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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN

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A NUMBER of defeats have been recently inscribed on the scroll of our foot-ball team's record. But failures and defeats frequently teach the most important lessons. While these "walk-overs" have a tendency to dishearten some, they also stimulate the team to more practice, and to be determined and resolute in play even when engaged in a losing game.

* * *

ANOTHER step in the progress of our institution is a series of social receptions for the students and friends of the College. In the past many of the students complained of

the social drought around Ursinus. The complaints were just and proper; but now, since the monthly social gatherings have been instituted, there is no ground for complaint. It is, indeed, a commendable act on the part of the authorities to provide this social want, for the receptions will have an influence in polishing the manners of the students and in refining the whole tenor of their conduct.

* * *

THE students of the School of Theology have the privilege of doing mission work in Philadelphia. This arrangement affords the students opportunity to become acquainted with the needs of the missions of the Reformed Church, and to study the methods of mission work in the slums of large cities. The work does not require too much time, so that necessary studies have to be neglected. It is a departure from the regular routine of study without affecting its progress; and, therefore, it is a beneficial recreation and a means of practical instruction. This opportunity gives an advantage to Ursinus School of Theology which no other Seminary of the Reformed Church possesses. We have the quietness and invigorating environments of the country, and by this arrangement also the intellectual advantages of a large city.

* * *

INDIVIDUALISM is a status of culture, which the American student body is striving to attain more and more, both in scholarship and in general bearing. Like all other American collegiate habits and customs, it is not indigenous to our soil. It traces its origin to England, but through our "advanced and progressive culture" it has degenerated into a rank weed among us. This malady, for when it becomes one's ruling passion it is a disease, makes a

student either an egotist and a bigot, or an aping parrot. The former phase is manifest in many American students. They forget that the students of any college are that college: not the buildings, the Board of Directors, or the Faculty. If each one withdraws within his own shell like the turtle, all the while imagining that he is adding to his individuality, which is, however, nothing but mannerism and idiosyncrasy, he is no longer a student of the college, though he has matriculated at the Dean's office. The student who continually seeks to emphasize his own personality is either an idiot, a mental recluse, or a great man. Which are you? Paying your yearly tuition fee, going to Chapel five times a week, also to the class room that often, is not all that is required of you. You also sustain other relations to the college and the students.

This spirit of rank individualism has been doing some mischief at Ursinus. Why do but twenty of our boys wear the escutcheon of their Alma Mater? Is it unæsthetic to their hypercritical taste to wear the three colors of our church and school? Why do the majority of the students criticise the foot-ball team? Is it a lowering of their dignity to put on a foot-ball suit, or to pass an encouraging remark about the work of the team? Why can't we have a Glee Club? We certainly have the material, provided there are not antagonizing forces in the field. Why is our Chapel choir like the Wandering Jew? Why not have a Shakespearean Club or some other Literary Circle? There is something radically wrong. It is either a selfish individualism, jealous ambition, or a lack of push among the boys.

* * *

A STEP in advance has again been taken by the Directors in calling into the direct services of the College a popular and capable Alumnus, the Rev. H. E. Jones, '91,

who has been appointed to the position of General Field and Financial Secretary. Since the development and administration of educational institutions has become a business, it is necessary to adopt the methods and agencies that have proved helpful in other lines in the organization and management of a college, if its success is to be commensurate with its opportunities and equipment for service. The experience of Ursinus in the past has proved the great advantage of having an active man in the field. Other institutions have reaped large gains in money and in students from the labors of their field agents, and we hail with satisfaction the appointment of Mr. Jones to this post of usefulness and opportunity.



THE INDIAN'S FATE.

[These lines were suggested by the sight of an aged Indian—scion of a noble race and doubtless once noble himself—wandering about the streets of a Western city, aimless, hopeless, homeless and friendless, under the degrading influence of strong drink.]

His trusty bowstring now is rent, his arrow swift is shivered;
His wigwam home in ashes lies, his tribal bonds are severed;
No more he smokes the pipe of peace, his council-fire is quenched;
The couler cleaves his hunting ground, his soil from him is wrenched;
His war whoop is forever hushed, his comrade warriors rest
Where the pale-face treads his heritage and lays his forests waste.

No more the winding trail he threads on fleet and agile limb;
His form is bent, his strength is spent, his eagle-eye is dim;
His pristine virtues have him fast, in shame his head bends low;
His noble spirit is crushed out, and broken is his bow;
The white man's vices drag him down, his day of doom draws nigh,
A friendless outcast without home, he knows not where to die

GRANVILLE H. MEIXELL, '90.

Midland College, Atchison, Kansas.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE ART OF READING.

There has been much written about reading as a fine art, and there is much talk about the different methods of teaching reading. There are only two kinds of reading, good reading and bad reading; and there is only one method of teaching the art. This art has been almost entirely neglected in our schools, and, when taught at all, has always been taught by incompetent teachers, or has had so little time devoted to it by competent teachers that the pupil gains little or no insight into this important branch of study. The object of this article is to give some general principles of correct reading.

The pronunciation of the English language is so difficult that there are few persons who have a thorough command over the pronunciation of English words. This lack of correct pronunciation extends even among teachers and other professional men. It is a common thing, in my experience, to have to teach the use of the diacritical marks to persons who are otherwise well educated. The student should, therefore, first learn how to consult the dictionary. To be able to consult the dictionary intelligently, a knowledge of the meaning and use of the diacritical marks or signs should be acquired. Then the elementary sounds can be learned, and these sounds should be constantly practiced to promote distinct articulation; for distinct articulation is the basis of correct pronunciation. The word *new* has the same vowel sound as *few*, but is commonly pronounced *noo*; dog is not pronounced dawg, but the vowel is short *o*. This will give one an idea of the mispronunciation of even the commonest English words. Altho to acquire a knowledge of pronunciation is very important, the art of reading cannot be learned by pronunciation

alone. This is only a beginning of the art; and when the student has mastered the principles of pronunciation, he then studies expression.

