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G. W. Shellenberger
Ursinus College

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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Volume XII.

NOVEMBER, 1895.

Number 2.

Ursinus College Bulletin

EDITORIALS.

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

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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.

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A NEW staff of editors takes charge of the BULLETIN with this number. The work falls almost entirely into new hands, but we will do our best and hope to be able to still further improve the publication during our term of office. Several departures have been made in this number which we think will enhance the value of the paper. We invite all students, alumni and friends to help us in our endeavor to improve and better the BULLETIN.

* * *

THE object of a student in coming to a college should be to gain the most knowledge possible and also to learn how to apply the knowledge here gained in the most practical manner. In this he is aided principally by the literary societies of the college. Next to these is the college paper. The student may know all that a text-book gives on a subject, but may not know how to use it. The literary society helps him in speaking, and to a certain extent in writing. The college paper, however, is the place where one may well begin. Here the productions are criticised, and thus the writer is benefited. Here by practice he may acquire a style which will prove a source of pleasure and profit to himself and thus he will be fitting himself to do the work to which he may be called in after life more acceptably.

* * *

URSINUS again has musical organizations. For this we are glad and hope that they will meet with success. Such organizations are a source of pleasure and profit to the members, as well as being a

good medium of advertising the institution and its interests. The Glee and Mandolin clubs are ready to give concerts and we bespeak for them a royal welcome.

* * *

A CHANGE has been made in the Faculty, Prof. Findlay having resigned the professorship of Mathematics and Physics. The vacancy thus caused has been filled by the election of Prof. Clarence A. Saunders, A. M., Ph. D.

Dr. Saunders is a native of Florenceville, New Brunswick, Canada. He entered King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, receiving his A. B. in 1885 and

A. M. in 1888. He took post-graduate work in mathematics and physics at Johns Hopkins 1889-91; was assistant to Prof. Langley in the Smithsonian Institution 1891-92; appointed senior fellow in physics at Clark University 1892-95. He took his Ph. D. at Clark University, 1895, for thesis on velocity of electric waves.

We wish the outgoing professor success in whatever he may undertake and trust that the new professor may help to raise the fair name of Ursinus still higher by sending forth proficient mathematicians and physicists.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

ALONE.

The Twilight crowns the eastern hill
And decks the teeming dales;
A lonely unseen night-hawk still
Unearthly toots and sails;
A lonely star is twinkling bright,
The moon is soft and mild;
In yonder cottage on this night
Loud sobs an orphan child.

A tallow candle dimly burns,
Casts ghostlike shadows o'er,
And each into a spectre turns,
And dances on the floor.
The lonely orphan heaves a sigh,
And heaves his trembling breast;
He feels forlorn, no one is nigh,
He longs for unknown rest.

The moon is struggling with the gloom,
Yet beams are struggling in,
To rule again the cheerless room,
And cheer the boy within.
A cricket chirps in a hidden place
In a dismal, dreary tone;
While tears roll down the childlike face
As he sits there alone.

His small heart throbs with untold pain
As hours are flying past;
The old clock's ticks have forged a chain
To bind the sadness fast.

The rolling tears, the heaving sighs
E'en cause the wind to moan;
He turns to earth his weeping eyes,
"Alone; I'm all alone."

Oh! may we never feel forlorn,
And ne'er embrace despair.
The darkest night precedes the morn
Of sunshine, bright and fair;
The lowering cloud will pass away;
The wind will cease to moan,
But turn your eyes to heaven and say,
"I am not all alone."

ACETYLENE.

A few years ago Ursinus had no scientific laboratories, but to-day, thanks to the liberality of friends and the labors of our professors, she has chemical, biological and physical laboratories, fitted up with all necessary appliances for thorough courses in the various departments.

In each of these departments students are having opportunities to learn the truths of science, and to prove them by experiments, so that reactions which it would be hard for the student to under-

stand in the lecture room are made very plain to him in the laboratory. It is in the scientific laboratories that the student sees the wonders of nature as revealed by the microscope, and learns more about that mystery which we call life.

Not least in importance among these laboratories is the one fitted up for experimental chemistry. Here the student learns the appearance and the properties of the various elements which make up this earth upon which we live, the air which we breathe and the numberless substances about us. When he sees hydrogen and oxygen unite with the phenomenon of flame to form water an impression is made on his mind that will be lasting.

Among the organic gases of which we study and with which we experiment in the chemical laboratory is one whose molecule is composed of two atoms of carbon and two of hydrogen, which is called acetylene. This gas, which has the odor of garlic and is poisonous, has been known for years. It is an unsurpassed illuminant and has many other valuable properties, but owing to the great cost of its production, it has been of no practical use.

Recently, however, it was discovered that by fusing lime with powdered charcoal a substance could be made which, when brought into contact with water, will decompose into acetylene and quicklime. The manufacture of this calcium carbide, as it is called, is inexpensive and as it can be made in the form of sticks it is very easily transported.

One difficulty in the use of calcium carbide to produce acetylene is its liability to decompose rapidly when exposed to the air, but notwithstanding a few difficulties in the way of its practical use, it

seems probable that at no distant day acetylene will be a cheap and satisfactory illuminant.

