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## Ursinus College Bulletin Vol. 11, No. 4, January 1895

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*Ursinus College*

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# URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN

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Number 4.

## Ursinus College Bulletin

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THE CHRISTMAS vacation was a season of enjoyment and recreation. The recess of a few weeks was hardly sufficient for some of the students.

\* \* \*

AS THE Christmas festivals of Sunday schools offer appropriate occasions for the collegiate student to make his debut as a public speaker, most of the students had fully prepared themselves with suitable addresses. These orations were written, committed to memory and rehearsed daily in a

Websterian manner in rooms and halls, beginning with Thanksgiving. The efforts were heroic, and these young orators should be encouraged.

\* \* \*

THE NEW year on which we are entering possesses and offers us grand privileges. What we do in the next twelve months, will redound to our honor or shame. If the past year carried some of our failures, the new year is not the time to sigh over them; if we came short of our new year resolutions, we should not hesitate, therefore, to resolve anew. To outline clearly the purpose of a year's conduct and action is an important factor in shaping character and achieving success. No one has lived so perfectly, been so studious and acted so well his part in life's drama, that he cannot improve on the past. That man, that student of Ursinus, who has no need of resolving anew to eclipse all his past attainments is like a broken and an unfinished statue. As the new year offers her opportunities for improvements, accept and use them. Thus you will become an honor to yourself and to your *Alma Mater*.

\* \* \*

WORDY disputations over abstruse questions in the sciences and philosophies have become prevalent, at least among some of our students. An eagerness to grapple with weighty problems may show a mastery of the more common-place and simpler questions and does show a mental activity. But the loud and long argumentations that issue from recitation and study rooms, and are heard upon the street and at the table, destroy the dignity of the questions in the mind of disputants. Altho the subjects of dispute may be of the utmost importance

in theology—and there are many such—yet an unwise wrangling will cause them to be used by the student body as vulgar by-words and as jests. These questions are generally argued not for instruction and correction of personal views and opinions, but rather for the sake of argument and of "having the last word." It *may* lead to excited altercations, to anger, even to hatred. Questions arising in recitation should be answered, and the student should have the privilege of stating his position, with his reasons; but disputation should not be allowed to run to the extreme. The golden mean is always the best in all disputed methods. A moderate discussion of important subjects, in class and elsewhere, with sincerity and openness of conviction, is one of the best methods to inculcate truth; but a stubborn prejudice and conceit in one's own reasoning and intellectual ability hinders the removal of error and the imparting of truth. Do not talk because others do, or because you like to hear your own words. Don't argue if you have nothing to say.

\* \* \*

SOME of our students are guilty of two offenses, both of which are annoying to the general student body. These offenses are indulged in so provokingly and irritatingly that it is time a stop be put to them. The one is the tardiness and impunctuality of the students in assembling in the chapel on occasions of religious services and public lectures. To come in late is an insult to the speaker, as it diverts the attention of his hearers; and it is an annoyance to those present, as they fail to hear the introductory remarks. When a lecturer is telling a funny story, who wants to be disturbed by a late-comer wearing screeching shoes and shuffling into one of the front seats, sitting down as if he were offended because the hour of the opening had not been postponed to suit

his convenience. Let us have methodical promptness, even as to the ringing of the bell.

The other grievance—a flagrant one—is the detestable habit of whiling away valuable time and imposing upon the priceless time of some one else by loafing in his room. We believe in social intercourse, but not during study hours, and not with the demonstrations of hilarity and boorishness that often accompany these visits. It seems that there are some whose only business it is to visit their friends during study hours. They come ere day-break; their voices are heard above the hissing of the steam in the radiators. The sensitive ears of the studious are completely ignored. So long as they are at leisure to monopolize time, it is nothing to them who cares to study. If we should try to classify these nuisances, we might have the following order: The man who always whistles, in room, hall and on campus, a two-year-old popular song; the man who sings in a lugubrious, sepulchral tone; the man whose feet are heavier than his head; the man whose voice savors of an apprenticeship as a cash boy; the man who shouts from one hall to the other as to the whereabouts of the lesson. The possession of such a friend makes life a *via dolorosa*, be he your chum, or your chum's chum.



THE University of Michigan graduated seven hundred and thirty students last year, which is the largest number ever graduated from any American college during one year.

THE faculty of the Illinois Wesleyan University chooses seven men from the junior and senior classes to run the college paper.

It is a very encouraging sign to see so many teachers entering college with the object of completing a course. This speaks for better teachers and better schools in the near future.—*The School Record*.



## —CONTRIBUTIONS—

[From "The Midland."]

### THE STUDY OF RHETORIC IN THE COLLEGE.

Men of affairs frequently accuse our colleges that their courses of study are not practical enough to meet the demands of this intensely practical age. There may have been a time in the history of collegiate education when there was some ground for these accusations, and there may be colleges, even at the present day, whose courses of study and whose methods of instruction are relics of a bygone age, unfitted adequately, to prepare the student for the everyday activities of life. Such instances, however, are now the exceptions, not the rule; and most of our colleges are aiming, not only to train the student to correct habits of thinking, but also to inform his mind with useful, practical knowledge, and to train him to make practical use of the same in the daily affairs of life. The study of the physical sciences, the science of health, the science of economics and finance, the science of politics, and the science of the social relations between man and his fellow-being—all these, with their far reaching practical applications, now hold a prominent place in our collegiate curricula alongside of the study of mathematics, the ancient languages and philosophy. In this revolution in collegiate education, the modern languages, on account of their utilitarian value combined with their culture-value, are also receiving some merited attention; and the intelligent study of the English language and literature—philological, constructive, and literary—is gradually winning for the mother tongue that recognition in our collegiate courses which, though so long deserved, has been so long withheld.

