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G. W. Shellenberger
Ursinus College

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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Volume X.

JULY, 1894.

Number 10.

Ursinus College Bulletin.

PUBLISHED ONCE A MONTH FROM OCTOBER TO JULY,
INCLUSIVE, BY THE STUDENTS OF
URSINUS COLLEGE.

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J. D. HICKS, '95.

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

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Another year of collegiate work has come to a close. On the whole it has been a very successful year. As we look back over the years we are glad to see that the student body has been very careful in its conduct. With the exception of a few serenades nothing of a boisterous nature occurred during the year. We are glad to notice these evidences of the good will and good nature of the students, and hope that this feeling

of the boys will continue. Thus can we build up our institution, and can in truth say that we are marching on to perfection.

♦ ♦ ♦

WHILE the exercises of commencement were going forward at the college a happy coincidence was transpiring in the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Upon that day Judge Furgeson rendered his adjudication of the account filed by the executors in the estate of Robert Patterson, deceased, which included an award of \$10,250 to the college, income from the Patterson bequest from the date of the testator's death. Under the provisions of Mr. Patterson's will the college was entitled to such income, and the same gracious providence that gave Mr. Patterson to Ursinus willed that the first fruits of his splendid legacy should be awarded on the great day of the annual college festivities.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE commencement season of 1894 is past. Its happy memories abide in the hearts of the friends of the college, many of whom came from far and near, as on former occasions, to enjoy the festivities of the week. A refreshing interest characterized the exercises, which was well sustained, beginning with the baccalaureate sermon by the President on Sunday evening and ending with the tennis tournament and base ball game on Thursday afternoon. Never has the outlook of the college been more promising and hopeful. The action taken by the Board of Directors at its meeting is full of far-reaching significance, and the quarto-centennial celebration of 1895 will, no doubt, see a great work accomplished. The Alumni Association took important

steps in advancing the athletics of the college. The erection of a well-equipped gymnasium is the end aimed at, and this great need for the proper care of our athletic interests, it is hoped, will be supplied during the early part of the next academic year. Increasing interest in completing the endowment of the alumni

professorship was also reported. All the literary and musical exercises of the week were up to the high standard which had been set by former commencements. Thus each commencement leaves us richer by its wealth of thought and life, its happy reunions and genial companionships.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

In faithful conformity to time-honored custom, the exercises of the twenty-third annual commencement of Ursinus were opened on Sunday night, June 17th, with the baccalaureate sermon by President Spangler. The service was held in the chapel of Bomberger Memorial Hall. Music for the occasion was furnished by a quartette from the graduating class, consisting of Messrs. Long, Owen, Watts and Rohrbaugh. The lesson was read by the Rev. E. C. Hibshman, '88, pastor of St. Luke's Reformed Church, Trappe, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Prof. M. Peters, B. D.

The Baccalaureate Sermon.

The theme of the discourse was "Foundation and Superstructure in Character Building," based on the text, 1 Cor. 3-10, "But let every man take heed how he buildeth thereon."

In his adjustment of the text to the theme the speaker said: The analogy between the kingdom of grace as a whole and the individual members of it is so close that the truth which holds with reference to the kingdom is applicable also to the individual members. Therefore, the passage of Scripture from which the text is taken, which has primary reference to the building up of the church upon the foundation laid by God, illustrates also the principle of development in individual life and character.

In the original application of the figure the foundation is spoken of in two sentences. Objectively the foundation of the church was laid by the historical manifestation of the Son of God. Him God gave to redeem unto himself a church chosen unto everlasting life. Subjectively it is laid by the preacher of the Word, inasmuch as he makes Christ to be appropriated by believers, to be the contents of their conscious faith, and thus he establishes them in the character of a church. Without this conscious appropriation a Christian society would not come into existence at all.

This double aspect holds also with reference to the foundations of individual life and character. Every person has given him in the natural constitution of his being the foundation upon which he must build. He is endowed with definite capacities and powers. A certain quantity and quality of physical and mental vitality is given him with which, as his stock in trade, he must work out the problem of life. Heredity and environment impart to him the limitations and the possibilities of his career.

In addition to what is thus objectively provided, ready to hand for every life, there is in man a centre of conscious, rational activity, in the exercise of which he enters into a living appropriation of the capabilities with which he is endowed, lays hold of himself, develops his

being, and directs himself in the pursuit of the high ends which reason and conscience set before him.

In a real sense there is a subjective laying of the foundations of life and character in the case of every individual. There is a personal appropriation of the powers of mind and body, a mode of laying hold of, of disposing, using and developing the mental and physical energies which constitutes the individuality.

In respect of these inner centres of thought and action there are wide differences in man. Some appear never to reach a state of independent, personal life. The objective elements of their personality ever predominate. They are only imitators and creatures of habit in their intellectual and social life, even as are many in the religious life.

In the subjective laying of the foundations of life and character an important function is entrusted in the divine order of things to a human agent, the teacher—the teacher as he appears in the principal relations of life, the parent; the teacher in the school-room, in the professor's chair, in the professional school, on the platform, and men in the broad field of life as they interact upon each other in the direction of mental stimulus and growth.

This function of intellectual and moral vivification is not sufficiently appreciated by those occupying the positions of responsibility in relation to awakening life in childhood, youth and manhood, or the springs of life would be touched with greater skill, with more prayerful solicitude. Very few can say, with Paul, "As a wise master-builder I have laid the foundation," and this, no doubt, because so little of the effort is made by the grace of God.