But the use of this gas as an illuminant is only one of the proposed uses for it. It is thought that alcohol, that chemical which is of such great importance in all scientific as well as technical work, can be made from it. And should this be accomplished, who can estimate the advantage to science that the cheapening of alcohol would bring?

When we know that these and many other valuable applications seem to be within the circle of possibility for acetylene, we can imagine something of the role which this gas seems likely to play in future economy.

R. MEARNS YERKES, '97.

CONQUESTS OF CHRISTIANITY.

The glory of Roman civilization had departed. Against the darkness of that Pagan night, which was fast settling down over that doomed and degraded city, the last dull rays of a once brilliant sun were faintly struggling. While ever and anon from some solitary soul dim gleams of truth would flash, yet with the multitude, from Caesar to the slave, the pristine virtue of earlier days was but a memory. Before the onrush of lust and avarice and gluttony Philosophy lost heart, Morality covered her face in shame, and cold Idealism retreated in dismay. To the helpless hearts of men the omens which canopied the sky foretold some great disaster. Squadrons trampled the heavens; blood dropped from the clouds, and on the winged winds the angel of death came riding. The Romanized world was at the point of dissolution, and weary watchers waited for something—

they knew not what, nor whether for their weal or woe. Christianity's time had come, and to the sweet and solemn music of an angel chant it softly stole into the world and set out on a conquering career.

In that ancient capital almost every phase of religion and philosophy had its temple, but against that impetuous flood of vice pouring in from every quarter their protest had been in vain and their efforts impotent. Christianity came, having no altar and without a shrine. The only weapon which it bore was a blood-red cross, and its only charm was truth.

Not by armed force or political intrigue did Christianity hope to carve its way to recognition; not by the swift volcanic eruption of a revolution, nor the dark devices of a later day Inquisition, but by the potentiality of its matchless system embedded in the hearts of men and realized among the haunts of vice. For three hundred years the outcast Faith engaged in mortal combat with an enraged Paganism, and no weapon remained in the armament of heathendom which was not used against the new religion. The old systems in their dying agonies made desperate efforts to seize it with the vise-like grip of death and passed away regretful only that Christianity still lived. Held up to scorn and made the butt of wit; detested for its purity and hated for its love, neither the treachery of its adherents nor the misconceptions of its opponents could obstruct its progress. Though Nero might turn night into noonday by the light of blazing victims, or Diocletian grow sick at the sight of his legalized carnage, never was it found wanting, and under its spell the dungeon became a palace,

the rack a place of singing, and the burning stake the very gate of heaven.

Against such an indomitable, unquenchable force in vain did Paganism lash itself like waves upon a rock-bound coast, and with energy spent sank back in despair and gave up the struggle. Then it was that Christianity took possession of the temples and shrines of heathendom, and the proclamation of its saving power was heralded from the shores of Britain to the deserts of Africa, from the Pillars of Hercules to the plains of the Euphrates.

But still other conquests than the overthrow of Paganism and the subjugation of haughty Rome were yet to come. For away beyond the pale of Cæsar's dominion many millions lived in bondage to ignorance and superstition, and Christianity had a message for them. The literary, artistic and social product of ancient thought and life seemed in imminent peril of utter destruction, and the ruthless hand of a savage people was stretched out to grasp and squander the wealth of ages. Universal was the cry for help, but Scipio was dead, and Germanicus could not hear. In that inevitable disintegration Christianity perceived a magnificent opportunity, and in response to the call of Calvin and of Luther it burst the bars of that sepulchre in which a corrupted church, seduced by temporal power, had sealed it, and came forth triumphant and to triumph. At its resurrection the whole wide world rebelled; threw off the winding sheet in which it was enshrouded; turned its back upon the past, and in newness of life began the modern era.

Time would fail us in telling the story of all the victories of this wonderful Faith. It has made childhood sacred;

elevated woman; abolished slavery, and reformed the lot of the outcast and the guilty. Amid all the agonizing voices that reach us from that distant past, the most plaintive is an infant's cry. More eloquent than Cicero's passion, and more hopeless than Marius' plea was the helpless wail of a deserted childhood appealing to the flinty feelings of a heartless Paganism. But when Christianity cast round the cradle the sacred glory of the other world, and a heavenly host sang sweet melodies there; that moment saw the coronation of infancy and the recognition of its prophetic power.

Christianity is on the eve of fresh victories. The dew of youth is yet upon her. She is just raising herself. Oh! I see her. There is beauty on her brow, there is lustre in her eye, there is glory in her cheek. I see her fair white hand with nail-scars and blood-drops on it, stretching down through the clouds of wrath, distributing blessings on the sons of men, lifting helpless sinners from bondage and misery into liberty and joy, and placing them high above the seats of angels and archangels.

