. Albert Bromer, Schwenksville; Mr. A. Feters, Uwchland, Chester county; President H. W. Super, D. D., LL. D., Mr. Frank M. Hobson, Mr. Emanuel Longacre, Rev. H. H. W. Hibshman, D. D., Rev. J. H. Hendricks, A. M., and Rev. H. T. Spangler, all of the vicinity of the college.

The first day of the meeting was devoted to hearing the reports of the officers of the college, and the completion of the revised laws. A thorough and exhaustive system of laws for the government of the institution in all its departments has been adopted, and will be placed in the hands of the officers and students in printed form at an early day.

The Rev. S. H. Phillips, A. M., who had been appointed July 21st, last, by the Executive Committee as Instructor in Mathematics, sent a note to the Board declining to be a candidate for the professorship of the department. President

Super was instructed to arrange with Mr. Phillips to continue in charge of the department until a suitable person can be secured to fill the position permanently.

A committee, consisting of the Revs. H. T. Spangler and J. H. Sechler, D. D., and Hon. H. K. Boyer, was appointed to report at the next regular meeting of the Board on the subject of scholarships.

To aid the finances of the institution, President Super and the Rev. Dr. Williard proposed to make donations of \$1,000, and \$400 respectively out of their salaries for the current year. The Board accepted the offers, and put upon record its hearty appreciation of the generosity of the President and of the ex-President.

Hon. H. K. Boyer was appointed a member of the Finance Committee; Mr. Frank M. Hobson was elected Auditor, and Messrs. Kratz, Super and Hendricks were appointed to serve as Auditing Committee.

The subject of furnishing water to the village from the college plant was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, with instructions to investigate the feasibility of the project and report at the next meeting of the Board.

SENIOR ORATIONS.

Orations have been delivered by the members of the Senior Class as follows: "The Requisites of a Poet," Erb; "Comparative Mythology," Helffrich; "Music—Its Possibilities in America," Miss Hendricks; "The Decline of Oratory in America," Isenberg; "The Injurious Influence of the Theatre," Kline; "The Benefits of a Collegiate Education," Noll; "The Perils of Immigration," Reber; "Nature from a Mountain View," Miss Rhoades; "Woman and Her Destiny," Miss Tyson.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Rev. W. Walenta, pastor of a German congregation in Brooklyn, and formerly

Professor of German Language and Literature in URSINUS, paid us a visit on the 27th of September. He has a large and flourishing congregation in the City of Churches.

Wicks, '96, spent the last week in October in Huntingdon county, on a lecturing tour. Huntingdon is his home, and he has throughout the county an excellent reputation as a pleasing and entertaining speaker.

Barndt, '94, has, on the advice of his physician, left school for several weeks rest. He is at his home, Sunnyside, Pa.

Johnson, '94, has been making speeches during the campaign for the Prohibition party. No compromise with the liquor traffic for him.

O. B. Wehr, '95, recently paid a short visit to friends at Wilmington, Del.

A large number of students took advantage of the observance of Columbus Day, and called upon friends at other places.

A number of students attended the surprise party given to Miss Shupe at her home, in Trappe, Wednesday evening, October 5th.

Professor E. M. Hyde, Ph. D., formerly Professor of Latin here, but now of Lehigh University, was present recently at chapel exercises. The Doctor still has a warm spot in his heart for URSINUS. We wish him abundant success in all his work.

A new tennis court has been established. There are three different courts now.

Mr. Stubblebine entertained a number of his friends at his home in Philadelphia on Hallow E'en. Among the students present were Messrs. Hicks and Schlesman.

Rev. Professor Henry T. Spangler, '73, attended the recent sessions of the Eastern Synod, at Lancaster, and delivered an important address on "College Education," before that body, which was re-

ceived with marked evidences of approval and will be published in the *Reformed Quarterly Review*.

The Glee Club has been re-organized for the season as follows: First tenors, Weist and Wagner, T. D., and Wertz, '94; second tenors, Kline, '93, Long, '94, Walter, '95; first bassos, Watts and Rohrbach, '94, and Schlesman, '95; second bassos, Helffrich and Isenberg, '93, and Steckel and Jockem, '96. P. M. Spangler, T. D., is president and leader.

William L. Bassler, a former student, renewed acquaintanceships at the college during two days of October.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

ZWINGLIAN.