Expression is that part of reading wherein lies the true art of conveying thought. There is a great deal written and said about being natural in reading. How can one tell what the natural is, when there is no standard? Frequently, this word is confounded with habitual, and there may be many bad habits contracted in reading which are mistaken for the natural. An habitual defect in reading is the same as deformity in nature. The nearest one can approach the natural is to observe the conversational. That we should read as we talk is conceded by all. When we talk we are, as a rule, only thinking of the ideas we wish to convey, and generally lose sight of the words. The principle in reading is the same. We should study what we read until the ideas become familiar to us, and it is no longer necessary to think of the words. To do this we should be taught the art of reading.

How to study a reading lesson is the important thing to learn. First, the sense of the lesson should be thoroughly understood. Then, in order to express the sense, the words which express the ideas must be discovered. Take a simple sentence, as: This is my hat. By emphasizing the several words of this sentence, four different meanings may be given. One can thus see the importance of emphasizing the proper word. In reading a selection, the same principle prevails. When we get an idea, we emphasize the word that expresses that idea; and as only *new ideas* are emphatic, we can from this principle analyze the selection. But there are different kinds of emphasis, and the emphasis changes in power according to the spirit of the selection. When the

ideas are grouped and arranged, the execution should be made smooth and flowing.

Smoothness is attained only by practice. The ideas should be expressed separately, until there is no longer a stoppage after each word. The words should all flow together in groups, with due prominence given to the emphatic word. The voice should not be permitted to sink at the end of a sentence, for in conversation there is no sinking of the voice. There is a falling slide in reading, but the voice must not drop. This dropping or rather sinking of the voice is one of the worst errors in reading. After the selection has been analyzed and committed to memory, the next thing to learn is how to appear before an audience.

In standing before an audience, the body should be erect, the whole weight of the body resting upon one foot. The head should be in a straight line with the foot upon which the body is resting. The free foot should be placed lightly upon the floor slightly in advance of the other foot at an angle of about forty-five degrees; but this depends entirely upon the height of the person, as a tall person should have a broader base on which to stand than a small person. The hands should hang gracefully by the side and should not in any circumstances be placed in the pockets, or in the breast of the coat. A lady, however, may have one hand placed upon the other in front of her with propriety. When it is necessary to make a gesture, make it with the hand that is free—that is, if the body is resting upon the left foot make a gesture with the right hand. This is done to keep perfect balance.

The training of the voice should not be neglected, for knowing how to use the voice prevents weariness. To strengthen the voice abdominal breathing should be practiced, and the vowels should be sounded. In the morning after arising is a good time to practice voice culture. One should be

careful not to injure the voice by injudicious exertion or improper exercise. There is a mistaken idea that a person with a good voice makes a good reader, but such is not necessarily the case. A strong voice is a good thing to have, but the expression of the idea is the great thing to be learned. In fact, some of the greatest actors have anything but good voices. Mr. Macready, it is said, had a poor voice. Power in reading is in knowing how to use whatever voice we have.

These, then, are the necessary guiding principles of good reading. But ever remember that good reading is a growth and is only attained by continual practice.

ROBERT G. MAGEE, A. B., '90.
in The Mirror.

LIFE---A SUNSET.

The horizon is tinted with nature's hues,
The sun sinks lower

and

lower,

It kisses the water's edge—I muse;

How like life's hopes, they rise and sink lower

and

lower.

IMMORAL FICTION.

A jovial and rollicking Irishman, of a somewhat philosophical turn of mind, and one who was a firm advocate of the command "prove all things," read that the stars might be seen on the brightest day, provided the gazer was at the bottom of a well or pit. He did not credit the statement, but as the experiment was a novel one he resolved upon putting it to a test. He therefore had his two boys lower him into his own well. When he was almost at the bottom, and was on the point of directing his gaze upward, one of the boys let go the windlass, knelt over the mouth of the well, and was going to shout down "do you see them?" when his hand loosened a brick which descended, landed squarely upon the father's upturned face,—and he did see stars, comets

and nebulae, such as Galileo and Herschel never dreamt of beholding or discovering.

There is a lesson here for us. How many are content with seeing the stars at night time only? How many, when immoral fiction is mentioned, at once lower themselves, as it were, into the cold and passionless heart of some easily shocked old maid, and there snugly ensconced, hypocritically connive at the nasty and crying abuses of the novelists, all the while professing to see heaven's pure rosary strung with beaded stars, when their passion lights up their minds with a light shed by a widely different star.

That a base immorality has crept into our present day fiction to such an extent that such writings are forbidden to be sent through the mails is a sad, yet true, fact. It only remains with the reading public whether such offences against decency and morality shall be permitted to increase, in number and in depravity, thus all the more pandering to our already passion-vitiated natures, and causing us to read, enjoy, sanction and laud this smut. Or shall we apply the test of pure thought, burn out this festering excrescence from literature, thus developing a broader and higher mentality within us. For a man cannot jump off his own shadow, but he *can* teach himself to recognize that the shadow results from an interception of the light. Though we can never quite free ourselves from the limitations of the race or the creed into which we were born, for if from childhood we have given free rein to the sway of passion; if since we began to read we have perused sensualistic and realistic literature only, we are indeed bound as by iron fetters; but we can, with all this against us, try to realize, fully and absolutely, that such limitations do exist, and be on our guard against them, striving to *counteract* them whenever and wherever possible.