It is of great importance that every one enjoying the privileges of formal

tuition, especially the more advanced opportunities of collegiate training, should be wisely instructed as to the fundamental principles which govern the development of life and character. The mind is in constant danger of being swayed by the secular and utilitarian aspects of life to the exclusion of the ethical and religious, that we may well devote this hour to the consideration of the underlying facts pertaining to foundation and superstructure in character building.

I. The first great truth taught by the text that bears upon the subject in hand is that every life begins under definite limitations.

Every one's physical constitution is entirely the fruit of heredity and environment. We are what were our ancestors and what our parents have made us by the wisdom or unwisdom of the physical and mental nature to which they subjected us.

The mental constitution is determined by the temperament, which is the sum of the effect of the vital processes. Under the sway of this fundamental mood, which controls the mind independently of definite external experience, each life unfolds itself.

A large part of one's education consists in learning to know just what are the bents of feeling which give the key-note to his mental life; which are the distinctive talents and powers possessed by him, that he may adapt himself more fully to the limitations of his being and give increased effectiveness to his reactions upon the external world.

These mental and physical powers are given as the foundation upon which character must be built. No man can build upon other ground than his own, nor can he find the material except within his own domain.

II. But while the foundations of life

and character are fixed, and the material of the building must be quarried from the same bed, the development of the superstructure is within our power of determination.

The text is a warning which clearly implies such freedom. "Let every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon."

This truth grows out of the fact that every personality is a centre of independent, self-conscious, rational activity, which has power to break away from heredity and to transcend environment.

Indeed, the central idea of personality is the power of unifying experiences, and of acting from the centre in accordance with the law of the new entity. Individuality consists in holding the elements of the self in an original way, differing from all other units of thought and action.

III. The third great truth taught by the text is that as God laid the foundation of every life and character by his own creative act, so in Him only can an enduring superstructure be built up.

Human life is not a spontaneous product, nor self-created. Whatever the

natural laws may be that operate in the generation of man, the secret of life and the appearance of a psychical individuality remain for men an eternal riddle. The only explanation of the mystery of life is that in Him we live and move and have our being.

Only as God touches and irradiates human life do its transcendent possibilities dawn upon the soul. Only as his power is manifest in the course of its development may we expect enduring results.

Young gentlemen, your college days are ended. They have been days of foundation laying. Have you discovered "the foundation of God which standeth sure?"

You have been entrusted with definite talents. Your course of training has awakened you to the possibilities of being. Your powers have commenced to unfold. What will you make of them? What shall be the superstructure?

Take heed that you build in Him, of Him and for Him, in, of and for whom are all things.

JUNIOR ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Of all the evening exercises of the week the Junior oratorical contest attracted the largest audience. The Juniors had sent out a finely engraved invitation to their friends. The natural interest attaching to a contest awakened high expectations. The reputation and standing of the judges added eclat to the occasion. And a contest for a medal was a new thing at Ursinus. The music for the evening was furnished by the orchestra of Trinity Reformed Church, Norristown, and elicited expressions of approval and satisfaction.

Promptly at eight o'clock the class was ushered upon the platform, when the fol-

lowing program was rendered under the direction of the president of the college:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| | MUSIC. |
| PRAYER, | |
| ORATION, | The Power of Music |
| | M. EVELYN BECHTEL, Schwenksville, Pa. |
| | MUSIC, |
| ORATION, | The Power of the Press |
| | DAVID IRWIN CONKLE, Bellevue, Ohio. |
| ORATION, | Importance of the German Element in American Life and Character. |
| | OSVILLE ROBERT FRANTZ, Scheidy, Pa. |
| | MUSIC. |
| ORATION, | The Essential Needs of a Nation |
| | JOHN DEEMER HICKS, Philadelphia. |
| ORATION, | True National Glory |
| | ROBERT CLEMENT LEIDY, Pennsburg, Pa. |
| | MUSIC. |
| ORATION, | The Social Tendency of the United States |
| | CHARLES DANIEL LERCH, McEwensville, Pa. |

ORATION, The Advantages of the Nicaraguan Canal
to the United States

GEORGE WASHINGTON SHELLENBERGER, York, Pa.
MUSIC.

ORATION, Christian Unity of Capital and Labor
OSVILLE BENJAMIN WEHR, Best, Pa

ORATION, - - - The Sway of Culture
CALVIN PETER WEHR, Jordan, Pa.
MUSIC.

AWARDING OF THE MEDAL.

MUSIC.

BENEDICTION.

After the delivery of the orations, the board of judges, consisting of the Hon. A. S. Swartz, President Judge of Montgomery county; Charles Heber Clarke, Esq., editor of the *Textile Record*, and ex-State Treasurer Henry K. Boyer, of Philadelphia, retired to the library for consultation, the orchestra meanwhile entertaining the audience with music. Upon the return of the judges the class rose in a body, and Judge Swartz made a most flattering and felicitous address to them, complimenting all of them upon the superior qualities of their orations, and the high evidence they had given of the excellence of the training they had received at Ursinus. He said the Judges hesitated to discriminate when all the addresses were so meritorious, but after conscientiously marking each oration as it was delivered as to subject matter, voice, articulation, memory, gesture and

general effect, they awarded the medal to Mr. John Deemer Hicks, of Philadelphia, and accorded honorable mention to Miss M. Evelyn Bechtel, of Schwenksville. The decision was received with long continued applause, accentuated by the college cheer, heartily rendered by the students.