Thus has this supernatural religion added conquest to victory in one long campaign for the restoration of man. Into the strongholds of every rival religion it has fought its way, and in this very generation louder than ever is the sound of falling temples and tottering shrines and the triumphant tramp of Christianity's hosts as they march on to victory. Christianity like the imperial oak whose roots strike deep and wide, and whose summit stretches toward the heavens, towers aloft in its own native majesty, and proudly bids defiance to every assault. Thick and hot as the flames of persecution gather around it

and threaten it, like the bush of Horeb, it remains entire amid all the flames. He who planted it hath said: "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Thrones may fall, empires may perish, confederations dissolve, nations vanish, and

"The proudest works of Genius shall decay,
And Reason's brightest lustre fade away;
The sophist's art, the poet's boldest flight,
Shall sink in darkness and conclude in night;"

but Christianity, triumphant over time, shall stand and its branches wave in glory in the sky when the world itself shall be no more. It can no more perish than God himself can die. The universal rule shall be the sway of immortal love, and the cry of Julian the apostate on the field of battle shall be the shout of assembled worlds, "O, Galilean, thou hast conquered!"

ED. J. LAROS, '96.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM IN LONDON.

In giving to the readers of the BULLETIN but a brief account of the two days spent in the British Museum, I shall rely mainly on my guide book for the facts here presented. The museum has been of a gradual, and until of late years of slow growth. It dates its actual foundation from the year 1753 when an act of Parliament was passed "for the purchase of the museum or collection of Sir Hans Sloane." Virtually its origin may be ascribed to the formation by Sir Robert Cotton, at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries, of his noted collection of manuscripts, embracing biblical, historical and literary remains of the early and middle ages, and especially rich in English literature, monastic records and

state papers. We will now visit some of the most interesting places in the museum. I first find my way to the "Egyptian Galleries." The collection of antiquities has been formed by gifts from King George III. The greater number of the sepulchral monuments, which belong to the IVth, VIth and XIIth dynasties were brought from Memphis, the first capital of Egypt. The collection, examples of the 18th, 19th, and 20th dynasties, was obtained from Thebes, the second capital of Egypt. The collection covers a period of nearly four thousand years, B. C. 3600—A. D. 350. In what is called the Central Saloon, I looked upon a colossal limestone figure of Rameses II, taken from the doorway of his tomb at Thebes; this is one of the most interesting monuments in the collection. To my mind the most interesting thing in this department is the "Rosetta Stone." On this stone is inscribed a decree of the priests of Memphis conferring divine honors on Ptolemy V, King of Egypt, B. C. 195. The inscription is in three forms: The first is in the Egyptian language, in hieroglyphics, or writing of the priests. The second in the same language in Demotic, or writing of the people. The third is in the Greek language. From this inscription was first obtained the key to the decipherment of the hieroglyphics and the interpretation of the ancient language of Egypt. This stone was found by the French in 1793, among the mines of "Fort Saint Julian," near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. It was deposited in the British museum in the year 1802.

The "Egyptian mummy rooms" are very interesting, and if one has a love for the antique I think he can be fully satisfied here. The art of mummifying the dead was practiced in Egypt certainly

as early as B. C. 4000, and perhaps a few years earlier; it was continued down to A. D. 500. The belief that the soul, having passed through various transformations, would inhabit the body after many ages, imposed upon the relatives the obligation of using the best means at their command to preserve the body and to deposit it in a secure resting place. It might be interesting to know that the hieroglyphic word for making a dead body into a mummy is "ques," and means to wrap up in bandages. The Egyptians had three methods by which they mummified their dead. The first two not being expensive, but the third and best method was very costly, amounting to almost \$1000. The linen bandages employed to swathe the body were three or four inches in width, the length varied according to circumstances; as much as 400 yards are said to have been used for one mummy. On a few mummies of the earlier dynasties portions of the "book of the dead" were written on the outer bandages after they had been laid on. The coffins used (and I saw many in the museum) were usually sycamore. Of course the kings were deposited in granite boxes. In some instances two or three coffins were used, fitting into each other.

The mummy which was very interesting to me was that of Men-Kaw-Ra, a king of the 4th dynasty, B. C. 3633. He was the builder of the third pyramid, at Gizeh. The next mummy of much interest was that of a celebrated priest named Penji, who had charge of a temple at Thebes about B. C. 1000. However you have read enough about the dead, and no doubt you are feeling a little blue by this time. I want to say that many are the mummies that are exhibit-

ed here, and one could spend much time in looking at the same. In one of the coffins I saw a little wine jar, from which the king took his morning cocktails. The old guide said it was about 3000 years old. On winking my left eye, I said, "Well, it's the smallest thing for its age I have ever looked at." Of course, you must believe all the guides tell you, and after telling you many strange things, you must give them a shilling—25 cents—for their very valuable information.

In a very brief way I will speak of the "Babylonian and Assyrian Room," which is to say the least very interesting. In this room I saw a large collection of bricks, which were found in the ruins of palaces and other buildings of Babylonian and Assyrian kings. The bricks are very old—about 2500 B. C. On many you will see stamped strange pictures. In one part of this room are arranged a series of terra-cotta "barrel cylinders" on which is to be found much valuable history. I saw one cylinder on which was to be seen the history of Babylon from B. C. 555 to 338, and on another you read of the triumphs which Cyrus made on the battle-field.