John Bunyan was the father of the novel

with a purpose. He essayed to analyze character, and to show the workings of the heart and the conscience. Defoe, on the other hand, was the parent to that brood of stories—their name is Legion—whose only purpose is to please by an exact and minute production of every-day life. There began that gulf which has been widening and widening more and more during every period of literary activity. At present the latter class predominates; may, it is a difficult matter to find a novel that professes to teach a moral truth or lesson. Marion Crawford, whose works are read so extensively and widely, and whose latest novel received laudatory criticism while yet in manuscript form, says that the moral novel has had its day; it is a thing of the past. If there is a class of readers who still prefer to read it, let the publishers bind such works in a peculiar colored cover, and on the back, in large gilt letters, print the word PURPOSE, so that the reader who invests his money in books may know what he buys, and then he will not be disappointed. Such is the opinion of one of the greatest novelists of the present class of romancers. And yet he would scarcely wish to be regarded as an immoral writer. His position as well as that of his colleagues is something like this. They regard chastity as a virtue, yet their heroes and heroines most flagrantly violate the seventh commandment. In order to become virtuous they pass through an ordeal which cannot fail to shock anyone's sense of natural delicacy—but in the end virtue is always triumphant. They are "immodest eulogists of modesty." Their aim is to describe men and women as they find them; and though their works may sin against good taste, and even against decency, yet never against truth or honesty. But a writer may be truthful and honest without being low and licentious in the portrayal of human nature. Follow the course of the most popular heroine of the year,

Trilby. Though "she loved many," yet she died a virtuous and much-lamented soul. Trilby is, without a doubt, a fine creation, a beautiful character, full of pathos, and calling forth our tenderest sympathies; but she is picked up from the streets of Paris, and she never loses the "milk below!" and the coarseness of the Parisian grisette. How much purer, sweeter and lovelier is the ideal Iris in Holmes' "Professor at the Breakfast Table."

To the pure all things are pure. Grant-ed: all *things*, but not the unchaste thoughts of a diseased brain crystalized in language. Again, who is *so pure* as to be able to arrest and check the passion that is aroused by suggestive literature: be he young, of the great unknown; be he old, of the no longer mysterious!

Shakespeare, Smollett, Fielding, Byron, Boccaccio, Margaret of Navarre and Rabelais are by-words in literature. No gentleman's library is complete without them, is the verdict of the ages. There is hardly a young person in America who is not familiar with the Decameron, the Heptameron and similar classics, which have a perennial and unchecked sale. But can one be elevated by reading books which deal with cynical and brutal flippancy such great questions as Boccaccio and Margaret of Navarre have treated thus. Surely we know that there are passages and expressions in Sterne and Fielding, Shakespeare and Byron, which not even the frankest of our latter-day writers would dare to emulate, or indeed would wish to emulate. There is here often an amusing inconsistency among some persons. They look askance upon these younger poets and novelists who allow themselves such a latitude in treating of the greatest passion that shakes mankind; the passion which for good or for evil is the most tremendous factor in moulding the lives and characters of the young. They are pronounced unfit to enter a household

which is sanctified by the unclouded purity of the young person; yet the doors of the same home are open to their predecessors. Does he who owns them not fail to recognize that the young person will be certain to find them? These pruderies of literature are *not* fit reading for the person who is supposed to know but one half of life, yet, thanks to Shakespeare, Byron and Rabelais, he has a surreptitious knowledge almost as extensive as that of his parents. Until we have suppressed Zola, Rives and Saltus, emasculated Swift and Defoe and their brethren, we had better teach the wondering child at once, and not let it find out and explore the unknown in the ash-bins of literature and the teachings of older companions. Indeed, is there such a virtue at present as the guilelessness and inexperience of youth? Many a fond father and mother think so, and present their hopeful with a copy of Gulliver's Travels, "with full-plate etchings and an etched portrait by Lalanze. Handsomely printed from clear type on laid paper, 12mo., bound by Riviere & Son, London, in half morocco, extra hand finished. Reduced from \$12 to \$6." Lactated food for a growing mind, indeed.

The argument may be advanced that if all reference to passion is omitted literature will become one sided, untrue to life. True; there is no harm whatever in mentioning and referring to passion, its powerful sway, its baneful effects; but no one should glowingly depict its *workings* in the human body upon the printed page for others to gloat over.

Men, when in their own company, oft-times speak of subjects, and in terms that they scarcely would mention or use in the presence of their mothers, wives, sisters or children. Why then do they permit such thoughts to be circulated in the guise of polite language in fiction? Again, who does not worship in his mother, wife or sister the true ideal of perfected woman-

hood? What man would suffer any indignity or insult to be offered to any one of them? Yet womankind are all, every one of them, our mothers, our sisters, and this defenceless being looks up to man for protection in her weakness; she is to be lifted up, ennobled, apotheosized by her rightful lord and protector. How do you meet this appeal? From her you permit your favorite author to strip even the last vestige of a garment with which virtue and modesty clothes her, and cowardly set her before the unblushing gaze of millions—a Greek Slave, whose figure and contour of body are commented upon as a jockey "sizes up" a horse. This, our Eve, our Rachel, our Tamar, stands nude before the world, shivering and burning with shame, and why? because a few so-called æsthetical critics choose to call such a cowardly delineation art; because we say *Fah und Amen* to his decision, and do not have decision of character enough to banish all literature or art that coldly transfers woman into a means of calling forth dormant passion. In literature she becomes a Menon Lescaut, a Dame of the Camilas, a Nana, a Sappho and a thousand other wanton characters, whose capricious actions as described by the novelist will suffuse any woman's face with blushes of indignant shame. Yet we all, openly or surreptitiously, read them—simply to see what they are like, as so many plead when caught doing so.

Do the subjoined passages, both taken from a popular novel of the day, elevate man, spurring him on to a purer love for womanhood, or do they tend to degrade him into a scheming merchant who looks upon woman as an article of commerce, subject to the will and passion of man?

