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URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Volume XI.

MARCH, 1895.

Number 6.

Ursinus College Bulletin

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

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

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THE blizzard struck Collegeville. For about five days the boys were waiting for news from the outside world. Many anxious faces were seen around the College on those days, for all were awaiting messages through the mails. Still others were disappointed in not being able to leave the town, as they had special work elsewhere. No special inconvenience was caused to the students, however, as all were comfortably housed and could enjoy themselves, while many of their less favored brethren were in want and distress.

* * *

THE student-body had the pleasure on Saturday evening, February 16, of hearing another open lecture. The subject was "Motor Automatism," and the lecture was delivered by Prof. Newbold of the University of Pennsylvania. It was both interesting and instructive, as was shown by the close attention paid by all present. The students have in these open lectures another opportunity presented to them for improving themselves. These lectures are always given by specialists in their respective branches, and the students are thus enabled to obtain more light on these branches from men who are especially well fitted to give the information. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this matter, and it is to be hoped that the attendance at these lectures will be such as to encourage the Faculty to secure these speakers from time to time.

* * *

IN many college journals articles have recently appeared on "Honor Examinations." We think this is a good turn, and

as examinations are approaching at Ursinus, we see no reason why the plan could not be tried here. The plan has been tried, and that very successfully, at other institutions, and we believe that the students here would welcome such a change. Heretofore at examinations the watchful eye of the professor sometimes incited the students to try to cheat, and thus get ahead of the instructor in charge. With the honor system established it would put the student upon his mettle and would stir him up to a sense of his own worth. It would have a tendency, we believe, of making our students even more trustworthy and reliable, and thus give them additional strength of character. On the whole, we think it would be a good thing for the college as well as the students. Let us give it a trial.

* * *

THE Day of Prayer for Colleges was observed by the students of Ursinus on Thursday, January 31. This day is always a memorable one in the college year, especially at the Christian college. It is a day on which the regular work is laid aside so as to allow the students to devote themselves wholly to religious interests. The day at Ursinus has always been marked with this religious interest, and this year was no exception. Everybody seemed to be anxious that the most should result from the morning service. The Y. M. C. A., in order to prepare for a powerful meeting, had held its regular prayer-meeting the night before, and also held a prayer service in the morning before the sermon was delivered in the chapel. Both of these services were very spiritual and many fervent prayers ascended to the Throne of Grace for a pow-

erful manifestation of the Holy Spirit. It was a day of rich spiritual blessing, and no student can help being impressed with the thought that on this day devoted hearts all over the country are uniting in asking the divine blessing on the colleges and those who are in attendance upon them.

* * *

As spring approaches, our thoughts are turned toward athletics. Ursinus has had a base ball team in the field for a number of years, and will have one this year. There is plenty of material around the college to make this a good one, and we hope that all who play ball will make application for positions on the team. Much work can not be done outside as yet, but the gymnasium is open and all applicants should take the regular exercise there. The muscles of the arms and legs should be toughened, so that when the season opens and outdoor exercise is taken the muscles will not give way under the strain. Considerable interest is being taken by the authorities of the college in athletics this year, and the students should gladly join and make the season successful. The procuring of a coacher indicates that the authorities are with the student-body this year. He will undoubtedly do good work, and all should avail themselves of the opportunity to practice under the instruction of one who understands the game. Thus can we make a good showing for Ursinus on the diamond during the coming season.

A field team has been organized. The manager and captain have been hard at work and are anxious that this branch of athletics receive more attention. Many of the students could make good records

by training, and all should try. Even if the record made be not so good, yet the benefits which will accrue from the training and practice will be worth much.

Lawn tennis will no doubt take its

place again in addition to such other sports as may be introduced. In one and all of these departments let us have good, solid work, and raise the standard of Ursinus higher.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE COUNTRY BOY.

O, the country life is the life that's true!

The country faith is the faith sublime;

And the country hearts are the staunch hearts, too,
And the glad hearts every time!

And the country ways are the dear old ways,

And the country home is the home where love
Makes welcome sweet for an olden face,
And the light thereof!

And the country boy is the boy that's true;

The sun-browned face and the ruddy lips,
And he is the boy that can teach us, too,
Far nobler fellowship!

All unlettered save of the sod,

Taught alone by the birds that sing
And the stars that smile; but he has seen God
In everything!

