



12-1894

Ursinus College Bulletin Vol. 11, No. 3, December 1894

William Harvey Erb
Ursinus College

G. W. Shellenberger
Ursinus College

Samuel Vernon Ruby
Ursinus College

Horace T. Wagner
Ursinus College

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/ucbulletin>



Part of the [Cultural History Commons](#), [Higher Education Commons](#), [History of Christianity Commons](#), [History of Religion Commons](#), [Liberal Studies Commons](#), [Social History Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

[Click here to let us know how access to this document benefits you.](#)

Recommended Citation

Erb, William Harvey; Shellenberger, G. W.; Ruby, Samuel Vernon; and Wagner, Horace T., "Ursinus College Bulletin Vol. 11, No. 3, December 1894" (1894). *Ursinus College Bulletin, 1885-1902*. 98.
<https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/ucbulletin/98>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Ursinusiana Collection at Digital Commons @ Ursinus College. It has been accepted for inclusion in Ursinus College Bulletin, 1885-1902 by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Ursinus College. For more information, please contact aprock@ursinus.edu.

URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Volume XI.

DECEMBER, 1894.

Number 3.

Ursinus College Bulletin

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

BOARD OF EDITORS:

WM. HARVEY ERB, '96, S. T., Editor in Chief.
G. W. SHELLENBERGER, '95, Assistant Editor in-Chief.

ASSOCIATES:

E. M. SCHEIRER, '96, Local.
O. R. FRANTZ, '95, Exchange.
G. W. WELSH, '95, S. T., Athletics.
A. N. STUBBLEBINE, '96, Y. M. C. A.
EVELYN BECHTEL, '95, Society.
J. M. S. ISENBERG, '96, S. T., Alumni.

BUSINESS MANAGERS:

E. M. SCHEIRER, '96. J. W. GILDS, '97.

TERMS:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--------|
| ONE COPY, a year, | - | - | \$0 50 |
| FIVE COPIES, to one person, | - | - | 2 00 |
| SINGLE COPIES, | - | - | 05 |

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

Address:

URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN,
Collegeville, Montgomery County, Pa.

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

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

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

Rates for advertising sent on application.

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

By an oversight in reading the proof a wrong word has slipped into the poem "The Indian's Fate," which has done violence to the meaning, and which we felt obliged to correct. In the third line of the last stanza it reads, "His pristine virtues *have* him fast," and which should read, and is so in the original manuscript, "His pristine virtues *leave* him fast." The meaning of the line as printed is absurd, and made it apparent at first sight to the thoughtful reader that the author was not to be blamed for the error.

THE LECTURES, given from time to time, under the auspices of the literary societies and the other organizations, are not supported to make them a financial success. The students and friends of the College have been frequently urged to give them better support, and the response is as generous as can be reasonably expected. In looking for other reasons for these failures, we find that there are too many pay lectures and the admission too high to request every student to support each one, and to expect the community to avert a financial loss. Since the introduction of lectures open to the students and the public, the above reasons are stronger. With the shrewdness of a general, we must change tactics at one or the other of these points. We must convince the community that we are not imposing on their liberality by having fewer lectures; we must convince the students that we are not robbing them by making the admission lower. It might be a good policy, in order to raise money for the current expenses of the societies, and to gain support from the community and students, to introduce an innovation—a drama in place of a lecture. Both aim to entertain and amuse.

* * *

AN ALUMNUS, or a friend of the College, could do a great service to the library and to the students, by purchasing for the library a number of volumes of present-day literature. This does not mean that trashy, ephemeral literature should be bought; for noble souls breathe noble thoughts, and embody them in noble language, at this moment on both sides of the Atlantic. Such books are profitable reading, and an alcove in our library should be set aside

for them. For a small sum of money, a hundred volumes could be purchased, and with the volumes of such literature already on the shelves, an interesting library would be established. Mayne R. Longstreth, Esq., '89, of Philadelphia, has already made an encouraging start in this direction by contributing to our library a number of volumes of current literature. We express for these contributions our heart-felt thanks, and we hope others may follow his example. Students will read Dickens' "David Copperfield" and Cervantes' "Don Quixoti," but they also become curious to know if the muses slumber that once made merry the past. To satisfy this proper inquisitiveness has been the object of all those who have fallen into the censurable habit of indulging in sensational novels. We can not prohibit novel reading, for the young will read, but the College can direct by placing before the students the best productions of our living novelists and poets. Students who are interested in this movement could band together as a literary or press club, and endeavor to raise a fund by solicitation and subscription.

* * *

URSINUS has reason to be proud of the activity which the Alumni of her School of Theology manifest in the aggressive church work. Every movement, which, by its results demonstrates that it is blessed of God, is warmly received, encouraged and made use of, when possible, by them. Therefore, it is not surprising when looking over the reports of various conventions and gatherings, to note that "our men" are found in the front ranks, working hand in hand with those of other institutions and of other denominations. As the Reformed Church has always stood for a liberal and catholic faith, so Ursinus, as a staunch representative of the Church, has sought diligently to inculcate that faith, and rejoices

to see it manifesting itself in the actions of her Alumni. It is the privilege of the Alumni who are out in the field to exert a powerful influence in behalf of their Alma Mater. We who are yet within the walls can do comparatively little; but by concerted action within and without, Ursinus can be raised to a yet more prominent and useful position in and outside of the Reformed Church.

* * *

THERE IS want of sympathy and cooperation between the Faculty and the student body of Ursinus in reference to giving and embracing social advantages. There has been complaint of lack of social advantages in Collegeville, and there is some ground for the complaint. The Faculty, realizing this fact, has taken the initiative to remedy the fault by means of the monthly college reception. Now, however, the insincerity of many of the student lamentations becomes apparent. Where are the chronic croakers? They have made themselves conspicuous by their absence. Dancing like a troop of half-civilized Indians around a bonfire, or shuffling the feet on a dance floor, would scarcely be the way to manifest appreciation of a college reception.

We would suggest, however, that there is room for improvement in conducting the receptions. Guard against making the affair too formal. For a bashful student—there are many—one who has not yet made his debut in society, there can be no more mortifying means of bringing forth that miserable feeling of self-consciousness, that makes a crowded room little else than a torture chamber, than to be ushered into a room, there to be formally hurried through the ordeal of being presented to a dozen or more persons, who fix their gaze upon you, and, perhaps, pity you in your agony. Let the presentations be less formal and the receptions will be improved.