* * * * "Her mind was a rendezvous of platitudes, and as for her beauty, he (the minister) could have sent a prayer-book skimming from the pulpit, and in whatever aisle of Gethsemane it chanced to

fall would be a girl fairer, more feminine, more appetizing yet than she. But would there, though? An almost imperceptible footfall from the room above aroused him from his reverie. The sound was fainter than before; the feet that stirred were unshod, stockingless perhaps. Their faint tinkle ushered a fresh vision into his mind; he saw her in a fabric so delicate of texture that it could be drawn through a ring, a garment immaterial as a moonbeam, her neck uncovered, and about her half-closed eyes and red moist lips the subtle smile of a form."

* * * * *

"Nous autres, n'est-ce pas? Mais tout le monde parle Francais maintenant. Figurez-vous qu'a Camnas, l'hiver passe, j'etais vraiment etonnee de trouver ma langue dans la bouche du Prince de Galles!"

"Son Altresse aussi sans daute," answered Jones, with a sniff. H.

EVENING REVERIE.

Darker, darker grows the night,
Earth is sleeping, Nature dreams,
Light is banished,
Day has vanished;
There's no moon, no golden beams,
Even not a ray of light.

Darkness comes from Pluto's shore,
Yet a light around me shines;
It is dimmer
But a glimmer.
How the wind moans in the pines—
See those shadows on the floor.

Solitude is adding gloom
To the icy winds that blow,
Window rattles
And fire crackles
And sends forth a cheering glow
Through this chilly cheerless room.

As I draw the mystic breath,
As I dreamly think and muse,
Time is flying
Man is dying,
Dying in the years of use,
Ever battling with grim death.

All the lights have ceased that shone,
 While I rested in my chair;
 All is dreary,
 I am weary
 Of this life and toil and care,
 Of my light that shines alone.

Hark! I hear the vesper hymn,
 Holy are the words. I hear
 Angel voices;
 Heart rejoices
 As those stars are drawing near,
 For my eyes are growing dim.

—WM. HARVEY ERB.

SHINTOISM IN LITERATURE.

There is still a tendency to study the literature of the last century and of the dim past instead of the writings of the present century and of our contemporaneous authors. Schools of learning and men of literature have been made aware that studying the ancient classics exclusively has the peculiar tendency of turning the thoughts and ideas to the hoary past and of forgetting the literary endeavors of the present. The sneering at the literary attempts of the amateur is nipping the rose in the bud and destroying a perfume which would sweeten many an hour in the next century and influence all posterity. The ancient classics should not be entirely laid on the uppermost shelf and allowed to be covered with the dust and cobwebs of decades, but they are to be used as the stones in the foundation of a stately edifice. The standard works of modern literature should be studied for the training and knowledge they impart. The literary articles and books which are the creations of our neighbors must be studied for the completion of a liberal education. To know the woosers of the Muses, the nature of our present literature and its standard is to realize when and where we live. A man may be well informed of the literary history of the Elizabethan age; but if he knows not the literary conditions of

the age in which he lives, his culture is not finished.

The sighing over the apparent neglect of the muses is the breathing of a blind pessimist. This grumbler and fault-finder never dies. He lived before the Iliad was chanted by its blind singer and vitiates the literary atmosphere of to-day, wondering why not the same ability and imagination can animate our literature that animated the writings of Virgil and Milton. Man, stop, look, listen. These words have saved many lives, and if obeyed will prevent you from exposing your deficiencies. John Keats asked, but not to doubt,

"Is there so small a range
 In the present strength of manhood, that the high
 Imagination cannot freely fly
 As she was wont of old?"

The answer to this question is found when the musty volume of Homer, whose pages are brown like the autumn leaves, and when the vellums and tomes of ancient mystery, black art and lore are laid aside for a season, and the works of contemporaries, bounded in paper and cloth, are read. The wise man of the village who ponders over "many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore," who can read Latin and Greek "as easy as a pig squeaks" and who has committed to memory the greater part of Milton's Paradise Lost, does not know who Jerome K. Jerome or Beatrice Harradan is, and what Charles Dudley Warner, W. E. Norris, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen have influenced and benefited the literary world. These writers may be Tammany Hall politicians or uncouth Western cow-boys and train-robbers as far as most of the present day book-worms know. The classics are the manes exhibited on the shelves of many book-cases. This is simply Shintoism applied to literature.

The works that are called standard were declared standard by the concensus of the readers, but the works had first to be read

and studied; and if the present generation wishes to hand down to the children's children standard books of the present decade, it certainly must read the magazine articles, and the new books of fiction and poetry. Hundreds of those who claim a liberal education will blush in their graves because they sneered at the books over which their children will be enraptured. To refuse to read a book because it is of recent date and the author unknown, but of which we positively know nothing, is manifesting a pudentic arrogance and trampling many a modest, fragrant flower to the dust. Pearls are continually scattered around the literary field, but like the swine many return to their mire. If the lover of fiction and poetry would read the new productions, and with training received from perusing the classics and standard works analyze the characters and honestly criticise the work, he would be wiser to-morrow than he was yesterday.

