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G. W. Shellenberger
Ursinus College

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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Volume XII.

MARCH, 1896.

Number 6.

Ursinus College Bulletin

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

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Collegeville, Montgomery County, Pa.

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

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

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

Rates for advertising sent on application.

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It is with the deepest sorrow that we announce the death of Prof. Samuel Vernon Ruby, which sad event took place on Thursday morning, March 12, shortly after eight o'clock. Prof. Ruby had left his home in the morning for college as usual and as he came near Bomberger Hall, he was seen to totter and fall. He was assisted into the chapel by several of the students, and expired shortly afterward, death being due to apoplexy.

The death of Prof. Ruby is a severe blow to the institution, with which he has been connected since 1872. The BULLETIN tenders its sincerest sympathy to the bereaved family in their affliction. A complete biographical sketch will be given in the next number.

EDITORIALS.

THE article which appeared in the last number of the BULLETIN on "Ursinus College Associations" was a timely one, and has received the approval of our alumni and friends. Other institutions have these associations, and they are a benefit to the colleges and a source of pleasure to the alumni and friends. Why should not Ursinus College have such associations? The work of organizing them would no doubt take some time, and as our alumni are men whose time is taken up with their work, why should not the Field Secretary or some other officer of the college take the matter in hand and organize these different associ-

ations? The college is the one who will be benefited by these bodies, and it should take the initiative. We feel certain that if these associations are once organized the alumni will see that they are sustained. The Philadelphia College Association is an example of the efficiency of these organizations, and their efficiency in other parts of the state cannot be doubted. Let the associations be established and Ursinus will reap the benefits.

* * *

THE condition of the Hall on nights when entertainments are held is not the best. Recently on the night of a lecture the hall was so hot as to be almost unendurable. The heat coming up from under the seats was so great that all were overheated, and upon leaving the hall, no matter how many wraps the person had, there was a liability to take cold or suffer otherwise from the heat. Why could not the heat be turned out of the chapel during the evening when an en-

tertainment is given, or some arrangement made whereby those attending may be comfortable?

* * *

THE ladies of the college will publish a number of the BULLETIN. They have been making arrangements and have about completed all that is necessary, and will take charge of the May number. Special features will be introduced. We trust that our friends will receive them royally.

* * *

THE Junior class this year has attempted the publication of an annual. This has been long contemplated by different classes, but there never could be secured the necessary inducements to insure the publication. The members of the present Junior class, however, have decided to try it, and we hope that they will be well supported by all friends of the college.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

SO GEHTS.

CANTO II.

The lingering minutes of the summer day
Are slowly dragging o'er their unseen way ;
The old clock halts at every tick it makes ;
Outside the old stone oven slowly bakes
The huge rye loaves of bread and apple pies
Which Sara made. She gazes at the skies
Each time she finally pats the wabbling dough.
The signs for summer rain she well does know,
Because they have been taught her from youth
By mother ; and she never doubts the truth
That they are sure. Her heart grows more at ease,
As fleeting clouds, blue skies, and all she sees,
Are signs of pleasant weather for that eve.

The setting sun again, ere he could leave
The thousand hills and dales to night's embrace,
Lifts up his blood-shot eyes and glowing face
And quickly peeps, then sinks beneath the scene
Of busy, noisy day and night serene.

Within the humble home the wonders work,
Bring to the light the myriad charms that lurk
Beneath the blooming cheeks and twinkling eyes.
In woman's heart a flowing fountain lies,
Filled with the sweetest joys of nature's make.
Her loving tenderness for beauty's sake
Blooms sweetly like a fragrant summer flower.
The flounces, frills and wavy curls have power,
As have the beaming, life-restoring rays
Upon the latent beauty, charm and grace
Of winter's barren, uncongenial earth.
Pink gowns and ribbon bows create a mirth
And happiness within a maiden's heart,

And paint the cheek in true cosmetic art
Of nature ; bring unprompted, coyish smiles ;
Reveal the charms transcending all the styles
Of rigid etiquette and fashion plates.

Arrayed now like a forest queen, she waits
For John, who comes with quick, elastic steps—
Which youth from health unconsciously accepts—
Up yonder hill, dressed in his Sunday best,
Jean pantaloons and coat and velvet vest,
A stove-pipe hat, but not the latest sort ;
Not dressed so well, but well enough to court.

He finds his Sara waiting at the gate,
And he seeks pardon for his coming late.
The pardon's granted. Off the lovers go
Along the gloomy forest path so slow
As if enjoying such a lonely stroll.
From every side the waves of darkness roll,
But like the Red Sea for the children, stop
And roll not o'er the path ; and through the top
Of silent towering trees the moonbeams peep
And dance along the lovers path and leap
O'er stones and fallen logs.

Upon the air
Are wafted weird, fantastic sounds to where
The lovers stroll and linger on their way.
All Pandemonium seems to hold full sway ;
And with ten times ten thousand demons more
All dwellers from the dark Plutonian shore,
With all the powers reserved for years and years,
Could scarce create such din and boisterous cheers.
It echoes loud through every teeming dale ;
The welkin rings, the queen of night looks pale—
There is a country dance at Sam's to-night.