✧CONTRIBUTIONS✧

AUTUMN.

The pretty robe that Autumn wears
 Along the laughing rill,
 The pretty robe that Autumn wears
 Upon the sombre hill,
 Will be a picture sweet to see,
 As long as there is memory.

How bright the dew is on the thorn!
 How red the leaves beneath!
 How rosy is the coming morn
 Upon the blushing heath!
 How like a scene upon the sky,
 Are yonder clouds, now floating by!

How soft the noon—and afternoon,
 Of each and every day,
 When children crave the simple boon
 Of walking o'er the way,
 "Or down the glen, or by the church,
 Until they reach the fiery birch."

The grass is brown beneath the tree,
 And brown around the bush;
 No more is heard the Summer bee,
 Or Summer singing thrush;
 Yet all the vale is green or gold,
 Or scarlet touched, or crimson stoled.

I stand anear the river's flood,
 The village lies behind,—
 Behind the wood, with leaf and bud,
 As still as if 't were blind,
 Or waited for some gentle breeze,
 To stir, anon, its topmost trees.

The water tinkles at my feet,
 It rises to a swell,
 It passes even swift and fleet—
 I hear the evening bell,
 As o'er the wood there comes its chime,
 A full and tender, mellow rhyme.

I turn now back unto those years
 That did so gently glide;
 I turn now back unto those years,
 That with their silver tide,
 Did pass in song, in love, in praise,
 And think them like these Autumn days.

Oh, yes! I love thee, Autumn brown!
 And when the wind is free,
 I think I hear thy trailing gown
 In every forest tree;
 And painting, painting gold and green,
 Thou paint'st, indeed, the sweetest scene.

—*Prof. Samuel Vernon Ruby.*

RARER FERNS OF OUR IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

It was with a pleasurable interest that I read in the BULLETIN for October, 1894, the article by my young friend on "Ferns of Our Immediate Vicinity." Thinking that an enumeration and description of the rarer ferns of the same vicinity would not be without interest, the attempt has been made to form such a list. While not claiming the following to be an absolutely complete list, yet, taken in connection with the October article, it is very nearly so. Two or three species have been omitted, not being satisfied that they are sufficiently near to be classed as in the immediate vicinity.

At least two species in the following list should be classed among the commoner ferns, but are here included for the sake of enumeration.

A few remarks which are believed to be timely have also been appended on the subject of the formation of an herbarium at Ursinus.

POLYPODIUM VULGARE, L. *POLYPODY*—
 Fronds evergreen, oblong, smooth both sides, thick and leathery; stipes two to four inches long, firm, erect; fronds four to ten inches long, one to three inches broad, cut nearly or quite to the rachis into entire or sometimes slightly toothed and usually blunt pinnæ; veins once or twice forked; fruit dots large and situated about half-way between the midrib and the margin; pinnæ on opposite sides of the rachis frequently oblique to each other; rootstocks large, creeping, much branched; stipes attached by a prominent articulation. Common in rocky woodland, occupying both moist and dry situations. Fronds from a colony of rootstocks very numerous, covering the ground.

PELLÆA ATROPURPUREA, LINK. *CLIFF BRAKE*.—Stipes tufted, two to six inches

long, dark purple and polished, with bristly, chaffy hairs on rachis and midribs; fronds four to twelve inches long, two to six inches broad, lanceolate or ovate lanceolate, coriaceous, pale, once or below twice pinnate; the divisions broadly linear or oblong, the sterile sometimes oval; nearly sessile, chiefly entire, somewhat heart-shaped or truncate at the base. The indusium is formed by the incurved edge of the pinnules, the sporangia being placed in elongated clusters at the end of the free veins, and, being confluent laterally, resemble a continuous marginal fructification. A small rare fern, on dry calcareous rocks. Possibly the only place in which it occurs in this township is on the face of a perpendicular cliff, about a mile above Phoenixville, along the Schuylkill river. Here, thirty or forty feet above the surface of the river, may be counted probably not more than a dozen specimens.

WOODWARDIA VIRGINICA, SMITH. CHAIN FERN.—Fronds two to three feet high, pinnate, with numerous linear lanceolate pinnatifid pinnæ, cut nearly to the rachis; veins forming narrow areoles or cavities along the midribs of the pinnæ and lobes; fruit dots oblong or linear, one to each areole, forming a chain-like row along the midribs of the pinnæ and pinnules and near them. Indusium fixed by its outer margin and covering the areole like a lid. A large fern, growing in moist places.

ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES, L. — Fronds three to eight inches long, densely tufted, one-half inch or more broad, linear, the thread-like stipes and rachis being of a shining purple brown in color; pinnæ dark green, oblong or oval, unequal sided, attached by a narrow point; midvein forking and evanescent. A small pretty fern found on shaded cliffs, particularly where water trickles down over the face of the rocks.

ASPLENIUM THELYPTEROIDES, MICHX. SILVERY SPLEENWORT.—Fronds one to three feet high, one-third as broad, erect, straw-

colored, bipinnatifid; pinnæ linear lanceolate, somewhat distant, the lower, at least, placed oblique to the axis of the rachis; segments crowded, oblong, minutely toothed, each bearing three to six pairs of slightly curved, sometimes double, fruit dots. The indusium is at first of a pearly white color, which darkens with age. A large but delicate looking fern, rather rare in this neighborhood. A small colony is located in a rich swampy woodland near Green Tree.

PHLEGOPTERIS HEXAGONOPTERA, FEE. BEECH FERN.—Fronds seven to twelve inches, as broad as long; stipes straw-colored; upper pinnæ oblong, toothed or entire, the very lowest pinnately lobed, decurrent, and forming a continuous wing along the main rachis; fruit dots near the margin. Not very abundant.

