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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Volume XI.

FEBRUARY, 1895.

Number 5.

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

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

Rates for advertising sent on application.

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WITH this number of the BULLETIN we announce to our readers that the publication has been transferred entirely into the hands of the student-body. This step had been under consideration for some time, but there were always some obstacles in the way. At length all arrangements have been completed and we can assure our readers that we shall endeavor to keep the BULLETIN in the high position which it has already attained. We shall be glad to receive contributions from all friends, alumni, professors, or students of the College, and thus by all working together we will be able to make it still more attractive and consequently increase the interest of our Alma Mater.

* * *

THE announcement of the third annual meeting and dinner of the Ursinus College Association of Philadelphia, and its consummation at St. George's Hall, Philadelphia, January 25, was one of the pleasant events of this term. No efforts were spared to make it a success. Ursinus has a number of friends in Philadelphia and has, also in the city and its vicinity, a large field in which to work. There can be no more effective way of enhancing the interests of Ursinus than by these annual gatherings, for one of the chief objects of such meetings is to bring the name of our college before the people and to make them feel an interest in us. We are glad to say the meetings are becoming more and more successful. There is yet room for improvement and every Alumnus and friend of Ursinus should attend these re-unions and help to elevate our fair name.

If one of our Alumni, who has been away from his Alma Mater for several years, should pay it a visit at the present time he would find that a great many improvements have been made around the College. Among these the most marked is to be found in the Library. A large number of books, periodicals, and papers has been added. These are all catalogued and nicely arranged in cases in a large, well-lighted room. The Library is open the greater part of the day, which affords the students a splendid opportunity for spending much time perusing its rare treasures. Ursinus should be proud of her valuable Library.

Until January 1st, 1895, the Library has been free to all students. But at the opening of the term it was announced, as an action of the Board of Directors, that hereafter a Library fee would be charged to all students of the institution. Everybody seemed much surprised at this announcement, and it was soon discovered that only two or three members of the Library Committee knew anything about the action. This caused much dissatisfaction among the students as well as the other members of the Library Committee.

It should be known that there is a book of laws and rules in the hands of every student, by which the Institution is governed, and concerning the regulation of the Library it reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Library Committee to pass and decide all questions pertaining to arrangements and rules for the administration of the Library." Also in the College Catalogue is found the following statement: "The privileges of the Library and Reading Room are extended to all students alike without special fees or charges." Again, nearly one third of the books in the Library are owned and kept in proper condition by the Literary Societies, and they, as well as the other members of the Library Committee, were not consulted in regard to this change. Now, is this right that the Societies should pay to read their own books? It is like a man owning a hat and then paying to wear it. We believe that the most of the students are willing to pay this fee, but they wish to be dealt with as students. If one or two of the rules of the Institution can be ignored in this manner the others can also, and consequently we see no use in having rules.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

AT SUNSET.

The winter sun sinks slowly in the sky
To touch each passing cloud with sunset glow.
All hushed are winter winds where brown leaves lie
Across the meadows, sere and dead, to show
That summer days are gone. Leaves have remained,
Like withered fancies in the heart contained.

The flow of Perkiomen, still and strong,
Is passing in a steady stream below.
So placidly it seems to move along,
That only round the huge stone piers a flow
Of rippled surface seems to come and go;
A hidden hand might trouble waters so.

Two centuries ago the silent stream
Was Pah-ke-hon-a in the Indian tongue.

When green, wooded hills hid the sunset beam,
The deer was hunted, and the wild bird sung,
Where hemlock-spruce was the sheltering shade,
Pahkehoma a faithful mirror made.

The woods are gone. Look on each well-farmed field,
Where six generations during years of toil
Compelled the stubborn earth to gladly yield
The hardy harvester his well-earned spoil.
The strange, wild beauty of the past has fled,
To leave us peace and plenty here instead.

No sound disturbs the air, and silence sweet
Rests over Perkiomen's rolling hills.
Upon the stone arched bridge I stand to greet
The spirit of the hour. The stream now fills
Its channel quietly; we scarce can dream
How freshets struck the flood-mark of the stream.

The bridge of old-time masonry, intact,
 Untouched by passing flood or rising tide,
 A monument unshaken, stanch, compact,
 Standing so firm and strong, to prick our pride
 Asks us,—Who builds today, with conscience pure,
 The sterling structures that shall still endure?

MINERVA WEINBERGER.

Perkiomen Bridge, Collegeville, Dec. 17th, 1894.

THE FOREST QUEEN.

The mountain side is pleasant,
 The roaring wind is mild;
 Beneath the drooping branches
 There sits a weary child.

She drinks the thymy fragrance,
 She rests in perfume rare;
 The drowsy flies are humming,
 Then darting through the air.

The trees stand all so silent,
 And she so charming seems,
 As on her nut-brown ringlets
 There smile a few sunbeams.

A cuckoo sets me thinking,
 I see what was unseen—
 Her eyes are bright and sparkling,
 She is the forest queen.

From the translation of *Immensee*.

"AN IDLE FELLOW."