O, he is the fellow that sings all day!

I'd like to see him and tell him, too,
How good he is and his roundelay
To me and you!

I want to hug him for all he is,

And tell him I love him for all he's done
With his rippling laugh and that face of his
Like the morning sun!

O, to lie down right where he is!

And live forever just hearing him -
Laughing out of that heart of his
Filled to the brim!

I would say, God bless him—his laugh is worth

The gold of the sun in the dawn of day!
Yes, the country boy with his glad some mirth
Is the boy for us always.

—*Minneapolis Times.*

DR. J. H. A. BOMBERGER.

Revered and loved was he whose fancy gave
Our duller sight a soul-entrancing view,
Like ocean music rolling wave on wave
His grand, sonorous tones in pathos grew
To that entralling eloquence we knew;

His great soul found relief in praise and prayer,

Undaunted by a heavy weight of care,

His spirit's ardent adoration drew

Enfeebled, sordid souls into the light

Where he in his firm faith, strong in his zeal,

A Great-heart, ready-armed, stood quick to deal

With error, faultless warrior in the fight!

The watch-word, "Onward! Onward!" was his last—

His stirring signal—and his spirit passed.

MINERVA WEINBERGER.

Collegeville, March 4th, 1895.

INDIVIDUALITY A REQUISITE FOR TRUE DEVELOPMENT.

No two persons are alike. Truly God created man in his own image and gave him powers and capabilities but little lower than the angels; but so manifold and varied are the capabilities of the human mind, that there can be no royal road over which all should travel. There can be no hap-hazard procedure. There are characteristics or traits peculiar to one person which are possessed by no other, and which require distinct channels. This makes individuality a requisite for true development.

By individuality is usually meant the outcome of the interaction of inherited characteristics and environment. The sea gives a man the stamp of a sailor, while minor differences in each case differentiate each of these from others of their class. There are problems in this life which are solved, possibly equally as well by one mind as another, while every solution has its own differentia character-

istic of the expositor. The same spirit of the Lord descended upon the apostles of Jesus Christ, but how peculiar were the characteristics of each under which they fulfilled their divine duty and mission! Peter was impulsive and firm—a man of rock. John was contemplative and of a loving disposition. Paul was a man of great missionary talents, and so every one had his own peculiar traits, which he employed for the glorification of his divine Master.

There are characters who are worthy of our emulation, and who by their example should spur us on to greater things; but for one person to imitate all the peculiar characteristics of another would be exceedingly awkward and absurd. Such a person could with his best efforts do no better than an aping parrot, to whom we can at our leisure but listen for amusement. No man's circumstances are the same. He must be his own and he should develop the powers which his all-wise creator has given to *him* and to nobody else. To neglect this will be to bury his talents in a napkin.

Individuality is present in every sphere of life, but probably in no other sphere is it as indispensable as in the intellectual. It is that which distinguishes the scholar from the bookworm and the bibliomaniac.

Instruction can only awaken the dormant powers of the mind. It can only give an impulse and lead it along the paths in which it is inclined to go. It is like the winding stream making its way along the lines of least resistance. The true object of all education is to teach people to think for themselves. No amount of instruction can produce a Newton, a Shakespeare, or a Milton. Luther and Zwingli, the instigators of the great reformation, had their characteristic pow-

ers which they employed for the good of humanity. All the great benefactors of the world, and all those who have contributed to the progress of the human race, were men who possessed and exercised a high degree of individuality.

That individuality which adapts itself to environment is not always of the best quality. It depends upon the nature of this environment. If the surroundings are of a low character, that individuality is best which changes the environment to adapt it to one's individuality.

It follows therefore that the degree of individuality indicates the stage of civilization. It depends upon the individual as a constituent of the human race. So long as a man lives in a savage and brutelike state, he seems to be a mere example of his species. It is said to be difficult to distinguish one countenance from another among the wild hordes inhabiting the steppes of Northern Asia. The peculiar nature of man is in this instance still hidden, and he appears merely a savage creature, or rather a creature who has become savage.

The environments of the savage are very simple. As long as he is occupied simply in providing for food, protection from climate, and defense against his enemies, he will continue to grope in his miserable state. His correspondence to environment is therefore very simple and mostly sensual. It develops comparatively few of his individual powers. The more, however, man receives the blessing of education, and especially the consecration of religious awakening, the more is his individuality developed. It is certain that the civilized can both create and utilize a complexity of environment unsuitable to, and therefore now—existent among ruder communities.