A half a dozen lanterns, not too bright,
Are tied to fence, to tree, to stake and post,
Reveal the antics of a merry host.
The screeching music of the violin
Adds dismal weirdness to this frolic din.
The shouting songs at playing kissing games
Of Copenhagen, "blum-sack," and such names
Entice the whispering lovers to a gait
Of double-quick. They wish not to be late.

Fun animates the young with little cost,
And quickens hearts of many a winter's frost.
A violin, whate'er its price or tune,
Together brings the nimble child of June
In dancing with a hoary winter's sire.
A buxom dame, indeed, will not inquire,
Whene'er the tuning strings her ear engage,
About her partner or his tender age.
A country frolic levels age and rank ;
The rich and wise embrace the poor and crank.
None other spot on this side Jordan's wave
Creates such union as the dancing floor.

The strolling lovers having now emerged
From trees and darkness and by music urged
To join the dancing friends, the mystic group,

Are greeted with a loud hollering whoop.
Right soon a set is formed, positions taken,
The music then begins, the feet are shaken,
The figures called, they dance to right and left,
Now jump about as if of sense bereft,
Then standing still and with the feet keep time
They shuffle an unspoken perfect rhyme,
Now two by two embraced in fondling arms—
Which for the young to dancing adds the charms—
Like fairies float upon the sanded floor.
And so they frolic for an hour or more.

When midnight comes the lights burn low,
Their feet are weary, home they plodding go
In groups of six or more, not less than two,
And often sit on rocks to rest and woo,
To talk and joke as only rustics will.
The moon now hides behind a cloudy hill,
Creates fantastic shadows, forms and shapes
Of mystic monsters and of grinning apes.
The gloomy forest path is filled with these ;
Each hour the hideous forms, it seems, increase.

Untutored minds can see a frightful ghost
In every grayish rock and rotten post,
In groaning trees, in rustling of the leaves.
Quick fancy oft the eye and ear deceives
To see one's thoughts portrayed upon the air,
To flee from spooking nothing everywhere.
The mind of John, and Sara's simple mind
Were filled with stories of a mystic kind,
While lisping prayers in bygone baby days ;
They now believe in ghosts, and will always.
"This is the place where Sproegel's ghost is seen,"
Says John to Sara.

"Sure you do not mean
That we sit on the rock o'er which he goes
With rattling chains to frighten friends and foes?"

"The very same ; here goes the township line,
This broad flat rock has ever been the sign—"

They heard the rattling chains approaching near,
Fright marks their face, their soul is filled with fear.
They rise in silence, quickly start for home.
They hear the Sproegel's ghost behind them come.
They see him not, but hearing is enough
Of this uncouth and leering midnight rough.
He comes so near, they feel his burning breath.
To look around they know would be sure death.
Their hearts beat loud, the lips are tightly pressed,
The cheek is pale and heaving is the breast.
Wild runs their fancy, wilder still their thought.
Their weary feet at last to run are taught.
They reach the cottage less alive than dead.
Again their fancy on itself had fed.

Not being asked and asking not his friend,
And being not on any mischief bent,
John goes along into the kitchen room
With Sara, breathing freely in the gloom
Made by a single unsnuffed tallow light.

They loudly breathe more than they talk that night,
Such scaring scenes expel all thought of talk,
When ghosts and witches are upon a walk.
The night is spent in waiting for the dawn,
When leering ghosts and elves leave man alone.

The rosy rays of summer morning peep
And paint with light the mountains and the deep;
Dispel all darkness from the misty dales.
In light the courage of hobgoblins fails,
Who quickly vanish like the morning mist,
And limbs and faces in grim leering twist.
But with the dawn man's courage too returns,
And like the glowing fire of Vulcan burns;
No more afraid of imps in earth or hell,
And of such midnight episodes will tell
Of how he faced a ghost and did not run,
Nor was afraid the least.

But not so John.

He silence keeps of deeds, he is not proud.
He hides not cowardice by talking loud
In falsity of acts producing shame.
To everything he gives its real name.

X. Y. Z.

(*To be continued.*)

A MIXED CURRENCY PREFERABLE TO ONE EXCLUSIVELY METALLIC.

Oration Delivered at the Contest on February 22, which
received the First Prize.

Every age brings to a nation problems peculiar to itself. Upon the solution of them depends the future welfare of the country. The most important of the many subjects which now demand our attention is that of the currency; and the question for discussion this evening is, *Resolved*, That a mixed currency is preferable to a currency exclusively metallic.

A mixed currency, as you all know, is a medium of exchange composed of coin and representative paper money. The coins by themselves would constitute an exclusively metallic currency. It has been my good fortune to be placed by lot on the affirmative side of the question.

The keyword of the world is progress. In everything there has been advancement. Man has risen from a state of barbarism to enlightenment. Wonderful improvements have been made in all ranks of business, art, and intelligence. Along with these has come the development of money, the "instrument of association" and exchange.