I have but time to say a few words about the library. The library of printed books consists of about 1,750,000 volumes. Here is to be found a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom, and many other valuable books from all over the world. The manuscript department is interesting. I found the Samaritan Pentateuch quite interesting, date 1356 A. D., the earliest dated Samaritan manuscript in the department. In this department you will see fragments of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John dated back in the 10th century. I

saw the first Tyndale New Testament, begun in Cologne in 1526. The edition was never completed and only a fragment of one copy remains. You also have the pleasure of seeing Coverdale's complete translation of the Bible which was printed in Zurich in 1535. You have all read of George Eliott's Indian Bible, printed at Cambridge, Mass., 1661, which was the first Bible printed in America. This old book is to be seen in the museum. What joy and light its sacred pages must have brought to the red man of the primeval forest. Eliott is dead, but his work goes on. His name shall be revered by all lovers of truth until time shall be no more. I have in a very brief and hasty manner given you a glimpse into the British Museum. You should see it for yourself. It is well worth a trip to Europe to visit but this one famous place. I am very thankful that after six weeks in Europe, I have again returned safely to dear old Huntingdon, a place near and dear to my heart. After all is told America is yet the grandest, freest, most colossal country under the blue heavens and the man who does not believe this had better get out of it at once. Europe is rich in treasures of age but America is full of youthful promise. We as Americans should be extremely proud of our country and our aim should be to so lift up the standard of truth and order that we shall remain the ideal nation. May we not hope that before the sun kisses the twilight of another era, America shall so lift the standard of truth, that all nations shall look to us and say, "Truly America is the ideal country." Long may our country enjoy her present freedom, and her people live long and prosper.

ROSS F. WICKS, S. T. '96.

THE IMAGINATION.

There are numerous qualities in the mentality constituting the rational being which tend largely to mould the character of the person. These qualities are not such as can be fondled or brought out for inspection whenever desired. They lie hidden in the secret chambers of the brain and have defied all the attempts of the people to bring them to the light of day. One of these qualities in the rational self and which plays a very important part in the development of the Ego is the Imagination, although unseen, yet all powerful.

All the phenomena of the mind are due to sensations caused by external stimuli. All that which is termed intuitional is but the more complete development of the intellectual nature and must be called forth by these external stimuli.

No mental copies can arise in the mind which have never directly been excited from without. In the advancement of the intellect it is necessary to gather all the impressions possible, store them away until the chambers of the brain contain an abundance of working material. Without this supply the mind is unable to produce any results and the person naturally is a pigmy in mental development.

Our mentality must be richly and profusely supplied with necessary equipment to produce results, just as the artist needs his paint and brushes and the sculptor his hammer and chisel.

When the brain is fully supplied with material, constituting impressions of objects gained through the sense channels, especially the eye, through which the most of our sensory impressions are received, then as the perception and mem-

ory become freed from its reference to some local existence, the imagination exercises its rights and functions. The imagination being but the advanced step of those mental functions which receive and retain knowledge and impressions.

Desire gives the law and subject-matter of the picture, and the imagination paints it. There is a continuous tendency to furnish parts out of the storehouse of the brain which when placed in their uniformity depict an image both grand and pleasing. The imagination separates and combines, but this separation and combination is not the result of whim but has a relative value and reference to a whole.

Without the freedom of the imagination the poet, artist, sculptor and other geniuses would cease to exist, and their works which adorn the galleries of the world would never have had an existence. The material comes to them in a crude form and is stored in the precincts of the brain; but when the imagination exercises itself all the crudity, blemish and repulsiveness is lost and in its place an image is produced adorned with all the jewels of a chaste existence; inspiring and touching poetry, sublime and effective paintings, refreshing and pathetic music.

Its power is felt in every sphere of life. There is no place where its voice is not heard. By its use we rise to the loftiest heights in the realm of thought.

All our images which we term "day dreams" and "air castles" show us the creative and perfect work of the imagination, expanding from chaos to cosmos in the mental sphere. Thus the imagination becomes a potent factor in our lives. Use it well and it will use you well; abuse it and it will make of your life a failure.

A. N. S., '96.

COLLEGE NEWS.

SCHAFF SOCIETY.

At the last regular election, the following officers were elected: President, R. M. Yerkes, '97; Vice-President, H. S. Shelley, '97; Recording Secretary, J. S. Heffner, '98; Corresponding Secretary, A. F. Krause, '99; Financial Secretary, J. E. Stone, A.; Chaplain, S. I. Cadwallader, '99; Editor, A. L. Shalkop, '98; Critic, A. C. Thompson, '96; Treasurer, C. B. Heinley, A.; Organist, S. Casselberry, '98.

The society held a very successful meeting in its hall on October 11. The following program was rendered: Cornet Solo, J. M. Stick, '99; Selection, Mandolin Trio, Gresh, '97, Hottenstein, A., and Krause, '99; Declamation, W. B. Johnson, '98; Instrumental Solo, Miss Casselberry; Vocal Solo, Miss Hendricks; Declamation, P. M. Orr, '98; Trombone Solo, J. S. Heffner, '98; Vocal Solo, Mr. L. J. Rohrbaugh. After the program Mr. Hobson, one of the Alumni members, favored the society with a very enjoyable speech, in which he portrayed many incidents connected with the society when he was a member. Mr. Wicks also made very encouraging remarks.

