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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Volume XI.

OCTOBER, 1894.

Number i.

Ursinus College Bulletin

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

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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 on.

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.

Another year of collegiate work has begun, and we are pleased to say that everything is progressing encouragingly. The opening of the year was marked by a large influx of new students. All the departments of the institution—the theological, collegiate and academic—are dotted with many new faces. The showing at Ursinus is promising in spite of the unfavorable condition of the country. We feel assured that this year's work is only a foregleam of the future prosperity of Ursinus.

The foot ball team is again organized and is pronounced strong. There is a better understanding of the game than last year,

but there is still great room for improvement. Weaknesses can be overcome only by steady and continued practice.

* * *

The offer of a prize or medal for the best literary production would induce many students to offer contributions to the BULLETIN, to the great improvement of our journal. A trial of this plan would be of value to the College, and we hope the suggestion may, at least, be candidly considered. More interest should be manifested by the students and alumni in the publication. The journal should represent the students and the alumni; but this it can not do, if they do not represent themselves through its pages. Only by their co-operation can we take higher rank among college journals and present in its best light our institution. Every issue should contain, at least, one article from the pen of an alumnus or a professor, and two articles by students.

* * *

The activity of the literary societies is one of the most important features of the opening of a new year of collegiate work. The large number of new students this Fall makes the competition very interesting. Many of the new men have joined a society, and we can not refrain from saying to those who have not yet done so that they are missing excellent opportunities for self-improvement. Every one who goes out into life must be prepared to meet the arguments and questions which constantly present themselves, and be able to read and speak correctly and intelligently. To attain these ends, there is no better place than the literary societies. Ursinus has always prided herself on the quality of her literary societies, and they are to-day as potent an influence as at any period in the history of the institution.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

A CALL TO THE FIELDS.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

HORACE, BOOK III.

ODE XXIX.

TRANSLATED BY

PROF. FRANK EDGE KAVANAGH, A. B.

Mæcenas, son of Tuscan kings, for thee
 A cask of wine I long have kept by me,
 Untouched and mellow, and of roses rare
 A garland, and pressed perfumes for thy hair.
 Delay not, nor in fancy always hope
 For marshy Tiber, the Æsulian slope
 And hills of Telegon, the parricide.
 Leave plenty, that but surfeits, nor abide
 Within thy tower, which rises to the cloud.
 No more admire the riches, smoke and crowd
 Of prosperous Rome. For changes often please
 The rich, and suppers plain, discarding ease,
 Within the cottage of the poor, ere now—
 Though bare the room—have smoothed the anxious brow.
 The father of Andromeda so bright
 His hidden fire reveals; While Procyon's light
 And raging Leo's constellation blaze.
 The burning sun recalls the sultry days.
 The weary shepherd with his fainting sheep
 Now seeks the brook, the shades and thickets deep
 Of rough Sylvanus; while the winds at peace
 Along the silent bank their wandering cease.
 Yet to the State thou givest anxious thought—
 How best the constitution may be brought
 To suit its needs; and thou wouldst fain defend
 The city, lest the Seres war intend,
 And Bactrians, who under Cyrus bent,
 Plot mischief with the Tanias turbulent.
 A wise God veils all future time from sight,
 And its event is hid in gloomy night.
 He smiles at men, who care can not forget
 Solicitous beyond the measure set.
 Mind, thou must duty to the present owe;
 For other things like yonder river flow,
 Now gliding calm in mid-stream to its goal,
 The Tuscian sea; again its waters roll
 Together moldering rocks and torn up trees;
 Cattle and houses doth it raging seize,
 While from the mountains and the neighboring wood
 Resound loud echoes when the roaring flood
 Disturbs the peaceful tributary streams.
 He gives reward of himself and wisely deems
 That he is happy, who in truth can say
 As each night falls, "Lo, I have lived this day,
 To-morrow let love please to fill the sky
 With clouds as black as midnight spread on high
 Or with the sun in radiant glory bright;
 Yet what is past, he shall not by his might
 Deprive of its effects; nor shall his power

Change or undo whate'er the flying hour
 Hath carried once away on hastening wings."
 Her cruel task to Fortune pleasure brings;
 Her haughty game she doth persistent play;
 Transfers uncertain honors as she may;
 Now unto me, now unto others kind.
 If she remains I praise; if to the wind
 She shakes her pinions swift, then I resign
 What she hath given me, and now in mine
 Own virtue shall myself in peace enfold,
 And for herself without a dower of gold
 Shall I court honest poverty alone.
 If the mast break by Afric storms o'erblown,
 I have no need to fall to piteous prayers,
 And with vows bargain lest my costly wares
 From Tyre and Cyprus, ever lost to me,
 Increase the treasures of the insatiate sea;
 Borne by twin Pollux and the favoring gale,
 Protected in my two-oared bark I sail,
 In safety carried o'er the tossing waves
 While the Ægean storm around me raves.

PHILIP SCHAFF.

Eulogy delivered at the anniversary of the Schaff
 Literary Society, December 15, 1893.

A great man who filled high ecclesiastical stations for almost half a century has passed away. From us has gone a conspicuous figure as a writer and instructor; a leader of men, having convictions, with the courage to utter and to enforce them at any place, and to defend them against any adversary; one whose resolute and resistless spirit soon impressed itself upon his contemporaries, and quickly advanced him to his true and rightful rank of leadership. Without the aid of fortune, without the aid of influential friends, successive stations of honor were won by the force of personal integrity and industry, and by the force of his own high character and indomitable will. Wherever ideas, pertaining to the "History of the Christian Church," or to any other church affairs, clashed, Dr. Philip Schaff was ever at the front.