THE Zwinglian Society has made the following appointments for its next anniversary:

Salutatorian, J. D. Hicks, '93.

First Orator, W. H. Culver, '93.

Second Orator, F. R. Wertz, '94.

Third Orator, G. E. Deppen, '94.

Eulogist, H. A. Welker, '93.

Zwinglian Orator, C. E. Reber, '93.

The present Zwinglian officers are: President, William U. Helffrich; Vice President, Frederick R. Wertz; Recording Secretary, William H. Culver; Corresponding Secretary, Irwin D. Conkle; Critic, Elias S. Noll; Chaplain, John D. Hicks; Editor, J. Hunter Watts; Usher, Edgar C. Reber; Attorney, Whorten A. Kline; Treasurer, E. J. Laros.

SCHAFF.

The Schaff Society has put new carpet in its hall, and, through the kindness of a member, has had the officers' desks beautified by a coat of varnish and new upholstery. When all is finished the room will be very attractive and homelike.

The following Schaff officers were recently inaugurated:

President, Isenberg, '93.

Vice-President, Owen, '94.

Recording Secretary, Whittles, '97.

Corresponding Secretary, Longacre, '96.

Chaplain, Shellenberger, '95.

Editor, Hartman, '94.

Critic, Barndt, '94.

Treasurer, Williams, '95.

The lecture by John R. Clark, on "To and Fro in London," in Bomberger Memorial Hall, Tuesday evening, November 1st, arranged by the Schaff Society, was attended by a good audience and proved highly enjoyable. A detailed account of it may be expected next month in these columns.

COLLEGE CONTRIBUTIONS.

WATCHING BY MOTHER'S SICK BED.

Through the silent midnight hours,
Watching at my mother's side;
Sadly waiting for the summons
Calling her beyond the tide.

See her spirit how it struggles
With her body to remain;
But the very God who gave it
Soon will call it home again.

Then how gladly I am waiting
From the midnight until day;
For her soul may leave a blessing
When it takes its flight away.

But, how sad, how very sad,
That she cannot pray with me!
Is her speech forever silent?
Is it true? Oh, can it be?

Yes, that tongue which once did speak
Kind and loving words to us,
Will again ere many watches
Utter words of love, we trust.


And those loving, tender lips,
Which so often pressed my own;
Oh, tell me, Heavenly Father,
Will they always only moan?

Can it be, and is it true,
That from home I must retire
To the college for my work,
Without mother's kiss to inspire?

Oh! dear Father! give me grace,
 For the sake of Thy dear Son;
 Help me with submissive speech
 Say to Thee, "Thy will be done."

H. E. J.

THE BENEFITS OF A COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

 EDUCATION is one of the grand topics that has occupied the minds of the people from time immemorial, but at no period has it received as much attention as at present. Institutions of learning adorn our land like the stars in the blue firmament above us. Universities and colleges, high schools and academies constitute the great luminaries of our intellectual and national progress. These higher institutions, as well as those of less prominence, are all specially adapted for a certain line of work.

Colleges, whose benefits we wish to consider, aim at the harmonious development of body, mind, and soul. This is the true end in education, a body to act, a mind to think, and a soul to feel. Though all of the colleges have not yet provided for the first of these elements, namely the physical development of its students, yet we look for a day near at hand when gymnastic exercise shall be a required study in every collegiate curriculum. In fact, physical training is of so much importance in a student's life, that it should receive special attention, and it is a matter of joy to see the improvements in this respect in our leading colleges. As a consequence the students are in the way of having healthy bodies, graceful movements, clear and active minds.

The second element of an education is mental development. Not a development in specialties which is obtained in our universities, but a symmetrical, harmonious development of all the mental faculties, such as is imparted by our colleges. This necessary foundation for all

professions is sadly neglected. The young men and women of America determine the shortest way to wealth and fame. They read no book, seek no friend, indulge in no recreation which will not tend to help them to that particular, specific end. Bishop Brooks rightly says: "The one feeling we have about such excessive and extreme specialists is the wonder how so great intelligence can be compressed into such close limitations. Men may thus become bright and sharp as needles, but they are just as hard and just as narrow."

Hence, liberal education must be regarded as fundamental to all educational callings, or at least as highly serviceable in every intellectual pursuit; and a special education that does not rest on this broad and strong foundation must necessarily make the mind unbalanced and illogical.