Mr. Ross F. Wicks, one of our old members, delivered his very popular and instructive lecture, "Looking for a Man," in Bomberger Hall, on Tuesday evening, Nov 12. Mr. Wicks held the attention of a large and appreciative audience for an hour and a half. By his brilliant oratory and humor he has gained world-wide popularity and renown.

The society will hold its twenty-fifth anniversary on Friday evening, Decem-

ber 13. The following are the speakers on the program: Salutatorian, W. H. Miller, '98; First Orator, J. O. Reagle, '97; Second Orator, R. H. Spangler, '97; Third Orator, H. O. Williams, '96; Eulogist, G. F. Longacre, '96; Schaff Orator, C. S. Rahn, '96. The following committee of arrangements for the anniversary has been appointed: G. W. Zimmerman, '96; J. W. Gilds, '97; H. L. Fogleman, '98; B. F. Paist, '99; J. Alexander, A.

ZWINGLIAN SOCIETY.

During the month the following students have been elected active members of the society: Harry D. Johnson, '99, Providence Square, Pa.; George Lodge, Jr., A., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. D. Ker, A., Philadelphia, Pa.; George A. Most, A., Philadelphia, Pa.

The prospects are promising. The new members are taking advantage of the meetings. The performers are exceptionally prompt in the discharge of their duties. The debates are spirited.

The lecture by Robert J. Burdett, October 15, on the subject "Good Medicine" was well attended and highly appreciated.

DR. PETERS' SERMON.

On Tuesday morning, October 29, Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D., pastor of Bloomingdale Reformed Church, New York City, brought us a very timely and profitable message, drawn from the "Pearl of Great Price," Matt. 13: 45, 46. It was a rare treat. Dr. Peters is always a welcome guest at Ursinus.

MUSICAL CLUBS.

We again have a musical organization of which we may well be proud. The Glee club consisting of sixteen voices is under the direction of Prof. Messinger. The Mandolin Club of eleven instruments is led by Prof. Moyer. Both clubs are thoroughly organized and led by skillful directors. These are the best musical clubs the institution has yet had.

They will give their first entertainment in Bomberger Memorial Hall on Monday evening, November 24. The students should give them their united support.

The manager is arranging an extended trip for the clubs during Thanksgiving week. All communications should be addressed to "Manager of Glee and Mandolin Clubs." The churches and their organizations are urged to encourage this department of our work.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE LADIES.

The young ladies of the college, assisted by the Automatic Warblers, will render a program consisting of music and recitations in Bomberger Hall on Tuesday evening, November 19. This entertainment is given for the benefit of Ladies' Hall.

LECTURE BEFORE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

Rev. S. W. Thomas, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church, delivered the first of a series of lectures before the School of Theology on Monday, October 21. His subject was "The Good Minister." As requisites for a good minister the doctor

named "a normal body and a normal heart." Essentials to a normal body he emphasized food, air and exercise. The Doctor said in part "Socrates, Plato and Vergil, Moses, Paul, John and the master Christ are constantly brought to your remembrance, and the models after whom you are to pattern. To measure up the demands that are made upon your mental, moral and spiritual powers requires the closest application not only during your student life, but while life lasts. Don't attempt too much. What you do do well. If you shirk duty and toy with principles you will never be a good minister of Jesus Christ. What you do not know do not assume to know, but acknowledge at once that you do not understand. Ask for knowledge but never steal it.

Take the sword of the spirit prayerfully and you will nick its two edges and cut in pieces all the snares of the evil one and put to flight all the armies of the aliens."

The committee expects to have a number of prominent men here during the year to lecture before the students of the school of theology on practical work.

PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

Those who visited the Physical Laboratory during Commencement week would scarcely recognize it now with its new equipments. New tables and new instruments have been added so that a class of fifteen or twenty persons can be accommodated. Over four hundred pieces of apparatus have been purchased. The following are some of the most important instruments which have been purchased: Air-pump, Fine Scales, Metronome, Whirling Table, Porte Lumiere, Sonom-

eter, Resistance Box, Atwood's Machine, Savart's Wheel and Ball, Revolving Magnet, Dynamo, Polaroscope, Bunsen Photometer, Wheatstone's Bridge, Barometer, Ruhmkorff Coil, Astatic Needle, Galvanometer, Magnetometer.

Bausch and Lomb and will cut sections as thin as one ten thousandth of an inch.

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL NOTE

The increase in the number of students who are pursuing the course in chemistry has compelled the college to make additional investments for the equipment of the individual tables in the Chemical Laboratory. The necessary amount of glass-ware and other appliances has been received and distributed among the workers and some of it by this time is quite well broken in.

In addition to the lectures and laboratory work a "Journal Club" has been organized. It has for its object the discussion of current chemical literature and the further expansion of some of the topics considered in the lectures.

A club similar to the "Journal Club" will be organized in the Biological class. Such work in this department has been greatly aided by the generous gift of Mr. Charles Murtha, '86, who is maintaining a continuous subscription to the following biological literature: The Journal of Morphology, Zoologischer Anzeiger, Quarterly Journal of Microscopic Science, and Science. We trust that other friends may aid us with similar contributions.