Death is nothing unfamiliar to us. Every day, and often in many places at one and the same moment, is death exerting its sol-

em power upon the race of man. But when the men who walk upon the loftier heights of fame and power are laid prostrate, the event impresses itself more vividly upon the minds of men, and calls forth a more profound sentiment of sorrow. Hardly enough can be spoken of the illustrious man whom we honored. His name is to be revered and cherished. Its glory shines upon our country's annals. A country's glory is the collected glory of her great men; and it is right that they should have their monuments not merely in the mute and icy marble, but also in the warm, living hearts of all her sons.

Dr. Schaff has advanced the science of theology by works both in German and English languages, of which the most prominent are, "The History of the Apostolic Church," the "History of the Christian Church" and the "Creeds of Christendom." As long as the English and German languages shall express the thoughts of men, so long will these works live and perpetuate the name of Philip Schaff. His "Church History" in particular, by virtue of the thoroughness of its execution and the clearness of its style, has taken a most honorable rank among the church histories of all ages.

Dr. Schaff also played a prominent part in bringing the last revision of the Bible to a conclusion. He served as chairman of the revisional committee and showed a most profound knowledge of the original text. Of all his great works, this will, no doubt, contribute the most toward immortalizing his fame. It will not only perpetuate his name in his own great Fatherland, but he will receive unending praise throughout the entire civilized world; and what he accomplished for the evangelical churches of our great country, as well as some of the countries abroad, is an imperishable part of his life's story.

He was closely identified with theological seminaries for almost a half of a century.

First, he was at Mercersburg, then he lectured for various seminaries; after which he came to Union, where he remained until the time of his death, making a period of twenty four years at the last named place. He was always held in high esteem and affection by all his colleagues and students. In his honorable and faithful career, there can be discovered no mere happy concurrence of circumstances apart from his personal and scholarly worth, but the ripe and legitimate result of generous, natural endowments, severely trained and developed by the arduous and unremitted toil of a lifetime. Indeed, he was a remarkable man in many respects. He never approached great questions or duties limpingly or haltingly; on the contrary he met them boldly and without hesitation. He was as quick to form an opinion as he was frank to express and bold to defend it, after it was formed. He was a man of positive character and convictions, and always asserted himself in whatever position he was placed, if it was in the performance of any great duty; but it was without arrogance or an assumption of self-importance.

It may be said that he was ambitious to be at the head of affairs; if he was, it was an honorable ambition. Many of those who knew him best and honored him for his great deeds believed that his distinguished services in public life fairly entitled him to such an honor. He was manly and honorable in his ambition and was never a trimmer or a time server; he never dodged or tried to dodge any question, nor avoid any responsibility for fear it might affect his aspirations. He always was a true man, and a person knew exactly where to find him and upon what to depend.

Dr. Schaff always made it his task to promote reconciliation, to draw together the various parties in the church, and everywhere to bring about "the speaking of the truth in love." Peace is the one word which

expresses his character. On many occasions when questions of ecclesiastical subjects were debated, his dictum was: "Let us live in love. We are all striving for the same object and going to the same place of rest; and why should there be contentions by the way?" He had a broad and kind spirit, which he manifested not only in words, but also in deeds. We can say that he passed his days in quiet simplicity, with a heart overflowing with kindness toward all men and filled with humility before God, with a mild and amiable nature rendered more lovely by the religion of Jesus Christ, which he firmly believed and consistently professed.

Dr. Philip Schaff, the accomplished scholar, the admirable historian, the elegant writer, who evoked such wonderful historical facts from the realms of thought and breathed it upon hills and valleys, upon every shady retreat, upon wandering brooks, yes, "upon the very air that fans the summer verdure, or whistles through the wintry wood around us," is dead. I said he was dead, but he is not; he has just begun to live. God has given him a two-fold life—the life eternal of the glorified in heaven, and the life of an undying memory in the hearts of men.

"Friends, this noble man's work needs no monument, no written scroll in order that it may be perpetuated. It is higher than the dome of St. Paul's, loftier than St. Peter's, it rears itself above the pyramids, it soars beyond the highest mountain tops, and it is written in letters of the sunbeam across the blue arch that forever looks down upon the busy tribes of men."

L. J. ROHRBAUGH, '97, S. T.

FERNS OF OUR IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

As one walks through the woods in this vicinity, he sees ferns of different kinds. If he would stop to examine and classify them, he would find that there are many more species than he had ever imagined.

Our principal fern districts are Green Hill and Arcola. At Green Hill is a steep precipice rising from twenty-five to fifty feet above the Perkiomen, and along this precipice are found many species of ferns. The land around Arcola is very hilly, and many steep precipices are found which rise to the height of seventy-five feet from the creek. It is only in this district that we find some rare species of ferns.

The following are the most common ferns found in this vicinity:

ASPENIUM FILIX FOEMINA, OR LADY FERN.—Stalks clustered; frond one to three feet long; primary pinnæ numerous; pinnules are ovate-oblong and doubly serrate; veins forked or pinnated. The spores are bean shaped, yellowish and smooth. This species is found in any place where the soil is fertile.

ASPENIUM EBENEUM, OR EBONY SPLEENWORT.—Root stock short and creeping; stalks short and nearly black; pinnæ numerous, usually horizontal and alternate; pinnæ crenate or serrate, or even incised, mostly obtuse. Grows in stony soil.

ASPIDIUM ACROSTICHOIDES, OR CHRISTMAS FERN.—Root stock creeping, covered with adherent stalk bases; fronds one to two feet long, evergreen, lanceolate from a scarcely narrowed base, primate; pinnæ numerous, oblong-lanceolate, auricled on the upper side, abruptly narrowed at lower side of the base; margin toothed or incised; veins free and branching. Grows best on slightly shaded rock-work.