The medal is a beautiful gold pendant, enameled in the colors of the college, black, red and old gold, bearing the inscription, "Junior Oratorical Contest, Ursinus College, 1894." To F. G. Hobson, Esq., '76, of Collegeville, whose zeal for Ursinus is of the wide-awake aggressive kind, the college is indebted for the suggestion of a contest and for the valuable prize which made the occasion worthy of the efforts of the contestants.

Oratorical Contest of 1895.

During commencement week the enthusiasm kindled by the contest continued unabated. Repeated inquiry was made with reference to a contest in 1895, and it is a matter of great gratification that the president of the college has been authorized to announce that two prizes will be offered next year, a first prize to be provided again by F. G. Gobson, Esq., and a second prize to be provided by the Rev. J. W. Meminger, '85, of Lancaster, Pa.

PRIZE ORATION.

John Deemer Hicks, Philadelphia.

The Essential Needs of a Nation.

We are living in the fairest land upon which the sun has ever shone. On America's fair soil is being fought the decisive battle of the world's history. The test of our nation's greatness is the use we make of our opportunities. We, in a general way, have used our opportunities well, and have thus attained nearer to true greatness than has ever been reached;

but we are far from perfection. Before the divine mission of America will be performed, many needs must be supplied. It is our purpose to consider some of the most essential needs of America socially, politically and religiously.

In the social sphere the greatest question is the problem of the foreign element. The enormous influx of foreigners to our shore has added immense ignorance

and entire unfamiliarity with republican ideas and habits to the voting class. It has introduced powerful and organized influences unfriendly to republican principles of freedom, of thought and action. If we feel that the burden is greater than we can bear we ought to adopt a just policy of restricting immigration. The foreigners who are already on our shores must be taught that the American people are not to be foreignized, but the foreigners must be Americanized. Restrictive immigration and education are the two great correctives of the evil in America.

Another social evil with which we are confronted is the existing conflict of Capital and Labor. These two factors in the development and civilization of a nation, while mutually dependent, have too often developed the most bitter antagonism. A thorough study of this question will reveal the fact that the only satisfactory solution is contained in Christ's law of love. Capitalist and laborer alike need to realize the mutual dependence of these great forces, and to recognize the equal rights of all mankind.

In its political constitution, America actually presents the picture of a new world. All men have an equal voice in the government. But there are many existing evils. We shall speak of only one—the corrupt management of political affairs, especially in large cities. Much of this corruption is accounted for by the constituency of the larger cities; foreign societies, originally intended for social purposes, have become political machines, controlling the votes of many. Another cause of corruption has been straight-ticket voting, no attention being paid to the character of men, only party spirit ruling. Manhood suffrage is another mistake which has come to light. The only solution of these questions is the

adoption of laws by which every voter must have been in the country about eight years, and have proved by examination to be eligible to citizenship. Every true American should sacrifice party spirit and endeavor to place righteous men in positions of trust. The suffrage is the mainspring, the heart of our national life, and it behooves us as men, to guard it with zealous care that it may accomplish the most good.

We have considered needs in the social and political spheres, but America has religious needs. This land of liberty has been from its very discovery a refuge for the persecuted of all religions. Many evils have sprung up in the church; sectarian lines have been closely drawn, many have escaped persecution only to turn persecutors. As a Christian nation we must tolerate all religions and work and pray to prepare this land of liberty for Him who came to break error's chain and set us free from sin's domain.

We have another religious evil with which to contend, the Roman Catholic Church. The power of the Pope has been transferred from Italy to America, and to-day we see the Roman Catholic Church thoroughly organized in America, and making strenuous efforts to overthrow the bulwarks of our religious liberty. We must deal wisely with the followers of the Pope, but they must be made to recognize the Constitution as the safeguard of American liberty, and that in opposing its teachings they must battle against public opinion, which in republican North America is more powerful than anywhere else in the world.

Thus we have shown a few of the evils that threaten our country and have suggested remedies.

Whenever bigotry and ignorance shall lay their fatal hands upon education, or arrogance of caste shall strike at equal

rights, or corruption shall poison the very springs of our national life, we are called upon to battle for the right. In America must exist individual thought, individual investigation, individual votes, indi-

vidual action. These are the forces that assure the blessed future of our beloved country. May they go before us on our march, a pillar of cloud by day, of fire by night.

SECOND ORATION.

M. Evelyn Bechtel, Schwenksville, Pa. Awarded Honorable Mention.

The Power of Music.

Music is the art which employs sound as a medium of artistic expression for what is not in the province of literature, of sculpture, of painting, of acting, or of architecture. It embodies the inward feelings of which all these arts can but exhibit the effect. It is really an unknown quantity; unknown in so far as it affects each mentally in a special degree. It, nevertheless, exerts an influence that is often greater and wears longer than love. In this capacity I present to you my theme, "The Power of Music."

The transcendent power of music is found through an examination of its inherent qualities. We mention, first, its power to secure sympathy. No other mode of impression equals music in its power to awaken a common feeling. When a great singer, taking words that are themselves music, joins them to notes set with a master's skill and pouring into perfect tones the passion of a feeling heart, so describes some tragic tale of death, every heart of thousand hearers beats with a common feeling; and every mind, for the time, runs in the same path of pity and sadness. If, instead, a truth or principle underlie the song there is also a temporary agreement, in thought. The moral and social value of such experience is great. It is an influence for good, a shield against sin, and a standing protest against corruption. Eliminate from society the sweet and ennobling in-

fluences of music, and man becomes an intellectual iceberg.