The Biological Laboratory has also received an additional equipment of five Bausch and Lomb Microscopes, a Dissecting Microscope and Camera Lucida. In addition to these appliances which are already in use, the college has ordered another microtome for advanced work. The instrument will be obtained from

LOCALS.

Allentown.

Remember the lecture.

Subscribe for the BULLETIN.

They are crowding Andy.

"Confident" is the watchword of a Senior.

The trees in the orchard have been pruned.

The new students have shed their solemnity.

Cider is a favorite beverage at the Ladies' Hall.

Stick is a favorite among the ladies. It is too bad!

The College Boarding Club has become a famous retreat.

Prof. Kavanaugh visited at Bryn Mawr on October 26.

Scheirer, '96, has almost completed his medical course.

Our business manager is taking lessons in the art of printing.

Two Juniors were chasing "foxes" last week on their wheels.

There is a dead horse on the third floor of the East Wing.

Our weather prophet says that there has been a long drought.

Prof. J. D. Gresh, of Milton, Pa., visited his son Cyrus at Ursinus.

The ladies of the college will give an entertainment on the 19th.

Krause, '99, enjoys a walk after the practice of the mandolin club.

A. D. P. Frantz, S. T., '96, preached at Royersford, Pa., on October 13.

Adams county leads in the anti-shaving society. It is a beauty, Wehler.

Gilds, '96, has engaged two seats for the lecture. What does it mean?

H. F. Witzel, S. T., '97, preached at Prospectville, Pa., on October 20.

J. M. Isenberg, S. T., '96, is supplying the Messiah charge, Philadelphia.

Rev. George Butz, of Allentown, Pa., visited the college on October 28.

Hallowe'en was observed by the boys. The professors had forgotten the hour.

J. H. Watts, S. T., '97, preached in the First Reformed church on October 20.

H. F. Witzel, S. T., '97, spent a week with his parents in Mahanoy City, Pa.

As a rule, birds migrate in spring, but the "Automatic Warblers" appear in fall.

Prof. Hinke preached in Salem Reformed church, Philadelphia, on October 20.

The students exercise regularly in the gymnasium under the direction of Prof. Most.

The laundryman's room was ransacked during his absence and the "washee" was soiled.

The occasional appearance of President Spangler is like a hasty visit of a beloved friend.

The apples are becoming scarce in the orchard. The theologues have plenty of fruit.

Many of the students cast their ballots and while away embraced other (?) opportunities.

Prof. Peters preached in Rev. E. S. Bromer's pulpit at McKeansburg, Pa., on October 20.

W. Tœnnes, S. T., '97, preached in Zion's Reformed church, Philadelphia, on October 20.

On the 27th of October, Orr, '98, was called to Philadelphia to attend the funeral of his brother.

Gresh, '97, Krause, '99, and Cadwallader, '99, witnessed the foot-ball game between Lafayette and U. of P.

Shelly, '97, still continues the 'cross-country runs, but he has changed the time from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Rev. Sam'l Seem, pastor of the First Reformed church of Phoenixville, Pa., visited Ursinus on October 29.

"'Tis ten P. M." the maid exclaimed,
But useless did it prove;
Eddie didn't seem to understand
That P. M. means "please move."

Messrs. Reimert and Hunsicker, '98, and O. B. Wehr, S. T., '98, attended a teachers' institute at Allentown, Pa. They report progress.

Still the "Freshies" climb to the top of the standpipe to see if there is really any water in it. The "Sophs" will not tell them how they arrive at the conclusion.

Rev. H. E. Jones, Field Secretary of the college, assisted in the dedication of a new pipe-organ in Grace Reformed church, Taneytown, Md. The Rev. A. Bateman is pastor of the congregation.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Dr. A. R. Thomas, Dean of Hahnemann Medical College, whose death occurred October 31, was a warm friend of Ursinus

and expressed his interest in a substantial way by contributing a number of valuable books to the College library and presenting one of the best Societe Genevoise's Spectroscopes to the chemical laboratory.

'88. James Leuba, B. S., who has been doing work in the Psychological Department at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., during the last three years recently took the degree of Ph. D. in that institution.

'89. Rev. Samuel P. Stauffer, A. B., has resigned his charge and made arrangements to enter Johns Hopkins University where he will do post-graduate work in mathematics.

Rev. Wilson Delaney, '89, S. T., pastor of Bethel Reformed church, Philadelphia, is making efforts to build a new church. Rev. Delaney was the first man that held religious service in the neighborhood of 21 and Tasker Sts. At that time brick kilns and old board shanties occupied the places where now stand beautiful and substantial brick houses. This transformation of one of the worst parts of the city into a place of Christian homes is largely due to Rev. Delaney's energies. The Reformed Church is indebted to Bro. Delaney for organizing a church that will before long be one of the largest and most influential in the city.

'76. Rev. H. J. Welker, A. B., on November 3 celebrated the cesque centennial of Tulpehocken Reformed church. This church is the largest and best known country church in the Lebanon Valley. The first church was built 1744, the second 1772, the third 1856. This last church was recently remodeled, and

is now one of the finest church edifices in Lebanon county.