DICKSONIA PILOSINSCULLA, OR HAY-SCENTED FERN.—Root stock very slender, creeping, much elongated; stalks scattered, erect, sometimes a foot long, greenish in the living plant, fading to brownish straw color; fronds one to three feet long, long pointed, hairy and minutely glandular; pinnate or almost bi-pinnate; pinnæ numerous, lanceolate, pointed; sori minute, usually one at the upper margin of each lobe of the pin-

nules; spores are trigonal with impressed sides, and three faint rittæ along the angles.

PTERIS AQUILINA, OR BROKEN OR EAGLE FERN.—Root stock cord like, blackish-creeping underground; stalks, solitary, erect, naked, often more than a foot high; fronds sometimes three feet long and nearly as broad, triangular-ovate in outline; principal primary pinnæ stalked, the lowest ones very large, the middle and upper ones smaller and simpler; pinnules oblong-lanceolate or linear, entire, hastate or pinnately parted; veins close placed, several times forked free; involucre continuous around the edge of the pinnules, very often double; sporangia are seated on a continuous vein-like marginal receptacle, and are covered by a delicate marginal involucre.

PHEGopteris Polypodioides, OR COMMON BEECH FERN.—Root stock creeping, slender, elongated; stalks scattered, two to twelve inches high; fronds triangular, three to eight inches long, thinly herbaceous, slightly hairy on both surfaces, and scantily paleaceous on the mid-ribs, beneath twice pinnatifid; pinnæ sessile, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, pinnatifid half or two-thirds of the way to the mid-rib into numerous, closely placed oblong, obtuse, entire or obscurely crenulated segments; sporangia sparingly pilose.

BOTRYCHIUM VIRGINIANUM, OR VIRGINIAN GRAPE FERN.—Plant sparsely hairy, usually from eight inches to two feet high; sterile segment membranous, sessile near middle of the plant, broadly deltoid, ternate; the primary divisions stalked, once to three times pinnatifid; secondary divisions ovate-lanceolate; ultimate divisions toothed at the ends; base of stalk opening by a chink, and disclosing the pilose bud.

ADIANTUM PEDATUM, OR AMERICAN MAIDEN HAIR.—Root stock creeping, scaly and rooting; stalks scattered, a foot or more high, dark brown, and forked at top; fronds membranous, smooth, composed of slender divisions radiating from the outer side of the recurved branches of the stalk, and bearing numerous oblong or triangular-oblong, short-stalked pinnules having the lower margin entire and often slightly concave, the base parallel with the hair-like rachis, the upper margin cleft and bearing a few oblong-lunate involucres; sporangia on inner surface of involucres.

CAMPTOSORUS RHIZOPYLLUS, OR WALKING LEAF.—Root stock short, creeping or ascending; stalks tufted, green but becoming brown near the base; frond a few inches to a foot long, evergreen, gradually narrowed from a deeply cordate and auricled base to a long and very slender prolongation, often rooting at the end; sori elongated, variously placed on either side of the veins. Found growing on rocks, but is not very common.

ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS, OR SENSITIVE FERN.—Stalks scattered, a few inches to over a foot high; sterile one triangular ovate, foliaceous, smooth, deeply pinnatifid into oblong-lanceolate or sinuately pinnatifid segments; the veins are reticulated and forming narrow areoles; fertile fronds shorter, contracted, rigid, closely bipinnate; the pinnules rolled up into berry-like bodies; veins free, simple or forked; sporangia borne on an elevated receptacle half surrounded by a very delicate indusium attached at the base of the receptacle.

Numerous other ferns may be found in this vicinity, but these are the most common.

G. W. ZIMMERMAN.

SOCIETY NOTES.

SCHAFF SOCIETY.

The society is having very interesting and instructive meetings. The programs have been very well rendered, each member doing his duty. We are pleased to see so many of the old members back in their places, and these, with the new ones that have come in, will undoubtedly keep the society up to its standard.

As has been the custom, the society is arranging to have a first-class lecture in the near future.

At the first meeting of the society, held on the 7th of September, the following were elected trustees for the year: G. W. Shellenberger, '95; J. N. Faust, '96; P. H. Hoover, '97; A. L. Shalkop, '98; John S. Heffner, '98.

The society has received into active membership thirteen of the new men. Those who have become members are, J. T. Hoffman, Entreligne, Dauphin county; Wm. B. Johnson, Royersford; Harvey B. Tyson, Trappe; H. U. Leisse, Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county; Grant Kopenhaver, Collegeville; Frank H. Hobson, Collegeville; James L. Roland, Phoenixville; George E. Reynolds, Milton; C. P. Drum, Scranton; Walter F. House, Landisburg; George B. Spangler, Collegeville; Herman S. Shelley, Manheim; Isaiah T. Halderman, Rahns.

The following appointments have been made for the twenty-fourth anniversary of the society, which will be held on the 14th of December: Salutatorian, C. E. L. Gresh, '97; First Orator, John W. Gilds, '97; Sec-

ond Orator, P. H. Hoover, '97; Third Orator, A. C. Thompson, '96; Eulogist, G. W. Zimmerman, '96; Schaff Orator, G. W. Shellenberger, '95.

ZWINGLIAN SOCIETY.

The work of the society this Fall is very encouraging. The interest manifested in debate has been more than ordinary.

Although the society lost thirteen from last year's membership, the new members have more than made up for the loss. The new members of the society are L. A. Williamson, Capella, Pa.; L. C. Lawall, Tamaque, Pa.; W. A. Reimert, New Tripoli, Pa.; C. G. Petri, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. W. Kerstetter, Danville, Pa.; J. P. Alden, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. T. Wright, Easton, Pa.; M. N. Wehler, Littlestown, Pa.; C. A. Waltman, McSherrystown, Pa.; J. R. Bonebrake, Waynesboro, Pa.; E. R. Appenzeller, Philadelphia, Pa.; N. B. Spencer, Scranton, Pa.; J. George Kerschner, Freeland, Pa.; J. E. Palmer, Chester, Pa. Beside these, two of the old members, E. J. Laros, '96, and R. Johnson, '97, have returned.