Apart from its high culture value, the study of the native language is always both desirable and important when pursued from

a purely practical, utilitarian point of view; and this holds especially true when the language is studied from a creative or constructive stand-point as is the case in the study of rhetoric, when a thorough study of the mother-tongue, even from a practical stand-point, becomes an almost indispensable prerequisite to the highest success in a professional, business or political career. However important, therefore, an accurate knowledge of the real origin and true character of the English language and literature may be, that in itself is not sufficient. Our colleges, in order to meet the increasing demands justly made upon them by a rapidly developing state of society, must also, as far as possible, train the student how to use his native language intelligently, idiomatically and correctly, in the expression of thought and feeling both in speaking and in writing, in whatever work in life he may wish to engage after his graduation; and this is the first object which the practical study of rhetoric in the college seeks to accomplish.

The "direction and scope" of the study of rhetoric are peculiar to itself, and one of the fundamental principles upon which efficient rhetorical training depends, is a clear recognition of this fact. In his valuable monograph on *The Study of Rhetoric in the College Course*, Professor Genung aptly defines this peculiar "direction" of rhetorical study. "Rhetoric," he says, "stands in contrast, not merely with other studies, but with other English literary studies. It requires a different attitude, faces toward an opposite goal. The others all contemplate acquisition: in pursuing them, the mind gains possession of certain facts and principles, and achieves a certain discipline as the result; but from beginning to end, its attitude is mainly receptive. The study of rhetoric, [however], contemplates presentation: in pursuing it, the student's mind,

though equally occupied with facts, principles, discipline, is set predominately in the attitude of construction, creation. Other studies are something to know; this is something to do. The facts and principles comprised in rhetoric represent what the writer must have in his mind in the actual production of literature; guides they are for his mind's acting, not incomes of knowledge whereby his mind is merely acted upon. This character of the study puts rhetoric into a class by itself; it stands alone in presupposing the student an originator, not a mere absorber of thought and impulse. Now the rhetorical course should aim to be throughout the exponent and inspirer of this creative attitude. It misses its grand opportunity if it is not. As mere knowledge, indeed, rhetoric is worth little; it is as skill and power that its true worth becomes manifest."

It is the province, then, of other studies to store the mind with useful knowledge, with noble thoughts, and with high ideals; but these, whatever their intrinsic worth may be, are of comparatively little value to the world at large as long as they remain hoarded in the individual mind. They must be communicated in order to become of service to humanity; and it is the function of the study of rhetoric in the college, to give to the student the "skill and power" necessary to enable him to express his ideas correctly and intelligently in any vocation or profession in after life.

But to acquire this necessary "skill and power" is by no means an easy task. "Boundless indeed," says Professor Genung, "the art is in its capabilities, so complex and diversified, that the faithful devotee dies still learning"; and all that can at best be done in the college, is to get the student started in the right direction, to arouse within him the "creative mood, the impulse to express thought," and the desire to express it correctly; and then to send

him forth sufficiently prepared to develop the literary capacities and possibilities that are within him. "It is no small achievement in any man's life," to quote again from Professor Genung's monograph, "to develop the style that fully and naturally represents himself. This is the universal testimony of those that have most to do with the matter. Men have awakened and found themselves famous; but never has anyone had a style sent him in his sleep. It comes in all but very exceptional cases, only by long labor, only by absorbing study."

Besides the general principles of correct literary style, there is, moreover, a personal element in the style of each individual writer, which he must be left to develop by himself. In the development of individual literary style, the general principles of rhetoric must, however, be thoroughly mastered first, so that the student may be enabled safely and intelligently to go about developing and perfecting his own peculiar personal style. In rhetorical and literary training, it is only through the mechanical that we attain to the artistic; and through this necessary preliminary, mechanical process of "absorbing study and faithful practice," it is the office of the rhetorical course in college to take the student, enabling him after he leaves college to go forth into the active affairs of the world with correct literary ideas, impulses and habits at least partly developed, with "the desire for sober accuracy in thought and expression,—the desire to see a thing truly, and to state it just as it is seen and felt."

While rhetoric is thus seen to be primarily the creative study of literary procedure, "the constructive study of literature," laying down fundamental principles and practical rules based upon the most approved usage of the best English writers, for guidance in literary effort, there is yet another aspect of the study of rhetoric by which it becomes a means for the attainment of a



somewhat different end,—a preparation for the analytic, the critical, study of literature. In this sense we do not so much employ the principles and rules of rhetoric for our own guidance in creative literary work,—though our ability and skill in this respect cannot help but be greatly increased,—but we now rather employ these principles as “tests of excellence” to the literary products of others.

The principles of rhetoric, however, do not by any means embrace all “the essential elements of literary criticism”; but they do form some of the fundamental elements of such criticism. The study of rhetoric in the college, therefore, in addition to its more important creative function, also becomes a very important preparation, an almost indispensable prerequisite, for the critical study of English literature. The critical training and discriminating ability acquired by the application of the rhetorical principles of style and invention, by way of illustration, to the literary productions of our best English writers, aside from the increased “skill and power” thus acquired, is of especial value in an age like the present, when our literary markets are flooded with an unlimited supply of worthless, ephemeral literature, produced for revenue only, the great bulk of which, besides having no literary merit whatever, is positively bad in its moral influence.