In the light of history, when we first look upon man, we find him making exchanges of property through barter, next through the medium of shells gathered from the sea-shore. In the *Iliad* of Homer we read that oxen were used as money. Following these inconvenient measures, we find the metals. All of these were in turn tried but silver and gold on account of their non-corrosiveness and the value which a small amount represented, were finally regarded as the best adapted for the purpose. For several thousands of years the world was satisfied with this ponderous and fluctuating medium.

In the 17th century banking was introduced. At first all the banks were private and dealt only in bullion and coin. Many of them grew into large firms and institutions, doing business on an extensive scale, lending money to kings and governments in large amounts. Finding themselves unable at all times to supply coin, they used their obligations which were received as equivalent to gold. This was the origin of paper money, and was without the authority of law, and the result of convenience and necessity.

In England the first banking institution was the Bank of England. It was created to furnish the government with money to meet its expenses. It soon found it necessary to use its credit in-

stead of coin and began to issue notes which were received everywhere as a substitute for coin. From that time to the present a mixed currency has become indispensable in all nations for all business purposes. No country can any longer be satisfied with an exclusively metallic currency.

We have shown that all the improvements made in the finances of the world have grown out of convenience and necessity. The better has gradually crowded the worse out of existence. Metals took the place of shells and oxen, and paper with coin has superseded the purely metallic. The mixed currency is the product of the thought and experience of the ages, the only money suited to bear the ever-increasing exchanges of a great nation of the present.

For a country where there is little business and the exchanges are small, a metallic currency is the most perfect form of money. In the time of Abraham, it fully met all the requirements. But the conditions and volume of business have so changed that it would be a hindrance to the trade of to-day. An exclusively metallic currency would be too ponderous and cumbersome for general circulation. Even a bill of one hundred dollars is inconvenient if paid in silver or gold. How much more inconvenient if the bill is one thousand dollars or more. The great requisite of money is portability. The mixed currency is the more perfect, since it performs the most useful function of the exclusively metallic by the use of coin as a standard of value and for the paying of small sums, while it also overcomes by the issue of paper, the inconvenience of moving from place to place great weights of metal.

Coins are often depreciated to a considerable degree by usage and wear. Frequent reissues become necessary with an ever recurring loss to the government. Were coins to take the place of paper and fill the same office, the expense of keeping it at the standard weight would be enormous. In a mixed currency the wear on the metals is small because most of the exchanges are made by paper, the reissue of which costs but a trifle.

Another objection to an exclusively metallic currency is its want of elasticity. The quantity of metal for coin in a country is fixed. It may be imported or exported, but this will be followed by financial disturbances. A demand for an increase of money is often made and the quantity of metal cannot be secured for its supply. The usual way and only effectual way is by paper based on credit. Thus in several of our late panics the disturbance was quelled by the issue of clearing-house certificates, but the same can be effected by the issue of government notes and bank-notes. The true method of preventing panics will be found in an elastic currency which can be increased or diminished according to the wants of the market. This, however, can be done only by a mixed currency. It cannot be done by a reliance on metal, for only a given quantity is on hand when needed.

When we speak of a paper currency, we mean one that has a sound basis on which to rest. It must be based on the bonds of a government that has an income sufficient to meet its liabilities, and a surplus against an emergency. At present we have a mixed currency consisting of the metals, only a part of which is in circulation, and greenbacks, treasury notes and national bank-notes. The

greater part of the money used is paper. Suppose now we were to accept an exclusive metallic currency and all the paper money were to be withdrawn. It is evident that not enough money would be in circulation for the wants of trade. All the evils of a tight money market would be felt in the extreme. It would be impossible for the banks to do business. Individuals could not get enough coin for their daily transactions, and the inconvenience of finding enough metal and the trouble of handling what they do get, would lead to riots and insurrections. Business would be paralyzed, and bankruptcy would exist throughout the land, our factories would close, our streets be void of traffic. Idleness would be the rule of the hour. Our beautiful land would echo and re-echo with the wails of the despairing and the cry of the starving. We would be assailed by the greatest calamity which has ever befallen any people.

Will we exchange for such as this our stanch financial basis, one acknowledged as the best of all the nations, a system which has borne us in safety through the greatest war in history, triumphed over many opposing panics and difficulties, guided us through a period of prosperity unexampled in the history of mankind? Will we trade this, this, for a policy which would reduce our finances to the standard of those before the dark ages? Has all the patriotism died with the crumbling dust of our forefathers? Will we now destroy the life of the nation which they have planted and nourished and which will soon bloom, the brightest and fairest flower in the garland of earth? Will we, just before the dawn of another century, as the flower is opening its beautiful petals to a life of greater glory, bring upon it the blight-

ing and freezing influence of a chimerical financial legislation and cause it to droop, drop, and sink into oblivion, leaving all a waste barren and drear, never to recover its strength but by a return to a mixed currency. May the wisdom of the people and of Congress avert such a disaster.

A. C. T., '96.

AN EXCLUSIVELY METALLIC CURRENCY PREFERABLE TO A MIXED ONE.

Oration Delivered at the Contest on February 22, which was accorded Honorable Mention.