But more important than body or mind is the soul. This gives the garb and crown to a complete education. Do our colleges realize this fact? Yes, and no one will deny that ample provision is being made for christian influences. Our colleges have outlived their savage state and have become civilized. Their object at the present time is to educate the soul for heaven, to make its development harmonize with that of body and mind, to join a believing heart to a well-formed body and a well-disciplined mind.

Having presented to you in a general way the mission of our colleges, let me substantiate my statements by proof.

It is almost universally accepted that a college course shortens a man's life. This is not true. A careful investigation proves that the average age of college graduates exceeds by far the average age of man.

Moreover, it is estimated that graduates attain a position and success at thirty-five years of age, which non-graduates do not reach until they are forty-five. If this observation is correct, then a college training adds ten years to

a man's life,—ten years, not of childhood or of dotage, but of vigorous, manly life. The collegiate graduate having ten years more in which to grow and labor, easily rises to the highest positions and bears away the highest honors.

We find also that only one-half per cent. of the men of the United States are graduates from college, and yet this one-half per cent. attain to fifty-eight per cent. of the most important offices under our government. This proves conclusively that college graduates have a decided advantage.

But after all will it pay in dollars and cents to take a collegiate course? This can be proved best by comparison. A careful examination into the income of non-graduates satisfies us that it cannot reach over two hundred and fifty (\$250) or three hundred (\$300) dollars while six hundred (\$600) dollars is regarded a poor salary for a graduate. Do all these statistics look as if there was anything in a collegiate course antagonistic to wisdom?

No; hence we must say that a collegiate education is surely a safe and profitable acquirement. It cannot be carried away by robbers, sold under mortgage, destroyed by fire or tornado, and is sure to pay large dividends. But this is not all; wealth and honor are good if rightly used—good, if sought for, not as ends, but as means to a higher end. A collegiate education brings more than wealth and honor; yes, almost infinitely more. It multiplies bodily comforts, heightens intellectual enjoyments, enhances social influence, increases personal refinement, awakens purer aspirations and develops a nobler manhood.

E. S. N.

REQUISITES OF THE POET.

It must be admitted that to-day there is an apparent decline in poetry both in England and in America. When we see

around us few old men like Holmes, when we see poets like Whittier and Tennyson passing away, when we see the lesser bards passing the age at which their predecessors had become famous, then do we become conscious of the scarcity of singers. The poetical chain seems ready to break if the needed links are not speedily supplied. It is an honor, and what is more, a duty of the rising generation to forge those links for the golden chain of American poetry. The question naturally comes who of this rising generation shall climb the ladder of poetical fame. If there are those who long to hold communion with the immortal muses, then should they begin to seek and investigate the requisites of the poet.

The most important requisite is poetical ability. All are aware of this requirement. On account of some old proverbs and a superficial view of this demand, so many become disheartened and think that this ability is given but to a few. The fact, however, is that but few understand what is meant by poetical ability, or look further than the surface of this requisite, or thoroughly investigate the meaning and discover the hidden truth. If there is a longing to dwell in rare poetical atmosphere, if that longing is natural and unaffected, it indicates the presence of the first requisite.

Poetry, which is revealed in all true literature, is not made. It is the unconscious exuberance of the individual self, the portrayal of one's personality in describing common scenes and in narrating common events. Personality, which is revealed in all our actions, is, however, revealed more in poetry. It is given to all at birth, remains with all through life, never changes. For this reason could the Latins say that the poet is born and not made.

Not only personality but also ideality is introduced and conspicuous in all literary

works. The ideal can be undoubtedly cultivated. Man is gifted with that power. True it is that naturalness is essential, but not the rigid realistic naturalness. If the ideal should be discarded from poetry and in its place substituted the cold, rough reality, many of our most precious poems must be forever laid aside. The poet creates according to his own ideality. He uses common material, but his "idealism breaks the realistic bonds" and gives it charm, life and dignity. Who has not his own ideal? Is that ideal high and sublime, noble and beautiful, then despair not, for your poems must be sublime and beautiful.

The second requisite is to have an adequate knowledge of nature and man. Since the poet is both to please and to instruct, he must dwell both day and night upon nature, surveying it on every side, pointing out the wondrous phenomena of the universe. The poet Bryant says:

"To him who in the love of nature holds
Communion with her visible form, she speaks
A various language."