There never has been any age that produced so much literature as the present, nor any period that produced such a preponderance of literature in which the literary, the artistic and the moral element were so greatly lacking. To the insidious, harmful influences of this fleeting literary scum that is so constantly cast to the surface, our young people are particularly exposed; and as soon as the student becomes interested in literary studies, he finds himself engulfed in a boundless mass of literature of every possible form, and of every possible degree

of excellence from the highest to the lowest, that he well needs to be on his guard in the choice of the books and other literature which he reads. He greatly needs, therefore, to be instructed in some of the fundamental canons of literary criticism, in order that he may be able to exercise some discrimination between the good and the bad in the great flood of literature that drifts everywhere around him. These very first elements of literary criticism are supplied by the analytic, objective study of rhetoric in the application of the “principles of literary procedure” to representative works of our standard English authors. This condition of over production in the literary world, and especially of inferior and vicious productions by incompetent writers and by literary quacks, imposes a new duty upon our colleges, an obligation which has never yet been fully recognized, and which thorough training in the analytical application of rhetorical principles seeks to fulfill.

The study of rhetoric thus, aside from the more practical benefits which of themselves justify its most zealous pursuit, becomes also, in a two-fold way, a powerful means of purifying the literary atmosphere. Creatively pursued, rhetorical effort leads to the production of a higher order of literary art; analytically and critically applied, rhetorical principles become a powerful means of condemning the crude and the defective, and of preserving the perfect and the artistic, in literature.

GRANVILLE H. MEIXELL, A. M., '90.

#### THE NEED OF A NATIONAL LITERATURE.

Literature is a vital spark in every nation. It is that agent which conveys the thoughts of a people, either to elevate or to degrade the nation which it represents. Many foreigners and some critics have ridiculed the apparent fact that America has no materials

for an original literature, that the American brain has no stability for resources. The millions of warm and throbbing hearts in our land can and have sent forth shining lights into the field of American literature, not only for their own aggrandizement, but even those sneering and jeering people of other nations are glad to pursue Emerson, Hawthorne and others. This multitude of human beings feel, think and act; all these qualities are worthy of recognition through our English language. Our own people should take an interest in all nations under this canopy of heaven, but we should, especially, look first to the welfare of our own nation. We have a home; and in order to sustain it, there must be earnestness and sincerity of purpose displayed in our immediate midst, by immortalizing our past struggles and events by literature.

The mind of every citizen is the property of his country, and he is in duty bound to pay the patriotic debt. Natural feelings are strong and generous in literature when they are not curbed by civilization. In this condition, when luxury enervates, those strong feelings produce vigorous and original thought; the mind is developed by education to reflect, the affections are then simple and earnest. Culture stimulates literature, nature supplies its nourishment. The Golden Age of Greece witnessed a miracle in Pericles, when he found Athens of wood and left her of marble in the few fleeting years allotted to man.

Here is a country inhabited and cultivated, with a population enjoying more comfort and mental advantages than any other in existence. Information, good taste and a sense of adaptability, are far more broadcast here than elsewhere. Individual activity and public spirit have pointed out our requirements. A soul of entire nationality must be breathed into our institutions. Then the American youths need not kindle and trifle at foreign hearthstones. That

true patriotism, which glows in the generous youth, is the most cherished of all national treasures. Shall we accept the productions in literature from foreign shrines? No, man's ideal is brought before us in such a manner that it gradually becomes practical.

Home literature is especially needed for the proper training of our children, for we find our people thirsting for knowledge. Let it be such that will elevate the thoughts to a high, moral atmosphere. Study the lives of Emerson, Lowell and Holmes in connection with their illustrious works, and you find in them such expressions that will raise us to the high level of noble thought and feeling attained by them; and it will give us new ideas, which can be expressed in our own words made by reflection and comprehension our own legitimate offspring, and through them supply literary food for our moral and intellectual guests. The great deeds accomplished through our colonists, displaying their great determination to establish equal rights and justice, was eventually aided by a Washington through his deliberations in public affairs, and those of a Patrick Henry, whose eloquence called forth the strongest heart pulsations ever witnessed in the infancy of any nation. Through these endeavors, literature began to dawn upon American soil, just as the faint glimmer of the first ray of the morning sun strikes upon the shores of New England. Young people must first learn life, in order to prepare themselves to meet the literary demands of their day; this can be done by rejecting productions, which merely treat of social rottenness and licentiousness. The Greeks made a beautiful Venus from the froth of the sea, but it is doubtful if Americans can make good citizens and patriots out of the froth of the foreign replications.

The history of our country is furnishing such material that has an established per-



manency and universal interest. The scenery, beautiful and grand, is extended from Nature's philanthropic hands, only to be taken up by the inspired intellects, who are able to depict such a picture as to bring out the beauty designed by the Creator of the universe. Our nation is but of yesterday. See what events are crowded into a speck of time. What history contains subjects of greater importance than our own? Lofty purposes and self-denials adorn every page from the landing of the Mayflower until the Liberty bell rang forth its joyful peals of Independence. Did Heaven ever witness a grander struggle of earthly efforts in behalf of American liberty than that endured by our forefathers? They were men of firmness of nerve, high nobleness of heart, clear-headed and discriminating in their views. They trusted in God as their guide and Heaven as their hope. Such men are needed for the proper development of our national literature. We have had such but others must fill their places, as one by one is called from these earthly scenes.

The fathers presented one phase in our American literature; but to complete its demands, we shall not slight the important drama acted by our pilgrim mothers. Woman, pure, beautiful and graceful, stood by the side of her storm-driven and fatigued husband. Her beauty and birth; woman's soft heart, and man's stern mind, foreswearing home and civilization, that they might be able to settle upon an unknown continent. The true essence of love must have bound them together.

Did that little band of fathers and mothers murmur and grumble when surrounded with inclement weather, in a wild, strange land, and amidst the confusion and noises of wild beasts? No, they were sincere in their purposes, and hence avoided such petty scurrillages. What care and judgment must have been exercised in the construction of those log huts! Just think

of the devotion called forth from pilgrim woman who gazed upon her industrious husband as he pursued his daily toils, perhaps, thinking that at any moment the savage Indians would be liable to pounce upon him and kill him before her eyes. We should be proud of our pilgrim mothers, who set the pendulum of our religious and political forces into perpetual motion.