The spirit of an age is revealed in the various activities of life, but no sphere reveals it so much as the literary. For this reason is the studying of the contemporaneous literature an element in the success of a student of sociology, leaders of nations and instructors of youth. Beside the spirit of the age literature has its own tendency. The biographies of the successful men say that these men studied the nature and tendency of their chosen vocations. Where is the undercurrent of active life more clearly portrayed than by the literary creations? The direction and movement of the stream is designated by the dancing and sparkling ripples. Not many lovers of literature are able to tell whether the tendency of our literature is realistic or idealistic, sensualistic or "goody-goody." No one can, therefore, leave the articles in the popular magazines unread and the leaves uncut. Many faithful readers of a daily paper are unacquainted with Ouida, Walter Crane, Harry Fenn,

Julien Gordon and Bliss Carmen; and for this reason many, when moved by the desire to dip into the fountain of the present literature, are at a loss what book to buy or what article to read. Have you ever noticed a lean, lank, long-legged student, who knows all of the past and who can read and speak twenty or more languages and dream in a few more, selecting a book written by a living author? He wants a book. He opens one, reads the title-page; then he asks in an echoing tone, as if it came forth from the grave of Euripides, whether Wm. Dean Howells was a member of the Brook Farm or the proprietor of the theatre in which William Shakespeare played. Then he smiles in such a peculiar way that the clerk does not know whether the lean stranger is in earnest or jesting. The book-buyer is answered briefly and he murmurs that the literature of to-day is all trash and buys *Confessio Amantis* by John Gower.

A man may be able to translate Latin verse into mathematical English, but his course in belles-lettres is not complete until he has become acquainted with most of his literary neighbors. Every cultured and educated individual would be proud and pleased to be introduced to Frank Stockton, John Brisben Walker, or Mary E. Wilkins, and to be invited to the house of Theodore Roosevelt or Walter Besant. Each one of these authors is seeking an introduction and offering his hand in friendship through his last literary contribution, and he has thrown open wide the doors of his home and is even confiding many of his secret thoughts to readers of his last book. For any to inform himself of how few *living* literary friends he has, and of his deficiency in the knowledge of the present day literature, let him read the Critic, Book News, or any other first-class literary magazine. He will be astonished to meet names frequently, such as Albion W. Tourgee, Amelia Rives Chanler

and Geo. W. Cable, and not knowing in what department of literature they labor, what they have written, or of what nationality they are. It is, indeed, ludicrous to hear a student read an article from the pen of Mr. Gail Hamilton, as he thinks, when it is written by Miss Mary Abigail Dodge; or to speak about Mrs. Partington, and not knowing that it is Mr. B. P. Shillaber.

Many, no doubt, will be surprised to learn that a poet of no common ability is living and writing in the very shadow of their walks. The poem, "Man Immortal," by William Stitt Taylor, recently published, bears a resemblance in sublimity to "Paradise Lost." Read these passages, which have been taken at random from the volume:

"Another was grim and ghastly,
With a hollow, hideous leer,
And mould was clinging to his clothes,
Which savored of the bier."

* * * * *

"The grave,
Whose gaunt fortress, Oblivion,
E'en this hour doth contain
The very props of thy throne,
With the crown of thy reign."

* * * * *

"I dwell by life's river,
My castle's washed by its wave,
And all its tides rest in me,
For I am the Grave."

If the present enlightened generation open the eyes and with the light of candor gaze steadily into the literary galaxy, it will find brilliant stars glittering there which were not seen by Longfellow or Irving. The majority of the reading public still continues with Shintoistic devotion and reverence to worship before the shrines dedicated to Homer and Chaucer, to gaze with customary rapture on the *gohei*; but they forget to bestow proper and benevolent care on their own sons and daughters.

W. H. E.

LIBRARY REPORT.

Among the prominent contributors to the Library during the past year are the following: Dr. A. R. Thomas, Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 58 volumes; Rev. Dr. W. A. Helffrich, Fogelsville, Pa., 100 volumes; Rev. Dr. Theodore Appel, Lancaster, Pa., 4 volumes; Rev. J. E. Smith, Bath, Pa., 25 volumes. Congressmen Wanger and Brosius, Dr. O. H. Fretz of the State Legislature; W. H. Egle, M. D., State Librarian, Harrisburg, Pa.; and A. D. Fetterolf, Resident Clerk of the House of Representatives, contributed a number of valuable Congressional and Legislative documents.

A number of contributions were received for books in special departments:

Hon. Henry K. Boyer, in the department of philosophy, 16 volumes.

Mayne R. Longstreth, Esq., in the department of economics and current literature, 23 volumes.

J. Horace Landis, in the department of biology and chemistry, 18 volumes.

F. G. Hobson, Esq., Century, 20 volumes.

Rev. H. W. Super, D. D., Century Dictionary, 6 volumes.

Mrs J. S. Weinberger, 13 volumes.

A. Lincoln Landis, 3 volumes.

Rev. Dr. James I. Good placed a large part of his library, consisting of valuable works in the different departments of theology, in the library for the use of the students, in all over 200 volumes.

In the department of New Testament Literature and Exegesis, 32 volumes were received.

Periodicals bound, 80 volumes.

Making in all, accessions to the library for the year, over 600 volumes.

M. PETERS, *Librarian.*

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THERE are about two hundred college papers in the United States.

SOCIETY NOTES.

SCHAFF SOCIETY.

At the regular election of the society held October 5, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, H. O. Williams, '96; Vice President, P. H. Hoover, '96; Recording Secretary, R. H. Spangler, '97; Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Heffner, '98; Financial Secretary, R. M. Yerkes, '97; Treasurer, G. E. Kopenhaver, A.; Chaplain, C. P. Drum, '98; Editor, H. S. Shelley, '97; Critic, Edward Emert, '96; Organist, Stanley Casselberry, '98.

The society has secured Dr. Lyman B. Sperry to lecture on November 8th. His subject is "Gumption and Grit."

On the 26th of October, the society had a musical program. This was a departure from the old forms but its success shows it to have been a good variation. The program was, Quartette, "The College Bell," Messrs. Long, Hoover, Rohrbaugh and Welsh; Solo, W. G. Welsh; Address of welcome to alumni and friends, G. W. Sheltenberger; Mandolin Solo, V. H. Mauger; Recitation, Wm. B. Johnson; Reading, B. F. Paist; Piano Solo, Stanley Casselberry; Reading, R. M. Yerkes; Recitation, C. P. Drum; Piano Duet, "Norma," Misses Weist and Marshall. We were pleased to have a number of our lady friends as well as honorary and alumni members with us—Mrs. Bush, Miss Bush, Misses Hendricks, Weist,

Marshall, Bloss, Zimmerman, Snyder and Hohenstaat. Mr. Clarence Clapp, an honorary member, made an address encouraging the members in their work. Messrs. Rohrbaugh and Hartman also made remarks on the work of the society.