Such then being the importance which individuality bears upon the human mind, it calls for the highest development of all its individual powers. Only in proportion as he perfects his individuality does man fulfil the true and noble object for which he is placed in this world. If we would make the world better for our having lived in it, we can not help but develop all our peculiar traits and characteristics to the highest pitch. Thus will man attain to Christian splendor,—yea, he will be a diamond whose facets are infinite, that they may receive all the light of infinity. Thus only can he perform his duty toward himself, toward his fellow-men, and toward his God. Thus only can man lift up the world and bring it into closer communion with its Creator.

O. R. F., '95.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Schaff Oration delivered at the Twenty-Fourth Anniversary of the Schaff Literary Society, Dec. 14, 1894.

For more than a century, the United States has been inviting to her shores all who would come, in order that the material resources of the nation might be utilized. She based her action in this policy on the American idea of the equality of mankind and the unsurpassable and elevating power of our free institutions. The early immigration was beneficial, for those who came were of a stock akin to our own. They had ideas not unlike American ideas, and their aims and aspirations and views of life were not greatly unlike those which were indigenous to our soil. The seeds of Americanism found ready lodgment in the congenial soil of their minds, and produced an abundant harvest of good and useful citizens.

With the development of the appliances of nineteenth century civilization, however, came many things of which our fathers did not dream. The class of immigrants has changed entirely. Instead of coming from the same stock, hordes now come from countries differing widely in their civilization, laws, and customs. We are thus compelled to say that restriction of immigration is a necessity if we would retain our civilization and position among the nations of the world.

In the early days of our republic, we received men from other countries who were physically and religiously strong, vigorous, and healthy. The yearly landing on our shores of nearly a million immigrants, many of whom have left their native country for that country's good, can certainly not improve our nation. Many have claimed that the blending of so many different nationalities on our continent is beneficial to the nation, and that in the end we would have a people excelling all others in physical, mental, and moral perfection. They base their arguments on the fact that the foremost nations of the old world to-day are a mixed people. They fail to take into consideration the fact, however, that they became such not through peaceful immigration such as we know, but through the forcible union of a conquering and ruling people with a conquered and subjugated one. The conquerors, who proved themselves superior in courage, ability, and strength, took the choicest women for their wives, and the result was natural—a nation superior in physical and mental development.

A homogeneous people is what we want, for it is a well-established fact that the nations which have achieved the most from a moral point of view—which have

left the most enduring remains in religion, in literature, and in art, have been of such a character. In the earlier days of our republic, there arose the bright galaxy of a great literature. It continued to ascend, and before the Civil War broke out, the constellation was at its zenith. In it were seen such glittering stars as Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Hawthorne, Holmes, and others. It was a complete literature, not one like we have now, consisting only of novels, but a literature which contained all the departments—poetry, romance, philosophy, history, and theology—in the highest state of excellence. It was a broad, sincere, national literature, which was and is still given the foremost place in our nation.

The continual influx of the large number of foreigners exerts a depressing effect upon the American workman. The miserable condition of the poor in the old world, when compared with the greatly improved condition in our country, is a sufficient cause to induce them to come hither. In addition to this, great inducements are offered by the various steamship companies to persuade these oppressed people to seek a home in a strange land. These companies are successful, for half-a-million laborers of Europe are annually dumped into our cities to compete with American workmen in American factories, workshops, mines, and other industrial establishments. Is there any wonder, therefore, that there is daily discontent among the laboring class, that manufacturing establishments reduce wages? Tariff laws may be passed to protect the manufacturers, but as long as there are three applicants for every position, the condition of the workingman will not be improved. We need to give more stringent and careful attention to

the immigration laws.