With the same feelings does the nature-loving Thomson sing forth:

"Man superior walks
Amid the glad creation, musing praise
And looking lively gratitude."

The poet always sheds a pleasant gleam, a weird light over common things, and selects from nature's abundant store the choicest qualities.

As the poet gazes with rapture into the immense volume which Heaven opens in earth, in air, in sky, he sees the beautiful and sublime; but he must also gaze with a heart that feels for all mankind. He must understand what man universally desires. He must after having soared into the grandeur of nature stoop down and relate in human speech his feelings.

Many, however, find no pleasure in poetry, because they never have acquired the third requisite, which is first in time,

namely rhetorical knowledge. The graceful flow of method, the charming ring of syllables are the results of the study of rhetoric. The form of poetry is purely mechanical. Rhetoric, which is the art of expression, teaches the mechanism of poetry. That this mechanism is needed in the form of poetry is not denied. For this reason is the study of rhetoric a requisite of the poet.

In studying this art, a thorough acquaintance with the standard poems must be included. It is by reading and minutely examining the classic poems, the masterpieces, that the rules of rhetoric can be comprehended and made a part of our poetical ability. Only in this way will the dry unpleasant rhetorical rules become pleasant and profitable.

Having briefly viewed three important requisites of the aspiring poet, we can honestly conclude that they can be acquired by man's innate powers. One heavenly Creator has endowed us with powers, and we, His creatures, should not despise those blessings. We should begin to study that which lies at the foundation; we should gaze upon the glories of nature and return her benign smiles; we should lift our low carnal self into the grand refreshing mid-air of goodness and love. Let those who yearn to stand upon the towering pinnacle of poetical fame be encouraged, then will they, with their eyes in a fine frenzy rolling, come from the four corners of the world to lay their offerings upon the altar of poetry.

W. H. E.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

PERSONALS.

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

76 F. G. Hobson, Esq., of the Montgomery County Bar, was a delegate to the recent session of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church, at Lancaster, and, in connection with Rev. James Crawford, D. D., represented Philadelphia Classis in its controversy with the Classis of Goshenhoppen growing out of the admission by the former to its membership of the Reformed congregation at Skippack, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hobson discharged his responsible duties with a full measure of credit that was not lessened by the circumstance of an adverse decision. After the result had been announced the losing side gave notice of appeal to the highest judicatory of the Church.

78. S. L. Hertzog, M. S., formerly of Seven Mile, Ohio, where he was engaged in teaching, has changed his residence to Wapinitia, Wasco County, Oregon, he having been appointed superintendent and principal of the Sinemasho Indian Boarding School at that place—a government school under the control of the Commissioner of Indian affairs. Mr. Hertzog reached his new field about the middle of last August, but at the time of his arrival and up to a date several weeks subsequent, had not yet been able to learn much of his prospective pupils, who were on their customary summer excursion to the mountains and were not expected back before the end of September. The BULLETIN wishes him success in his new and interesting field.

783. George W. Wolfersberger, M. S., who was proprietor of a successful pharmacy in Philadelphia, departed this life on Friday, October 21st, 1892, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Wolfersberger was of sterling character and made many warm friends during his short stay at URSINUS, all of whom will be deeply grieved at the news of his early death. His home was at Campbellstown, Pennsylvania, where the final funeral

rites over the deceased were held. Rev. James I. Good, D. D., Mr. Wolfersberger's pastor in Philadelphia, was present at these services and made an address on "Christ's Abolition of Death," in the course of which he described Mr. Wolfersberger as "a choice young man," like Saul of Tarsus. The congregation on the occasion was a very large one, packing the church to its fullest capacity. Remarks were also made by Rev. J. E. Heister, D. D., by whom the deceased was confirmed May 16th, 1885. Only a little over two years ago Mr. Wolfersberger's marriage was chronicled in these pages, the bride being Miss Bertha Hendrickson.

'85. Rev. S. L. Messinger, of the Pleasantville charge, Bucks County, was recently the victim of a runaway accident, suffering painful and somewhat serious injuries.

Mr. Messinger was installed in his new field on Tuesday evening, September 27th last. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. B. Henry, of Norristown, and the installation service was conducted by Rev. C. E. Wehler, '87, the two members of the committee present. The house was filled with an attentive congregation. A liberal decoration of flowers and fruits was permitted to remain from "Harvest Home" to grace this occasion. Mr. Messinger is receiving a kind and cordial welcome at the hands of his people, and there is promise of a successful pastorate.