At the first regular meeting of the society, the following officers were elected: President, C. P. Wehr, '95; Vice President, A. N. Stubblebine, '96; Recording Secretary, R. Miller, A.; Corresponding Secretary, G. Oberholtzer, A.; Treasurer, Wm. Buchanan, A.; Chaplain, D. I. Conkle, '95; Musical Director, A. T. Wright, '96; Editor No. 1, R. Johnson, '97; Editor No. 2, E. M. Scheirer, '96; Critic, O. R. Frantz, '95; Janitor, H. M. Kerschner, A.

Y. M. C. A.

The new year of Y. M. C. A. work opened on Wednesday evening, September 3th, with very encouraging signs of a bright future, both in attendance and Christian

activity. As it is the personal duty of every student, as well as duty to the Y. M. C. A., to attend these meetings and assist in any way possible, we urgently request every

student to be present. Interest manifested in these meetings tends to show our warmth for the Master's service.

The meeting of September 5th was led by the President, D. I. Conkle, at which time he gave some practical and profitable hints for the year's work. On September 12th, Rev. F. Yost, of Phoenixville, was to address the meeting, but owing to sickness, he was unable to be present. In his absence, Mr. Isenberg delivered an interesting talk to the students. About fifty boys were present, expecting to hear Rev. Yost, but were well repaid for their disappointment in listening to Mr. Isenberg. On September 19th, the students enjoyed an address by Prof. Peters, of the School of Theology.

On September 15th, the Y. M. C. A. held its annual reception to new students in Bomberger Memorial Hall. After an inter-

esting program in the chapel, the visitors and students adjourned to one of the reception rooms and there enjoyed a social chat. During this part of the evening's enjoyment, the committee served refreshments. Many visitors and students carried away souvenirs lunch plates, with the autographs of those present inscribed upon them. It was a novel and pleasing idea that caused those present to commingle freely and to become better acquainted.

We are glad of the interest the new students have shown in the Y. M. C. A. work and hope that they all will develop into earnest workers in the Master's service.

Several Bible classes are being formed, and thus the students become better acquainted with God's word.

Why not fix up the back part of the Y. M. C. A. room for games and with reading material?

LOCALS.

—The foot ball field has been put in shape.

—We are playing foot ball, you know.

—Are we, or are we not? that is the question.

—A Sophomore and a Freshman were out the other night looking for the eclipse of the moon. They say it was a total eclipse. From another source we have learned that a black cloud passed beneath the moon, hiding its face.

—To shoot four pheasants, at one shot, especially in this neighborhood, shows excellent marksmanship.

—According to custom, the Freshmen had a class meeting the first week of the term. What a pity that they don't have several girls in the class to select colors.

—Once again we have a boarding club in the college dormitory. How long will it last?

—A short time ago the seniors had their picture taken. The photographer wanted

to take other pictures afterward, but desisted. The Seniors had broken the machine.

—We haven't the least idea why a Seminarian should have lace in his trunk. One of them, however, had quite an amount of it when he returned this Fall. He was forgetful enough, too, to open that trunk in the reporter's presence.

—The first of the series of monthly college sermons was preached on Sunday, September 23d, by the Rev. H. T. Spangler, D. D., President of the College.

—The annual contest between the two societies for new men is practically over. The result is that each society has, or will have, about sixteen new members. The result is as good as at colleges where the faculty regulates the membership.

—A number of the students went to Norristown on September 20th to see the firemen's parade. Some walked down, but not feeling like walking back, they came up on the evening train.

PERSONALS.

—Prof. F. E. Kavanagh preached at Trinity Reformed Church, Collegetown, on Sunday evening, September 23d.

—J. M. S. Isenberg, '96, S. T., on Sunday, September 16th, occupied the pulpit at the First Reformed Church, Royersford, both morning and evening.

—W. A. Kline, '96, S. T., on September 16th, preached at the Heidelberg Reformed Church, York, Pa.

—C. Petri, A., and J. Alden, A., spend

every Saturday and Sunday at their respective homes in Philadelphia.

—W. G. Welsh, '95, S. T., preached, on September 23, at Canadochly, York County, Pa.

—E. M. Fogel, '94, paid his Alma Mater a visit on September 24, before entering on his work at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. We wish him success.

—Wm. U. Helffrich, '96, S. T., recently spent a few days at home.

THE ALUMNI.

[The Alumni and their friends will confer a great favor on the editor of this department by reporting any items of interest pertaining to the Alumni.]

'76. F. G. Hobson, Esq., A. M., was President of the Reformed Rally at the International Christian Endeavor Convention, held at Cleveland, O., July 11-14. One who was there said he presided with dignity, and was just the man for the office.

Rev. M. H. Mishler has been installed as pastor of a German charge, embracing a church in Pottstown, Pa., and one at Hill Church, Berks county. The charge is connected with the German Philadelphia Classis.

'77. Rev. John H. Bomberger, A. M., the popular pastor of the Reformed Church, Columbiana, O., is an enthusiastic Christian Endeavor worker. It was largely through his efforts that Christian Endeavor societies of the Reformed church sent out their first C. E. foreign missionary. The success of the Reformed Rally at the Cleveland International C. E. Convention was also largely due to his efforts. A booklet on C. E. Plans and Principles, from his pen, is meeting with great success.

'79. Rev. D. M. Christman is now laboring at Fireside, O., having been installed as pastor of Zion's charge at that place last June.