Another effect of this influx of strangers is the corruption of the politics of our land. As every important election approaches, we hear of the foreign vote, and whatever party secures this vote is certain of success. At these times, the naturalization mills are kept busy, and thousands are turned out as citizens who have not the least idea of our government. They come from countries where they have always been oppressed. They may have longings for liberty, but they have no knowledge of what liberty is, and how it may be secured or how it should be used. Unused to any sort of self-government, they are incapable of walking the paths of citizenship without leaning heavily on the arm of some kind of paternalism. They have sufficient money to get themselves past the gates of Castle Garden, and then they are scattered through the land—a helpless and unassimilable mass expected to take care of themselves, and develop into intelligent wielders of American suffrage. In this condition they are found by the unscrupulous politician, who can use them as he sees fit for the demoralization of citizenship. Among those who are now coming to this country are found the Anarchists, Socialists, Nihilists, and all kinds of law-defying people. They have been very active in our country in recent years, stirring up their countrymen to deeds of riot and lawlessness. Our country has been the safety-valve of Europe, and it is time to call a halt. The class of persons coming here now is such as to show us that we want more than human beings. If any are to come, we want them to have the enterprise, thrift, aptitude, morality, and intelligent aspiration which contain the promise and potency of good citizenship, and

without which good citizenship and free government are impossible.

Our nation has always been called a Christian nation, and upon the fact that she has always given due regard to the observance of the Christian Sabbath has rested her prosperity. The American people have declared by their laws that the day shall be rigidly observed. With the addition of so many from the countries of Europe where no regard is paid to this divine and holy day, there is danger that our American Sabbath may be perverted into a Continental Sunday. Many of those coming to this country are Socialists, and Socialism and Infidelity go hand-in-hand. We have but to look at some of the European nations to-day to see what the effect would be on our country, should these Socialists succeed in their purposes. The preservation of our nation depends on our adherence to the Law of God, and we dare not allow any foreign influence to change our day of worship.

We who are Americans, we who would uphold to the world that emblem of our nation, the Stars and Stripes, should now come forward and see that something is done by our legislators that will forever insure the safety of our American Republic. To-day it is the refuge of the oppressed of all nations, the beacon light of liberty to the whole world, and the pledge of a splendid inheritance of freedom to our posterity. Continue to allow these hordes to come hither, and to crown them with the sovereign prerogative of American citizenship, then we, standing amid the crumbling ruins of this republic, shall not only regret our folly, but be the unwilling witnesses of its destructive power.

G. W. S.

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF A COLLEGE LIFE.

BY E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, D. D., LL. D.,
President of Brown University.

It is important to begin with a correct notion of education. People very commonly view education as purely intellectual. True education affects much more than man's intellect, involving also character, culture, critical power, and power to work hard under rule and pressure. Mere knowledge, valuable as it is, is not fundamental in education. Character is the main thing. Unless schooling renders pupils morally better, purer within and sweeter, kinder, stronger in conduct, it is unworthy the name. Culture, too, is far more to be sought than mere mental attainments. The pupil should have the power to apprehend the beautiful in conduct, in art and literature, and in creation. Culture stands close to character, not only in importance, but in essential nature.

Critical power involves two distinct elements, accuracy and sympathy, both of them vital. Memorable is the saying of Cardinal Newman, that the principal part of a good education is accuracy. A little knowledge well grouped and ordered comes much nearer the ideal education than vast funds lying unassorted in the mind. Too much information in detail confuses the mind. Hardly any habit is more deleterious to sound thinking than the extensive reading of newspapers, in which so many nowadays engage. Sympathy must go with accuracy, that we may be able to appreciate human beings of all ages, civilizations, and temperaments. Have such breadth that you will not dismiss unstudied any view just because it strikes you as strange, or even

as false. With all these qualities must go self-mastery.

This, of course, requires robust health, and the cultivation of his health will be a good student's constant care. Bathe daily, using, if sound and well, the coldest water you can bear. Active out-door exercise is to be recommended whenever feasible. If you are too inexpert or weak to be wanted on the main crew, nine, or eleven, join some minor organization of the sort. It is easier to exercise as one should when the spurs of association and competition are present. Yet, if forced to exercise alone, do not desist. Use the gymnasium faithfully. If none is provided, still do not forego exercise. A healthy person can keep the body in excellent condition simply by walking. Walk every day at least four miles. This is a good rule for all exercise: moderation at the outset, considerable intensity at the finish.

All conscientious students entering the college are teased by the question whether to spend their entire strength on the lessons assigned them from day to day, or, while reasonably faithful here, to devote some time to general reading and other cultivating exercises not demanded for classroom proficiency. It is doubtful whether any answer can be given that would be suitable for all cases. Henry Ward Beecher while in college studied little, read much. The late Professor Diman studied harder than Beecher, yet gave more time to literature than to the preparation of his lessons. I believe that he never regretted this. Many a pupil will, under a stimulating teacher, become so absorbed on some special subject that he can only with effort be faithful to his other work. But unless a student has some sense of a special calling to this or

that department of knowledge, he ought, I think, to make regular preparation for the classroom the paramount business of his course, all else being subordinate.