There is a delight to know that the Muses have not entirely forsaken our practical generation; and that the poetical flames kindled by Chaucer are not now burning and sparkling only in the dying John Ruskin, but that they also scintillate in other hearts. A book or an article increases in interest by knowing some ups and downs, the struggle of early life in the literary career of its author. After reading and smiling over "Three Men in a Boat, to Say Nothing of the Dog," the motives and principles of life and a short sketch of Jerome Kwata Jerome add interest and instruction to his common-sense humor. The varied and early discouragements lend a charm to the books of this English Mark Twain.

Like most men who have succeeded upon the stage of active life, this funny son of John Bull has had, indeed, bundles of all sorts of experiences. Altho but a comparatively young man, Jerome K. Jerome has played many parts in the drama of life and has succeeded but in one. He was born in 1861; and altho he has not reached the medium of life, he has already become famous and popular on both sides of the Atlantic. His birth-place is on the fringe of the Black Country, where his father owned the Jerome pit in the Cannock Chase Colliery. When the author was four years of age, his father suffered ruin by the flooding of a mine, and the boy had to begin the struggle for the daily bread in his untried, tender years. When he was "everything by turn and nothing long," it shows that he had no time and opportunity to consult his own inclinations, but that the shilling and pence determined his choice. For several years this natural brother of the fair Muses had a difficult struggle to find means for subsistence. In each new vocation which he entered, he found fresh disappointments. He endured his poverty and failures, however, as philosophically and stoically as he has since taken his prosperity and success.

On the death of his parents he obtained a situation as clerk in the head offices of the London and North-Western Railway Company at Euston, and for four years devoted himself to the duties at the desk. But he never flattered himself that he was a railway clerk. The dull routine of office work had no fascination for him. It was too prosaic a task for such a disposition as Jerome's. At eighteen years of age he became completely disgusted with his position, and resolved to try his success in an entirely different sphere of

activity. During these four years of railway clerking, he had gratified, as often as money and time had decently allowed, his love for the drama by a visit to the pit or even to the peanut gallery of the theatre. These visits afforded him much to think and furnished themes on which he and a few kindred souls would converse and discuss for days. The theatre was his school, as it has been to many devotees of Melpomene. Through his restless disposition and these visits to the theatre he arrived at the decision that he would go on the stage. Soon afterward he exchanged his stool at Euston for an engagement at Astley's Theatre. Success crowns not every effort of a genius, for that man is a real genius who finds the vocation to which he is naturally adapted. It frequently requires much searching, many failures, ere the genius knows his gifts; and when Jerome made his debut on the stage, it was only to learn that he had made his debut in a wrong sphere. He remained at Astley's for nine months; and among other theatrical feats, he played four parts in *Mazepa*, being twice killed before the last act. His career as an actor was completed after twelve months' experience, during which time he undertook almost every conceivable part, from that of a servant to that of a heavy father; and still he had not found his true part.

He dropped this profession with a sigh of regret and turned his attention to journalism. Prior to this he had already written tales and sketches, which had been in turn rejected by as many publishers. The young author had the pleasant disappointment to send the MSS. and then to hope and fear alternately that they might be rejected. But Jerome was determined to cling to literature, to woo

at least one of the daughters of Mueinosyne; and he began newspaper reporting. For six months he was a "liner," receiving three half-pence a line for his contributions. The net result at the end of six months suggested the necessity of trying yet another calling. He began to teach school. But what sensitive, restless man can find pleasure and success in teaching two score stubborn, grinning youngsters? For another six months he endured this torture, then he tried journalism again, thinking that he might increase his income by soliciting advertisements. He liked journalism, but a poor man must have something more than simply his likes satisfied. Canvassing for advertisements was a bugbear to Jerome; and at the end of the first month, he abandoned it and procured an appointment as a shorthand writer for a firm of Parliamentary agents. This was more profitable and more certain than sending "flimsies" to the newspapers.

Father Time saw that this English creator of smiles had chosen a wrong vocation; and Jerome had to make another move, which was into a solicitor's office. Here he remained until the summer of 1890, when he felt justified in devoting the whole of his life to literature. While in the solicitor's office, he with a few friends organized the Playgoer's Club in London, which is now an influential organization.

His ambition had always been to distinguish himself in literature. His initial efforts were distinctly discouraging, and another man would have yielded to despair. Being thrown on his own support when young, the mixed experiences of the different vocations made him persistent when following his inclination. The readiness with which he

dropped one calling after another might have caused many of his friends to predict a life-long failure. These failures, however, gave him abundant material to weave into his success. His stage life, as he himself has said, gave him the material for the little book, which started him on his literary career. The title of the book is "On the Stage—and Off," and in it he relates in his natural, humorous way the experience of a stage-struck youth from the time he makes up his mind to be an actor until a few years afterward, defrauded, penniless, and unsuccessful he abandons his mischosen calling. The humor is of the most obvious sort. The reader is constantly reminded of Thackeray and Dickens. Yet Jerome has borrowed nothing tangible, and his account of a would-be actor's career may be a true statement of his personal experiences. Once in a while the reader is reminded of Frank Stockton. "He has not the real comedy instinct of this American writer," says the *New York Times*. "There is never a hint of lurking irony in his pages."