Home subjects claim our attention, because our hearts can mingle with them. The work of an American author should be tinged with a spirit of patriotism, for he should always take the defensive. The writer who would do honor to a foreign nation rather than to his own, is not worthy a night's shelter under her protecting wings. Such a writer may be a native, but he can lay no claim to a national feeling, and much less toward contributing to our national literature. An effort must be made to see the beauty of the natural, the harmony of the moral world, and put selfishness into the remote corners of the earth, that a recognition and a comprehension of the Infinite may be attained. An American work needs more than the mere name. It should exhibit the individual nation it represents, and should not be an imitation. Imitations infringe upon all forms of a language, except in politics. A national dress, taste or character of our own is needed to meet the demands of our literature. In a word, morals, accomplishments and usefulness, should stand above mere shams and external glitterings. Thus a higher standard of human dignity will be established, instead of accidental distinctions.

A nation can never gain a permanent character, until she owns a home language, whose fibers are nourished in the habits and nature of her people. Public opinion, based on foreign experience, is like a home built upon the sand. It will not resist the sea coast winds, but finally it will disappear only



to be found in a heap of ruined and perverse literature. Truth alone can stand the test of time, such as existed in the time of our forefathers, for that truth has been maintained for over four centuries. All true opinions are founded on some law of nature, that is, on God's intention and man's capacity. History is constantly revealing the prosperity of our nation, by throwing light on her existence. Thus, having before us nature and history as the material for the development of a national literature, we must seek such persons endowed with true and noble purposes to present the beautiful in fascinating language becoming to God, its acknowledged Designer.

CHAS. D. LERCH, '95.

**A MOTHER'S SMILE.**

Mother fondly smiled  
On her playing child—  
So sweet.  
The angels since have borne her  
From this trying scene,  
Yet that smile is seen—  
So sweet—  
In memory's pleasant corner.

E.

**SHOULD WOMAN HAVE THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE?**

Among the vast number of questions of the present era there is one which has caused the agitation of the minds of both young and old. It has been debated both pro and con. The discussion of it has covered pages in the leading periodicals of the day. It is gradually pushing forward and will doubtless, in time, surmount all other questions. It is—Should woman have the right of Suffrage?

Woman has gradually elevated herself to the high position which she now holds. From the slave of man, she has risen step by step until at the present, in many things, she is equal to man; being found in all the leading professions, and higher than all these, she is the fundamental and controlling principle of the home. But when she

goes to the polls to deposit her ballot, I fear she has gone a step too far. She has become ambitious and being lured on by her ambition, has unheedingly overstepped her high position and becomes coarse and unrefined. She will not only wish to vote, but will exert all her power to gain some political position. Women voters will be satisfied only by women leaders. Then if women hold public offices, who will take care of their homes and raise their children?

Woman exerts a powerful influence. It has been beautifully said, "The hand that rocks the cradle, rules the world." Her place is in the home. She should make it bright and cheerful, a place where all is love and happiness. Such homes are foretastes of the final home with our Heavenly Father. It is in the home that she is to raise and educate her little ones, surround them with everything that is beautiful and lovely, pure and holy; so that when they attain to an age when it becomes necessary for them to go out into the world to fight Life's battles, they will leave their home with regret, but so thoroughly imbued with their mother's holy teachings that they put on new courage and determine to make her teachings a part of their life.

Woman should strive to attain a spotless character, keep her soul pure and immaculate and strive only for the noble and the good. For it is only such a woman that will keep a man from sin. His early associations have been a charm for him. Perchance he goes to the house of sin. To the saloon or to the gambling den, and revels there in iniquity for a time. When he returns home and lies down upon his couch and reflects upon the acts of the past day, if the early teachings of his mother had been right his conscience will smite him with remorse; and his thoughts will be carried back to the days of his youth when he was under the care and guidance of a good and pious mother, whose words of counsel ut-

tered in the days of his boyhood carry with them an influence strong enough to bring him back to the paths of rectitude. His evil actions haunt him wherever he goes and finally he turns from his sinful ways and endeavors to follow in his mother's footsteps. Since woman exerts such a marvelous influence in the home why should she wish to leave it to mingle with the stern realities of the world. Is not man to protect her and is she not protected? It is too true that politics have become corrupt; and notwithstanding woman is strong morally, if she comes in contact with the rude world she might not necessarily be stained with dishonor but be given coarse and unrefined methods. Would not her influence be more efficient if confined to the inculcation of sound morality, of such an unswerving sense of justice as shall always unite in forming the basic scheme of civic salvation, the application and execution of that scheme being left to others? Would not this prove more valuable than practising law or holding a political office? If she is intelligent can she not inform herself of the state of affairs of her country and by instilling her teachings into her children, can she not influence them to favor what she deems right? If she would try to arouse the apathy of the men of her household making them register and vote she would render more valuable service to the state than if she voted herself.

Therefore, since woman can render more valuable service without this right it should never be granted to her. God has placed her here as a helpmate for man, not to take the place of man. The home is her dominion, where she holds full sway and wields her sceptre in all her majesty, her governing principles being truth, honor, justice and right.

M. E. B., '95.

## A LETTER TO THE ALUMNI OF URSINUS COLLEGE.

Tendencies, says a writer, are stronger than men. They represent the forces that abide when men pass away. They mark the path of divine Providence, and the institutions which they call into being represent more than human ambitions. Thus Ursinus College is a work of God and not of man. Herein lies the secret of her successful struggle through her early years, amid the fiery darts of partisan opposition.