Again it is the vehicle of emotion. It addresses the heart and is the utterance of the heart. "Thought is deeper than all speech, feeling deeper than all thought." There is nothing deep in feeling, but what runs directly to music for expression. When feeling reaches a certain point it drops the slow process of thought and speech, and mounts the wings of song and so flies forward to its hope. In the simplest life there is always this tendency of feeling, whether of joy or sadness, to voice itself in melody. When sad and burdened, how naturally we turn to music for utterance and relief. Some gentle strain is sung by tender lips, or perchance some chord of harmony is wafted from the distance, and the sad spell is broken. Emotion of every kind, if entrusted to music turns to joy. What a fact! Here is the world of humanity tossing with emotion—love, sorrow, hope—driving men hither and thither; and here is music ready to take the emotions up into itself, where it purifies them and gives them back as joy and peace. The summit of existence is feeling, the summit of character sympathy, and music is the art-form that links them together.

Lastly, we have in music the art-form fitted to express our religious feelings. Those "singing pilgrims" like Sankey and Bliss and others who have gone and are going up and down the earth have drawn thousands of souls into the king-

dom by their spiritual minstrelsy. Many there have been whom a Moody or Moorehouse could not touch, though they range the whole gamut of gospel eloquence, but they came "as doves that flock to their windows" under the witching spell of simple gospel song. Though the earth is full of sin, yet it is full of music; and song, divinely directed, is one of the grandest counteractants of sin in the human heart and in human society. Nowhere has the power of music been felt as in the church of Christ, not only in the gatherings of the "great congregation," but in the quiet of the home and the gloominess of the chamber of sickness and death. Never were lonely hearts more stirred to hope and heroism than by songful repetition of the grand old canticles of David.

Therefore, there is no mightier art than this, to awaken in man the sublime con-

sciousness of his own humanity; to paint before his mind's eye the rich splendors of nature; the joy of meditation; the national character of a people; the passionate tumult of their hopes and fears; the languor and despondency of their sufferings. While underneath the whole mighty process of advancing righteousness is heard the note of praise, harpers harping with their harps, and at the end the song of deliverance and victory. Meanwhile we have as a poet has expressed it some foretaste of

That undisturbed song of pure consent,
Aye sung before the sapphire colored throne
To him that sits thereon,
With saintly shout and solemn jubilee;
The bright seraphim in burning row,
Their loud up-lifted trumpets blow;
And the cherubic host, in thousand choirs,
Touch their immortal harps of golden wires,
With those just spirits that wear victorious palms
Hymns devout and holy psalms
Singing everlastingly.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The address before the literary societies was delivered on Tuesday evening by Robert E. Wright, Esq., of Allentown. It was an eloquent plea for enlightened citizenship. The subject of the address was "American Education and its Relations to Government."

Mr. Wright opened his address by thanking the committee for the invitation to address them and said he proposed, without any attempt at oratory, to endeavor in a few plain and simple words to call the attention of the young men of the college to some practical thoughts on subjects that will encounter them as they enter on the duties of citizenship and manhood. He spoke of college graduation and the light in which it should be regarded and of the purposes and results of thorough education. He argued that in the education of an American his rela-

tions to the government of his country should always be kept prominently in view. He discussed the various systems of government to be found in the history of the world, and argued that in all of them the importance of the education of the governing class was always recognized and enforced and that as education of the masses of people progressed and increased their power in government grew.

Speaking of the education of Americans he said: "Assuming therefore that the education of the governing class is essential to the stability and strength of government it is easy to understand the close relation of the education of the masses of people in America to the preservation of its government. Under our system we aim at absolute equality before the law of all men in every public relation. Caste is unknown to our institu-

tions, there is no divine or human right to govern beyond the right common to all men.

There can be no intelligent understanding of our institutions that is not based upon the primal idea of the absolute sovereignty of the people. * * Not alone in the theory of our government and in its practical and constant operations and ministrations is the will and the sovereignty of the people recognized and enforced, but the people themselves in their capacity as sovereigns are the executors of all of its important functions. In theory and in practice with us the people are our governors. We look to the conscience and the wisdom of the masses to formulate our laws, to regulate our internal affairs and guard our external interests, to legislate for national integrity, for individual happiness, comfort and prosperity, to dictate the policy of administrations and principles of government as they may be modified from time to time.

Popular rulership with us is an active practical function which enters into the every-day life of each individual citizen to make him feel that on him personally lies the responsibility in no small measure for the good government of his country. * * Under such a system of government the American system of education fails when it omits to fit men for the exercise of these great powers and for the assumption and intelligent performance of all of these public duties.

Young men should be taught in school to feel as citizens the full weight of their personal responsibility for the happiness and comfort of their fellows, to bring to the exercise of all of the powers and the performance of all of the duties of citizenship the same measure of intelligence, care, prudence and patriotism that a good, true man should bring to the performance

of the most important duties of life. Just in proportion that each man does thus, does he approach the standard of true and faithful citizenship. * * *

American education should teach every citizen to be a politician, it should teach him to study politics, drawing his lessons from the wisdom and experience of the past in the light of the developments of the present, rather than to blindly accept them from would-be political leaders who make politics a thrifty trade.