But the tasks assigned by college instructors are usually not so heavy that their preparation demands all of a student's time. If any student finds it otherwise, he is either dull or else has not learned the art of husbanding time. This art should be incessantly practiced until it is mastered. Never dawdle over a lesson. Bring to it intense attention; throw into it all your mental power. Such mastery may require much time and patience; it probably will. Do not be discouraged. Insist, and at last, whenever you draw up to your table to get a lesson, your entire mentality will be at your disposal without effort. If collegiate education brought nothing else, such a victory would well repay any young man or woman for the four years of hard toil that it costs. Much can be accomplished by a perfect systematizing of one's time for each day, down to the minutes. Look out for little intervals. Carry a pocket edition of Holmes, Tennyson, or some other author, so as to fill in by useful reading all odd chinks of time. Waste no moments in idle chat. Among the worst of students' habits is that of lounging in one another's rooms. Dr. Wayland once said to the members of a class that had just begun to receive his instruction: "Young men, bore no one, and permit no one to bore you." Capital advice.

Every student from the moment of entering college should give himself to the unremitting practice of careful composition. Most students do not write enough or carefully enough. The required college exercises in composition, important as they are, never suffice, of themselves,

to form a good writing. This is a work the main part of which every one must do for himself. Write out a portion of each day's translation, making your English just as perfect as you can. Never, if you can help it, put down on paper a loose or an awkward sentence; and see that each day you indite at least a few

sentences that Hawthorne or Lowell could not better. Composition of this accurate sort is important not for its own sake alone. It conduces to clear thinking and to mental growth beyond almost any other discipline to which one can resort.—*The Golden Rule*,

Providence, R. I.

COLLEGE NEWS.

ZWINGLIAN SOCIETY.

The members who are on the program for the Anniversary are busy with their orations. The anniversary of the society will be held Friday evening, March 22, at 8 P. M. The speakers for the evening are: Salutatorian, R. L. Johnson, '97; 1st Orator, J. G. Kerschner, '96; 2nd Orator, A. T. Wright, '96; 3rd Orator, O. B. Wehr, '95; Eulogist, C. D. Lerch, '95; Zwinglian Orator, C. P. Wehr, '95.

Friday evening, February 1, the Society held an open meeting in its hall. A number of the society's friends were present, and enjoyed the program. Having dispensed with the regular program for the evening, the following special program was rendered: Orchestra, Laros family; Select Reading, N. B. Spencer, '98; Piano Solo, Miss Agnes Hunsicker; Recitation, J. D. Hicks, '97, S. T.; Quartette, Messrs. Steckel, Watts, Wright, and Wolf; Essay, "The College Student," D. I. Conkle, '95; Violin Solo, Malcom Laros; Oration, "The Influence of Summer Resorts," E. M. Scheirer, '96; Piano Solo, Miss May Wiest; Zwinglian Review, L. A. Williamson. This program was followed by remarks from a number of the friends and honorary members of the society. Taken as a whole, the

meeting was a rare treat. There was humor and wit in the Zwinglian Review, good food for thought in everything, and the friends who were present, sufficient in number to fill the hall, united in saying that a similar meeting could not be held too soon.

SCHAFF SOCIETY.

The Society was pleased to have two of its Alumni members present on the evening of February 1; Rev. F. C. Yost, A. B., '76 and Rev. E. C. Hibshman, A. B., '86. Both gentlemen made very encouraging remarks, Rev. Yost saying that much good can be derived from these weekly meetings. He advised every member to make the best of the time and get the most cheer out of the meetings.

At the regular election held February 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, G. W. Zimmerman, '96; Vice-President, C. E. L. Gresh, '97; Recording Secretary, John O. Reagle, '97; Corresponding Secretary, George E. Reynolds, '98; Financial Secretary, John K. McKee, '98; Treasurer, Harry L. Fogleman, '98; Chaplain, Luther M. Strayer, A.; Editor, George F. Longacre, '96; Critic, A. C. Thompson, '96; Organist, V. H. Mauger, '98.

OLEVIAN SOCIETY.