Endued with power from on high, the able founder of our institution, together with his supporters, went forth on their great mission in humble reliance upon the guidance of God. For a time our Alma Mater seemed to be swinging in the balance. At the most critical time the authorities undertook to present more urgently the claims of the institution to her friends and sought their active recognition of those claims by means of a financial agent. By persistent effort needed money was gathered, and the great results which we to-day witness as we walk through the campus were foreshadowed.

But these great results necessitated an increase in current expenses. How shall we meet these expenses and at the same time furnish what is still needed to develop the Institution on the plane on which it has been placed by the munificence of its unrivaled friend, Robert Patterson? This was the grave question that confronted the Board, and which lead them to appoint a new field secretary to enlist more thoroughly the sympathy and support of the friends of the College. The call came to me to act in this capacity when I was actively engaged in ministerial duties. I greatly enjoyed my work and was loathe to relinquish it. But after thoughtful consideration and earnest prayer I felt constrained to accept the call. Here I am. My whole heart is in the cause which I rep-



resent, for I have abiding affection for my Alma Mater. When I say this of myself I feel satisfied that I am voicing the sentiment of every Alumnus. And because of the solicitude which all of you cherish for the welfare of the College, I feel as if your eyes were fixed upon me to see what I may be able to do in assisting the Board toward the goal of its aspirations.

And what is the goal? It is to increase the general endowment fund; to equip a physical laboratory; to erect a gymnasium building before the December sun of 1895 shines upon our College campus, and to complete the Alumni endowment fund. High hopes and lofty aspirations, but they can be realized. How? The answer explains the object and purpose of this letter. They can be realized if we work together. The Board, through me, their agent, cannot do it. I need the hearty co-operation of every Alumnus. Will you work with me? I believe you will, for we are alike anxious to see our Alma Mater go forward. Will you make her advance movements your personal concern, and ask yourself the question,—How can I best contribute toward the efforts of the Field Secretary? And while you are reflecting upon the available resources of your surroundings, do not, my dear brother Alumnus, forget to look at yourself. Have you pledged yourself to give a certain amount yearly toward the Alumni Professorship Endowment Fund? If not, will you not do so now? We lay great stress upon the little word "now" in our preaching. Let us, by all means, put to practice what we preach. Every one can give something, and if we all give what we comfortably can, we will soon have the chair endowed. Send the pledge to F. G. Hobson, Esq. Many have contributed, but let us convert the "many" into "all."

What resources are around you which will enable you to actively co-operate with me? Has your charge ever given any

money to Ursinus? Has it recently done so? Do you know of any young men or young women who desire to take advantage of a collegiate education? Are you acquainted with any persons whom the Lord has graciously blessed with this world's goods, who might be influenced to give to the cause of Christian education? Let us all keep these questions before us and be active in what they suggest. Let us keep before our eyes, too, the great truth uttered by our Savior, "Without me ye can do nothing."

With devotion to the cause; with the hope of having the support of every Alumnus; with prayerful dependence upon the guidance of the Holy Spirit; with a firm faith in "the powers that be," I launch out upon my duties to assist in pushing our beloved Alma Mater toward that goal, which will enable us to point to this institution, and say with pardonable pride, I am a graduate of Ursinus College.

Yours for the welfare of our Alma Mater,

H. E. JONES,

Field Secretary.

*Collegeville, December 20, 1894.*

## BOOK REVIEWS.

[BOOKS AND MAGAZINES RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN WILL RECEIVE PROMPT MENTION UNDER THIS HEADING.]

JACOB'S HEIRESS, by Annette L. Noble. (Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work.) This historical novel has its scenes laid in the troublous times of cruel King Philip, of Spain, and the faithless Henry of Navarre. It describes the struggles of the Huguenots in Holland and France, and the downfall of Antwerp, with such flashes of light that the reader sees the shoe-buckles of the old Dutch burghers. It prompts by its interest to study again the history of that period of the Reformation. The style is clear and forcible, free from any flights of the imagination and profuse ornaments. It pays to read the book.

THE WEDDED LIFE, by J. R. Miller, D. D. (The same.) The book contains a blank marriage certificate and a number of blank pages for the signatures of guests and friends offering their congratulations. The book is divided into three chapters. The first treats on marriage, the second on the duties of the husband, and the third

on the duties of the wife in this sacred union. It contains much sound council for such who have agreed to journey side by side until death does them part. It is bound in pure white, with artistic gilt lettering, and is a suitable gift to be given by the officiating minister to the married couple.

THE HOLY WAR, by John Bunyan. (The same.) This allegory would be the best that ever was written, if "The Pilgrim's Progress" did not exist. This production alone would have entitled John Bunyan to a high place among the masters of English literature. The fact that every generation reads it with interest and profit demonstrates that it is a standard work. The book is well and neatly bound. The pages have marginal notes and ref-

erences. The preface is written by Alexander Whyte, D. D.

THE WESTMINSTER QUESTION BOOK. (The same.) This book contains the international lessons for 1895, with maps and necessary helps for teachers and scholars. It is a pocket edition, bound in paste-board.

THE FAMILY AND RELIGION, by the Rev. Wm. P. Swartz, M. A. (The same.) The author does not attempt to define family and religion, but rather the relation of these two important institutions. It is bound in paper, 46 pp.

LOVING WORDS TO SILENT MEN, by Francis A. Horton, D. D. (The same.) Paper-bound, pp. 15.

A LETTER IN JOINING THE CHURCH, by F. A. Horton, D. D. (The same.) Paper-bound, pp. 15.