The great need of the present time is a citizenship that will elevate the standard of personal integrity and public morality and bring a higher order of intelligence to the administration of the ordinary affairs of government. * * * *

I can conceive of no greater danger to our system to-day than the disposition to forget the principle of local self-government and the duty of citizenship to enforce it.

The great strength of our institutions lies in its decentralization of power. Each community is made in its own affairs a guardian unto itself. It regulates its own local interests, maintains its own police regulations, and should preserve order and enforce obedience to law in its own midst. When riot and mob law prevail each citizen should become a soldier to enforce the law in his own political home; each community has a right to command the services of every citizen to maintain the majesty of the law, and the law has a right to demand protection at the hands of those who made it.

A citizenship that folds its arms when its own safety or life and property are threatened, and instead of trying to avert the peril calls on the government for aid and protection contradicts and insults our whole system. In this country it is the people who should at all times protect and sustain the government and its

laws and not the reverse. As all power of government resides in the people, so the duty of maintaining order at home and enforcing respect abroad is upon the people. Wherever government interferes to relieve the citizen from his duty of self-preservation, except in a last emer-

gency, it destroys to that extent the spirit of self-dependence without which our institutions must eventually fail.

He closed his address by an appeal to the young men to bring themselves up to the highest standard of true citizenship.

ALUMNI ADDRESS AND BANQUET.

The address before the Alumni Association was delivered by the Rev. Silas L. Messinger, A. M., '85, Eureka, Pa. The subject, "Social Septæmia," was handled in a masterly way, and elicited the warm interest and applause of the audience. Miss Swartz, of Philadelphia, and Miss Hendricks, of Collegeville, contributed greatly to the pleasure of the occasion, by their fine vocal selections. Miss Robinson, of Philadelphia, was the accompanist of the singers.

The banquet was a decided success, and was thoroughly enjoyed by those present. It was well attended by the alumni and alumnae and their friends. To the committee in charge of the arrangements for the banquet was due the excellence of the provisions. The Rev. Mr. Hibshman, president of the association, was happy in his introduction of the after-dinner

speakers, and the responses were given in the happiest vein of wit and wisdom. The Rev. D. W. Ebbert, '75, Milton, Pa.; the Rev. John H. Sechler, D. D., '73, Philadelphia; Prof. P. Calvin Mensch, Ph. D., '87, and President Henry T. Spangler spoke briefly. The Rev. Mr. Brodhead, pastor of the Lower Providence Church, was also present and spoke appreciatively of the work of the college.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Geo. H. Miller, '86, Pottstown, Pa.; Vice President, Miss Sallie C. Tyson, '93, Limerick, Pa.; Secretary and Treasurer, F. G. Hobson, Esq., Collegeville; Historian, Mayne R. Longstreth, Esq., '89, Philadelphia; Orator, Rev. Jas. W. Meminger, '84, Lancaster; Alternate, H. Herbert Pigott, Esq., '75, Philadelphia.

ABSTRACT OF THE ALUMNI ORATION.

By the Rev. Silas L. Messinger, A. M., '85, Eureka, Pa.

Social Septæmia.

As a social being man is vitally and organically related to his fellow-men. Men cannot live out of relations with their fellow-men, and the character of these relations determines the character of society. It is equally true that moral character is something individual and involves personal accountability, and, therefore, the progress and stage of civilization depend upon both the development of the individual and the organization of soci-

ety. Personality of course is more fundamental than relations; and consequently man's relations cannot be right while man himself is wrong. Thus every question relating to society must deal with these two great factors, man himself and his environment.

Nothing is more painfully apparent than the fact that there is sickness, disorganization and pain in human society—even in every part of the great whole. Septæmia is defined to be "a morbid con-

dition of the blood produced by the introduction of septic or putrid matter into the system." There is a corresponding condition in human society. Human depravity has given rise to influences whose issues are demoralization and degradation. And whilst the general condition of society is better to-day than in any former period of the world's history error and wickedness are still positive and persistent forces, operative in all ranks of society, and which everywhere confront and weaken the various civilizing and christianizing forces at work in and through men. The result is a deplorably morbid condition of the vital currents of society.

The moral degree or status of society, as well as of the individual, is the sum of inheritance and education. Thus we have two classes of causes—those bequeathed to society and those growing out of environment.

In tracing out the workings of heredity in its relation to our theme, we conclude that there is as much heredity in crime as in consumption, cancer or insanity. In the vast majority of cases, the murderer was born crooked. The criminal comes into the world with a defect in his moral constitution; and unless this is counteracted by the proper educating influences, he is, in the long run, as sure to commit crime as are the sparks to fly upward. The criminal will always fit his environment. The murderer is but the fruition of the seed in the proper ground.

Great evils inure to society, also, through two inherited material conditions—superfluity on the one hand and dire want on the other. Millionaires and tramps both are born into the world, and from these two extremes of society flow long trains of evils.

Passing to the causes of social septæmia growing out of environment, we shall first

trace out the working of iniquitous home influence.

Records made of the parentage and home surroundings of the inmates of reformatories show that nine-tenths of them sprang from homes indifferent or positively bad.

The family is the fundamental type of social organization and the influences exerted there flow on through the larger structure.