Albert Rhodes Thompson was born near

Clover Creek, Blair county, Pa., February 10, 1851, and died at Collegetown, Pa., June 22, 1894, aged 43 years, 4 months and 12 days. The deceased when a boy learned the printing trade in Huntingdon, Pa., where he worked in the office of *The Pilgrim*. He was confirmed as a member of the Reformed church by Rev. Theobald Fouse, and through the influence of Rev. A. G. Dole and Elder David Dunn was led to prepare himself for the ministry. He took a partial course in the College and a full course in the Theological Department, graduating with the class of '79. He was ordained to the ministry by Philadelphia Classis, and served the following charges: Hummelstown, Pa., two years; St. Paul's, Chester county, Pa., two years; Mt. Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., five years; Rockingham, Va., four years. Resigned last charge by reason of progressive paralysis, which eventually led to his death. He was a faithful, earnest and practical minister, and did much for his church and his Alma Mater. The bereaved wife and family have the sympathy of all.

'83. Rev. B. Frank Davis, A. B., has gone from Ohio to North Carolina, and is now the pastor of the Concord charge, Concord, N. C.

Prof. Joseph E. Saylor, A. M., of the chair of mathematics in Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., paid his Alma Mater a visit at the opening of the present term. Prof. Saylor is a deservedly popular teacher, and is a force in the faculty of the above named institution.

'84. Rev. H. A. Bomberger, A. M., has taken charge of a mission in Philadelphia. His address is changed, therefore, from York to 2345 N. 21st street, Philadelphia.

Rev. John A. Keiper, A. B., is pastor of the flourishing United Brethren Church, Myerstown, Pa.

'85. Alvin J. Kern, M. S., M. D., Slatington, is a candidate for the Assembly on the Republican ticket of Lehigh county.

'87. Rev. G. P. Fisher, A. B., pastor of the Reformed Church, Somerset, O., is now East on a vacation. He has been seen frequently on the campus.

Rev. A. W. Korn, A. B., B. D., has resigned the pastorate of the Rockingham charge, Rockingham, Va., with the view of taking a post-graduate course in the University of Pennsylvania.

'88. Rev. J. Lewis Fluck, A. B., B. D., Anselma, Pa., will also take a post-graduate course in the University.

Rev. A. D. Wolfinger, Thornville, O., is now spending his vacation in the East.

'89. Rev. E. Clapp, A. B., pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, Hopewell, paid his Alma Mater a visit at the opening of the term. He was the guest of Rev. Dr. Super, and his brother Clarence, who has entered the School of Theology.

Rev. I. C. Fisher, A. B., Lebanon, Pa., was elected President of the Lebanon county C. E. Union.

Rev. W. H. Stubblebine, A. B., Scranton, Pa., took a three month trip to Greenland during the Summer. His pulpit was filled in his absence by Messrs. Wicks and Erb of the School of Theology.

Rev. O. H. E. Rauch, A. B., Royersford, Pa., after four months' sickness, has again taken up his work. He is much beloved by his people, and it is hoped that his former good health has been fully regained.

'90. Prof. Granville H. Meixell, M. A., resigned his professorship in Heidelberg University, Tiffin, O., and has accepted a professorship in Midland College, Atchison, Kan.

Rev. Paul M. Spangler, A. B., B. D., dedicated a new church at Tannersville, Munroe county, during the Summer. He was assisted on the occasion by his father, Rev. Aaron Spangler, A. M., York, Pa., and by Rev. T. O. Stem, Easton, Pa.

'90. Rev. A. H. Hibshman, A. B., has resigned his pastorate at Prospectville, Montgomery county, Pa., and accepted the professorship of mathematics in the State Normal School at East Stroudsburg, Pa. He entered upon his work September 3d.

'91. W. H. Knipe, A. B., M. D., who was graduated last May from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, was recently bereaved by the death of his father. He has begun the practice of medicine at McConnellstown, Pa.

Rev. Henry Tesnow is pastor of a flourishing mission church in Philadelphia. He started about three years ago with a Sunday school, and now has a church with a membership of 142, and a Sunday school with a membership of 344.

Rev. Horace T. Wagner, A. B., who was graduated last May from Union Theological Seminary, New York, has been licensed and ordained to the ministry by the Congregationalist Church, and has gone to Mexico as a missionary. His address is Gaadalajara, Apartado 13, Mexico.

Rev. I. F. Wagner, A. B., has taken charge of a mission at Lima, O.

Rev. Calvin D. Yost, A. B., B. D., Minersville, Pa., and Miss Sarah Ida Wagner,

were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mahanoy City, Pa., August —. Rev. J. J. Fisher, A. M., '79, assisted by Rev. H. A. Keyser, D. D., and by Prof. Geo. Stibitz, Ph. D., '81, performed the ceremony. The guests numbered about one hundred. They were the recipients of many useful and costly presents. The BULLETIN wishes them a long and prosperous voyage on the matrimonial sea.

'93. C. E. Reber, A. B., Professor of Latin and Greek in Greensburg Seminary,

Greensburg, Pa., paid his respects to his Alma Mater and friends on the first day of the term.

'94. H. H. Hartman, H. H. Long, L. J. Rohrbaugh, G. W. Royer, G. A. Stauffer, J. H. Watts and H. L. F. Witzel have returned and entered the School of Theology. E. M. Fogel will pursue a post graduate course in Philosophy at Johns Hopkins. H. H. Owen has entered Auburn Theological Seminary. J. H. Johnson will teach.

ATHLETICS.

ATHLETICS IN GENERAL.

Athletics at Ursinus have been a mere infant in every respect and threaten to remain so because of various impediments. But we can truly say, and that with some gratification, that our athletics can soon put on its first pair of pantaloons and go out to grow strong and saucy. This change has been brought about by the conjunction of favoring influences, where we had unfavorable ones before. The Faculty has come to the opinion that well-managed athletics are not detrimental to college life. Many of the Alumni are regretting the fact that they have left no athletic record behind, and are trying to stimulate those at school to start a roll of honor in this field.