## ◀COLLEGE NEWS▶

### SCHAFF SOCIETY.

The Society at its regular meeting, held Friday evening, December 7, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, C. S. Rahn, '96; Vice President, H. S. Shelley, '97; Recording Secretary, C. E. L. Gresh, '97; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. B. Johnson, '98; Financial Secretary, L. M. Strayer, A.; Treasurer, C. P. Drum, '98; Chaplain, J. S. Heffner, '98; Critic, G. F. Longacre, '96; Editor, G. W. Zimmerman, '96; Organist, V. H. Mauger, '98.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the society was held on the evening of December 14, 1894. It was a grand success in every respect. The music was of the high order usual at these anniversaries. The solos by Welsh and Rohrbaugh, both alumni members of the society, were well received. The duet by Miss Sara C. Hendricks and Mrs. A. D. Fetterolf was well received, as was also the encore. The piano solos of Mr. Jacob W. Markley and especially the one by Miss Elma B. Rambo, of Linfield, Pa., deserve special mention.

After the invocation by the President of the College, Rev. Henry T. Spangler, D. D., Mr. C. E. L. Gresh, '97, Milton, Pa., welcomed the members of the Faculty, the different literary societies, and the friends from the community in well chosen words.

The first orator, Mr. John W. Gilds, '97, Lewiston, Md., in a well written and well delivered oration showed that Christianity was the conservator of American civilization. He showed the influence which Christianity exerted over the nations of the old world in earlier periods and showed that our country should and would receive greater benefits through this same Christianity.

"Education, Our Own Work," was the subject of the next oration delivered by Mr. Philip H. Hoover, '96, Collegeville, Pa. The speaker said that the securing of an education depended on the person. He cited instances in which two persons from the same family attained to positions differing very much from each other. The only sure way to secure an education was by persevering and zealously striving to master the difficulties which present themselves to the student.

Mr. Arthur C. Thompson, '96, Collegeville, Pa., then addressed the audience on "The Needs of the Age." He divided the needs into three, namely, political, social and religious. He said that the greatest need in the political line was that the voter be educated so as to use the ballot rightly and not to tie himself down to voting the straight party ticket. In the social sphere



he showed that the greatest need was to equalize the condition of capital and labor. In the religious sphere we need to give more careful attention to our observances of the divine laws and rights.

The Eulogist, Mr. Geo. W. Zimmerman, '96, Collegeville, Pa., in a very able manner portrayed the life of the late Hon. James G. Blaine. He showed that this great and illustrious statesman rose gradually to the high position he attained by his open manner, his true patriotism and his self confidence. He was a man of ready humor, and could use an anecdote when in the midst of debate which was thoroughly adapted to the occasion. He adhered firmly to his own convictions, never avoided a question which would injure him if it would benefit his country. He used his powers and influence as a peacemaker, saying that the members of Congress came together to protect and strengthen the country, not to weaken it by dissension and strife. His great political work was the Reciprocity act by which our foreign trade was greatly enlarged.

The Schaff orator was Mr. G. W. Shellenberger, '95, York, Pa. The subject of his oration was "Restriction of Immigration." In a clear and forcible manner, the orator showed that the continual influx of the large hordes of foreigners, many of whom are of the most undesirable class, is lowering the high standard set up for our nation by our forefathers at its founding. The type of manhood is being lowered; the literature is debased; the politics of the nation is becoming more and more corrupt;

the laboring class becoming more and more oppressed and the spiritual tone of the nation is dragged down by those who are now coming to this country, who have no regard for our nation, its laws, customs or institutions. We want only such to come who have the enterprise, thrift, aptitude, morality, and intelligent aspiration which contain the promise and potency of good citizenship and without which good citizenship and free government are impossible. The preservation of our nation depends upon our adherence to the law of God and we dare not allow these foreign elements who are continually coming here to change our day of worship. The time has come when all who are truly American should unite and see that something is done by our legislators that will forever insure the safety of our American Republic.

The exercises closed with the benediction pronounced by President Spangler. The success of the anniversary was due largely to the untiring work of the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of G. F. Longacre, '96; R. M. Yerkes, '97; G. E. Reynolds, '98; Wm. B. Johnson, '98; L. M. Strayer, A.; aided by the Committee on Music, consisting of F. O. Reagle, '97; H. O. Williams, '96, and Stanley Casselberry, '98.

#### ZWINGLIAN SOCIETY.

At the last meeting in the Fall Term, so many of the society's friends were present, that every chair was occupied. Messrs. Witzel and Toennis, honorary members of the society, made short addresses.

#### PERSONALS.

J. M. S. Isenberg, S. T., '96, preached at Blaine, Perry county, on Sunday, December 9, both morning and evening.

J. D. Hicks, S. T., '97, preached at Royersford on Sunday evening, December 9.

Clarence Clapp, S. T., '97, preached at the same place on Tuesday evening, December 11.

J. O. Reagle, '97, was called home to attend the funeral of his grandmother.

Miss Evelyn Bechtel, '95, and D. I. Conkle, '95, delivered orations in the chapel on Thursday afternoon, December 13.

Prof. Peters and Crum, while at Balti-

more, visited Johns Hopkins University. E. M. Fogel, '94, conducted them through several of the buildings.

### LOCALS.

Christmas came, is gone, but will come again.

Having enjoyed the holidays, as seems evident from your smiling countenances, we are glad to see you back and at work once more.

The third of the college receptions was given at Ladies' Hall, Tuesday evening, December 4. During the evening the following program was rendered: Piano duet, Miss Sara C. Hendricks and Miss Ida Robinson; recitation, Miss Elizabeth R. Titzel; recitation, Miss M. Evelyn Bechtel; vocal duet, Miss Sara C. Hendricks and Mrs. A. D. Fetterolf, Miss Agnes Hendricks, accompanist; piano solo, Miss Ida Robinson. Refreshments were served later.