The frowns and smiles of life, the cold gaze of unsympathizing neighbors and the rough jostling against the stern realities of life enabled this observing and genial young writer before his thirtieth year to make his reputation with two such books as "The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" and "Three Men in a Boat." The former was written at the age of nineteen and the latter at twenty-six. Besides the two mentioned, such books as "Told After Supper" and "Stage-Land" have amused and interested the reading public of the two hemispheres. In the fall of '90, three of his plays were running at the same time in Boston. "Barbara," a pathetic play written before he was eighteen years of age, has been played by

Miss Rosina Vokes and her company. This is the play that first gave him the ear of the play-going public. Last fall in August "Jane," one of his pleasing comedies, was played in Philadelphia.

The success of "Idle Thoughts" caused Jerome to leave the solicitor's office and ensconce with his pretty and sympathetic wife in a cosy flat overlooking the river Chelsea. The windows of his dainty drawing-room and study looked out upon the shaded grounds of the Chelsea Naval Home, where John Bull nurses his decaying Jack Tars. Soon afterwards the author selected for his residence a semi-rustic villa of St. John's Wood. The exquisite taste manifested in the dainty bits of bric-a-brac and the atmosphere of home-like neatness and cosiness requires the touch of such fingers and taste as are possessed by Mrs. Jerome. His twelve-year-old daughter is as tall as her mother and has inherited her beauty. The author is not the wild, reckless character as the reader surmises from reading his books, but he is a staid and steady family man. Altho he netted \$12,000 from one play alone in New York, and his books are translated into German, French, Spanish, Italian, and Russian, he does not deem it beneath his dignity to relate of his struggle with poverty.

He writes readily and makes few corrections in his work. The skeleton of the story and most of the incidents are conceived and elaborated before he sits down to write. When at his desk he throws all his energy into his work at hand. "In some of his minor work he has occasionally yielded to the temptation to pad a little," says Allan Forman, "but if you knew what a good fellow he is you would forgive him." He writes in an off-hand, rattling style. His humor is

broad, his sarcasm is obvious. The beautiful and the pathetic portrayed by his pen are impressive, because illuminated by the flash-light of humor. His fame is in the ascendancy and is being discovered by other nations than his own, for a brilliant star cannot be concealed.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Eulogy delivered at the Anniversary of the Schaff
Literary Society, December 14, 1894.

A little more than a year ago, one of the brightest stars in America's political galaxy of the nineteenth century passed away. The loss of a man who filled so successfully, and with so great credit to himself and to his country, high public offices for almost half a century, was the sorrowful experience of all Americans who are devoted to the best interests and welfare of their country.

Not only America, however, mourned his death, but many foreign powers, having learned to know him through his negotiations with them, sympathized with us in our loss of this great statesman, true patriot, and noble genius. This bright star which so suddenly disappeared, was our ever renowned and invincible James G. Blaine.

In his boyhood, Mr. Blaine did not enjoy the luxuries of wealth; but like Lincoln and Garfield, was brought up in a humble home. He received the education which may be obtained in a public school. Afterward his father, perceiving his son's desire for a higher education, sent him to Washington College. Here he was a great favorite among his fellow students. They looked up to him as one who was always ready to help them, and as one who believed and did what he said.

After having graduated with high

honors, he went to Augusta, Maine, and there connected himself with the *Augusta Journal*. Soon by his perseverance and superior knowledge, the *Journal* became one of the leading newspapers in the country.

While connected with the *Augusta Journal*, he won the high esteem and confidence of the people in his state, who soon after made him chairman of several state committees. These offices he held until he was sent to the Congress of the United States.

For twenty years Mr. Blaine was a member of the United States Congress. When he first entered that body he was not thirty years of age. But he was regarded by his elders as a man of wonderful discreetness and as one upon whom they could rely, and as one who would do what he regarded right. He rose rapidly by his strong arguments and by his readiness in speech.

Mr. Blaine was a man who firmly adhered to his own convictions. He was a man of ready humor. Often when he was in the midst of a heated discussion, he would relate some anecdote which was perfectly fitted to the occasion, and direct it at his opponent.

He was one of the few men who could adapt themselves to the occasion; when he was not in public service, he would sit for hours and talk to friends in the most unconcerned way, and joke in the most unassuming manner, but when he was in his place, he discharged his duty with such dignity and firmness that his friends could hardly recognize him as the same man who had an hour before been so pleasant a companion.

At last he became the strongest leader of his party, which was shown by his three successive elections to the speaker-

ship of the National House of Representatives.

Mr. Blaine was not anxious to be the leader in all public affairs, but he became the leader of his party by his open manner, his true patriotism, and his self confidence.

He never thought of avoiding a question which would injure him, or be of no value to himself; but on the contrary he met it firmly and with determination, whenever he thought it would be of any benefit to his country.

It is strange that a nation's greatest man seldom holds the highest office; so it was with Mr. Blaine, he was but once a candidate for the presidency of his country; but it seemed that his services were needed elsewhere, for he was defeated. He was again asked to be a candidate for the presidency, but he said he could be of greater service to his country in the position he then occupied.