This is a progressive period. We are standing on the threshold of the twentieth century. To-night we celebrate the birth of the father of our country. One hundred years of time have greatly changed the social and political relations of man to man. The laws by which our forefathers were governed do not in every respect meet our present condition. We are to discuss the great question which won for Alexander Hamilton fame and honor; which led our country into such great financial straits in the time of Jackson; and is to-day draining our treasury of the last dollar and reducing our prosperous nation to bankruptcy.

"Money is power." The great principle which governs money is its legal tender power. By legal tender is meant money that can be used in the payment of all debts. Every nation has its legal tender money. France has gold only as a legal tender. England also has gold. The United States has gold and silver. The paper certificates are not money and are legal tender only when so mentioned in contract. We shall therefore endeavor to present to you the advantages of a me-

tallic currency, that is of gold and silver over a mixed one.

Gold and silver have an intrinsic value, which gives them currency all over the world to the full amount of that value without regard to laws or circumstances. They have a value in themselves which is the same be they coined or not. Does paper possess this value? Nay. Take the paper dollar before the name of the United States is printed upon it and it is worth nothing. Paper is a money subject to every fluctuation and for the supply of which corporate bodies receive interest.

Gold and silver have a uniformity of value, which makes them the safest standard of value of property which the wisdom of man has ever yet discovered. Their price cannot be put up or down in order to make or break fortunes; to bring the whole community upon its knees to the Neptunes who preside over the flux or reflux of paper; or by exciting panics and alarms, to put up or down the price of the staple article in which they deal.

Metal has a superiority over all other money which gives to its possession the choice and command of all other money. In all the nations of antiquity, even in barbarous nations all their exchanges are made by metal. Because in it the possessors found value be it coined or not. All the nations of antiquity had a metallic standard. The Assyrian and Persian empires; Egypt, Carthage and Rome; the Grecian republics; the kingdoms of Asia Minor; and the Sarcenic empire of Caliphs, which taking for its centre the eastern limit of the Roman world, extended its dominion as far west as Rome had conquered, and farther east than Alexander had marched. These great

nations whose armies crushed empires at a blow, whose monumental edifices still attest their grandeur, had no idea of bank credits and paper money. They used gold and silver alone. Such phrases as paper money never once sounded in their heroic ears.

In what are duties, bonds, United States notes, bank-notes and treasury notes payable? Are they payable in paper? No; upon every one is printed "The United States will pay in coin." It has the power of exchanges, coin being the currency which contributes most to the equalization of exchange, and keeping down the rate of exchange to the lowest and most uniform point.

Metal is indestructible. This makes it the safest money for people to keep in their homes. Fire cannot destroy it. Circulation cannot deface it. Would your greenback be capable of these tests? No, never. Its inherent purity which makes it the hardest money to be counterfeited and the easiest to be detected and therefore the safest for people to handle. If you take up a daily paper you are sure to find an account of counterfeit notes circulating in certain sections of the country, and it is no easy task to detect them. Do you ever find this true of gold or silver? Very seldom, even then the false coin is soon discovered which is impossible with paper.

Coin is the natural enemy of the paper system and with fair play, able to keep it in check. A nation is scarce or abundant in hard money, precisely in the degree in which it tolerates the lower denominations of bank-notes. Gold is the only international money. It possesses full debt paying power. Has paper this power? If the credit of the United States would fail the greenback

would not be worth the paper on which it is printed. "Gold is the money of the rich," "Silver is the people's money." What is paper? Greenbacks are the nation's note, not money. They are only good because you can get coin for them. We now have in bank-notes and greenbacks six or seven hundred million dollars outstanding for which the credit of the United States is responsible. How can we pay this debt? By adopting the double standard of currency, and lifting our nation out of the pit of ruin to the solid foundation of credit.

Coin is a constitutional currency, and the people have a right to demand it for their currency as long as the present constitution is permitted to exist. In the foundation of the constitution, the states gave the complying power to Congress. With that power they gave the authority to regulate the currency of the union, by regulating the value of gold and silver, and preventing anything but metallic money from being made a tender in payment of debts. The government was intended to be a hard money government. It was the intention and declaration of the constitution of the United States that the currency should consist of gold and silver alone. There is no power in Congress to issue, or to authorize any company of individuals to issue any species of paper currency whatever. The power granted to Congress to coin money is an authority to stamp metallic money, and not authority for emitting slips of paper containing promises to pay money. The framers of the constitution determined to have no paper money. They recognized gold and silver the only money. The United States cannot make money. It can make what it calls noney. It has the power to make it. It has the power

to make you take it. The money you have is good simply because it promises to pay. You can't make a dollar by law. You must dig it out of the earth. The value must be in the dollar itself.

Our country is rich in gold and silver. We are too rich to have any money but the best for the use of all our citizens. We are one nation and one people. Let us have one currency and one standard of value for the whole country. Were paper notes to take the place of hard money, the whole edifice of this great government would slide at once from the solid rock of gold and silver into the troubled and tempestuous ocean of paper currency.

Why do we have to issue bonds? It is because we have so large an amount of paper money circulating over our country, that we are not able to meet its payments. Let us burn our greenbacks, increase the coinage of gold and silver, and our grand nation over which the eagle of peace spreads its monstrous wings will be the wealthiest country on the face of the earth.