ASPIDIUM MARGINALE, SWARTZ. MARGINAL SHIELD FERN.—Fronde smooth, nearly coriaceous in texture, evergreen, one-half to two feet long, ovate oblong; pinnæ lanceolate, pinnules oblong; fruit dots *very close to the margin*. Indusium gray when young, changing color with age. One of our handsomest and commonest ferns. Abundant on rocky hillsides and in rich woods. Nearly always found associated with *A. acrostichoides*. Frequently the two can be plucked from the same snow bank in mid-winter; the cold seeming to deepen their green color and enhancing rather than diminishing their beauty.

OSMUNDA CLAYTONIANA, L. FLOWERING FERN.—Fronds two to four feet high, the fertile somewhat taller than the sterile; clothed with loose wool when young; pinnæ oblong lanceolate with obtuse divisions; two to five pairs of middle pinnæ fertile, being very much contracted and bearing globular naked sporangia; spores green. Tall and upright, growing in large crowns. Rare in this locality; a few specimens have been found in a meadow near the Trappe.

OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA, L. CINNAMON

FERN.—Fronds densely tufted, clothed when young with a long rust-colored wool; sterile and fertile fronds distinct; sterile taller, three to five feet, lanceolate, cut into oblong, obtuse divisions; fertile very much contracted, one to two feet high, appearing somewhat earlier from the same rootstock, bipinnate, with cinnamon colored sporangia, green spores. The cinnamon fern is probably one of the tallest of our native ferns. I have seen it in favorable situations (the New Jersey swamps) reach a height of six feet. It is probably found not nearer to Collegeville than Valley Forge, where a few specimens may be seen at the head or southern end of the ravine, just north of the wooden bridge. It is also abundant near the head waters of the Perkiomen. *O. Claytoniana* is found in the same localities.

CYSTOPTERIS FRAGILIS, BERNH. BLADDER FERN.—Frond oblong lanceolate, four to eight inches long, one to two and one-half inches broad; stalk three to five inches long and brittle; pinnæ and pinnules lanceolate or ovate, irregularly cut-toothed, and decurrent along the winged rachis; sori roundish; indusium delicate, hood-like, arched, attached under the inner side of the sorus, early opening outwardly, soon withering away. A small, delicate, sensitive and extremely brittle fern, found growing in the clefts of moist shady rocks.

BOTRYCHIUM TERNATUM, SWARTZ. GRAPE FERN.—Frond fleshy, four to sixteen inches high, the common stalk very short; sterile segment broadly triangular, long petioled from near the base of the plant, ternate, the three primary divisions stalked; ultimate divisions varying from round reniform to triangular lanceolate; fertile segment erect, long stalked, two to four pinnate. *Botrychium ternatum*, var. *dissectum*, Milde. Sterile segment laciniately cut into innumerable narrow lobes or teeth. A few specimens of both the species and its variety may be found growing upon a small, low,

muddy island in the Schuylkill canal a short distance above Brower's locks, not far from the mouth of the Perkiomen.

The genera of the order Ophioglossaceæ, of which Botrychium is one, once regarded as ferns, are now no longer held to be such. "As most books now in use," says Mr. Robinson, "pass hastily over the Ophioglossaceæ, and place them at the end of the list of ferns, it may be well to ask what are the differences between this order and the true ferns." This order is in reality a step in advance of the ferns, a step nearer the Phanerogams. All true ferns are circinate in veneration and uncoil as they rise from the ground. The Ophioglossaceæ are erect in veneration, that is, come up straight (or a little inclined) from the ground, like the Phanerogams. In the former, the sporangia are formed of the interior tissue of the frond and are destitute of a ring. Prothallus not green, and subterranean. In the true ferns, the sporangia are modified trichomes of the leaves, encircled by a more or less complete jointed ring. Prothallus green and above ground. Suffice it to say that they are fern-like plants, and many of the differences are apparent only upon minute inspection.

There is probably no richer plant region in Eastern Pennsylvania than the Perkiomen Valley, and particularly is this true of that portion within a radius of a mile of Arcola. The Phanerogams in this particular locality are numbered by the hundreds, and the Cryptogams, including Musci, Hepaticæ, Fungi, and Algæ, and extremely abundant.

Situated thus as is Ursinus in the heart of this rich plant region, why should she not undertake the formation of an herbarium? Her own students and professors, while pursuing the study, could make many and valuable contributions with but little inconvenience or extra work on their part. Alumni of the college who find their lines

of labor cast in distant counties, states, or perhaps countries, would take pleasure in contributing specimens. Friends of the college would undoubtedly do the same. Private collections here and there could probably be procured and incorporated into one. It would require but little room for its reception. Eighteen inches of space on two sides of an ordinary room would be amply sufficient for years to come. By means of a little work on the part of many, Ursinus would thus in a few years be in possession of an herbarium which would compare favorably with any in the state. The first cost would be little, the expense of maintaining it slight, its value to the student and to the institution unquestionably great.

I. C. WILLIAMS, '91.

THE DECLINE OF PIETY IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

The middle ages, noted for the period of darkness, changes of governments and religions, rise of feudalism, the crusades, are also noted for the decline of piety, caused by these various changes and movements.

The religion of Jesus Christ, which spread rapidly, even during the terrible persecutions, reached its height under Constantine. From this time on until the Reformations the zeal of the people for Christianity seemed to decline, and with it piety, including zeal for God's service and a proper regard for humanity, also declined.

One of the great causes for the decline of piety was the feudal system. The suzerains had complete control over their vassals, who had to do military service for their lords, keep them free from debt, and pay homage to them. To pay homage, the vassal knelt before the suzerain, put his hands within the hands of the suzerain, and swore to be his man. This homage had to be given for the privilege to hunt, fish, or have an escort.

Among the clergy, bishops became the suzerains of lords and cities. In this way the clergy became very wealthy, having, besides the customary tithes, immense land possessions. Gradually the spiritual function of their office was forgotten and their main object was to increase their wealth. To show conclusively that feudalism helped the decline of piety, we need merely add that "feudality recognizes two principles, the land and the sword, riches and force,"—principles which, from their very nature, must help the decline of piety.

The institution of the "Holy Roman Empire" by Otto, which, altho of some advantage, was, however, fruitful of evils. Germany's strength was spent in endless struggles abroad, and Italy could not become reconciled to the rule of foreigners. This kept the principal nations of Europe in constant warfare, leaving no chance for even a thought of piety, and thus naturally piety declined.