However, to put athletics on a firm footing, we must have stout financial support, as well as moral. This must come in part from the Alumni and friends who are not at the institution. Although our town is admirably suited to study, and in the language of a visitor, "it is wonderful what amount of work is done by the students here," but the population is not here to support athletics. The expenses of the games fall, therefore, on the student body, and they cannot raise seventy-five dollars for one game. Consequently, we can play

no return games with the colleges of the state, and must content ourselves with visits from high-school teams and athletic clubs. By liberal outside support we might be able to have, at least, one game with a college team on our own grounds.

Another favorable wind blows to us the report that some kind friend has made a very material offer in regard to the building of a "gym." That dream will soon be a reality in the shape of a good-sized, well-equipped building. This friend has made the start. Who will follow his good example? Remember, gifts may have value, even if they are not gold and silver and do not bear the stamp of the United States mint. In this practical age most anything can be used for profit, except verbal promises, which have no material value.

ATHLETIC COMMITTEE.

In our mind the most important step in our department this year is the adoption of a series of regulations by the Athletic Committee.

These have various ends in-view, of which we will state the chief. One great fault in our athletics before was the notion that only certain men were destined or predestined to become members of the teams. In other words, the team was selected before

the practice began. This was caused by the freezing out of candidates through the one-man power in the selection of the teams, and the discouragement of many men who would have developed into excellent players had there been hope of success in the final selection. The Committee tries to do away with these things by making faithful training and good class standing the qualifications in a competitive examination in which all the students may be candidates, and the judges are four instead of one, as heretofore. This is making all men equal, and making no account of previous reputation, except as it is shown in training and practice.

The Committee also makes arrangements to have better care taken of athletic equipments.

The election of captains at least six months before the season is another good step.

Some of these regulations may seem irksome at first to the boys, but they don't know what training is, nor do they know of its beneficial results. In our minds the results will soon change enemies of the rules into friends.

The system adopted by the Committee is modeled after the one at Harvard. We may be chaffed some for this; but you know, we said our little fellow, Athletics, was just starting to school; and children learn only what their elders know. Their additions to knowledge are only given when their minds are matured.

THE TEAM.

We had intended to publish the names of the men on the team in this issue, but we forbear. Why? Because the team has not been chosen, and under the new rules will not be chosen permanently. Again, there is such good material in the scrub team that any one may receive the call, "come up higher." So we shall content ourselves with general remarks.

The captain is Lentz. He served in a similar capacity on the Haddonfield (N. J.) team last year. Among the others who are practising are from last years' team, Noll, guard; Heffner, center; Isenberg, tackle; Scheirer, half; Steckel, full back; Rahn, tackle; Royer, end; Hartman, end; and Welsh, end. Among those who were not on last years' team are Stubblebine, Wolf, Shelley, Miller, Bonebrake, Rohrbough, Duttera, Spatz, Laros and Kline.

With faithful, hard practice, we ought to be able to put a creditable team in the field. We must be imbued with the idea that we are playing for the honor of the college besides our own glory; and that what placed Phil King at the head of workers, and the Princeton team at the head of teams, was not brilliant, dashing, individual work alone. The main boosting power was team-work like mechanism, in which the men are mere parts of a grand whole. We must have a phalanx, not skirmishers.

ITEMS.

—Games have been arranged at this writing with the Norristown Wheelmen, F. and M. College, Dickinson College, Haverford College, with negotiations pending with Bucknell, Gettysburg, and other institutions.

—A coacher has been engaged, and has made several visits to the college.

—The grounds have been mowed and put into condition.

—A game with a strong second team, who knew all the signs of the first, resulted in a score of 10-0 in favor of the first team.

—The gymnasium instructor is expected before the close of September.

—The captain of the base ball team was elected on September 21st.

—The new sweaters have a large old gold "U" on their black surface.

—The new suits are better than the ones we had last year.

—The barber-pole stockings contain the colors of our honored Alma Mater—red, old gold and black.

—Wednesday afternoons are given over to athletics.

—It is probable that many games will be played on the home grounds this year,

since the second team proposes to play when the first team is absent.

—Don't forget, boys, that it makes no difference where a man p'ays, whether on the first team or on the third team; if he wishes to engage in a game he must have been in training.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

The BULLETIN thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the Perkiomen Seminary Annual, and heartily compliments the neat and attractive appearance of the same.

Cornell offers a course in the Russian language and literature.

The Harvard libraries, thirty-two in number, contain 431,650 volumes.

Johns Hopkins University publishes eleven periodicals from its own presses.

At the University of Wisconsin prizes have been given for the best college songs.

College papers are a rarity in England. So far only one has been discovered.

Dr. M. McG. Dana, the well-known Congregational pastor, has under consideration a call to the chair of Sociology in the University of Syracuse.

Cornell University is a heavy loser by the forest fires in Wisconsin. It had about a million dollars invested in pine lands, which have been burned over.

Prof. Charles F. Smith, formerly of Vanderbilt University, accepts the professorship of Greek in the University of Wisconsin.

It is a propitious sign for foot ball that so many of the smaller colleges have already been getting into shape in the spring term for the fall campaign. Hitherto, spring foot ball practice has been confined to the larger institutions.

The chair of Modern European History in Cornell University, made vacant by the

death of Prof. Herbert Tuttle, last June, has been filled by the appointment of H. Morse Stephens, M. A. (Oxon), who is at present lecturer on Indian History at Cambridge, and staff lecturer on History to the Oxford University Extension Delegation. He has resigned these positions to accept the post Cornell offers him. Mr. Stephens is not yet thirty-seven years old.

The summer school of Cornell University was attended by nearly three hundred students, many of whom were public school teachers fitting themselves for a more intelligent prosecution of their school work. The school had its origin in a private enterprise of a few professors and instructors in 1892, whose courses were attended by eighty persons. Last year the attendance rose to one hundred and sixty nine, which was so encouraging that the University decided to conduct the school under its own auspices. Work in the summer session is now allowed to be counted toward the regular university degree.