He twice filled the office of Secretary of State, once under President Garfield, and once under President Harrison; and at each time to the honor and glory of the nation. He was the author of the Reciprocity Act, which so enlarged the trade of his country as to give it commercial equality with every nation upon the globe.

Mr. Blaine, while in Congress, was always appealed to as a peace-maker. Whenever disputes arose on questions in which the welfare of his country was at stake, he always tried to bring the two factions, which were gradually forming, to a reconciliation, for his motto was: "In unity there is strength." He said, "We are here for the purpose of protecting and strengthening our government, and not to endanger and weaken it by dissension and civil strife."

This great and renowned man who, for almost a half century, filled, so prudently and successfully, the highest offices of his country's government, was as brilliant in the literary world as he was in the political. In all his writings he is plain spoken and concise; and in them is exhibited thought that is of the highest value.

In his eulogies on Logan and Garfield, he discussed the lives of these two patriots with such feeling and eloquence that he was regarded by all those who heard him as one of the leading eulogists of his time.

While in Congress, his speeches were made with such precision and clearness of thought, with such splendor of diction and justice of judgment, as to win for him a high place among American orators.

His life was spent in serving his fellow man, his country, and his God; which are the highest duties God has given to man.

Hon. James G. Blaine, the world's greatest statesman; the man who for twenty years was looked up to by his fellow congressman; the one who was regarded by the American people as the preserver of their country; who by his keen judgment elevated the standard of his country, that all the nations of the world were compelled to acknowledge her high importance, is dead. But he is not dead. God gave him the eternal life of heaven and the memory and praise of all peoples.

The deeds of this honored man need not be engraved upon tables of stone; nor need his praises be written upon the classic walls of the national legislative chamber.

His is a bright star which shines upon the minds of all nations. No length of time can rob it of its lustre. No deeds

of future men can blot it out. Nay, it will shine forever and with increasing brightness upon all mankind.

G. W. ZIMMERMAN, '96.

COLLEGE LIFE.

[The following article appeared in "The Institute Journal" and we thought it worthy of space in the BULLETIN.—Ed.]

How can I secure a college course? Judging from the numerous inquiries made concerning how young men of limited means secure their college education, I am led to believe that a few words on this subject would be highly appreciated. I feel confident that thousands of young men are denying themselves a good college education, men who might receive the benefits therefrom as well as those who do. Thousands of anxious hearts are longing for a place on college rolls and a peep into the mysteries of the higher intellectual realm. There is no reason why these longing hearts should not be satisfied; there is no reason why these young souls should thirst in vain for a college training. If a young man has a desire for a college course and has vigor, pluck and ambition, let him matriculate. But, you say, these traits will not pay the expenses incurred in pursuing a course. True, but a proper application of them will, almost without exception, bring the desired result. There are more students of limited means in American colleges to-day than those who have plenty and to spare.

VARIOUS METHODS CITED.

The question now arises, How do they meet the current expenses? In various ways. In the first place, there is always some work to be done about the college

buildings. A book-keeper and typewriter in the business office is wanted. A typewriter for the accommodation of the students, to copy their Essays, Orations and other business productions, is called for every day in school life. Several assistants in the library are needed at a salary of from \$100 to \$300 per annum. One man can pay expenses from commission received in handling the laundry; another by keeping the student trade supplied with stationery, etc.; and still another by supplying books. The yearly expenses may be met also by the income realized on hauling trunks at the beginning and end of each term. Services in the line of attending fires, sweeping rooms, buildings and halls, and caring for the campus are required and will be remunerated. I have known students, who were carpenters, plumbers and mechanics, to utilize their vacations by applying themselves to work in the various trades about the college buildings, laboratories and gymnasium. A growing institution always needs such men. The services of a paper-hanger, a neat penman and of almost every other trade are needed. Whatever you can do well will likely be called for to a greater or less degree. The amount of pay, of course, will depend upon the quantity and quality of the work done. Nearly all of these employments I have treated in detail will be sufficient to liquidate the board bill, and in many cases others in addition. The business manager of the college paper can realize from \$100 to \$200. Good literary men can make money by writing newspaper articles, editorials and news correspondence. A reporter for a good city daily can make from \$10 to \$12 per month for reporting news alone. It is known that men have matriculated at Harvard and Yale with

less than a dollar in their pockets, and worked their way through on newspaper writing. One man cleared \$150 in a single month on writing articles for two newspapers.

But I know some good, stout-hearted, strong-constituted country boy will be sitting by his father's humble hearth and pine because he is neither a carpenter, mechanic nor anything that can be of any profit to him in pursuit of an education. He will gaze upon his rough, muscular hands, and his coarse boots nearly covered with real estate, and thinking only of his past,—his daily monotonous walks behind the plow. "Surely, surely," he mutters, "they can have no use for me. College life requires brain and not muscle." Yes, my young man, we have nearly as many farmer boys in college as all the other occupations combined. The young man brought up in the country, is industrious with the best positions in the city, while the city lad must take a back seat. Yes, the services your powerful muscle can perform will be more eagerly sought than the others. Every student and all the friends of the institution will be taking a mental measure of your capacity on the foot-ball field. In nine cases out of ten, all your college expenses (tuition and room rent) will be assumed by the athletic association. One man is taking a course in civil engineering. He spends his vacations in the vicinity of the college taking surveys and making plots at from \$2 to \$3 a day. There is certainly a chance for the young man who is willing to work. These are some of the many ways in which energetic young men lay the foundation for a noble and prosperous career. It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that all colleges of good repute have

free scholarships or grant free tuitions to worthy young men unable to pay. This means a reduction of from \$50 to \$150 annually in school expenses.