In order to further show that piety declined during the middle ages, we call attention to the contest of Pope Hildebrand and Henry IV. Henry, after a great deal of resistance, finally gave in to the Pope and was absolved. Soon afterward, however, Henry broke his promises and again invaded Italy. These two men were characteristic of the people in general, and since the people had no regard for truth, piety also suffered much. To make the real condition of affairs more particular, we may say that the north of Europe used force to attain its ends, while the south used deceit and trickery.

Another great cause for the decline of piety was the effects of the crusades. The crusades, altho meant to stir up religious feeling, nevertheless, by the evident desire for power and wealth which they caused, made the people forget the true object of the crusades. At their close the cities were stronger and richer, the people had more

knowledge, and the feudal system was smitten with a mortal blow. These things were of advantage, but the decline of piety in it all is shown by the fact that antipathy to the infidel and the more exclusive sway of religious sentiment were giving way to a mingling of secular aims and interests with religion.

Piety had declined so far at the time Luther began his reformation, that Pope Leo X, who was building a theatre and writing plays, said that he did not have time to bother with Luther. It was at this time that piety was probably at its lowest stage, but from then on it began to gradually improve. —'96.

THANKSGIVING.

On snow-white wings of earnest, humble prayer,
Our grateful hearts float through a perfumed air
Before the glorious throne of God above.
His blessing hand and love—unending love—
Has saved and guided us through troubled years,
Has calmed our heaving breasts and dried our tears,
Has showered richest gifts and spread our board—
Thee must we praise, adore, O loving God!

A LETTER FROM MEXICO.

I thought I would write to you in order to let my friends at Ursinus know where I am and what I am doing.

I reached Guadalajara, October 5th. On the way to my present field of labor, by the advice of the Secretaries of the American Board, and the request of their missionaries on the field, I staid for several days at each of the missions stationed at El Paso, Chihuahua, Paral and Jimeney. I hope what I was thus permitted to see and learn from the experience of the missionaries, from the methods, difficulties and success of the work, from the nature of the country and customs of the people, and from the inspiration of the native converts, may be of much use in my future work.

I was agreeably disappointed as to the

work. The fanaticism overcome, the respect gained, the first fruits of converts, the church structures, the Training School for Mexican Evangelists at El Paso, the schools for girls, and "El Testigo" (a religious paper), proved to me what rubbish these missionaries had cleared away, and what bridges built for a more effectual highway for His entrance into the hearts and homes of these people. This foreshadows, everything else being equal, more visible results for the future.

Likewise, the need of evangelical work is greater than I even had expected. This becomes doubly apparent to any inspector or student of this country, from the abundance of evil and the want of spiritual life in Christ. To understand this, one ought to know the past and the present religious state of Mexico. With the Spanish conquest came her religion. The same religion united with that of the Aztecs and the other Indian races. During the fusion, each party sacrificed some of its former religious practices in order to admit the other party. The Lady of Gaudelupe took the place of the Virgin Mary in honor. Additions and changes continued to be made, formal and material worship increased, until, like the Athenians, they became too superstitious in all things. The shiftlessness and sufferings of the people, their ignorance and superstition, their laxity in morals and formality of worship are to be seen in order to be believed. Yet, the possibility is in their souls, as many prove, for Christ, whom we preach, to redeem them, and in the end make them like Him. But as it was in France, so in Mexico; the tide is rapidly falling into the current of infidelity, agnosticism and materialism. Shall the current sweep the country, or will the Christians come to rescue?

As the Training School may be of special interest to you, I shall enlarge a little on the same. It is called the Rio Grande Training School. It was erected by the

New West Education Commission in 1892. Its location is at El Paso, Texas. On entering the ground floor, you see the culinary department, the printing office and the carpentry room. On the second floor is the office, the chapel, the library and the recitation rooms. The third floor is taken up by the rooms of the students. To the right of the building is the home of the Rev. A. C. Wright, who superintends the school.

The purpose of this institution is to train Mexican youths for the Gospel ministry among their own class of people in the United States and Mexico. With that view they are taught the rudiments of general knowledge, especially instructed in the Evangelical biblical truths, and trained to handle the Bible in dealing with men. The course still is necessarily limited. Annually higher grades of study are added.

The manual department, we highly appreciate. It trains, it economizes, it teaches a due respect for labor—sometimes forgotten in the states. In the carpentry room, the students are thus taught that which will be useful in their future work as missionaries. The students have made most of their own furniture, wardrobes, tables, chests, dumb-bells, etc. In the printing room, they print what is needed for the school and some for outsiders. Regularly they send out nine hundred illustrated Sunday school cards to the schools conducted in Spanish in Mexico, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and Florida.

Inasmuch as there are so many Mexicans in the United States, the object of the school is to meet the need of these as well as those in Mexico. Hence, most of the needed support comes jointly from the American Home Missionary Society and the American Board of Foreign Missions. The cost of supporting a student a year is about one hundred dollars. This support has necessarily to come from the American Christians, as Mexican parents, even if will-

ing to have their sons educated as Evangelists, are, with rare exceptions, unable to provide them even with sufficient clothing. The number of students would be larger now were it not for lack of funds to support them. When I was at Las Quevas, a young man, who had come ten miles on horseback to an evening service, asked the missionary for a better education. He gave as his motive that he wanted to serve his Lord better, and with that view desired to study. Would it not be a good annual Christmas offering for several persons unitedly to support such a student through his course, and in five or six years see their own representative on the mission field? Believers in scores of towns, fifty and a hundred miles away from any Evangelical teacher, are awaiting just such men. In some of these places churches are already organized with none to teach or preach to them. What a contrast to many home fields where even theological students are at rivalry to get a place the sooner. At times the members hold services themselves in many places. But how long shall Christians continue to expect Indian converts to do what they themselves will not attempt? The success with which the students, that have been sent out by the school, meet proves the excellence of this work.

Even while studying, the students are not idle in Christian work. Not only do they do Sunday school and C. E. work, but also go about, two by two, conducting special meetings in some brother's house, open air meetings on the street or in the park, and going into the prison to teach the inmates about Him who came to seek and save the lost. The senior members conduct alternately the Sunday evening Mexican service in El Paso. Their vacation is spent in supplying some of the vacant fields.