The Ohio Wesleyan University has just received a donation of \$50,000. The giver is Dr. Chas. E. Slocum, a physician of Defiance, O., who is a graduate of the Fort Edwards Institute, and of the Jefferson Medical College. He attended the Ann Arbor Chemical Laboratory, and took as resident student his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania. It is expected that steps will be taken for the immediate erection of the

library, which will be a fire-proof building.

Dartmouth College began its one hundred and twenty-sixth year September 12th, with a freshman class of over one hundred, and with accessions to the other classes. Prof. H. D. Foster and Prof. F. P. Emory, elected a year ago to the chairs of History and Rhetoric and Oratory, have entered upon their labors. The Sanborn House has been enlarged during the vacation, and will now accommodate fifty students. Plans are being carefully formed for the new building in the quadrangle. Work on the Butterfield Museum will be begun in the early spring. The responses to the call of the President for subscriptions to the Alumni Hall have been prompt and generous.

The University of the City of New York will occupy four new buildings next month. They have been got ready since May at University Heights. A fifth building will soon be under roof. The buildings completed, or in process of completion, are the Hall of Languages, the Laboratory of Chemistry, the boiler and engine house (which also contains the Laboratories of Physics and Engineering), the Charles Butler Dormitory and the Gymnasium. Besides these, there are two temporary buildings, constructed of wood, one for natural history and the other for a reading room and students' associations. These buildings combined measure over six hundred feet in length. The Charles Butler Hall is a dormitory, reconstructed from the mansion which was erected on the grounds a generation ago. The first exercises in the new buildings are announced for the morning of October 1st.

Manual training is becoming a fixed fact in European education. In Germany especially it has spread rapidly. According to the statistics recently collected by the German Association for Boys' Manual Training, the German Empire now con-

tains three hundred and twenty-eight such schools. Of these, one hundred and twenty-six are purely manual training schools, nine are in connection with higher educational institutions, forty in connection with public schools, twelve in connection with normal colleges, and one hundred and forty-one in connection with public institutions of various kinds. Of these, sixteen per cent. are managed by special societies for manual training, twenty-two per cent. by other associations, twenty-four per cent. by local corporations, twenty-one per cent. by state authorities, five per cent. by church authorities, and ten per cent. by private individuals. The average attendance was 14,215 pupils. In other European lands the system is even more widely spread. Sweden had, in 1890, about 1,600 establishments of this kind, especially in connection with public schools, to which the state contributed annually nearly \$50,000. In Norway the *Stojd* is obligatory in all city schools and normal colleges, and elective in country schools. In Denmark the government supports manual schools to the extent of about \$4,000 each year. In Finland, manual training is obligatory since 1866 in the normal colleges and in both city and country schools. Since 1890 manual training has been elective in England, and since 1882 it has been obligatory in France. In 1890 it had been introduced in 20,000 schools of France. In Paris alone fully 40,000 children took part in this instruction, the city contributing to this purpose 486,000 francs. In other countries, notably Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Russia and Italy, the movement in this direction has been advancing constantly. Austria has now more than one hundred schools of this kind, of which two are in connection with universities, five in connection with normal colleges, twenty-five in connection with ordinary colleges, and the rest in connection with public schools.

Pennsylvania is contributing its share of distinguished educators to New England. Prof. Balliet, who won his distinction as a teacher first in Pennsylvania normal schools and afterward as superintendent of the city schools of Reading, removed to Springfield, Mass., to take charge of the public schools of that city. The nominating committee of the Boston school board has recently invited Supt. Balliet to become a candidate for the position of superintendent of the Boston schools, but he declined to become a candidate against the present incumbent.

The oldest active professor in Germany is said to be Privy Councilor Stickel, professor of oriental languages at Jena, who recently celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of his birth. Prof. Stickel answered Prince Bismarck's question as to his age in the following manner: "I have seen Napoleon the First; Germany in its condition of deepest disgrace. I have known Goethe, and in him seen Germany at the pinnacle of its literary development; and now I see in your highness him who brought our Fatherland to the pinnacle of political development."

New England people commonly make this distinction between the Western and the Eastern college president—the former is mainly an agent to raise money for his college; the latter is an administrator who guides the development of the institution, selects its teachers, fosters in its students high ideals of character, and represents to them these ideals. Such a judgment is not just to either. The Eastern president always needs money in increasing amounts as the college expands and takes on new departments, and he has to be constantly looking for it. But he has a splendid constituency from which to draw the generations of alumni, who realize to some extent their debt to their alma mater. The Western president has to lay the foundations of a new institution, with one eye for immedi-

ate results and another far-seeing eye of faith, and both blending in one vision that must begin to be realized at once. He must plan the college and choose its teachers, and inspire them to work with enthusiasm on small salaries, and make the community realize the value of the institution, and beg the salaries of the teachers as well as his own, besides raising funds for endowments and buildings, and carrying heavy debts at high rates of interest; and with all this he must create a constituency to help the college, whose oldest alumni have hardly yet begun to take care of themselves. We do not wonder when we meet Western college presidents, who look older before their time. But few men do so large service for their country as these unappreciated educators who are often esteemed only as beggars.