'87. Thaddeus S. Krause, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, has changed his office to No. 10 South Broad Street, that city, where he is associated with Thomas A. Fahy, Esq.

'89. The corner-stone of the new house of worship for the Royersford Mission, Rev. O. H. E. Rauch, pastor, was laid on Sunday, September 18th, instead of Saturday, as stated in the October BULLETIN. Rev. Professor H. T. Spangler, '73, preached in the morning,

President H. W. Super, D. D., LL. D., in the afternoon, and Rev. C. U. O. Derr, '88, in the evening. The receipts of the day were about \$120. The Mission is looking forward to a very bright future.

'89. Rev. I. Calvin Fisher, of Kimberton, Chester County, has received and accepted a call to St. Mark's Church, Lebanon. An exchange from that town states that he began his work there on November 1st.

'89. Rev. E. C. Rust has removed from Orangeville, Illinois, to Brilliant, Ohio.

'90. Granville H. Meixell, A. M., has begun his work in Belles Lettres, in Heidelberg University, by organizing "a Seminary in English Literature," the distinctive idea in it being the application of the "laboratory method" to the study of literature, a method that is gaining popularity in many American colleges, being modeled after the systems in vogue in the universities of Germany.

FORMER STUDENTS.

H. Oscar Neff, of Philadelphia, a former student, was married recently, the bride being a Miss Hoffman, of Caroline county, Maryland. Rev. Henry Tesnow, '91, assisted in the ceremony.

Henry B. Price, of Norristown, holds an important clerical position at the Pen-cody Iron Works.

Roscoe C. Fetterolf is employed at the main office of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

GENERAL TOPICS.

IS HIGHER EDUCATION ON THE DECLINE ?

AT A MEETING of the School-masters' Association of Philadelphia Dr. Edward Brooks gave it as his opinion that Pennsylvania stands lower in regard to higher education than she did some decades in the past, and adds :

" In those days there was a large number of select schools and academies presided over by men of large scholarship who were heart and soul devoted to their profession. They inspired their pupils with a love of learning and desire for a full collegiate course. These schools have passed away, and the result is that there is less demand, proportionately, for a higher education than there was some thirty or forty years ago. The present condition of things is largely owing to our State Normal Schools having swallowed up the smaller academies. These Normal Schools have struck a blow, not intentionally, at the higher course of education, and the young men of to-day have not the opportunities to prepare for college which they had in the days gone by. While these Normal Schools have greatly increased the number of intelligent teachers for our public schools they have really been instrumental in pulling down the higher education. Young men and women who graduate at these institutions and secure their sheepskins too often think that their education is completed. The result is that they do not continue their studies and they lose their interest in higher scholarship and fail to inspire their pupils with the desire for a college education. Now, what is to be done here in Pennsylvania? We have in Philadelphia a partial solution of this problem. We have our kindergartens and we have our high schools, claiming to be colleges, fitting young men for a university course,—so far, for our boys, solving the problem of secondary education. But we have no such school for our daughters. Probably our great university will open its doors to them one of these days, and it is also probable that Philadelphia will have schools, raised by public sentiment, in which young women can be prepared for higher education, as well as young men."

These remarks of Dr. Brooks, who was

many years the principal of the largest Normal School in the State, are seconded by the editor of the *Educator* who was also a number of years principal of the next largest Normal School. As such, and having had the opportunity of observing the present state of things and contrasting it with that of the day of the select school and the academy, we are entirely certain that Dr. Brooks is right. The cheap, short term education, and the diploma, such as it is, has misled many a student, and reduced the standard of scholarship very much, indeed, as well as diminished the number of well educated men and women in the higher educational circles. If we are wrong in our opinion we stand ready to be convinced to the contrary.—*National Educator*.

A WINTER IN BERLIN.

“What brought (or took) you to Germany? To Berlin? How did you gain admission to lectures in Berlin University? What have been your experiences? How do the students act toward you? What are the prospects for other women who may endeavor to repeat your experiment? What is your opinion as to the advisability of such attempts?”

Although these questions have been answered many times, both orally and by letter, various false impressions seem, nevertheless, to exist among those who are pleased to view my presence in the University of Berlin as a matter of some public interest.