What they accomplish among their countrymen can be seen through one of

the students. On account of his large vocabulary, and the frequent use he still makes of the dictionary, he is known as "The Dictionary Man." He was raised on a ranch near the town of Paral, Chihuahua. He grew up altogether ignorant. In his mind Paral was not only the center, but also in itself the greater part of the world. Thus, on getting to Paral and following out another road along which the telegraph line extended to another town, he expressed his utter surprise. "I did not know that the world extended so far away from Paral." He heard the Gospel, was converted and sent to this school. After several years of study he is in the highest class. His last summer vacation was spent in preaching to his countrymen. It was a new field. Yet, in those few months, he so presented the Gospel that the people are offering to build a church out of their meagre means as soon as he would return to preach stately for them. REV. HORACE T. WAGNER, '91.

Apartado 13, Guadalajara, Mex., Nov. 13, 1894.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

Another of England's great men sleeps in the bosom of mother earth; another gem that glittered brightly in the literary crown of Victoria shines no more. The loss in the death of James Anthony Froude, the distinguished historian and essayist, is far greater than the world is ready to admit. He was the son of a clergyman of the English church, the late Ven. R. H. Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes, and was born at Darlington, in Devonshire, April 23, 1818. He had several brothers older than himself, of whom Richard and William distinguished themselves; the one in the Tractarian movement and the other in military engineering. He was educated at Westminster School and at Oriol College, Oxford, where he was led by his brother into the Tractarian con-

troversy and joined the Newman camp; but he soon retraced his footsteps from natural revulsion and joined the other side. His university life was a commonplace one. In 1840 he took his bachelor's degree with the second class in classics; and he did not win a prize until in 1842, when he won the Chancellor's prize for an English essay and was elected fellow of Exeter College. The subject of the prize essay was "The Influence of the Science of Political Economy on the Moral and Social Welfare of the Nation," a subject aside from the natural work of a candidate for holy orders reading for his second degree. The essay indicates the direction his studies were to take and the natural inclination of his mind.

His brother died hating Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, and James, therefore, went backward far, as his "Nemesis of Faith," published in 1848, proved. This book lost him his fellowship and also put an end to his clerical functions as deacon, to which office he had been elected in 1844. This work has nothing to recommend it now to the learned; but then it was read, created a stir, and reached a second edition in the following year. While ordained deacon he wrote a few books under the pseudonym of Zeta. Like Motley and some other historians of his style and school, he began his literary career with a novel, "Shadows of the Clouds," which was in reality two stories, "The Spirit's Trials" and "The Lieutenant's Daughter." The underlying principles of this book showed him to be a Protestant of the first order, and an investigator, too, searching for the authorities in the Church of England of that day. But the loss of the church was a gain to the English reading public. He became, henceforth, from his own spiritual experience, a student and chronicler of ecclesiastical politics and religious parties. He discerned the strength of Calvinism and set forth its power.

When he had lost his fellowship, he was also obliged to relinquish his appointment to a teachership in Tasmania. He, then, began to write for two or three years almost constantly for the *Fraser's Magazine*, which series of brilliant articles were collected as "Short Studies on Great Subjects," and were the first to mark him as a man of literary ability. In gathering the material for these magazine articles, he also gathered material for the interesting and complete work, the "History of England from the Fall of Cardinal Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada." The first volume was published in 1856 and the twelfth in 1870, concluding the work. One of the most marked features of the work is an elaborate attempt to vindicate the reputation of Henry VIII. from the general condemnation of historians. These works have won for themselves, despite all criticism, a recognized value, even among scholars, as an indispensable part of the available information on the Tudor period. Bishop Stubbs, a historian, has said in a public lecture at Oxford that this history is "a book to which even those who differ in principles from the writer will not refuse the tribute of praise as a work of great industry, power and importance."

He was installed rector of the University of St. Andrew's, March 23, 1869, on which occasion the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him. For a short time he was editor of the magazine in which he had made his literary debut, but resigned that position in August, 1871. On the following year, in autumn, he visited America and delivered a series of lectures on the condition of Ireland and her relations to England, which provoked a sharp controversy. He declared in these lectures that the Irishmen had to a large extent caused their country's prostration by their own jealousies and want of patriotism. At the close of 1874, he was sent by the Earl of

Carnarvon to the Cape of Good Hope to make inquiries respecting the Caffre insurrection.

His tendency for historical studies and his constant investigation of past events made him a voluminous writer. His intellectual ability no one denies; but on account of his controversial temper and literary rather than critical and scientific method of investigation, he could scarcely write upon any subject, however innocent in appearance, without arousing prejudices and exciting controversy. Every volume as it came from the press was immediately attacked by a swarm of critics; but he had his revenge in being eagerly read, in building up opinion, in delighting and attracting many to the study of history. No work, however, caused such a storm as his Carlyle publications. He was controlled in his estimation of men and measures by impression and misguided enthusiasm; and when he had been appointed executor of Thomas Carlyle, by an indiscriminating personal attachment, he published what he did about Carlyle and even Carlyle's wife, which will not bear analysis or minute criticism. He was thoroughly acquainted with the author of "Sartor Resartus," and the "Reminiscences" and the nine other volumes of Carlyle are full of research, knowledge, life and color. These volumes created a hurricane of criticisms and reproach. Froude had not the ability to write history impartially, to do justice to the brave fight of a noble soul against the discouragements of a morbid and diseased body as in the case of Thomas Carlyle.

His pen was not allowed to become dry, for one volume followed the other; and he rose in estimation in spite of his enemies. In 1892 he was appointed by Lord Salisbury, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford in succession to Prof. Edward A. Freeman. The man whom he succeeded had not been on the

list of his best friends, and he felt it necessary to urge in his inaugural address for a devoted zeal to his writings. He entered upon his duties with earnestness, and his annual course of public lectures added another volume, and the last, to his contribution to literature, "The Life and Letters of Erasmus."