The observer of the signs of the times in these days finds much to make him pause and consider well the significance and drift of things in the busy world about him. During the month of July the people of the United States went through a crisis in their industrial affairs more momentous and ominous than any which they have ever before been compelled to meet. It was, however, but an acute manifestation of the industrial evils which have been troubling society and the state for some time. The country is still unsettled and uneasy. The people generally seem to be at a loss to know whither our economic life is tending, and what the outcome of the widely prevailing discontent, distress and disturbance is likely to be. Yet, during this time, there never has been greater activity among our educators and educational agencies in the promotion of popular education, in the spread of the results of scientific investigation into the nature and laws of the social, political and industrial life of men. Nor has there ever before been manifested a greater effective desire on the part of the people for in-

struction in those sciences which deal with man's relations to society and the state than we are now witnessing in every section and corner of the land. Our schools, colleges and universities, our Chautauqua assemblies and University Extension societies have been putting forth tremendous efforts to extend knowledge and instruction to the people; and the multitude of summer schools which have been arranged for this summer testify to the immense and increasing number of people who appreciate their need of an education and are ready to take advantage of these opportunities to acquire it. Our educators everywhere are coming to perceive that it is not enough to promote education through the college and university class-rooms alone, but that they must go out to the people instead of expecting the people to come to them. While the great mass of people are surely becoming possessed of the conviction that it is only in getting a substantial knowledge of the nature of social life and its conditions of growth and progress that we may hope to hasten that state of society when men will respect the rights of others and all join in promoting the general welfare. Education will not cure all of the ills of society, but it is absolutely essential that the people know the character of and the conditions bringing about these evils before they attempt to prescribe remedies through the ballot and legislation. There was much, therefore, that was significant and hopeful in the fact that just at the time when the great labor strike at Chicago had about brought the country to the point of civil war, there should have been numerous summer schools in session in every part of the land, the sole purpose of which was the promotion of general education among the people.

The Critic of August says that one of the most interesting of summer exhibitions is that of the New York Trade Schools in First avenue, between 67th and 68th streets.

The schools were founded about thirteen years ago by the late Col. Richard T. Auchmuty (and endowed more recently by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan), for the purpose of supplying the place of the obsolete and ineffective apprenticeship system in teaching young men useful trades. The work of last season's classes, now to be seen in the various schools, includes specimens of brown-stone cutting, brick laying, wrought iron work and steel tool making, carpentry, house painting and decorating, plumbing, steam and gas-fitting, plastering, sign painting and printing. To these it is proposed to add in the coming season steam and hot water heating and tinsmithing and roofing. Thus, all the important building trades are represented. The work shown is the result of a single season's course, and is in all cases well up to New York trade standards. The plumbing work is, indeed, decidedly superior. But in several trades the American standard is a low one, and the schools should aim to raise it. The poorest work is in the carpentry school, but is due to the same causes that produce similar bad work outside—namely, haste and the use of poor materials. These faults may, therefore, be excused on the score of the practical nature of the instruction given, seeing that the conditions are the same as those which the laborer has to meet in actual work. The schools cannot, of themselves, change these conditions; but a concerted movement on the part of architects and builders would be sure to succeed. The schools are also in need of good models and designs. Those in use in the stone-cutting and decorating classes are not up to present requirements, except for the cheapest sorts of work. Many of the young men in the carpentry shop show an inclination to ornament their work by chamfering, incised lines or carving. This inclination should be encouraged, and should be directed by reference to good models. In the blacksmithing department

some ornamental iron work of good quality is shown. The work of the house-painting and decorating classes is mechanically good, but inferior in design and the choice tints. It should be possible for some of our more public-spirited architects to make arrangements to visit the schools regularly and give some instruction on the artistic side of the trades represented. They would themselves gain in being brought into contact

with the men by whom their conceptions must be wrought out. The scientific and practical sides are already well attended to by committees of the various trades associations and of the General Society of Mechanics and Trade-men of New York. The schools have already turned out upwards of four thousand skilled workmen, who have come from twenty-three different states and from the Canadian provinces.

COLLEGE POETRY.

KATE.

There's something in the name of Kate
Which many will condemn;
But listen now while I relate
The traits of some of them.

There's deli Kate, a modest dame,
And worthy of your love;
She's nice and beautiful in frame,
As gentle as a dove;

Communi-Kate's intelligent,
As we may well suppose;
Her fruitful mind is ever bent
On telling what she knows.

There's intri-Kate, she's so obscure,
'Tis hard to find her out;
For she is often very sure
To put your wits to rout.

Prevari-Kate's a stubborn maid,
She's sure to have her way;
The cavilling, contrary jade
Objects to all you say.

There's alter-Kate, a perfect pest
Much given to dispute;
Her prattling tongue can never rest,
You cannot her refute.

There's dislo-Kate, in quite a fret,
Who fails to gain her point;
Her case is quite unfortunate
And sorely out of joint.

Equivo-Kate no one will ever woo;
The thing would be absurd,
She is so faithless and untrue
You cannot take her word.

There's vindi Kate, she's good and true,
And strives with all her might
Her duty faithfully to do,
And battles for the right.

There's rusti Kate, a country lass,
Quite fond of rural scenes;
She likes to ramble through the grass
And through the evergreens.

Of all the maidens you can find
There's none like edu-Kate;
Because she elevates the mind
And aims at something great.—*Thieleusian.*

* * *

HER BOOK.

Her head is bending over her desk;
Her eyes are intent on her book;
Is it Latin she's conning or French or "Sike,"
This maiden with studious look?

Is her mind engrossed with irregular verbs?
Is she following Aneus bold?
Or do thoughts so deep of the *tertium quid*
Her blue orbs in thralldom hold?

O student so fair, what wisdom profound
You are gleaning in life's early morn!
Let me scan the page and its import—Pshaw!
She is reading "Dora Thorne!"

—*The College Folio.*

* * *

MY FRIEND.

A true friend have I, a strong one indeed,
He is always at hand whenever there's need.
Each day he is drawn by me more and more,
But his presence the chambermaid seems to abhor.

A comfort in trouble he is without doubt,
The impress of his friendship is always about.
But since day by day he grows stronger and stronger,
Our acquaintance can hardly continue much longer.

Indeed, this may seem strange that a friend old and true,
Should be set aside for one that is new.
The proverb proves false concerning friends of this type,
So this one I'll drop and get a new *pipe*.

—*The Lafayette.*