Let us cast away our worthless paper, introduce sound money and have honest money, an honest people and an honest nation.

G. W. Z., '96.

DANTE'S IDEAL.

It has often been said that "behind the thirst for fame and gold there usually lurks a woman's face;" and when one comes to study the life of the man who gave the first great impulse to Italian thought, he finds that the immortal Dante's true motive, his real ambition, was inspired by the idealized Beatrice.

Strange, too, that a man who disdained the admiration, the praises, and the flatteries of all women, save Beatrice, should fill his life of purity and truth with a fervency and a passion for one so cold and disregarding as she.

Beatrice was a little girl of one of Dante's neighbors. He himself admits that it was at the early age of nine years that he fell in love with her, and that he wrote sonnets, addressing her as the mistress of his devotions, "She appeared to me," says the poet, "at a festival, dressed in the most noble and honorable color, scarlet—girded and ornamented in a manner suitable to her age; and from that moment love ruled my soul. And after many days had passed, it happened that, passing through the street, she turned her eyes to the spot where I stood, and with ineffable courtesy she greeted me; and this had such an effect on me that it seemed I had reached the furthest limit of blessedness. I took refuge in the solitude of my chamber, and thinking over what had happened to me, I proposed to write a sonnet, since I had already acquired the art of putting words in rhyme." This is from his *Vita Nuova*, his first work, relating to the "new life" which love awoke in his young heart.

Although she never encouraged him and even avoided his society and greetings, this passion burned and grew in

strength for sixteen years, when Beatrice died. In his own words, Dante said that he was left to "ruminate on death, and envy whosoever dies." He tried study and reading for consolation, but without avail. He was even induced by his friends to marry Gemma, a very estimable lady of the noble family of Donati. But his heart was buried with his true love; for his was a passion that ended only when death took him in his cold, icy arms and lulled him to that endless sleep which knows no dreams nor visions.

At length he sought solace and comfort in the idea of immortalizing Beatrice in a poem that should do her honor and be worthy of his mightiest sentiments. He said: "If it please Him through whom all things come, that my lips be spared, I hope to tell such things of her as never before have been seen by anyone."

As a result, the world has the wonderful, the mystic, the unfathomable songs of sorrow, of joy, of truth, of beauty, of passion. Such only as a manly soul of unbounded depth and love, led onward and upward by an unlimited and unrestrained power of imagination, could sing. The *Divine Comedy* has never seen an equal. And who will say that this *Song Divine* would ever have been sung, had it not been for the poet's ideal—his Beatrice? '98.

COLLEGE NEWS.

ZWINGLIAN SOCIETY.

The society is doing its part in the preparation for the active duties of life. The young men take pride in adding

their mites toward the welfare of the society. If the progress of a literary organization is measured by an increasing literary spirit and an ever better discharge of literary duties, the Zwinglian Literary

Society is on the highway of progress with fond recollections and promising hopes to lay to the bosom of every member.

The roll of honorary members is enlarged from time to time. During the last month a number of them visited the regular sessions, giving encouragement by their presence, congratulation and counsel. A general invitation is extended to all.

At a regular meeting E. E. Kelley, A., New York City, and C. S. Schalter, A., Tuckerton, Pa., were received into active membership.

On February 21 the question "*Resolved*, That a permanent high court of arbitration should be established between the United States and Great Britain" was debated. The affirmative side of the question was presented by Rhodes, '99, and Johnson, '97. Arguments against the establishment of such a court were advanced by Kerstetter, '98, and Rife, '98. The decision of the judges was in favor of the negative side. On the same evening the following part of the program was rendered by members and friends of the society: Recitation, Kavanagh, A.; Piano Duet, Horst and Garrett, '99; Declaration, Shenk, '99; Piano Solo, Garrett, '99; Zwinglian Review, Editor Heiges, '98; Mandolin Duet, Miss Frances Moser and Carl Petri. Prof. Bryner, of Shippensburg State Normal School, and Rev. Nicholas, of Philadelphia, addressed the society.

The general debates are becoming very interesting. Every fortnight the meetings are prolonged by a general discussion of the resolution under consideration. Many of the members who formerly took less part in the debates are beginning to recognize the necessity of continual prac-

tice and are taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by a general discussion after a regular debate.

The society will hold its anniversary on March 27 in Bomberger Hall.

SCHAFF SOCIETY.

During the month the society received into active membership R. C. Casselberry, Oaks, Pa.

On Friday evening, Feb. 14, the society held a mock court trial. John O. Reagle was tried for the murder of Henry Jones. After much deliberation the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

At the last regular election the following officers were elected: President, G. W. Zimmerman, '96; Vice-President, C. S. Rahn, '96; Recording Secretary, P. M. Orr, '98; Corresponding Secretary, C. B. Heinley, A.; Financial Secretary, J. E. Stone, A.; Critic, A. C. Thompson, '96; Editor, H. L. Fogleman, '98; Chaplain, W. B. Johnson, '98; Treasurer, H. B. Fenstermacher, A.; Organist, E. L. Detwiler, A.