BOARDING.

Boarding is looked upon as the most expensive part of a college career. It is so arranged now that by boarding in clubs it is often secured as low as \$6 and \$8 per month, though usually \$9 and \$10. Those who desire it, of course, can secure more expensive victuals. In these clubs, too, is a chance for an honest young man to earn his board by assuming the management of the club. Since there are scarcely ever more than ten men in a club, one-tenth of the men can earn their board in this wise. Since economy is of necessity the prevailing and governing idea of many students, I cannot refrain from relating a case coming under my observation. Two brothers attended college at the cost of \$60 each per year. Their plan was simply this: They employed a lady to cook for them at fifty cents each per week, and their father having a small grocery store sent groceries each month. They then had nothing to buy except butter. Tuition was granted free. The groceries rated at wholesale prices permitted them to attend college at this small outlay.

Young men attending school under such circumstances, get far more benefit from their course than those whose parents provide their sons with plenty of money for luxurious living. A young man who must himself combat his way through school is far better fitted for active duties in life than those who have no anxieties in this direction. The man who works his own way through knows the value of every dollar and fully real-

izes how little he can depend upon the cold charities of a selfish world.

In addition to the large body of students supporting themselves, wholly or partly, as already cited, there is another class, fully as large, who pursue their college course with less anxiety, though with equal comfort. They manage to utilize their summer vacations in canvassing for books, bibles and other valuable articles. It is really wonderful to know how many young men go through college on this basis of support. Most candidates for the ministry get a meagre support from their respective churches. With the privilege of preaching a sermon occasionally, they manage to pay expenses. There are so many ways of securing a good college training, that we repeat the claim made at the beginning: No man with pluck and ambition need hesitate to matriculate. Young men who are introduced to the hardships of life while pursuing the course of a college curriculum are the ones whom the world receives with shouts of admiration when they emerge from the college walls and launch upon the arduous duties of active life.

In every case of self support suggested above, the work can be done without in the least interfering with the pursuit of the college work. The manual exercise required can be substituted for a class drill in the gymnasium.

THE EXPENSES.

Life at school is like life at home. You can get through with a little money or you can spend a great deal. The more you curtail your expenses, the less will be the exertion required to earn money to liquidate them. Some students spend enough money foolishly to pay the entire expense of an economical student. My observation has been that the anxieties and trials of a student in securing his financial support while in pursuit of knowledge is the best passport for the highest walks of educational life. Thousands of American students every year, in eloquent strains of oratory, bid adieu to their Alma Mater, conscious that their acquisition was due entirely to their own exertion. These same young men when they enrolled felt as uncertain of the result as thousands of others who, fearing the consequence, hesitate, yet long to make the start, on the educational career. Of the former class we have nothing more to say except a word of approbation. To the latter class, we say, "where there is a will, there is a way." It is for these latter thousands that we have penned these lines. If but a single soul is endowed with a higher education, we feel as though our feeble efforts were not in vain.

COLLEGE NEWS.

SCHAFF SOCIETY.

The members of the society are all taking an active part in the meetings. The programs rendered thus far have been good.

Two new names were added to the active membership of the society during the past month—Mr. C. S. Deppen, Countyline, Dauphin county, Pa., and Mr. Abraham Allebach, Collegeville, Pa.

On Friday evening, January 18, the

society held a mock court trial. The case was one of bigamy, the defendant being John W. Gilds, and the plaintiff Mrs. A. E. (Pinkeye) Gilds. Herman S. Shelley was Judge; C. E. Gresh, Clerk of the Court; H. O. Williams, District Attorney; G. W. Shellenberger, Defendant's Attorney; A. C. Thompson, Court Crier; and J. S. Heffner, Sheriff. The jury was empanelled, each side presented three witnesses, the attorneys made eloquent pleas for their respective clients, the jury was charged by the judge and they then retired. They returned shortly, however, and Foreman Casselberry reported that they had found the defendant guilty in the manner and form as indicted. A motion for a new trial was made, but was overruled, after which the judge pronounced the sentence.

ZWINGLIAN SOCIETY.

The interest manifested by the members this term is exceedingly gratifying. There have been but a few who have not taken their part in the program; a lively interest has been taken in parliamentary laws; and all, thoroughly aroused to the fact that in unity there is strength, have been working unitedly for the welfare of the society.

At the first regular meeting in January, the following officers were elected: President, O. R. Frantz, '95; Vice-President, F. P. Steckel, '96; Recording Secretary, C. A. Waltman, A.; Corresponding Secretary, W. McCune, A.; Treasurer, A. T. Wright, '96; Chaplain, A. N. Stubblebine, '96; Editor No. 1, L. A. Williamson, '96; Editor No. 2, J. P. Spatz, '97; Musical Director, G. Clinger, A.; Janitor, R. Miller, A.