Mr. H. J. Balliet, Allentown, Pa., has recently joined the society.

ZWINGLIAN SOCIETY.

H. Steinman and C. McCune, have been elected active members during October.

By deviating from the regular program of debate or miscellaneous exercises, the interest of the members has been increased. The impromptu speeches given at the last meeting were good and in most cases instructive.

G. W. Kerstetter, '98, was elected to the Board of Directors, to fill the vacancy caused by F. Shulenberg, who is continuing his studies at Franklin and Marshall.

The appointments have been made for the twenty-fifth anniversary, which will be held March 22, 1895. The appointments are, salutorian, John Spatz, '97; first orator, M. N. Wehler, '97; second orator, A. T. Wright; third orator, O. B. Wehr, '95; eulogist, C. D. Lerch, '95; Zwinglian orator, C. P. Wehr, '95.

LOCALS.

The lecture of the Rev. Madison C. Peters was not well attended. Those who were present highly appreciated the interesting and instructive discourse, and those who were not present missed one of the best lectures ever delivered in Bomberger Memorial Hall. Dr. Peters has power and ability as a lecturer to stand on the same level with any platform orator of the Union.

Sunday, October 21, the second of the series of college sermons was preached by the Rev. C. U. O. Derr, B. D., of Spring City. The Rev. O. H. E. Rauch offered the prayer.

The managers of the BULLETIN would urge the students and friends of the college, as far as courtesy allows, to patronize the firms who advertise in the BULLETIN.

The first of the series of free lectures was given in Bomberger Memorial Hall by the Rev. Howard T. Quigg, pastor of the M. E. Church, Phoenixville, on Tuesday evening, October 30. The subject was "Nemesis in Hamlet and Richard III."

The reception at the Ladies' Hall on Tuesday evening, October 16, was a decided success. Those who did not enjoy themselves that evening were not at the reception.

Several of the students were at a party in Norristown on Hallowe'en. They report a good time.

The following was found in one of the Professor's recitation rooms. The Soph's motto before and after the '97 vs. '98 football game:

BEFORE.	AFTER.
Forward! break cover!	Backward! seek shelter!
Jump thro them! over	We met them! we won!
Them! Baptize them	Then be satisfied, satisfied,
With blood.	We can't do it again.

PERSONALS.

G. W. Shellenberger, '95, and Luther Strayer, A., attended the State C. E. Convention at York, October 17-19.

Mrs. Schieber and Mrs. Hohenstaat visited their daughters at the Ladies' Hall, Sunday, October 21.

Chas. A. Kirlin, a former student of Ursinus, has entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Jos. Kratz, of the class of '96, has entered the Junior class at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Jas. A. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, was the guest of his brother, William Buchanan, on Sunday, October 14.

Arrangements have been made for the following theological students to do mission work in Philadelphia: G. W. Welsh, J. H. Watts, F. Kratz, C. Clapp, W. Toennes, A. Frantz, Wm. H. Erb and W. B. Duttera.

J. D. Hicks is appointed to make an address on Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip work in the colleges.

THE ALUMNI.

'76. Rev. A. B. Markley, A. B., has resigned the pastorate of the Lutheran church, South Bethlehem, Pa., and accepted a call to the Lutheran church, Jamestown, N. Y. Before entering upon his new field of labor Rev. Markley spent some time with his aged father at his home in town.

'85. Rev. T. C. Strock, B. S., recently celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of one of his churches, St. Luke's, near Saxton, Pa. The occasion was one of much interest. The attendance was large and the program interesting. The said church is one of the oldest Reformed churches in the central part of this state.

'88. Raymond F. Longacre, B. S., M. D., has removed from Philadelphia and taken up the practice of medicine at Limerick, Pa.

He is building up a large and lucrative practice.

Rev. J. D. Peters is the popular pastor of the Second Reformed Church, Hanover Pa. Since his pastorate the church has greatly increased in members and influence. The esteem in which he is held is evinced by the congregation's continued acts of kindness and generosity toward him.

'89. Rev. M. H. Brensinger is still in his first pastorate at Fleetwood, Pa. He has accomplished a good and lasting work. Quite interesting missionary services were held in his charge on Sunday, October 7th. Prof. M. Peters assisted him on this occasion and at his communion service.

'89. Flora (Rahn) Lentz, B. S., is now living in Collegetown, her husband, Mr. E.

W. Lentz, an ex-member of '89, having entered the Junior class in the School of Theology.

'90. W. F. Ruff, A. B., M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., is taking post-graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania.

'91. Rev. Harry E. Jones, A. B., McConnellstown, Pa., on Sunday, October 7th, dedicated, free of debt, a fine new church at Grafton, Pa. The structure is of brick, having a main auditorium; also a Sunday school room, which can be thrown into the main room. The seating capacity of the two together is about 300. The cost of

erection was nearly \$3000. He was assisted on the occasion by President Spangler.

He has since resigned the pastorate of the McConnellstown charge and accepted the Field and Financial Agency for Ursinus, for which he is well fitted. He has accomplished a great work in his pastorate of a little over a year, and his people are exceedingly loath to see him leave them.

F. B. Miller and wife, of West Virginia, recently visited parents and friends here and in Philadelphia. He is engaged in the lumber business, and says business is brisk with them.

ATHLETICS.

IN GENERAL.