This brilliant, fearless and entertaining historian died on Oct. 20, 1894; and his life and motives will soon become the subject of controversy among his own critics. He was a typical Englishman by nature and training,—narrow and intense, impatient of the restraint of traditional views and not ready to forgive a man accepting received opinions. He was tall and well-built, with strong features of a distinctively intellectual cast; a high, square forehead, dark and expressive eyes, and a mouth yielding readily to a smile. He was too much of an advocate to write history, and his works are not accepted as reliable by all scholars. Altho condemned by critics, yet his works have had their uses in exciting interest in periods of which they treat, and in causing a reconsideration of historical data misrepresented by both parties. He has given a new view of many historical characters and incidents. He was an impressionist and saw life now from one point, now from another. His skill in word-painting will always make his works attractive to the reading public; and they will do no harm to those who are aware that they are not reading history pure and simple, but taking a single, distorted view through the eyes of an historian who was notably deficient in his knowledge of law, jurisprudence and the theory of government. He was a story-teller, elaborate in details, dramatic in structure and grouping, and marvellously fascinating in literary style and decoration. In his seeing and method he was a wonderful combination of realist written at the top of the worlds historians,

but many generations will attest to the end and romancer. He was, indeed, a man of genius. His name will probably never be during vitality of his works by reading and finding pleasure and interest in his volumes. When the critics shall have ceased to find fault with his works and begin to study the man, the world will then lament that it had neglected and refused to crown James Anthony Froude with a wreath of laurels.

W. H. E.

LIBRARY REPORT.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A complete set of John Calvin's Commentaries, Institutes and Religious Tracts, fifty-one volumes. "Of priceless value; worth their weight in gold."—*Spurgeon*.

Tholuck's Sermon on the Mount, and Commentaries on the Psalms, John and Romans.

Bruce's The Kingdom of God and St. Paul's Conception of Christianity.

Godet's Introduction to the Epistles of St. Paul.

The following have been contributed by the authors themselves: Christian Endeavor Plans and Principles, by Rev. John H. Bomberger, Columbiana, Ohio; Wrongs to be Righted—Fearless Speeches on Live Questions, by Rev. Madison C. Peters, New York City; Catalogues of the Foreign Mission Library of the Divinity School of Yale University, by Prof. George E. Day.

Prof. Granville H. Meixell contributed volumes seven and eight of The Old Testament Student and Lives of the Apostles. F. G. Hobson, Esq., Life of Hendrik Pennebecker, Surveyor of Land for the Penns.

M. PETERS, *Librarian*.

* * *

FOR fifty years no smoker has graduated with honors from Harvard. A word to the wise is sufficient.

◀COLLEGE NEWS▶

ZWINGLIAN SOCIETY.

The society was pleased to have the Rev. H. E. Jones and E. S. Noll, both honorary members of the society, present at the meeting held on Friday evening, November 9. The remarks of the gentlemen were full of encouragement.

The membership of the society is steadily growing. During the past month three names have been added to the roll of active members, namely, W. J. Rose, Haddonfield, N. J.; T. A. Peak, Phila., Pa.; and Asher R. Kepler, Easton, Pa.

The society hopes to give its friends a very happy surprise in the way of a lecture some time during the winter term. Arrangements have not been fully completed as yet, and that is why no name or date is mentioned.

If length indicates interest, then the meetings held in the Zwinglian Hall must truly be interesting. Friday evening, November 9, the society was in session from 6.30 to 9.15. On November 16 the meeting lasted for just three hours and fifteen minutes.

At the regular meeting held November 2, the following officers were elected: President, D. I. Conkle, '95; Vice Presi-

dent, J. G. Kerschner, '96; Recording Secretary, C. G. Petri, A.; Corresponding Secretary, C. A. Waltman, A.; Treasurer, L. A. Williamson, '97; Chaplain, L. C. Lawall, A.; Musical Director, R. D. Miller, A.; Editor No. 1, C. D. Lerch, '95; Editor No. 2, N. B. Spencer, '98; Critic, C. P. Wehr, '95; Janitor, E. M. Scheirer, '96.

SCHAFF SOCIETY.

On the 8th of November, Dr. Lyman B. Sperry, of Ohio, delivered his popular lecture "Gumption and Grit," in Bomberger Memorial Hall, under the auspices of the society. The attendance was very poor, and those who stayed away missed a good and instructive lecture.

During the month Mr. Wm. K. N. Rice, of Trappe, Pa., became an active member of the society.

The society will hold its twenty-fourth anniversary on Friday evening, December 14. The speakers on the programme are: salutatorian, C. E. L. Gresh, '97; first orator, John W. Gilds, '97; second orator, Philip H. Hoover, '97; third orator, A. C. Thompson, '96; eulogist, G. W. Zimmerman, '96; Schaff orator, G. W. Shellenberger, '95.

LOCALS.

Did you have
Turkey and cranberry sauce or
Foot-ball for your
Thanksgiving dinner?

Christmas gifts to and from your friends will soon be in order. Why not send the BULLETIN to your friends?

Freshman to Senior.—Did you ever have a thought which you could not express? Senior.—Yes, often. Freshman.—Why didn't you send it by freight?

The third in the series of college sermons was preached on Sunday, November 18, by

the Rev. Thos. R. Beeber, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Norristown.

The second college reception was given at Ladies' Hall, Tuesday evening, November 13. A short program, consisting of piano solos, piano duets, and vocal solos, was rendered. A short address was given by the Rev. J. H. Bomberger, A. M., '77, the honor guest of the evening.

The lecture by Dr. Lyman B. Sperry on "Gumption and Grit" was another of the "best lectures ever given at Ursinus." It was also another of those lectures at which

so many persons of the vicinity were "conspicuous by their absence."

The lecture on Tuesday evening, November 20, by Prof. W. P. Faulkner, of the Wharton School of Finance, of the University of Pennsylvania, was a rare treat. His subject was "The International Monetary Conference of 1892 at Brussels." Professor Faulkner was secretary of the conference and is therefore well qualified to speak on this interesting subject. During the lecture, many of the students were busy with paper and pencil, taking notes.

The glee club, organized during the past month, consists of the following persons: first tenor, J. N. Wolfe, W. U. Helffrich; second tenor, C. R. Crum, W. A. Kline; first bass, F. P. Steckel, J. H. Watts; second bass, A. J. Harbaugh, L. J. Rohrbaugh; leader, J. N. Wolfe; manager, W. U. Helffrich.