Y. M. C. A.

Much interest has been shown in the weekly prayer-meetings during the first month of the term, and we hope this interest will increase during the coming months. The attendance, however, has not been so large as it should have been. A number of our students are seldom seen in the meetings. Why is this? Is it because of indifference to the work of the Master, or is it negligence? The opportunity for taking an active part in Christian work should be improved by every one, as there is much work to be done for the Master. All are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

An entertainment, composed principally of home talent, will be given by the Association some time in February. The proceeds will go toward cancelling the organ debt. We hope all will lend a helping hand and make the entertainment a success.

A special prayer service was held by the Association on January 31, the Day of Prayer for Colleges, in the morning, before the regular services conducted by the College.

LOCALS.

Ice,
Wind,
Rain,
Snow,
Poor skating,
No grip on politics,
In the month of February.

A little dissatisfaction everywhere.

A poor thing—a livery stable for the student.

A common occurrence, committee meetings almost all hours of the day.

You miss a literary treat by not promptly subscribing and paying in advance for the URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN.

A little more ventilation needed by the students and professors on some subjects.

The Freshman thinks he is "*multum in parvo.*"

The Sophomore gradually realizes that the name applied to him is like a duck out of the water, quite unnatural to him.

The Junior sees that it is best for him to humble himself, and at once delve into psychological facts.

The Senior, supposed to be the dignified person of the student body, should endeavor to so let his light shine as to make circumstances agreeable to himself and his immediate company.

The reception given the students and friends of Ursinus College, at the Ladies' Hall, on Tuesday, January 15, 1895, was a grand success. The programme rendered on this occasion consisted of several recitations, vocal solos, vocal duetts, and a quartet; the participants in the same were: Rev. and Mrs. O. H. E. Rauch, of Royersford, Miss Jessie and Joseph Royer, of Trappe, Pa.

An able and well written sermon was delivered in Bomberger Memorial Chapel to a large and appreciative audience composed of students and citizens of our town, Sunday, January 20, 1895, by the Rev. A. A. DeLarme, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Norristown, Pa. He took "Faith" as the subject of his discourse.

A new feature has arisen in the Junior class; they are now busily engaged in a

discussion as to the best way for stewing the cat slaughtered a few days ago in the Biological Laboratory. No logical conclusion has as yet been reached.

Remember, students, friends, and all acquaintances, the business managers of this spicy sheet will cheerfully do all they can for you by placing your names on the list of subscribers to the URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN, provided you perform your part, by sending the small sum of fifty cents for one year's subscription in advance.

There seems to be a demand for the services of competent Book-keepers and Stenographers, as the following pupils of the Schissler College of Business have secured employment within the last month: Elsie Markley, Philadelphia; D. A. Longacre, Jeffersonville; Beatrice Jones, Conshohocken; John M. Bossard, Worcester; Mary Santry, Philadelphia; Marian Lauderbach, Norristown; E. la Powell, Conshohocken; Maggie O'Neill, Conshohocken; J. Markley White, Norristown; Alice Hoffman, Lansdale.

PERSONALS.

Prof. A. J. Harbaugh, Dean of the Academy, was united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Miss Jessie Hassinger, Waynesboro, Pa., January 3, 1895. The BULLETIN extends to them its best wishes for a long and prosperous married life.

Prof. F. Edge Kavanagh conducted the Communion services at the First Reformed Church, Philadelphia, Sunday morning, January 13, 1895.

Fred. M. Witzel, '97, S. T., occupied the pulpits of the Reformed churches at

Linfield and St. Vincent, Pa., Sunday, January 13, 1895.

J. M. S. Isenberg, S. T., occupied the pulpit at the Heidelberg Reformed Church, York, Pa., January 13, 1895.

Religious services were conducted by Calvin P. Wehr, '95, Sunday, January 20, 1895, at the Montgomery County Poorhouse.

Wm. H. Erb, Alexander D. P. Frantz, S. T., '96, F. Kratz, S. T., '95, Clarence Clapp, W. B. Duttera, Wm. Tcennis, and J. Hunter Watts, '97, S. T., completed the mission work assigned them by the ministers of the various Reformed churches of Philadelphia, Sunday, January 20, 1895.

Geo. W. Welsh, S. T., '95, was recently elected regular pastor of the Berlin charge, Adams county, Pa.

J. D. Hicks, S. T., '97, was called to Philadelphia, Thursday, January 17, to preach the funeral sermon for a friend.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'73. Rev. F. F. Bahner, A. M., some time ago entered upon the eighteenth year of his pastorate in Trinity Reformed Church of Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pa. The occasion was suitably marked by a discourse on "Hitherto." I Samuel 7:12. Success has attended the labors of Rev. Bahner, and his charge ranks among the first in Mercersburg Classis and the Pastoral Synod.

'76. Rev. H. J. Welker, A. M., on Sunday, December 30, re-dedicated Trinity Reformed Church, Tulpehocken, Pa., after many repairs and improvements had been made. He was assisted on the occa-

sion by a number of Reformed ministers, among whom were Rev. I. C. Fisher, '91, and Prof. J. I. Good, D. D.