There is a growing feeling in the College in favor of more athletics. It is a healthy growth and is bound to stay. This has been promoted by the daily practice of the foot-ball team, by the challenges exchanged between the classes, and by the presence of the gymnasium instructor. The great element lacking has been coaches for the foot-ball team. When we hear wherever we play, "You have excellent material but no training," it seems a pity that so much effort fails for want of training.

THE GYMNASIUM.

The gymnasium has been opened with increased facilities, and is being used by many of the boys. But as soon as the cold weather sets in it will be wholly inadequate to our needs. We must utilize to its utmost capacity what we have until our friends give us a gymnasium building.

The baths have been faithfully used and highly appreciated. Not that we did not bathe before, for there is an axiom among our boys which reads, "Every Saturday thou shalt bathe." But hand baths are not to be compared to shower baths.

THE FOOT-BALL TEAM.

The team has suffered this month a series of defeats. Owing to an arrangement of the Theological department some of the players were taken from the team, and by a series of accidents we have been deprived of a half back and a full back. Of course these may come around before the season is over, but they lose the benefit of constant practice. Speaking of practice reminds us that the daily exercise of the team is not long enough. When the season commences, it is well not to practice so long; but now it should not be less than one hour, or rather two, each evening. Our team always weakens in the second half, much to the satisfaction of the opposing team.

Four games have been played during the month, in which the team from the College has gained one victory. This may seem disheartening, but we do not look at it in that way. We hope for the future.

NORRISTOWN HIGH SCHOOL vs. U. C. 2D TEAM.

The scrub had arranged a game with the Norristown High School and journeyed to the hub. When they arrived on the grounds, the goal posts were not in position, which was a very unbusinesslike state of affairs

but a great political one. When the High School boys saw the team they were struck with consternation, and, as the fugitives do when the giant pursues them, they crept into their holes, and sent a number of the Wheelmen to play the game. These found it hard work with foul tackling and rough play to secure a touch-down. The scrub at last rushed the ball up the field until they were near the Wheelmen's goal, when Steckel kicked a goal from the field. The score at the end of the first half was 6-5 in favor of the Wheelmen. In the second half, the ball remained for a time near the scrub's goal, due to the fact that several fresh Wheelmen were being tried against our boys. Finally, after about ten minutes play, the scrub left the field in consequence of an unjust decision of the umpire, who could not define a "fair catch" and "foul tackle."

The men lined up as follows:

Longstreth	Right end
Royer	Right-tackle
Shelley	Right-guard
Rahn	Center
Welsh	Left-guard
Carmeny	Left-tackle
Bonebrake	Left end
Gresh	Quarter back
Miller	Right half-back
Steckel	Left half back
Hunsicker	Full-back

URSINUS vs. NORRISTOWN WHEELMEN.

On October 6th the Wheelmen came to Ursinus. They told their friends before they started that they would whip the team that left the field at Oakview Park, but they made one mistake. That team was not the first team. This they learned even before the first scrimmage. And only once did they see the color of the Ursinus goal post. The game was rough and resembled a free fight. In spite of all this, Ursinus scored two touch-downs, and by a fluke on the part of referee, the Wheelmen scored one. All goals were kicked so that the score stood 12-6, in favor of Ursinus.

The teams lined up as follows:

URSINUS.	POSITIONS.	WHEELMEN.
Welsh	Right end	Spear
Isenberg	Right-tackle	Bellfield
Noll	Right-guard	Wright
Heffner	Center	Hallman
Lentz, (Capt.)	Left guard	Rambo
Shelley	Left tackle	Wilson
Royer	Left-end	L. Derr
Gresh	Quarter-back	Bailey
Hartman	Right half back	F. Derr (Capt.)
Scheirer	Left half back	Wolford
Steckel	Full-back	Miller

Touch-downs—Hartman, Steckel, Miller. Goals from touch-downs -Steckel, 2; Miller; Umpire--Stubblebine, '96. Referee--Evans, Norristown. Linesman—Zimmerman, '96.

URSINUS vs. FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL.

On October 13th we journeyed a hundred miles to meet defeat, and a severe one. We came before the Franklin and Marshall team expecting to be defeated, but not so badly. They started in with quick, snappy play, and in the first half ran up a score of 30. Toward the end the ball was pushed into their territory to the two-yard line; but the captain failed to take advantage of a goal from the field, and time was called. It was a costly error.

In the second half the fun continued until Franklin and Marshall had eight more goals, which made a total of 76. This was the largest but one in the college foot-ball record of '94.

The teams lined up:

URSINUS.	POSITION.	F. AND M.
Welsh	Right end	Stroup
Isenberg	Right tackle	Stover
Noll	Right guard	Hower
Heffner	Centre	Ginter
Lentz (Capt.)	Left-guard	Gerhart
Shelley	Left-tackle	Hartman
Royer	Left end	Bachman
Rahn	Quarter back	Cramer
Hartman	Right half-back	Long
Scheirer	Left half-back	Bertolet
Steckel (Miller)	Full-back	Baker

Touch-downs — Stroup, 4; Baker, 3; Long, 3; Hartman, 2; Hower, 1. Goals from touch-downs—Baker, 5; Cramer, 7. Referee—Stubblebine, '96. Umpire—Mr. Skyles, Franklin and Marshall. Linesman—J. Appell, Franklin and Marshall. Time—Thirty and twenty-five-minute halves.

URSINUS vs. HAVERFORD.

It would have been a pleasure to chronicle a victory for our boys away from home, but it seems a vain hope. They were defeated 30-0 by Haverford, and they can not tell how it happened. It seems that in the second half some of our boys could not handle the ball or even see it. True, the team was weakened by the absence of Hartman and Welsh, but the rest of the team held them down to one touch-down in the first half. In the second half our boys lost heart. Yes, that is the secret. As long as the game goes with us, it is encouraging to play; but when it goes against us, we lose heart and don't play.