In the oratorical debate held on February 22, the representatives of the society, A. C. Thompson, G. W. Zimmerman and H. O. Williams, acquitted themselves with honor to themselves and to the society. To Mr. Thompson was awarded the first prize and to Mr. Zimmerman was given honorable mention. Mr. Thompson will represent the college in the State Inter-collegiate Oratorical contest at Swarthmore on March 20.

LIBRARY NOTES.

The Library has received a number of books from the Samuel H. Bibighaus es-

tate which are a part of the generous bequest left to the College by Mr. Bibighaus.

Among the large number of new books recently added to the Library are a complete set of Jowett's Translation of the Dialogues of Plato and a set of the Pulpit Commentary.

M. PETERS, Librarian.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

The Commencement of the School of Theology will be held Tuesday evening, May 5. The Rev. Henry C. McCook, D. D., pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, will preach the sermon before the graduating class and students. The address to the graduates will be delivered by the Dean of the Department, the Rev. James I. Good, D. D.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE.

The lecture delivered by the Rev. John H. Sechler, D. D., of Philadelphia, on the evening of March 3, in the interest of the college Y. M. C. A., was a success in every way.

The lecturer was greeted by a large audience, who listened with much interest to the discourse. The subject, as previously announced, was "White-wash." After a preliminary reference to the genuine mixture of lime and water upon which to build comparisons, the Doctor proceeded in his effective way to treat of whitewash as it is found in the home, in schools, in social life and in society in general.

The lecture was illustrated throughout with amusing anecdotes and graphic de-

scriptions of scenes in real life. The Y. M. C. A. is to be congratulated upon having secured the services of so able a lecturer as Dr. Sechler.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.

"The Wonders of the Microscope" were shown on canvas, in Bomberger Hall, by Dr. Brunner of Reading, on Tuesday evening, February 18. The lecture is scientific, the illustrations being taken from biological specimens.

The lecture was given for the benefit of the Ladies' Hall.

DAY OF PRAYER.

Thursday, January 30, the Day of Prayer for Colleges, was appropriately observed at Ursinus. The regular exercises for the morning were dispensed with, and religious services were conducted in the chapel at 10 o'clock. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. C. Webb, D. D., pastor of Kensington Methodist Episcopal church. His text was Ezekiel 37:1, from which he preached a powerful sermon on the "Moral Resurrection of the now Dead World."

Dr. Webb afterward addressed the School of Theology on the work of the Evangelical Alliance in Philadelphia.

INGERSOLL AND THE BIBLE.

Another profitable free lecture was given in the chapel on Monday evening, February 24. Rev. J. F. Carson, pastor of Central Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, lectured on "Ingersoll and the Bible." Mr. Carson speaks earnestly and is complete master of his subject.

On the following morning, in connection with chapel services, Mr. Carson preached a sermon to the students and Faculty on "The Supreme Question," What think ye of Christ? Matt. 22: 42. The sermon was deeply impressive.

ELECTRIC CLOCK.

Recently an electric clock and program apparatus were purchased for the institution. This is connected with electric gongs which are placed in the bell-ringer's room, and in the several buildings. There are two electric circuits, one for the college and one for the academic department. On the academy circuit the signals are given for three-quarter hour recitation periods, and on the college circuit for hour periods. The college circuit in addition to this gives the signals for rising, breakfast, chapel, supper and evening study bells. For Saturday and Sunday the recitation signals on both circuits are omitted automatically, and the apparatus needs no other attention than to be wound each week.

It is intended in the near future to add a tower-striker which will ring the tower-bell and be automatically controlled by the clock. This will displace the bell-ringer entirely, so that all the signals will be controlled by the clock and apparatus.

The clock and apparatus was manufactured by Fred Frick, Waynesboro, Pa., and is an interesting and ingenious device.

Its operation has done much to promote promptness and regularity among students and professors and is a profitable investment.

PRIZE DEBATE.

The debate in Bomberger Hall on Saturday evening, February 22, proved beyond a doubt that Ursinus is fitting men for the contests of life. The debaters handled their subject skilfully and thoroughly.

The contest was for two prizes of twenty-five dollars each. The prizes were offered by members of the Faculty for the best oration on the question: *Resolved*, That a mixed currency is preferable to a currency exclusively metallic.

SPEAKERS.

- FIRST SPEAKER, affirmative,
A. C. THOMPSON, '96, Collegeville, Pa.
FIRST SPEAKER, negative,
R. L. JOHNSON, '97, Collegeville, Pa.
SECOND SPEAKER, affirmative,
A. N. STUBBLEBINE, '96, Philadelphia, Pa.
SECOND SPEAKER, negative,
G. W. ZIMMERMAN, '96, Collegeville, Pa.
THIRD SPEAKER, affirmative,
H. O. WILLIAMS, '96, Verkes, Pa.
THIRD SPEAKER, negative,
E. M. SCHEIRER, '96, Roxborough, Pa.

The judges were: J. A. Strassburger, Esq., and N. H. Larzelere, Esq., Norristown, and Prof. Ira L. Bryner, Shippensburg, Pa.

The Judges awarded the first prize to Mr. Thompson and the second prize to Mr. Stubblebine. N. H. Larzelere, Esq., presented the prizes. The announcement of Mr. Thompson's name as the winner of the first prize was the signal for prolonged applause, cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs.