Rev. F. C. Yost, A. M., pastor of St. John's Reformed Church, Phoenixville, Pa., has resigned to accept a call to Heidelberg Reformed Church, York, Pa., as the successor of Rev. H. A. Bomberger, A. M., '84.

'90. Rev. C. H. Brandt, A. B., pastor of the Reformed church at Bloomsburg, Pa., had been sick for some time, but is again able to resume his pastoral work. We are glad to learn of this and also to note that he has been meeting with marked success in his pastorate.

'91. Rev. P. E. Heimer, A. B., New Oxford, Pa., has had his salary raised by \$200. This, together with other marks of appreciation, indicates that his labors are bearing fruit.

The Pennsylvania Law Series, Vol. 1, No. 1, contains a thorough discussion of the "Liability of Architects, Builders, Contractors, and Owners for Negligence," by Irvin Cooke Williams. Mr. Williams is master of a fine English style and can make dry things interesting.

We are pleased to announce the following, and tender our congratulations:

MARRIED.

At the Presbyterian church, Norfolk, Va., by the Rev. Wm. S. Lacy, D. D., William J. Bennet, A. M., of Pocomoke City, Md., and Prof. Havilah Jean Curdy, A. M., President of Cape Charles Seminary, Cape Charles City, Va.

Mrs. Bennett will hold her position until April 1st; she will then be succeeded by the Rev. James Lang, of New York.

Ursinus College Association of Philadelphia.

The third annual meeting and dinner of the above association was held Friday evening, January 25, 1895, at St. George's Hall, S. W. Corner 13th and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and eighty-five members had a share in this interesting occasion.

To prepare for the proper observance of the quadri-centennial of the college, the committee of twenty-five, of which body ex-State Treasurer Henry K. Boyer is chairman, met during the afternoon and decided upon special commemorative exercises and the publication of a quadri-centennial volume, of which Rev. H. T. Spangler, D. D., President of the College, will be the editor. It is also likely that the Rev. Joseph Cook, the famous Boston preacher, will be the orator.

At the business meeting of the Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. Herbert Pigott; Vice-President, Rev. Dr. John H. Sechler; Treasurer, Mayne R. Longstreth; Secretary, Augustus W. Bomberger; Executive Committee, Rev. Ernest R. Cassaday, D. Charles Murtha, Henry A. Mathien, Jacob A. Strassburger, Albert S. Bromer, Rev. Charles H. Coon, and Dr. James M. Anders.

The retiring president of the Association, Dr. James M. Anders, presided at the banquet with success. The tables were arranged in the form of a circle, and the setting of flowers and lights produced a very pleasing effect. There were a number of beautiful favors. Music was furnished during the evening by the Castilian Troubadours.

At the close of the banquet addresses were in order. Rev. Henry T. Spangler

spoke with much earnestness on the topic, "What the Year Has Brought Forth;" Dr. A. H. Fetterolf, on the subject, "The Newer College Ideals;" Wm. H. Zeller, Esq., on "The Functions of the Press in Relation to Education;" Dr. Thomas J. May, whose subject was "Physical Culture; or Ursinus in Athletics;" Hon. E. S. Snively, on "We Are In It;" F. G. Hobson, Esq., on "The Twenty-Fifth Milestone; or the Quadri-Centennial of Ursinus;" and a closing talk by Rev. James W. Meminger, Pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa.

Others present were Mr. Thomas C. Atherholt, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Alderfer, Mr. Isaac E. Bliem, Miss Bliem, Rev. and Mrs. Henry A. Bomberger, Hon. Henry K. Boyer, Rev. F. W. Berleman, D. D., Mrs. A. W. Bomberger, Dr. and Mrs. B. N. Bethel, Mrs. Charles H. Coon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Dotterer, Rev. J. B. Detrich, Mr. Wm. B. Duttera, Mr. Burd P. Evans, Miss Lillie P. Eberly, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Fenton, Rev. Charles G. Fisher, D. D., Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Fetterolf, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Gresh, Rev. James I. Good, D. D., Miss Minerva Grater, Prof. J. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. George Hartzell, Mr. D. C. Haverstick, Prof. and Mrs. W. Frank Hæhulen, Mrs. F. G. Hobson, Prof. and Mrs. A. J. Harbaugh, Rev. Harry E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Kratz, Prof. Frank Edge Kavanagh, Mr. E. H. Longstreth, Dr. and Mrs. P. C. Mensch, Mr. Henry A. Mathien, Mr. Wm. G. Meschter, Rev. Silas L. Messinger, Mrs. D. Charles Murtha, Mr. J. Wm. Mathien, Prof. M. Peters, Mrs. H. Herbert Pigott, Mr. Joseph Royer, Miss Jessie Royer, Miss Ida L. Robinson, Miss Gertrude S. Rambo, Mrs. Henry T. Spangler, Mr. James L. Stanton, Rev. Percy Y. Shelly, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson

Stearly, Mr. J. H. Stermer, Mrs. J. A. Strassburger, Miss Florence Sutliff, Mr. Ferdinand C. Smith, Mr. Henry Varwig, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Wagner, Rev. Charles E. Wehler, Mr. Herman Wischman, and Rev. D. U. Wolff.