The friends of Rev. H. Tesnow, '91, S. T., will be glad to learn that he has been elected pastor of a church in Denver, Colorado, where he has gone for the health of his wife.

'89. Rev. I. Calvin Fisher, A. M., on November 3 celebrated the third anniversary of his pastorate of St. Mark's Reformed church, Lebanon.

'90. Rev. Chas. H. Brandt, A. B., Bloomsburg, Pa., was appointed by the President of Synod to report the actions of that body to the daily papers.

'89. Rev. H. A. I. Benner, B. S., the popular pastor of Freeland, Pa., was elected reading clerk of Synod.

'73. Jacob A. Strassberger, A. M., was elected district attorney of Montgomery county by a large majority.

MARRIAGES.

Saturday, August 3, 1895, Miss Laura M. Master was married to G. William Royer, S. T., '97. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents in Easton, Pa. Mrs. Royer was educated in the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa., and has taught school for a number of years. Rev. J. W. Mabry, A. M., '77, performed the ceremony.

Rev. William N. Yenser, A. B., '93, and Miss Puella M. Laros, daughter of Mr. Jesse Laros, Collegeville, Pa., were married August 28, 1895. The event took place at the home of the bride's parents in the presence of a number of invited guests. The bride is a graduate of the Allentown Female College. Rev. J. H. Hendricks performed the ceremony.

The BULLETIN congratulates.

ATHLETICS.

Four games of football have been played this season and in all of them the playing was a marked improvement over last year.

The success so far is due largely to team work, which has been especially emphasized. There has been less fumbling and the interference is formed more quickly. A strong offensive game is played, but not a strong defensive. The men on the line have shown much improvement. They do not hug the line as closely as they did at the beginning of the season. They get into the interference and often make telling tackles. The men all thro show the benefit of Coach Cressinger's training. Many new plays have been introduced and several new tricks have been learned. The annual game with Hill School, Pottstown, was played at the beginning of the season, a little too early to tell the merits of Ursinus. Yet a better game was played by our boys this year than last year. Hill worked the ends to perfection, making long gains, but failed to break through the line. We seemed to be unable, however, to break up their interference. The whole team played a hard and earnest game, keeping the score down to 26-0, a decrease of 26 points over last year. it is hoped that another game will be arranged later in the season.

The line-up was as follows:

Hill School.	Positions.	Ursinus.
Woodward	Right end	Shelly.
Paxton	Right tackle	Witzel.
Mills	Right guard	Heffner.
Chadick	Center	McKee.
Dean	Left guard	Rahn.
Lowndes	Left tackle	Kopenhaver.
Rogders	Left end	Zimmerman.
Fincke	Quarter back	Kelker.
Schuyler	Right half-back	Hartman (Capt.)
Kiefer Capt	Left half-back	Cadwallader.
Monypeny	Full back	Scheirer.

Referees—Lentz and Stearns. Umpire—Stearns and Lentz.

Ursinus met Swarthmore on October 16, for the first time. Our boys made a creditable showing and kept the score much lower than was expected. Every man entered with the determination to keep the score as low as possible. Shelly got the ball on a fumble and after a splendid run made the only touch down made by Ursinus. Score 26-4.

The teams lined up as follows:

Swarthmore.	Positions.	Ursinus.
Cahall	Right end	Shelly.
Clark	Right tackle	Hottenstein (Witzel).
Wills	Right guard	Heffner.
Morrison	Centre	McKee.
Fouse	Left guard	Rahn.
Verlenden	Left tackle	Kopenhaver.
Wilson (Larison) . .	Left end	Zimmerman.
Hodge (Capt.) . . .	Quarter-back	Kelker.
Clothier	Right half-back	Hartman (Capt.).
Knauer	Left half-back	Cadwallader.
Kappeller	Full-back	Scheirer.
Referee—Schoff. Umpire—Cressinger. Linesman—Young.		

The game with Temple College, Philadelphia was played on the home grounds no October 19. Ursinus had no trouble to run up a high score, which would have been higher had Temple played decent ball. They put up a very rough and ungentlemanly game. It is hoped that the management will not have Temple visit Ursinus again.

Score—Ursinus, 56. Temple, 0.

The line-up follows:

Ursinus.	Positions.	Temple.
Shelly	Right end	Gillam.
Zimmerman (Most)	Left end	Geissenger.
Heffner	Right guard	O'Neill.
Rahn	Left guard	Burnstein.
McKee	Centre	Armor.
Hottenstein	Right tackle	McDowell.
Kopenhaver	Left tackle	Yardley.
Kelker	Quarter	Stafford.
Hartman (Capt.) . .	Right half	Margargee.
Cadwallader	Left half	Smith.
Scheirer	Full-back	Boyle.

Touchdowns—Shelly, 1; Zimmerman, 1; Cadwallader, 3; Hartman, 1; Scheirer, 3; Rahn, 1. Goals—Scheirer, 8. Referee—Stubblebine. Umpire—Lentz. Linesmen—Royer and Sarag.