The winners of these prizes are to enter the State Inter-collegiate Oratorical contest to be held at Swarthmore College, on March 20. Mr. Thompson is to go as orator primarius, and Mr. Stubblebine as orator secundus.

LOCALS.

Baseball.

Everybody is happy.

Gresh is very fond of candy.

Who will play on the team?

Wehler, make a note of that.

Again skating has come and gone.

What is Kelley's watchword? Shook.

Stick, '99, would make a good back-stop.

The new term has been a period of activity.

DeLong is making a great "hit" with the ladies.

Calling hours 7 P. M. to 9.30 P. M.
Remember.

The work on the annual, *The Ruby*, is progressing.

It is reported that the dogs were after the other editor.

"Andy" wishes there would be two lectures every week.

On February 22 Gilds, '97, visited at Colora, Maryland.

A. D. P. Frantz, S. T., '96, preached at Numidia, March 1.

W. H. Erb, S. T., '96, preached in Lansford on March 1.

Stick has come to the conclusion that he is no baseball player.

Krause has the ministry in view, at least the minister's —.

How I learned to chew tobacco is a mystery to "Hunsy," '98.

The ladies' edition of the BULLETIN will be published in May.

The Seniors have nearly completed their text-book on Ethics.

J. Hunter Watts, S. T., '97, preached at Rahn's Station, March 1.

Rev. W. H. Nicholas, of Philadelphia, visited friends at the college.

W. U. Helffrich, S. T., '96, preached at Dillsburg on February 16.

Austin S. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, visited his brother at Ursinus.

H. H. Hartman, S. T., '97, preached at Rahn's Station, February 23.

Kavanagh says he acquires his elocution and oratory from his chum.

Gilds is a frequent visitor at Linfield. He says he is doing mission work.

The Juniors are seeing new phenomena in their close study of Psychology.

The evening period for the precocious academic students has been discontinued.

Spatz thinks he will apply for the position of assistant professor of English.

Knorr is beginning to feel young again. You should have seen him at the reception.

On the evening of February 11 the Faculty gave a reception at the Ladies' Hall.

Rahn is glad that Spring has come again, when he can take his afternoon rambles.

Schwartz, A., has gone to Adams county for a season. May prosperity be his page.

F. H. Witzel, S. T., '97, preached in Grace Reformed church, Hazleton, February 23.

William Tœennes, S. T., '97, preached for the Rev. Dr. Derr, Reading, Pa., on February 2.

"Cad" receives letters with "S. W. A. K." on the envelope, from Evansburg; also *valentines*.

Shelly says when a person desires to make a good impression upon someone else, he always fails.

Miss Martha E. Scheirer, of Roxborough, Philadelphia, visited her brother Edward at the college.

Wanted by the Junior class—a few first-class models for pen-sketches. We would suggest "Billy."

The Faculty has decided to enclose with boards the porch of the "Ladies' Hall," during the wintry weather.

During the recent insurrection of the Seniors the majority of the students recognized them as belligerents.

For a week after the inter-society debate, Stubblebine, '96, was missed by his admirers. He is not married.

J. D. Hicks, S. T., '97, preached for the Rev. H. A. Bomberger in Bethany Reformed tabernacle, March 1.

B. F. Röyer, a student at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, visited his former roommate Omwake, '98.

Every Friday morning Ehret, A., reads his Nazareth *Item* in order to learn what is really being done in the world.

The Faculty has decided that no person shall partake of refreshments, at the monthly receptions, more than once.

The Seniors are wrapped up in the ethical theories. The true, the noble and the good are carefully studied by them.

A number of students and *their friends* attended the Christian Endeavor convention at Spring City on Thursday, February 20.

Mr. Ross F. Wicks, S. T., '96, delivered an address before the Christian Endeavor Society of Schwenksville, on Sunday evening, February 23.

The poet of the Sophomores has immortalized the names of the members of that class by arranging them in poetical verse. They call it their college yell.

Prof. W. J. Hinke preached for the Rev. Dr. Berleman, in Salem's Reformed church, Philadelphia, on March 1, and for the Rev. H. A. Bomberger, March 8.

Everybody was photographed, except the "Mandolin Club." This exception was caused by the annihilation of the camera when the Freshmen looked into it.

On the morning and evening of March 1, President Spangler preached for the Rev. W. H. Herbst at the reopening of the First Reformed church of Pottsville, Pa.

On February 29 Shenk, '99, visited Dauphin county. He attended the anniversary of a literary society and other meetings that would not have been complete without him.

W. A. Kline, S. T., '96, was called home Saturday, February 29, by the serious illness of his mother. He has returned to the college and reports his mother as convalescing.

It is regarded as a serious thing when collegiate students display a weakness to call on the fair sex, but when theological students fall into the same fault, it is a grave offence. Beware, O Samson!

Casselberry, '98, was painfully injured by being thrown from a carriage by an unruly horse, while returning home from church a few Sundays ago. We are glad to say that he has fully recovered.

Beneath the sturdy, tall pine trees,
A maiden stood in waiting long
For her tall lover to appear
And to tell the old, old song.