I came to Germany to see Germany and the Germans, to acquire a needed ease in the use of the German language, to see something of a German University, and to gain acquaintance with German methods of presenting Mathematics.

Berlin was chosen as a place of residence for the first few weeks or months, as the case might be, for the simple reason that I knew of people here who

would kindly take me in charge till I should have learned to take care of myself in a foreign land.

To the third question I sometimes make answer, “By the favor of the gods.” If that sounds too conceited, then read the answer, “Fate,” “Accident,” or what you will.

In America, I had heard that a woman was occasionally permitted, as an exceptional favor, to become a sort of supposed-to-be-invisible guest in lectures in some universities of Germany; that in Berlin, however, all effort to secure such exceptional privileges would be utterly useless. Accordingly, from time to time during the summer of '91, I made inquiries of various prominent Professors of Mathematics elsewhere than in Berlin; result, a collection of letters now treasured as souvenirs, no show of hope for me except in Leipzig, where the work in Mathematics was not exactly suited to my purpose, and a state of mind well adapted to lead to suicide.

Having nursed my despair till the University had officially opened, I concluded to seek a long-desired interview with Professor Fuchs and “view the prospect o'er” for myself. Professor Fuchs did not politely “thank me for the honor, etc., while regretting to be unable to admit a woman to his lectures;” he did not assure me Mathematics was a difficult subject which women, for the most part, could not comprehend (as one Professor had written); he did not, as the Rector of one University did, advise me to apply to the Ministerium, and accompany his advice with the assurance that my request would not be granted; he did not make me feel that a woman possessed of interest in Mathematics, was a sort of natural curiosity, whose existence demanded explanation. He asked me in his quiet, restful way, what I had done in Mathematics and under whose instruction, talked a minute or two about Briot

and Bouquet's *Fonctions Elliptiques*, and told me to ask the Rector of the University whether a way could not be found to favor my petition.

The Rector requested me to send him a written petition, and expressed a willingness to bring my case before the University Senate. Ten days later he answered my petition, to the effect that, on the strength of Professor Fuchs' warm advocacy of my cause, he had resolved to take upon himself the responsibility of allowing me to attend lectures until the Senate should meet, provided—of course, the men whose lectures I wished to hear should have no objections.

A month later I received a second letter, to the effect that the Senate could not sanction my admission to lectures, it having been discovered, in the meantime, that, since the exception of a similar nature, sanctioned by the Senate in 1884, the Ministerium had strictly, specifically forbidden even exceptions of this nature. The Rector very kindly assured me, however, that he would assume the personal responsibility, and permit me to continue to the end of the semester.

Had it not been for the information deterring me from effort in Berlin till the last minute, my petition would have been made in time for the Senate to act before lectures began, and I should probably not have seen inside of a lecture room. The change that had just taken place in the rectorship is reported to have been exceptionally fortunate for my cause. It was, at least, not unfortunate for me that Professor Fuchs and Rector Foerster had forgotten about that special edict of a former Cultus Minister. My teacher of German happened to be a friend of Professor Fuchs' sister-in-law, and kindly recommended me. Then a dozen other circumstances seemed "just to happen so," but happened so much better than I could have planned, that I attribute my happy semester in Berlin

University to the "favor of the gods."

Some one may reflect, "Is it not strange that she says 'happy semester?'" I thought the students had annoyed her so much." The origin of this report, widely circulated in America, remains to this day a mystery to me. I assume, on general principles, that there are students who look with disfavor upon anything pointing in the direction of "co-education" in Germany; what per cent. of the Berlin students belong to this class I have not the data for computing, but the number of those who have annoyed me I can reckon to a nicety—the number is zero. To the best of my knowledge, the number of those who have attempted to annoy me is also zero. Those students with whom I have the pleasure of personal acquaintance, have shown me far more kindly consideration than mere politeness demanded; between every other student and myself the relation has ever been that of two persons, each of whom quietly attends to his own affairs and permits the other to do the same. I repeat most emphatically, I have suffered no disturbance whatever.

I attended the University, however, rather more for the sake of Mathematics than for the sake of seeing what the students would do, and consider it not impossible that I might have said "happy semester," even if a student now and then had reminded me of my failure to secure his permission before entering the consecrated precincts. Not only was the work, for the work's sake, suited to my purposes, but the method of presentation pleased me greatly, and my cause for gratitude would not be small, had I gained nothing except the privilege of hearing lectures. This privilege, however, was not all. The spirit of kindness and helpfulness shown at the beginning has manifested itself on every hand to the present time.