Here, as at Franklin and Marshall, the fine playing was done by Scheirer, Steckel, Gresh, Noll and Shelley. At intervals the whole team would play like veterans, and then relapse into raw recruits. Bliss, the noted player, umpired and coached his team from the field, which is not lawful; but as our boys were well treated, they did not demur.

The teams were:

URSINUS.	POSITIONS.	HAVERFORD.
Rahn	Right-end	Conklin
Isenberg	Right-tackle	Detwiler
Noll	Right-guard	Swan
Heffner	Centre	Wood
Lentz (Capt.)	Left-guard	Hastings
Shelley	Left tackle	Hay, Webster
Royer	Left end	Lippincott
Gresh	Quarter-back	Varney
Miller	Right half-back	Blanchard
Scheirer	Left half back	Lester, Thomas
Steckel	Full-back	Lester, Hay

'98 vs. '97.

The stay-at homes were given a treat on Wednesday, October 24th, by a spirited class game between '97 and '98. There had been considerable talk between these two classes for some time, and they determined to test their strength in a game of foot ball. The game was called at 2.30 p. m., in a sifting rain and continued with ten minutes intermission until 4 p. m.

During the first half through the greenness of the Freshmen the Sophs scored two

touch downs and one goal making 10. In the second half the Freshmen showed their ability to absorb and not only made a touch-down but brought the ball from their 25-yard line to the 15-yard line of the Sophs. The final score was 10-4, in favor of '97.

The star plays were made by Spencer, whose dashes through the line were magnificent. Drum, Shelley and Gresh, McKee and Heffner made some good breaks in the line, and the tackling of Orr was of the finest quality.

The teams lined up:

'97.	POSITION.	'98.
Longstreth	Right-end	Mauger
Laros	Right tackle	Rodgers
Wehler	Right-guard	Heffner
Johnson	Centre	Fogleman
Gilds	Left guard	McKee
Yerkes	Left-tackle	Reimert
Reagle	Left-end	Shalkop
Spatz	Quarter back	Reynolds
Spangler	Right half-back	Drum
Shelley	Left half back	Orr
Gresh (Capt.)	Full-back	Spencer (Capt.)

Umpire — Scheirer. Referee — Lentz.

Linesman—Zimmerman.

THE LUNCHEON.

We cannot close our report for the month without speaking of the treatment received at the hands of a son of Ursinus, at Lancaster, the Rev. J. W. Meminger, '84. Before the game he took us to his beautiful home and entertained us in fine style. After the game he escorted us to Paine's Restaurant and invited us to an elaborate luncheon. This we stored away; and then, after giving a vote of thanks to our host and the College yell, we started on our homeward journey. It was a soothing balm after our severe defeat.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

In response to circulars sent out by the Athletic Committee to members of the Alumni Association, the following amounts were received:

H. H. Pigott, Esq., Philadelphia,	\$10
Frank M. Hobson, Esq., Collegeville,	2
Rev H. E. Jones, McConnelstown,	3
J. Horace Landis, Conshohocken,	5
Dr. Samuel Wolfe, Philadelphia,	2

M. PETERS, Treasurer.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

THE University of Wisconsin claims to have the finest gymnasium in the country.

HALF a million dollars worth of buildings are to be erected at Leland Stanford University.

DELAWARE, following the example of Wooster, has arranged a schedule of class foot ball games to be played this term.

TWO hundred and fifty students attended the summer normal at Emporia. President Taylor says they were of a very superior character.

THE winner in the preliminary oratorical contest at Oberlin receives a prize of fifty dollars, and represents the college in the Northern Oratorical League.

THE Church of England is to have a college at Jerusalem. Bishop Blyth has received the firman from Constantinople sanctioning the erection of the proposed building.

Dr. Charles E. Slocum, of Defiance, Ohio, has donated \$50,000 to Ohio Wesleyan University to be used in erecting a new library building.

AT Moscow a new conservatory of music is now being erected by order of the Czar. The building will cost \$400,000, and will accommodate about one thousand pupils. Statues of N. Rubinstein, a former director, and of Tschaikowsky, who long taught there, will be placed in the square around the new building.

THE National Prohibition oratorical contest was held at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29th. A. A. Ebersole, of Hillsdale College, took first honors, while three were tied for second and two for third. Mr. Brackney, of O. W. U., was Ohio's representative, and ranked fourth in the list of eleven.

THE great organ which stood in Festival Hall at the World's Fair has been purchased and presented to the University of Michigan by friends and graduates of the institu-

tion. It is now being set up in University Hall. Though ranking fourth in size among the organs of the United States, yet it stands first in completion and perfection of mechanism.

A SCHOOL of sociology has been established in Hartford, Conn., under the auspices of the Society of Education Extension. The curriculum covers a course of three years. Seventeen instructors have been employed, with the possibility of securing others. The school is open to both men and women, and requires a college diploma or its equivalent for admission.

NEW rules have lately been issued for the Paris conservatoire of music, according to which professors must retire at the age of seventy, and must give at least three lessons a month. Classes are to be limited to ten pupils, except those of harmony, piano and organ, which may have twelve. Pupils in singing must complete their course in four years, those in harmony and piano in five. The minimum age for admission is fixed at 18 for men and 17 for women; the maximum age for singers is 26 for men and 23 for women; for harmony 22, and for piano 18.

THE University of Wisconsin has begun the publication of a series of bulletins giving the fruits of original research by its students. The first bulletin which has just come to hand consists of an elaborate paper showing how the vote on the Constitution was distributed geographically. The purpose of this study, as it pointed out by the editor and projector of this work, Prof. F. J. Turner, is to contribute to an understanding of the relations between our political history and the underlying physiographic social and economic conditions. It indicates great social and economic areas at different stages in our development acting as units politically and independent of the state lines.