The monthly college sermon was preached on Sunday, December 9, by the Rev. R. C. Zartman, pastor of Heidelberg Reformed church, Philadelphia. As the service was an evangelistic one the congregation used Pentecostal hymns in singing. Mr. and

Mrs. Zartman sang two duets during the services.

A few questions asked and several expressions frequently heard at the opening of the term. "What is your average." "What did P—— give you?" "Oh, say! he's a dandy; he gave me a 9." "Talk about being partial. If he deserves 9.3, I ought to have about 9.8."

The preps are through with Cæsar. As a result, ponies and horses for sale at very reasonable prices.

Students may complain of Collegeville mud; but, according to one of the professors, it is nothing as compared with the mud found at Omaha.

A bright Junior, being the last one called on to recite in logic one morning, said, "Last but not least." He has since apologized, and says he meant not least in size.

The Freshmen have decided to purchase class canes. Let us hope they'll carry them no longer than the Sophomores wore their class caps.

### THE ALUMNI.

'73. Rev. J. H. Hunsberger, A. M., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Genoa, N. Y., visited his parental home, Trappe, during December, and preached an able sermon in St. Luke's Church, Sunday morning, December 16.

'77. Rev. S. M. Hench, A. B., recently celebrated his fifteenth anniversary as pastor of the Utica charge, Utica, Md. This is his first charge. During his pastorate he has baptized 506, persons, confirmed 323, received by letter 66, total additions 389; officiated at 226 funerals. Contributions

were, for benevolence, \$4400; for congregational purposes, \$24,000. He travelled in pastoral work 40,000 miles.

'79. The new Reformed and Lutheran Lehigh Church, near Alburdis, Lehigh county, was dedicated Sunday, November 25. Rev. N. W. A. Helfrich, A. B., '79, the Reformed pastor, was assisted by Prof. Geo. Stibitz, Ph. D., '81, Rev. T. W. Berleman, Ph. D., and Rev. M. H. Brensinger, A. B., '89. The church is of brick, and seats 485 persons. The cost of erection was \$14,000. The congregation will cele-



brate its sesqui-centennial during the coming year. Rev. Helffrich has a large and laborious field, yet he is proving himself eminently able for the work. He was moved from Fogelsville to Allentown, which hereafter will be his post-office address.

'79. Rev. P. Y. Shelly, A. B., is still pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Slatington, Pa. He is doing good work and is very much beloved by his people.

'81. E. S. Snively, B. S., Shady Grove, was elected to Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Franklin county on the Republican ticket.

'85. Alvin J. Kern, M. S., M. D., Slatington, was also elected to the same House from Lehigh county on the Republican ticket. We are glad to note that success is attending the sons of Ursinus in politics as well as in other spheres of life.

'87. Rev. G. P. Fisher has resigned his pastorate at Somerset, Ohio, and accepted a call to Hellam, York county, Pa. He has already taken up his work in the field. His people at Somerset were loath to give him up, and attest to the excellency of his work among them.

Rev. J. A. Mertz, A. M., Linfield, Pa., celebrated the tenth anniversary of his wedding, Saturday, December 8. His people were largely represented, and presented him and his estimable wife with many useful and pretty presents. We wish them many more years of life.

Rev. S. H. Philipps, A. M., Durham, Pa., recently celebrated the fall communions.

Some twenty persons were received into church, and the collections amounted to \$170. Rev. Philipps has accomplished a good work in his field of labor. He has been pastor in this charge since he left the halls of Ursinus.

'89. Rev. S. P. Stauffer, A. B., has resigned the Blaine charge, Perry county, Pa., owing to ill health. He has thought it best both for himself and his people to take this step. His people regret very much to see him leave them, but trust that soon he may be again enjoying good health.

Sunday, November 18, St. John's Reformed and Lutheran Church, Nazareth, Pa., dedicated a large, well arranged and comfortable chapel, which has been erected at the rear of the church. Rev. W. H. Wotring, the Reformed pastor, was assisted on the occasion by President Spangler.

'89. Rev. W. H. Shepp, A. B., is at the home of his parents, Tamaqua, Pa., suffering from ill health.

'90. Rev. W. H. Loose, A. B., Red Lion, York county, Pa., has had a fine parsonage built for him by his charge. Presumably something else will be consummated in the near future.

'91. Rev. I. T. Wagner, Lima, Ohio, is engaged in erecting a chapel. He has but recently taken up the work there and is meeting with encouragement.

'92. Rev. Wm. Yenser, A. B., has been elected the successor of Rev. C. H. Slinghoff as pastor of the Reformed Church, Marietta, Pa. He entered upon his work December 15.

#### Y. M. C. A.

More interest has been shown in the weekly meetings during the past two months.

Much help and strength and a spiritual awakening to more earnest and consecrated service for the Master was gained through our Week of Prayer, which began on Satur-

day evening, November 17, and lasted until Friday, November 23.

Mr. Chas. H. Cookman, President of the Y. M. C. A., of Haverford College, spoke on Saturday evening. He also conducted a meeting on Sunday afternoon. He spoke earnestly on devotional Bible study and

personal work. Mr. Cookman received his impetus in Bible study by attending Mr. Moody's Bible school at Springfield, Mass. Can not some of our students attend this school during the early part of the coming July?

The several services were conducted by Rev. H. E. Jones, Colledgeville; Rev. Freshman, Newark, N. J.; Rev. Schmidt, Swenksville; Rev. Dr. J. I. Good and Professor

Peters. The meetings were well attended and full of interest.

Bible classes will be formed both in the collegiate and academic departments the beginning of Winter Term.

Several prayer circles have been formed, which meet every noon in one of the students' rooms. Four students comprise a circle. A few verses are read by one and the other three offer prayer.