Another cause is a secularized Sabbath. Multitudes are morally ruined through a broken Sabbath. This is particularly telling in its disastrous effects on the young men, who make up fully sixty per cent. of the employes on our railways and constitute the majority of all who live in the service of others. The Sunday newspaper is a most powerful auxiliary of this cause.

From this we pass readily to the cause we find in hurtful literature. No corrupting influence can be compared with that which comes to the mind through a book or picture. The great quantity of unwholesome literature afloat furnishes numerous impacts which impel to vice and crime.

In setting forth this theme we cannot omit a mention of the saloon as one of the most potent causes. The poisonous educational influences of the saloon are manifest. One becomes weary and disgusted with the daily chronicles of vice and crime of all kinds that fester and grow in these sink-holes of evil. Our public criminals are the pupils and graduates of the saloon. No other cause is so powerful as this in the embruting of man and the corrupting of public morals.

The search for the underlying causes of the condition named in our theme would fall short of thoroughness if it entirely overlooked the one which is the twin-sister of the saloon. The extent to which

the external form of licentiousness, known as the social evil, has become prevalent is awakening serious apprehensions for the future of our American society.

The workings of these several underlying influences at work in destroying civilized society are greatly enhanced through the medium of the city. This is a loathsome picture of society, but it is necessary for us to understand the disease before we can apply the remedy.

There are many strong grounds of hope for a healthy outcome from the present diseased condition of our American society. This is the best era the world has ever known. Before us is a better, and beyond that a better still, and beyond that a better—one rising above another, until the heights of the future are lost from sight in the glory of a perfected society.

Another ground of hope is the fact that we have at hand a sure remedy, a perfect antiseptic. This is none other than the

gospel of the precious blood of Christ and the fire of the Holy Spirit. This remedy is being applied, through human instrumentality, never so skillfully and effectually. The Church has never been so fully equipped to meet any crisis as she is today.

Here is the true sphere of life-work for you college trained folk. But your application of the remedy will be valueless except as you conform to the essential principles of the great antiseptic. God's worker must be spiritually clean, "blameless" and "unspotted from the world." He must himself first be cleansed by the purifying antiseptic fire from God's altar before he can apply the great and only medicine for the world's healing. And so, also, only while the social reformer keeps his hands, his heart, his mind, beneath the antiseptic influence of the spirit is he qualified to deal with the defying phases of social septaemia.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Thursday was Commencement Day proper, and the twenty-third graduating class was sent forth under the most favorable auspices. Important announcements were made in reference to the celebration of the quarto-centennial of the college next year.

A large number of the friends of the college greeted the young men, ten in number, to whom the Bachelor's degree was awarded. Six of the number delivered orations as follows: "The Influence of Tammany Hall on Our National Government," Edwin Miller Fogel, Fogelsville, Pa. "The Quality of the Ballot Determines the Nation's Life and Power," George Ambrose Stauffer, Elizabethville, Pa. "Will There be a Conflict of Races in Our Republic?" Leander Joseph Rohr-

baugh, New Sinsheim, Pa. "The Trend of Modern Thought," H. Frederick Witzel, Mahanoy City, Pa. Philosophical oration, "Social and Political Panacea," Hugh H. Owen, Irvington, Va. Valedictory, "The Final Triumph of Christianity," John H. Watts, Watsontown, Pa.

The remaining members of the class were Harry Harrison Hartman, Saville, Pa.; J. Howard Johnson, Lower Providence, Pa.; Howard Herbert Long, Riegelsville, Pa.; George William Royer, Cherryville, Pa.

The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. John H. Pugh, D. D., Pittsburg, Pa., and closed with the farewell address to the class by President Spangler.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

D. D.—The Rev. Edwin J. Fogel, A. M., Fogelsville, Pa.; the Rev. Charles S. Shultz, president Linden Hall Seminary, Lititz, Pa.; the Rev. Frederick Berleman, A. M., pastor Salem Reformed church, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. M.—H. Augustus Wilson, M. D., professor of orthopædic surgery in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and in the Jefferson Medical College; Mr. Wm. H. Zeller, of the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Times*; J. Horace Landis, principal public schools of Conshohocken, Pa.

In Course—A. M.—Rev. Silas L. Mesinger, A. B., '85, Eureka, Pa., and Ira L. Bryner, A. B., '92, Prof. of Latin, &c., C. V. S. N. S., Shippensburg, Pa.
B. D.—William Himmelberger Loose, Irvin F. Wagner.

The president announced the following gentlemen had been elected members of the Board of Directors: Henry Francis, Spring City, Pa.; Rev. N. W. Helffrich, Fogelsville; Hon. B. Witman Dambly, Skippack; A. H. Fetterolf, L. L. D., Philadelphia; James M. Anders, M. D., Ph. D., Philadelphia; Rev. D. W. Ebbert, A. M., Milton, Pa., alumni director.