Some one has asked, "Why don't you put something funny into your locals?" Our stock of funny things is low. We shall be pleased, however, to receive any gratuitous contributions.

Some students complain of not having enough time to prepare their lessons, but at the same time admit that they spend

from ten to sixteen hours a week writing letters, many containing twenty pages, and once in a while as much as forty-two pages. No wonder they can't study Hebrew.

The attendance at the Schissler College is unusually large for this time of the year. The attendance in the day session has reached almost the limit of the school's capacity, as it has only five vacant seats remaining unoccupied at the present time.

Anti-election business stagnation had little effect upon the success of the Employment Department of the Schissler College of Business. During the past month the following pupils secured employment: Edith Reger, Roxborough; Elizabeth Wolfenden, Manayunk; Abram Detwiler, Creamery; Bertha Pennick, Jeffersonville; Annie M. Cornett, Phoenixville; Evans Clymer, Davis Grove; Harry T. Saylor, Norristown; Ida Young, Norristown; J. Markley White, Norristown; Lydia Brunner, West Point; J. Fletcher Preston, Roxborough; Joseph Sanville, Bridgeport; Charles R. Leinbach, Gilbertsville; Levi Schinlever, Lansdale; Cora McGuckin, Phoenixville; Irvin Wilkinson, Conshohocken; Sarah Beswick, Wissahickon.

THE ALUMNI.

'84. Bertha (Hendricks) Wehler, M. S., Manheim, Pa., paid her parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Hendricks, a short visit the middle of the past month.

'89. Rev. H. A. I. Benner, B. S., Freeland, Pa., is meeting with much success in his work. Some months ago he organized a congregation at Eckley, and has been engaged in the erection of a church there. His class of catechumens at Freeland numbers some seventy.

Rev. S. P. Stauffer, A. B., Blain, Pa., has been suffering from nervous prostration for

some weeks. He hopes to be able to begin his work again by December 1st.

'90. Rev. C. P. Kehl, A. B., Overton, Pa., paid his Alma Mater a visit during the past month. He, too, is engaged in the erection of a new church in one of his congregations.

Rev. H. E. Kilmer, A. B., is the untiring pastor of the Reformed church at North Lima, Ohio. He has accomplished a good work, especially in the interests of C. E. and missions. He edits a parish paper called

"The Endeavor," which is well gotten up and is a credit to himself and his people.

'90. Rev. C. H. Slinghoff, A. B., Marietta, Pa., has been elected by a practically unanimous vote, the successor of Rev. H. E. Jones, in the McConnelstown charge, Huntingdon county, Pa. A call has been, therefore, extended to him, and he has accepted, and will enter upon his work December 15th.

'91. Geo. W. Filbert, Jr., B. S., D. D. S., has begun the practice of dentistry at 2037 Columbia avenue, Philadelphia.

'92. Jessie Royer, B. L., Trappe, Pa., is devoting a part of her time to elocutionary recitals, and is deservedly popular.

John T. Wagner, A. B., LL. B., is in the office of E. E. Long, Esq., Norristown, pre-

paring for admission to the Montgomery county bar. At times he pays his respects to his Alma Mater.

'93. Lillian I. Rhoades, B. L., Trappe, Pa., recently took first prize in the Doremer medal contest of Montgomery county, held at Ambler.

H. A. Welker, A. B., of Union Seminary, New York, and Miss Annie Stauffer, Pennsburg, Pa., were married, October 10th, in the Union Church, Pennsburg. Rev. H. J. Welker, A. M., '76, uncle of the groom, performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. J. L. Roush. Harvey is the first of this class to enter into the matrimonial state. The BULLETIN extends congratulations, and wishes them a prosperous journey on the sea of wedded life.

ATHLETICS.

GENERAL.

This is the time of year when gymnasium work can be used to full advantage. And, as we shall notice further on, the first steps have already been taken in a direction that will bring splendid results to the athletics of the college.

FOOT-BALL.

One victory, two defeats, is the record for the month. The defeats came not unexpectedly, and we can add with pleasure that in both of them the prediction has been proved that we are improving, and that "right well."

URSINUS vs. DICKINSON.

Last year we had endeavored to arrange a game with Dickinson, but somehow it fell through.

This year we met them and were defeated. It was not a bad defeat, however, and with more grace on the part of the referee, we might have said "victory" instead. The rule which allows the referee to blow his whistle for a down, when he sees fit, is good and bad. It proved hurtful to us in

this game, and called out condemnatory remarks from the town-people. Dickinson had the ball and started it. When the man was tackled Shelly stole the ball and started down the field. Upon seeing this the referee blew his whistle and robbed us of a touch-down. Again with the ball on Dickinson's goal-line, and half a minute to play, time was called, robbing us of at least another touch-down. This meant at least ten and perhaps twelve points. The published score was 20-6, as we were allowed one touch-down and goal, but it should have been 20-18, and with the resulting circumstances of two more touch downs the game would have ended differently.

Score, Ursinus 6, Dickinson 20.

The teams lined up as follows:

| URSINUS. | POSITIONS. | DICKINSON. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Royer | Left end | Craven |
| Kopenhaver | Left tackle | Channell |
| McKee | Left guard | Taylor |
| Heffner | Centre | Heckman |
| Noll | Right guard | Troxell |
| Lentz (Capt.) | Right tackle | Yiengst |
| Shelley | Right end | Davis |
| Rahn | Quarter-back | Stitt |
| Hartman | Right half back | Ford |
| Scheirer | Left half-back | Rochow |
| Steckel | Full-back | Cochran |

URSINUS vs. HILL SCHOOL.

Hill School and Ursinus met last year and the score was 62 to 0. This year we wanted to reduce the score. We did. But very little. The rain had made the ground soggy and wet, with puddles here and there, and the suits and the ball became as if they had been greased. Our defensive work was poor because of the condition of the ground. In the first half they ran up 42 points on us. Rose was injured in this half and Hartman took his place.

In the second half our boys had aroused themselves, and only 10 points were scored, and the total was 10 less than last year. Could we but teach our men that all men are equal and previous scores count for naught we could have reached a more favorable result.

Our boys always look forward with pleasure to the Hill School game, for the Hill boys play gentlemanly ball. Score, Ursinus 0, Hill School 52.