The game at Easton against Lafayette resulted very satisfactorily, altho we were defeated. Our team left Collegeville in a badly crippled condition and so was unable to make as good a showing as we desired. Scheirer and Zimmerman had sore shoulders and Hartman was badly used up. Yet Ursinus put up a very stiff and plucky game. Ursinus was too light for the heavy team placed in the field by Lafayette. We were unable to stop their hard dashes, or break up their interference. Had the team been in a better physical condition a lower score would have been the result. Zimmerman was compelled to quit soon after the game was called. In the second half Ursinus took a brace and kept the score lower than in the first half. Score—Lafayette, 56. Ursinus, 0.

The teams lined up as follows:

Lafayette.	Position.	Ursinus.
Worthington (Harsen)	left end	Zimmerman (Most)
Boericke, Capt. } (Wiedenmeyer)	left tackle	Kopenhaver.
Filson (Trexler)	left guard	Rahn.
Jones (Meyers)	center	McKee.

Rinehart	right guard	Heffner.
Dobbs	right tackle	Witzel.
Spier (Heer)	right end	Shelly.
Rothermel	quarter back	Kelker (Gresh).
Barclay (Pittman)	left half back	Cadwallader.
Walbridge (Zeiser)	right half back	Hartman (Capt.)
Strader	full back	Scheirer.
Umpires, Davis and Nesbit; Referee, Dumont; Lineman, Royer.		

The visits to Swarthmore and Lafayette were enjoyable, our boys receiving the best treatment and entertainment possible; and also profitable, since the meeting with first class institutions, where foot-ball has been played for many years, cannot do otherwise than give our team many valuable pointers. There is no greater incentive to good work than a large schedule of important games. Our team is in a condition to play at least one game a week. Why there is only one game scheduled for the coming month cannot be understood. Surely games could be arranged with Dickinson, Bucknell, State College, Gettysburg and Franklin and Marshall.

A number of classes have been formed in gymnastic exercise under the direction of Mr. Most, Physical Director. After the foot ball season a strict record of attendance and measurements will be kept.

EXCHANGES.

We welcome the new *Dickinson Union*. It is worthy a prominent place on our table.

The best preparatory school representative that comes to our table is the *Mercersburg Monthly*.

We admire the spirit of loyalty and devotion to his Alma Mater exhibited in the writings of the editor of the *Campus*, Alleghany College.

Among our very welcome visitors from the plains we mention the *Midland and Ottawa Campus*, both good representatives of Kansas institutions.

The *Lafayette* for October 25 was a special edition devoted to the celebration of Founder's Day, given in honor of Prof. Francis A. March, LL. D., L. H. D., Lafayette's distinguished philologist.

The *Sibyl*, Elmira College, one of our

female friends, is the most dignified publication to be found on our exchange files. The literary articles are of reasonable length and of much genuine worth.

Ohio has more colleges than any other state in the Union with Illinois next.—*Ex.*

Dr. George E. McLean, Professor of English Language and Literature at the University of Chicago, has been elected Chancellor of the University of Nebraska.

The Moore edition of the *Amulet*, West Chester, is a very creditable edition of that worthy contemporary. Besides the excellent literary articles it is rich in local and personal news. We would suggest to the publishers, however, that a more systematic arrangement of the reading matter would be appreciated by their readers.

The article on "The College Literary Society" in the October *College Student* presents some very important truths concerning the condition of the literary society in the American college at the present time. There are many institutions in which the literary societies seem to be suffering a decline and college men might well give this matter their attention.

A new course has been started in Yale, and will be carried on the first year as an experiment. It is the course in modern novels, the object of which is to teach students to read standard novels in a way to strengthen their mental powers instead of as a mental debauch. At the end of the week each student is required to write a short review of the book.

It is gratifying to know that so many of our young people are being taught to become self-supporting, which is clearly demonstrated by the following persons

who have recently secured remunerative employment: Sidney Anderson, of King of Prussia; Sue Conner, of Gratersford; Margaret Steen, of Conshohocken; Irvin Rittenhouse, of Norristown; Gertrude Miller, of Limerick; Lillian Clower, of Downingtown; William D. Hause, of Linfield; William Conner of West Conshohocken; Frank Opdyke, of Howellville.

It is a well known fact that the Schissler College of Business of Norristown, does more toward assisting its patrons than any other institution of like character in the State.

UNDER an ancient elm she stood,
A fairy form in grey—
Her eyes were bright as the stars at night
And she merrily trilled a lay.
I stood in the shadow and watched her face,
It was eerie and passing fair,
As the ditty she sang so merrily rang
On the waves of the evening air.
I was stirred to the depths of my very soul—
Ne'er heard I a voice like that,
And I threw all I owned at her very feet
For she was my neighbor's cat.—*Ex.*

A few years since Etymology was dropped from the course of studies in the Philadelphia Public Schools and quite a number of the parents, remembering the benefit they derived from its study when scholars themselves, regretted the action taken. The class books of etymology as usually prepared serve a very useful purpose. They not only take the place of a spelling book and dictionary, but supply to those who cannot spend the time to learn Latin and Greek such knowledge of English derived words as enables them to use such words with discrimination and exactness. At Peirce School of Philadelphia, this branch is taught in the Shorthand Department to make those being trained as stenographic clerks the better prepared to take and transcribe dictated matter.