The Board has resolved to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college in connection with the commencement of '95, and appointed the following General Quarto-Centennial Committee: Hon. Henry K. Boyer, Philadel-

phia, chairman; J. A. Strassburger, Esq., Norristown; Rev. James I. Good, D. D., Reading; Rev. David S. Ebbert, Milton; Rev. D. E. Klopp, D. D., Lebanon; James M. Anders, M. D., Philadelphia; F. G. Hobson, Esq., Collegeville; Henry W. Kratz, Esq., Norristown; Rev. J. H. Sechler, D. D., Philadelphia; W. F. Bay Stewart, Esq., York, Pa.; H. Herbert Pigott, Esq., Philadelphia; Rev. Henry T. Spangler, Collegeville; A. D. Fetterolf, Esq., Collegeville; A. W. Bomberger, Esq., Norristown; Rev. Jas. W. Meminger, Lancaster; Mr. Samuel Sprinkle, Altoona; Mr. W. H. Zeller, Philadelphia; Rev. P. H. Dippel, Philadelphia; Mr. Henry Francis, Spring City; Mr. Henry M. Housekeeper, Philadelphia; Mr. Daniel Clinger, Milton; Mr. Thos. B. Wirebach, Philadelphia; Mr. A. Kline, Manheim; Mr. Henry Otto, Reading.

This committee was authorized to raise \$100,000 for the further improvement and equipment of the college, including in the endowment a movement of the Alumni to endow an alumni professorship, and in the equipment a physical laboratory and a gymnasium building. This forward movement on the part of the Board is giving great cheer to the friends of Ursinus, and with the Robert Patterson endowment fund of \$150,000, which has just become available, will advance the institution as rapidly in its financial foundations as it is moving forward in its instruction.

PERSONALS.

L. R. Hoover visited Spring City on Tuesday, June 19th.

Mr. W. H. Zeller attended the exercises of Commencement Day on the 21st of June.

Miss M. Fritzinger, of Allentown, was

present at the exercises of Commencement Day.

Rev. E. J. Fogel and family were the guests of E. M. Fogel, '94, on Commencement Day.

E. C. Leidy, Esq., of Telford, Pa., was

the guest of his nephew, R. C. Leidy, '95, on June 18th.

Dr. J. G. Mensch, of Pennsburg, visited his son, Prof. P. C. Mensch, on the 14th of June.

Mrs. Hicks and her daughter Nellie were guests of J. D. Hicks, '95, on Commencement Day.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Mauger visited the college on Wednesday and Thursday of Commencement week.

Mr. W. L. Fogelman, of Reading, was a guest of his brother, H. L. Fogelman, during Commencement week.

Mrs. M. E. Ashdonn, of Slatington, was a guest of her brother, F. P. Steckel, '96, during Commencement week.

Miss Trumbauer, of Norristown, visited the college on the 1st of June as the guest of Miss Alice Wismer.

W. H. Miller and Cyrus Gresh, formerly members of the class of '97, attended the exercises on Commencement Day.

Messrs. J. S. Schwartz and S. Kline, from Hanover, were the guests of Prof. W. A. Kline during Commencement week.

Mr. Warren Bauman, of Telford, Pa., formerly a member of the class of '93, visited the college during Commencement week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Leidy, of Pennsburg, visited Collegetown on the 18th of June to attend the oratorical contest of the Juniors.

Rev. Zartman, pastor of the Heidelberg Reformed church, Philadelphia, was a guest of John D. Hicks, '95, on the 18th and 19th of June.

NOTES OF SOCIETIES.

Zwinglian Society.

The last meeting of the society was very poorly attended, but those who were present were made very happy by the remarks made by some of the members.

The second annual reunion of the society, on Wednesday afternoon, June 20th, was a grand success. The short program consisted of instrumental music by Miss Hunsicker, of Collegetown, Miss Robison, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Ray Miller, of Lebanon. Short talks were given by Mr. Kline, Mr. Bomberger, Rev. Sorber, Rev. Dr. Stibitz, Rev. Meminger and other. After the program lemonade and cake were served.

Schaff Society.

The society was pleased to have Mr. Frank Longacre, a former student at Ursinus, and a graduate of '94 of Muhlenberg, at the last meeting of the society.

He gave the society much encouragement. He showed us places where we might improve our meetings and praised some of the new features in the work of the society, and hoped that all the members would continue to work actively for the same.

The third annual reunion of the society was held on Wednesday, June 20th, at 3.30 p. m. The exercises commenced by singing a hymn, after which Rev. S. P. Stauffer offered prayer. The alumni and friends were welcomed by the president, G. W. Shellenberger, '95, after which many of the members gave short talks. The society was especially pleased to have J. A. Strassburger, Esq., with us and to hear his sound advice. He said, "Whatever you do, do not shirk your duty in society." F. G. Hobson, Esq., Rev. D. W. Ebbert, Rev. F. C. Yost, Rev. Horace Wagner and others made short ad-

dresses. Rev. D. W. Ebbert offered a closing prayer, and the third reunion was

at an end, with everybody well pleased with the exercises.

ATHLETICS.

The base ball season has ended.

The team under the management first of Prof. Crum and afterward of F. P. Steckel, '96, has closed a season which at first looked rather gloomy, but afterwards brightened.

The club started the season with hardly any enthusiasm, but as the season advanced they began to play ball and became very enthusiastic, especially when several strong clubs had been met and vanquished. As in previous years the club was not supported as it should have been by the students, who at times, it seemed, tried to discourage some of the players instead of cheering them to do better work. The great weakness of the team was in batting and base-running.

The last game of the season was played on Commencement Day with the strong team of the Columbia A. A., of Philadelphia. The game was called at four o'clock, our boys taking the field. The visitor's first man reached first base on a single, but was thrown out in attempting to steal second base. The next two men batted to Rahn, who quickly threw them out at first. Our boys then came to the bat and through a temporary wildness of the opposing pitcher, two bases on balls, a two-bagger and two errors, we scored three runs. In the third inning the visitors scored one run, and in the next tied the score, while our boys were not able to score. In the next inning each side scored one run and thus the score stood throughout the game. After the fifth inning no player reached third base, both teams settling down to solid work and the pitchers keeping the hits well scattered. The game was called at the end of the eighth

inning, as the visitors had to leave on the special train for Philadelphia. On the whole the game was one of the prettiest played on the home grounds for a long time.