Regarding prospects for other women, I had a positive opinion until very recently. My view was, that if such support as I have here could not enable me to "get round" that ministerial edict for just one more semester, then I might say to others, "It's no use to try. Women have no prospect in Berlin University for a long time to come." Recently I have begun to ask myself whether it would not be well to ward off a possible charge of false prophecy, by meekly acknowledging I knowing about the future. The general opening of German Universities to women would astonish me immeasurably, but the question is being much agitated, and the hope that some slight concessions may be made seems not so utterly groundless as I had imagined. The sentiment in favor of medical education of women seems to be gaining ground, except perhaps among medical students; and that in favor of "authorized exceptions" in other lines of University work, is not wholly without support among "the powers that be."

The question may well be asked, if the higher authorities should decide to give the Professors more or less liberty in the matter under discussion, what would then be the prospects for women in the German Universities? My judgment may be warped, but that judgment is, that a large per cent. of the women who are really fitted for special work in a German University would secure admittance to lectures (not to laboratory or seminary work); and that a few, as exceptional exceptions, would be admitted to seminary work.

So long as the situation remains as it is, I should be inclined to say to those who might hold me responsible for the result, "You have good opportunities elsewhere than in Germany; let well enough alone." To those who are willing to run all risk and not hold me responsible for the advice, I might offer the ad-

vice so often given me this year, "Versuchen Sie es doch 'mal! Schaden kann es jedenfalls nicht."—To all who may follow this latter piece of advice, I can wish nothing better than that the measure of kindness they receive may be "heaped up, pressed down, and running over," as mine has been.

RUTH GENTRY, in *Bryn Mawr Lantern*.

EXCHANGES.

It affords us much pleasure to see our old exchanges again on the table besides many new ones. We welcome one and all. Our appreciation for them may sometimes lack in words, but it shall not want in spirit. Every true college knows that this is the most direct source for information and such news should be very desirable to a wide-awake institution.

The *College Student* is one of the many exchanges that demands our attention first. It seems to have fledged into full manhood during the summer vacation. We think the change in its general features a decided improvement and its news is interesting.

The *Swarthmore Phoenix* is again an ornament on our table and we appreciate its interesting and wholesome news.


The *Muhlenberg* is one of our welcome guests and we delight in reading its contents. Many of us are personally acquainted with some of its staff. To these we send our sincere regards as well as to any others that may know us. We are glad to hear that Muhlenberg's classes are swelling, and that all indications show a bright future for it.

The *Sunbeam*, although it comes from the cold North, is filled with life and vigor. Whether it is because it issues from a ladies' college, we do not know. It shows that the ladies of Canada are not asleep.

The *Bates Student* is another of our

warm friends. It always comes loaded with valuable information. On this depends the success of every college paper.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

T the University of Wisconsin a rank of eighty-five per cent. exempts a student from examination.

The University of Paris has 9215 students, and the University of Vienna 6220.

The University of Pennsylvania is to have a dormitory building costing \$125,000. It will be the largest in the United States.

The total number of Chautauqua graduates is now 29,030. The class of '92 contained 3359.

One man in 5000 in England takes a college course; one in 615 in Scotland; one in 213 in Germany; one in 2000 in the United States.

The Lafayette foot ball team played a splendid game in its contest with the University of Pennsylvania. The score was 8 to 6 in favor of the latter.

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

West Point Military Academy can accommodate 500 cadets. The number there now is about 400. In March last 205 were recommended but only 85 passed the examination.

The canvass of Harvard University on the Presidential preference showed 1114 for Harrison and 851 for Cleveland. Of the voters 539 were in favor of Harrison to 403 for Cleveland. The total number of voters was 970, against 1043 non-voters. The number voting was 2013, and 902 did not vote at all. The faculty stood 52 to 6 in favor of Cleveland, 16 not voting. The vote of the Academic Department was 674 to 458, in favor of Harrison. Cleveland carried the Law

School, 155 to 115; the graduates, 50 to 49; and the Divinity School 7 to 3. Harrison carried the Medical School 114 to 85; the Scientific School 62 to 36; and the special students, 73 to 46. Bidwell got 31 votes. In 1888 Harrison received 659 to 493 for Cleveland.