The teams lined up:

| URSINUS. | POSITIONS. | HILL SCHOOL. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Shelley | Right end | Wardwell |
| Lentz (Capt.) | Right tackle | Paxton |
| Noll | Right guard | Loundes |
| Hefner | Center | Benry |
| McKee | Left guard | Swift |
| Kopenhaver | Left tackle | Packard |
| Royer | Left end | Gaines |
| Rahn | Quarter-back | Fincke |
| Scheirer | Right half back | Schuyler |
| Rose (Hartman) | Left half back | Kiefer |
| Steckel | Full back | Wheeler |

Touch-downs—Kiefer 3, Schuyler 2, Wheeler 1, Paxton 1, Loundes 1. Goals from touch-down—Kiefer 8. Referee—Zimmerman. Umpire—Stearns.

URSINUS vs. TEMPLE COLLEGE.

Temple College was beaten by Hill School (second) 18 to 0, and as we were beaten so badly by Hill School first they argued that they should beat us. But logic goes adrift when it reaches foot-ball, and the Temple boys returned to Philadelphia minus the victory.

The weather was cloudy and cold, and a strong wind was blowing. The playing on both sides was poor and was marked by fumbles without number. Our team was

the heavier, but what we excelled in weight we lacked in quickness. In the first half the playing was clear of any disturbance, and the half closed with ten points to our credit. But in the second half there was too much talk and too much time wasted, so that only one more goal was made.

The work back of our line was good, but many of the plays were made ineffective by the one side of the line not holding. The quarter must be quicker as the opposite side is on him before the ball is passed.

The longest runs were made by Welsh and Noll, both of whom secured the ball on fumbles and made 40 and 20 yards respectively. The best playing was done by Rose, Hartman, Shelley and Noll. Temple's men all played well, but their interference was too easily broken up. Score, Ursinus 16, Temple 0.

The teams lined up as follows:

| URSINUS. | POSITIONS. | TEMPLE. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Welsh | Right end | Gillam |
| Isenberg (Lentz) | Right tackle | Yardley |
| Noll | Right guard | Spencer |
| Hefner | Center | Armour |
| Rahn | Left guard | Garwood |
| Kopenhaver | Left tackle | Coulson |
| Royer | Left end | Southwick |
| Shelley | Left half-back | Megargee |
| Hartman | Right half-back | Boyle |
| Rose | Full-back | Westbrook |
| Scheirer | Quarter-back | Stafford |

Touch-downs—Noll 2, Rose. Goals—Rose 2. Referee—Jochem. Umpire—Stubblebine. Linesman—Zimmerman.

"SCRUB" vs. PHOENIXVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

On November 3d, the Scrub had another game scheduled with the Phoenix H. S., and true to the tradition of last year, they defeated them by the score of 32 to 4.

The Phoenix boys did some good playing, but were outplayed at every point, securing their touch-down through a fumble. Our boys seemed to be better trained, and played more together, but lacked the discipline they should have had, because the field is occupied every evening by the first team. The team was the Scrub, pure and simple, and though the first team was not playing elsewhere, they were not allowed

to strengthen the Scrub. Score, Scrub 32, Phoenix 4.

The teams lined up as follows:

| URSINUS SECOND. | POSITIONS. | PHOENIXVILLE H. S. |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Reagle | Left-end | Clegg |
| House | Left-tackle | Schilik |
| Gilds | Left-guard | Hayes |
| Helffrich | Center | Liter |
| Miller | Right-guard | Brown |
| Longstreth | Right-tackle | Fulmer |
| Spangler | Right-end | Weber |
| Spatz (Captain) | Quarter-back | Karer |
| Strayer | Right half-back | Ganster |
| Carmany | Left half-back | Hallman |
| Bonebrake | Full back | Frees |
| Touch-downs—Strayer 3, Bonebrake 2, Reagle 1. | | |
| Goals from touch-downs—Miller 4. Referee—Zimmerman. Umpire—Rose. | | |

ACADEMY (THIRD) vs. COLLEGEVILLE GRAMMAR.

One of the most amusing sights witnessed at our college for some time was a game between the Academy (Third) and Collegeville Grammar School. The weather was ugly. It poured rain, but that made no difference to our tackle, who looked like a Chinese Brownie, and who weighs but forty pounds. Every now and then the game had to be stopped to pull him out of the mud. There was line-bucking, end-skirting and foul tackles galore, and in one case Palmer made a run of one hundred and five yards. Those who know say that, for excitement and fun, Palmer Cox's Brownies were not to be compared to them. The average weight of the Third was about fifty-five pounds. The

Collegeville Grammar was about the same weight, but had played less together.

The score was Academy (Third) 20, C. G. S. 8.

Gymnasium.

Compulsory practice in the gym. has been inaugurated, and we say "all hail." It is right. It is good. When spring opens up we will not only have men whose muscles are hardened by the exercise, but many more eager to take the out-door exercise in place of the in-door.

And the grinders will be compelled to lengthen their lives several years, whilst the idle bummers will be persuaded to use their surplus energy in other ways than deluging inoffensive strolling musicians with filthy water. Perhaps it will develop what little of the gentleman there is in them. If it does, all the labor in this direction is amply rewarded. Professor Peak is energetic, and we expect good things of him.

TREASURY.

Next month we shall try to give the closing accounts of the foot-ball season, and we may be compelled to show a balance on the debit side, unless some of our friends come to our aid this month. Some have responded. Who will help next?

EXCHANGE.

A large number of college papers are on our table. They testify to the fact that college journalism in general has taken a step toward what we should aim to make it.

The October number of *The Kikilik*

seemingly comes nearest being a true college paper. It shows tact and talent in regard to the selection of the subject-matter and the manner in which the various subjects are treated.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

THE Yale Glee Club has offered a prize of twenty-five dollars for the best song, and another one of the same amount for the best words.

THE average salary of the college president is given as \$3,047; of the college professor, \$2,015; and of the instructor, \$1,470.

OLIVER Wendell Holmes was a graduate of Harvard, class of '29. Four of his classmates survive him.

DARTMOUTH College has graduated forty college presidents, two hundred professors, sixty members of congress, and twenty-four governors.