## ATHLETICS.

### IN GENERAL.

The foot-ball season is over and in the retrospect many things appear which might have been better and might have been done otherwise. But we are learning the game. Last year we made our debut. This year we made a few conquests and gained experience. The progress is cumulative and next year the team will have past success and failures from which to draw lessons.

Those who assume the guidance of affairs for next year will have a hard road to travel, but many huge boulders over which the pioneers clambered with exhaustive efforts, will be out of the way.

Again we are made to realize that the town can not or will not support athletics at the College. On two occasions when games were played at the College there was a deficit, and this should not be. There is a large body of the students who desire to see games and the desire is right, but they are not numerous enough to make games at Colledgeville pay.

The deficit this year, which is very small, through the efficient management of the Athletic Committee, could have been easily covered by the hundred or more Alumni. A few responded but the great body are silent.

But we cannot drop athletics. We recognize the fact that a college must keep up its physical side, and not only must it keep it up, but it must demonstrate its standard.

Our graduates have told us time and time again, "There is no glory, or honor, or fame, or credit in playing an athletic association or a high school."

What then must be done? The Alumni must decide to give sufficient material support, not moral support only, to keep the games at home. This is an old song, but until the graduates wake up to the fact that though they have received their diplomas ten or twenty years ago, and have never found time in their busy lives to revisit their Alma Mater, and though they can't afford to take the college paper, they still owe a debt to the institution which can be best paid by a lively interest in all her ways and works. An interest which loosens rather than tightens the purse strings, encourages rather than discourages, helps rather than hinders.

### URSINUS vs. CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The Ursinus foot-ball team closed its season for '94 in a blaze of glory, November 24, by defeating the team from the Central High School, of Philadelphia, by the score of 66 to 0. The High School boys came here with the determination of winning, but were soon convinced that they would not. They were lighter in weight than our team but played a sharp, snappy game. Captain Lentz won the toss and decided to defend the western goal, thereby securing a slight advantage in the wind. Central High



School kicked off and the contest was on. It was one of the prettiest games yet played, as there was no disturbance of any kind to mar the game. Our boys played a good, quick game and succeeded in rolling up a score of 34 points in the first half. In the second half we succeeded in scoring 32 more, thus making a total of 66. Rose and Steckel in trying to get the ball on a trick came into a sharp collision, but after a few minutes time they pluckily took their places in the game. To make mention of the playing of every man would be doing an injustice to the rest as every one played a good game.

The teams lined up as follows:

URSINUS.	POSITIONS.	C. H. S.
Shelley . . . . .	Right end . . . .	J. W. Frazier
Lentz, (Capt.) . . . .	Right-tackle . . . .	Baker
Noll . . . . .	Right-guard . . . .	Stroupe
Heffner . . . . .	Center . . . . .	Morris
Rahn . . . . .	Left guard . . . .	Atkins
Kopenhagen . . . . .	Left-tackle . . . .	Gillender
Royer . . . . .	Left end . . . . .	Coombs
Scheirer . . . . .	Quarter-back . . . .	Huston (Capt.)
Hartman . . . . .	Right half-back . . . .	Morice
Kose . . . . .	Left half-back . . . .	Zook
Steckel . . . . .	Full back . . . . .	Squires
Touch downs—Hartman, 3; Steckel, 3; Rose, 2;		
Royer, Lentz, Noll, Shelley. Goals from touch-downs—		
Steckel, 7; Rose, 1. Safety—Central High School.		
Umpire—Stubblebine, '96. Referee—Woodruff. Lines-		
man—Zimmerman.		

#### THE TEAM.

The institution this year will lose some players who have long been connected with athletics. But there never dies a man whose place cannot be filled.

Noll, '95, has played his last. He was not in athletics until last year, when the foot ball team brought him out. His line-breaking and great strength will be long remembered.

It is not likely that Isenberg, '96, will play any more. For two years he played tackle hard and conscientiously.

Lentz, '97, has left the field unless some strong influence is brought to bear upon him. He made his debut in another school and has left his good memory with us.

Welsh, '95, will also leave. He played on the base-ball team for five seasons, and

was manager two seasons. He played both seasons on the foot ball team and tried to do his work well.

These we lose but we have many more to select from, and with those whom our Alumni will send we will reach higher levels than we have yet attained.

#### CAPTAIN OF THE FOOT-BALL TEAM.

According to the rule which shall become a custom, the members of the '94 foot-ball team met and elected a captain for the next year. Only one name was proposed, and Hartman, '97, was elected.

Hartman is from Perry county, Pa., and has lived the life which makes good sound muscles. He did not appear much in athletics until the last year, when he played regularly on the foot-ball team. At the beginning of last season he met with an accident near school, which laid him up for some weeks, but he played a splendid game at the close.

This year he entered the training with zest and soon showed his ability as a hard clean player. He captained the team in the C. H. S., of Philadelphia, game, where the score of 66 to 0 was made. He is cool, brainy, active, strong, follows his interference, and talks little. He should have success if there is any good material to work with. He weighs about 147 pounds, and stands five feet seven inches.

#### THE FIELD TEAM.

A new thing has come into existence in our midst. It is the Field Team. We have had attempts at this before, but no organized efforts. The idea is to prepare a body of men to participate in the events of a Field day, or compete with teams of other institutions. They will begin special training at the opening of next term. Rose is captain, and Gresh, '97, is the manager.

#### THE BASE-BALL TEAM.

Officers for the base ball team for next spring have been elected. A. N. Stubblebine, '96, was chosen captain; Geo. Sheltenberger, '95, manager. Both gentlemen are deeply interested in base-ball, and will be zealous in performing their duties.