Princeton has what are called sectional, or school clubs, the members of which see to it that the section of the country or particular school which they represent is always informed of what is occurring of interest at Princeton. The first of these clubs to accomplish any real good was the Philadelphia club. The others have been largely modelled after this.

Dickinson will have a quartette instead of a regularly organized glee club this season. Foot ball at this institution is said to be at a low ebb. Wooden, the captain, resigned his position. Paswell, an Indian, and a student in the Preparatory, has been showing up finely as half-back, and is likely to fill the position permanently.

A friend of Rutgers has given his check for \$20,000 towards the building of a gymnasium. The work will be commenced soon. The donor's name will not now be made public.

The physical laboratory at Lehigh University is being pushed very rapidly. In another month it will be under roof and work on the interior will be begun. There is some talk of allowing the Juniors, under proper supervision, to wire the building. The recent trouble over hazing at this institution has been cleared up to the satisfaction of both the student body and the faculty. The Freshman Class presented a petition to the faculty, part of which was the definite promise to take no part in hazing in the future in case its prayer for leniency in dealing with the present cases was acceded to. The faculty granted this petition, and this practically puts an end to hazing at Lehigh, as the Sophomores of next year are thus in

honor bound not to continue the practice. After this example has once been set, it is believed the custom, which has but few advocates, will in all probability die out.

A pedagogical club has been formed by a number of professors and instructors of Swarthmore, for the study and discussion of educational problems. The club meets at the home of President Degarmo on every alternate Monday evening.

Dr. Seip, of Muhlenberg, has been elected president of the Allentown Centre of the University Extension movement.

The athletic field fund committee of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, will shortly issue an address to the alumni and friends of the college upon the necessity of fitting up an athletic field for the college. It is believed that the committee will be able to raise sufficient funds in a short time to accomplish this desirable result.

The correspondent of the University of Pennsylvania says that its college "Yell" has been "artistically engraved" on the souvenir spoon adopted by that institution. If this report be correct it marks the beginning of a new departure in the science of engraving. Hitherto it has been found entirely impossible to engrave a college yell "artistically" on anything but the ambient air.

A fair indication of the strength of American colleges is found in the growth of college and university libraries. A recent estimate places the number of volumes in all our college libraries at over three millions. In 1887 the libraries of fifteen representative institutions contained a total of 951,669 bound volumes, while at present the same libraries show a total of 1,490,640 bound volumes. This is an increase of 538,971 volumes, or more than 56 per cent. in five years. There are now five institutions with libraries of

100,000 or more, viz.: Harvard, Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia and Cornell, and their present aggregate, 934,857 volumes, is very slightly below the aggregate given for the fifteen college libraries of five years ago.

In the new Institute of Hygiene at the University of Pennsylvania, the steam radiators are set in a novel way, and are made to play an important part in the ventilation of the building. Each is placed just under a window, and is enclosed in its own wooden box, into which a well-regulated supply of air from outside is furnished. In the top of the box, where the heat escapes into the room, are two wire gratings about an inch apart. The space between these is filled with cotton batting or cheese cloth, which catches all the dust, and admits only pure air. The plan also directs currents upwards, and prevents any direct draught upon the occupants of the room.

CLIPPED.

FORBIDDEN.

I saw a book upon the table near her,
 'Twas sent her from a distance through the mail,
 And jealous doubt came o'er me—made me fear her.
 I seized the book—she plead without avail.
 Could it be, then, a copy of *Tropic Topics*,
 Or book by Ouida, Zola, or Daudet,
 That deals in passions worthy of the tropics,
 But for this clime considered not *au fait*?
 She coaxed, implored, resorted to athletics—
 I read the title—"HOW TO USE COSMETICS."
 —*Red and Blue.*

EXCHANGE CHAFF.

"Up in the parlor the young folks sat,
 With each hour their words grew sweeter,
 While her father grim with a lantern dim,
 Sat down in the cellar and swore with vim,
 As he watched every skip of the meter."
 —*Northwestern.*

AN OBSERVING PARSON.

He saw his brethren slumbering,
 And heard them snoring loud and deep.
 And to the choir he said: "Please sing,
 'He giveth his beloved sleep.'"—*Puck.*