URSINUS.

	A. B.	R.	H.	P. O.	A.	E.
O'Donnel, p.....	3	1	0	0	2	0
Rahn, ss.....	3	2	1	1	6	0
Steckel, 2b.....	4	1	2	5	0	1
Royer, 1b.....	4	0	0	8	1	1
Davis, c.....	4	0	1	3	2	0
Zimmerman, 3b.....	4	0	0	5	2	2
Hicks, cf.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Stubblebine, lf.....	4	0	1	2	0	0
Johnson, rf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	31	4	5	24	13	4

COLUMBIA A. A.

	A. B.	R.	H.	P. O.	A.	E.
O'Brien, 3b.....	4	0	2	3	0	2
Dr. Sinnott, 2b.....	3	1	1	2	2	1
Ames, lf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0
Haggerty, ss.....	4	0	2	1	0	0
Falcon, pb.....	4	1	0	5	1	1
O'Connor, c.....	4	1	0	9	1	0
Hartzell, rf.....	3	0	1	2	0	0
Herwig, cf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0
G. Sinnott, p.....	3	1	1	0	2	0
Totals.....	33	4	9	24	6	4

INNINGS.

Ursinus.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	0-4
Columbia A. A.....	0	0	1	2	1	0	0-4

Earned runs—Ursinus 1, Columbia A. A 1; two base hits—Steckel 2, Hartzell; bases stolen—Ursinus 4; left on bases—Ursinus 7, Columbia A. A. 7, double plays—Zimmerman unassisted, Zimmerman to Royer; first base on balls, by O'Donnell 2, by Sinnot 4; struck out by O'Donnell 2, by Sinnott 8. Time of game, 1 hour 40 minutes. Umpire, Hendricks.

Record for the Season.

The season as a whole has been a successful one. Not as many games were played, however, as last season. The games played were as follows:

Ursinus	5	Hill School (Pottstown)	17
Ursinus	6	Spring City	10
Ursinus	16	N. End A. A. (Phila.)	14
Ursinus	7	C. Y. M. U. (Phila.)	11
Ursinus	12	Y. M. C. A. (Norristown)	2
Ursinus	12	Pa. Mil. Col. (Chester)	2
Ursinus	16	Spring City	8
Ursinus	4	Columbia A. A. (Phila.)	4
Total	78	Total	68

The highest number of runs made by our boys in one inning was in the second game with Spring City, when nine runs were scored. The highest number scored by our opponents was by the Hill School, when eight runs were scored.

Only four of the players on this year's team had played on the team heretofore—Royer, Rahn, Hicks and Steckel. For Royer and Rahn this was the third season, and for Hicks and Steckel the second.

Averages of the Players.

FIELDING.						
Games Played.	P. O.	A.	E.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.	
Davis, c	3	6	5	0	11	1.000
O'Donnell, p	7	7	22	1	30	.967
Royer, 1b	8	65	7	5	77	.935
Steckel, c, 2b	8	41	19	7	67	.900
Stubblebine, 2b, lf	7	29	6	7	42	.840
Spangler, lf, rf	6	8	1	3	12	.750
Zimmerman, 3b	8	18	16	13	47	.720

OPENING OF FALL TERM.

The first term of the 25th academic year of the College will open on Monday, September 3, 1894.

The opening address will be delivered on Wednesday morning at 8.30 o'clock. Tuesday will be registration and matriculation day, on which all students must enter, if they desire to avoid marks for absence.

Marks for absence during first week will count double, according to Faculty legislation last term.

Students and friends will confer a favor

Hicks, 2b., cf.	7	9	5	6	20	.700
Rahn, ss.	7	11	26	17	54	.685

BATTING.

Games.	A. B.	1B.	T. B.	R.	Per Cent.	
Steckel	8	33	15	26	10	.455
Stubblebine	7	31	11	11	10	.352
Hicks	7	25	7	7	4	.280
O'Donnell	7	36	10	12	11	.278
Davis	3	15	4	4	1	.267
Rahn	7	30	8	11	10	.265
Royer	8	35	9	13	8	.260
Zimmerman	8	37	8	13	9	.216
Spangler	6	25	5	5	6	.200

These averages are of players who have played in three or more games.

Tennis Tournament.

The tennis tournament of Ursinus College was finished on the afternoon of Commencement Day and was won by R. C. Leidy, '95.

There were four entries—Prof. Kavanaugh, R. C. Leidy, '95, R. H. Spangler, '97, and E. N. Meek.

Spangler beat Kavanaugh 6-1, 6-2. Leidy beat Meek 6-2, 6-3. In the finals Leidy beat Spangler 6-4, 3-6, 6-3. The first part of the tournament was played on Wednesday afternoon, June 13th, and the finals on June 21st. Attendance 400.

by sending names of possible students to the president.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds is making a number of improvements in the buildings that will add to the comfort of the students.

For catalogues write to the President at Collegeville, Pa.

This periodical is on file at the editorial rooms of "The University Review," 236 Fifth Avenue, New York, where all college men are given a hearty welcome.