A THEOLOGICAL BANQUET.

A very pleasant and successful event took place at "The Alberta" on Friday evening, January 25th. A number of students were present and partook of a rich feast prepared for them by Mrs. Hunsicker and daughter, Miss Agnes. Their kindness was much appreciated by all, and they deserve much praise for the manner in which it was gotten up. The early part of the evening was spent in conversation and singing college songs. At 10 o'clock all were seated at the table laden with the good things which satisfy the inner man. A number of toasts were responded to, which were much enjoyed by all. After listening to a piano solo by Miss Hunsicker, and singing "Blest be the Tie," all departed, feeling that they had spent a pleasant and profitable evening. The following persons were present: J. C. Eichhold, F. W. Kratz, E. S. Noll, W. G. Welsh, W. H. Erb, W. A. Kline, Ross F. Wicks, Clarence Clapp, H. H. Hartman, H. H. Long, L. J. Rohrbaugh, G. W. Royer, G. A. Stauffer, Wm. Tcennis, H. L. F. Witzel, D. I. Conkle, B. F. Paist.

EXCHANGES.

A recent number of *The Peddie Chronicle* contains a good article on "Amateur Journalism." It lays down definite plans and clearly points out the many advantages of amateur journalism. In connec-

tion with its advantages it also affords a certain pleasure. Journalism may be compared to certain victuals for which we can acquire a taste, altho at first disagreeable. The reason that many students do not concern themselves more about college journalism must be that they have never learned to like it—that they have never tasted of it.

The last number of *The University Herald* contains an article on "Christian Work." It brings out the study of the Bible very prominently. It contains a quotation from Mr. Goodman, viz.: "The interest in Bible study is a pretty good thermometer of the spiritual life." There is no reason why the study of the Bible should be neglected. The Bible contains valuable history. It is written in good English. It affords opportunity for studying the lives of great men. Last, but not least, it develops our spiritual life. Would it not be a proper question to ask ourselves, What does the "thermometer of our spiritual life" register?

The College Student shows intellectual and literary merit. The article on "Development of Personality" claims special attention and applies to the students of all our colleges. Its principles devolve upon the student as a part of his responsibility.

A student that is faithful to his prescribed duties is what an institution wants, but she wants him to be more than that. He is under obligations to his fellow-students and to the institution which he represents. It is his duty to contribute toward every good work instead of showing his cold indifference, yea, instead of grinning and condemning, as is not infrequently the case. Why does the student absent himself from the

religious and other meetings which are intended for his good? Why does he shirk his duty in the literary society? Does it ever occur to him that "he is slowly but surely starving out his own individuality?"

His family and friends were there—
His cousins, uncles, aunts,
And all were sure that for the prize
Their Johnny had the best chance.

'Twas Johnny's turn to speak his piece;
He said, with outstretched hands—
"Under a spreading blacksmith's tree,
The village chestnut stands."—*Ex.*

ONE hundred and nineteen elective courses are open to the seniors and juniors of Yale.

MORE than \$250,000 are spent each year by the members of fraternities for badges and jewels.

THE University of Chicago has received donations from John D. Rockefeller amounting to more than \$3,000,000.

A two hours' course in newspaper practice is offered to the Freshmen and Sophomores in the University of Pennsylvania.

THE first college journal in America was published in 1800 by Dartmouth College. It was entitled the "Dartmouth Gazette."

AN Ann Arbor student says that they have just two rules, namely: Students must not burn the college buildings nor kill any of the professors.—*Ex.*

DURING the last ten years three hundred and thirty-five men have been graduated from Lawrenceville. Of these one hundred and ninety have entered Prince-

ton; seventy-eight, Yale; and twelve, Harvard.

MR. ELLIOTT, the president of Harvard, has said that a student's day should be thus divided: Study, ten hours; sleep, eight hours; exercise, two; social duties, one; meals, three hours. The time allowed for study and for meals seems quite sufficient, that for exercise and social duties rather scant—and where does amusement come in? There is a proverb about all work and no play.

THE twenty-ninth class, numbering one hundred and fifty-five young men and women, was graduated from the Pierce College of Business in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Dec. 21, 1894. The Hon. Chas. Emory Smith, ex-minister to Russia, presided, and on the stage were a large number of persons prominent in educational work. Hon. Thomas B. Reed, and Max O'Rell, the witty French lecturer and writer, addressed the large audience, the former speaking on "The Accumulation of Wealth," and the latter on "The Gospel of Cheerfulness."

DR. Oliver Wendell Holmes was professor of physiology and anatomy at Harvard College for thirty-five years. During all this time he also carried on an extensive practice in his profession. About the year 1847, he coined the words "artificial anæsthesia," and wrote the following: "Nature herself is working out the primal course which doomed the tenderest of her creatures to the sharpest of her trials; but the fierce extremity of suffering has been steeped in the waters of forgetfulness, and the deepest furrow in the knotted brow of agony has been smoothed forever."