Upon the old stone bridge at midnight,
Peter stood, enwrapped in thought,
For beside him stood his "Carrie"
Whose love alone was all he sought.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'88. Grace Reformed congregation, Rev. A. S. Bromer, B. S., B. D., pastor, is anxiously looking forward to the dedication of the audience room on the second floor of the building, which will take place on the coming Easter Sunday. This congregation is in a very prosperous condition. Mr. Bromer has all his work well organized, and we may expect to hear big results from Grace Reformed church.

S. T., '90. Rev. N. W. Sechler, Ringtown Pa., has during a pastorate of a little more than one year built two new churches, repaired one, and paid the debt on the fourth. Truly a good record.

S. T., '93. Rev. Jesse String celebrated the fifth anniversary of Calvary church of Philadelphia, during the last week of February, preaching the anniversary sermon February 23. Special services were held during the week. The young pastor of this church is deserving of great credit for his earnestness and consecrated effort in his work. He has labored faithfully and has developed this mission into a well organized church. May the Lord bless him and his faithful co-workers.

S. T., '95. Rev. F. W. Kratz, pastor of Bethlehem German Reformed church, celebrated the 44th anniversary of the organization of the church on Sunday, February 16, with appropriate services.

Bro. Kratz preached the dedication sermon in the morning and in the evening gave a historical sermon having special reference to the progress and growth of the congregation during the past year. In the afternoon special services were held by the Sunday-school. An address in German was made by the pastor and English addresses by the Revs. U. O. Silvius and Prof. Peters.

PHILADELPHIA ALUMNI DINNER.

The fourth annual dinner and reunion of the Ursinus College Association of Philadelphia was held at the Hotel Bellevue, Broad and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, on Friday evening, February 21. The dining room was beautifully decorated and the menu was elaborate and tempting.

H. Herbert Pigott, Esq., '75, Secretary of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Philadelphia, presided at the festal board and welcomed the guests in a brief, felicitous address. Toasts were responded to as follows; "Ursinus College," President Spangler; "The College and the University in Contrast," Dean Lamberton of the School of Philosophy of the University of Pennsylvania; "The College Professor," The Rev. J. H. Sechler, D. D.,

Acting Professor of Church History in Ursinus School of Theology; "College Athletics," J. C. Bell, Esq., of the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania Advisory Board on Athletics; "The Ladies," Joseph Edward Murray, Esq., of Philadelphia.

ATHLETICS.

The outlook for having a good baseball team is very promising. We base this assertion on the fact that the students are exceedingly interested.

Thirty candidates have handed in their names. Captain Rahn has a squad of men practicing daily in the gymnasium and whenever weather permits they are found on the field. The new men are doing good work, and many of them have the making of good players. The men who succeed in securing a position on the team must do hard training. Among those who were on last year's team and are training this year are Laros, '96, Zimmerman, '96, Spatz, '97, Rahn, '96, Stubblebine, '96, Fogleman, '98, and Williams, '96.

The plan of selling tickets for a series of at least eight games to be played on the home grounds is one worthy of commen-

dation. The carrying out of this plan has been given into the hands of manager Laros, who deserves credit for the energy put forth in raising funds. All necessary funds however cannot be raised thus and we can assure our alumni and friends that a few shekels from them would be gratefully received.

The schedule as made up at present stands as follows:

April 2, Norfolk League, at	Norfolk.
" 10, Dickinson, at	Collegeville.
" 22, Hill School, at	Pottstown.
" 25, C. Y. M. U., Phila., at	Collegeville.
May 1, University of Va., at	Charlottesville, Pa.
" 2, University of N. C., at	Chapel Hill, N. C.
" 9, West Chester Normal, at	Collegeville.
" 13, Dickinson, at	Carlisle.
" 14, Gettysburg, at	Gettysburg.
" 15, Hanover League, at	Hanover.
" 16, Franklin and Marshall, at	Lancaster.
" 23, Rutgers, at	Collegeville.
" 23, West Chester Normal, at	West Chester.

EXCHANGES.

WE owe an apology to those of our readers who are interested in this department for not having it regularly represented in previous issues of the BULLETIN. Every month some interesting matter is crowded out because of lack of space and like in many other college papers, the *Exchanges*, being the last on the list, are made to suffer.

We have carefully revised and extended our mailing list so that beginning with this number we have sought and hope to receive recognition at the courts of all the leading college publications in the country. Very many of the publications to which we have been sending the BULLETIN regularly have failed to exchange. We kindly ask all to examine their lists and see that a regular exchange is kept up in the future.

THE *Washington-Jeffersonian* has again made its appearance, and we say welcome. The editor says the *Washington and Jefferson* has well founded claims to the distinction of being a purely classical college. This may all be but that is no good reason for his heading the alumni column "*De Alumnis*." Latin headings have no place in the publications of standard English colleges.

WE also extend our greetings to the *Guilford Collegian* of Guilford College, North Carolina. We read with a great deal of interest the article on Vegetarianism in the February number. Besides presenting strong hygienic arguments in its favor the writer presents some valuable data on the subject from an economical point of view.