The Olevian Literary Society, which indulged in a long sleep, was finally aroused from its lethargy and reorganized at the beginning of the Winter term. Six new members were added to the small band, and great interest is manifested by all. The society will hold an open meeting on the evening of May 2, 1895.

The officers of the society are as follows: President, M. Evelyn Bechtel, '95; Vice-President, Annie Zimmerman, A.; Secretary, Elizabeth R. Titzel, '96; Treasurer, Minnie Bromer, '97; Chaplain, Grace Gristock, A.; Editress, Hannah Longacre, A; Critic, Elizabeth R. Titzel, '96.

Y. M. C. A.

The entertainment promised for February has been postponed. It will probably be given some time at the beginning of next term.

The prayer-meeting held before the service in the chapel on the Day of Prayer for Colleges was well attended by the students. Many prayers were offered and some testimonies given. It prepared the minds of the students for the sermon preached shortly after the meeting closed.

On the evening of February 6th, a missionary meeting was held in place of the regular prayer-meeting. The meeting was led by Mr. J. M. S. Isenberg, who, in a clear and forcible manner, pointed out the result of mission work, the hindrances to the cause, and the need of help from Christians for the cause. The plan suggested by the leader as to how stu-

dents may aid the cause is, that in addition to earnest and consecrated prayer, a certain sum of money be set aside every month for the cause of missions. By systematic giving much will be accomplished.

LOCALS.

Wind,
Drifts,
Snow
Banks,
Shovels
Used,
Destroy
Them.

The best watch—the parent.

When did the Seniors have a big time?

Will the Juniors soon have a gala day?

A warning.—Faculty, keep your eyes on those students who are in full possession of laxity.

The Sophomores are enjoying themselves by laying in a supply of food for their live-stock—ponies.

That poor Freshman so often despised and forsaken, is beginning to have a ray of hope, thinking that he will soon become a Sophomore.

The latest fad observed about the college is the wearing of rings by the students, which they accidentally procured from some young ladies.

Whistling is unbecoming, unnecessary, and inappropriate, to all wouldbe young gentlemen, while passing through the halls during recitation hours.

We are all glad that the time is fast approaching when the students will be able to engage in out-door sports, and inhale the pure air into their lungs.

When is a livery stable the most useful? Only when the animals thrive on oats and hay to keep up their physical strength, over against that time when they are used as brain robbers.

What is most needed at Ursinus at this writing? Many more new subscribers to the BULLETIN, and all the faithful old subscribers will be cheerfully continued on the list of that happy family of readers.

They say the Seniors are so slow,
Because they very seldom blow,
Until there comes a deep, deep snow;
When they secure the finest sleigh,
This town they leave without delay,
To have a good old time, they say,
And leave the other students out,
To guess what '95's about.

Rev. C. R. Brodhead, pastor of the Lower Providence Presbyterian Church, preached an able and instructive sermon to a large audience assembled in the chapel of Bomberger Memorial Hall, Sunday afternoon, February 25, 1895.

Expeditions are planned and inventions made without any bombastic displays by the perpetrators. Just so the Class of '95 made an expedition and changed their class yell to

We live! We thrive!
U. C. I. Ninety-five!

How long does it take a strong young man to push a sleigh up Skippack hill, having therein several passengers, when the hill is as barren of snow as the desert is of evergreen trees? For the answer to this question, please go to a student in the Seminary.

On Saturday evening, February 16, 1895, an interesting lecture was delivered

in Bomberger Memorial Hall, to a large audience, by Prof. S. R. Newbold, who fills the chair of Psychology in the University of Pennsylvania. The subject of his lecture was "Motor Automatism."

The monthly reception to the students and friends of Ursinus College, at the Ladies' Hall, on Tuesday evening, February 19, 1895, was a success in all its phases. The Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Bomberger, of Philadelphia, rendered the program for this occasion, in an able and appreciative manner, with great credit to themselves, as well as a profit and pleasure to the assembled friends. Vocal solos and readings constituted the program. All shared alike in partaking of the refreshments.

PERSONALS.

Ross F. Wicks, S. T., '96, preached in St. John's Reformed Church of Phoenixville, on Sunday, February 20, 1895.

J. H. Heichhold, S. T., '95, has filled the pulpit at Immanuel's German Reformed Church, at Williamsport, Pa., for two consecutive Sundays, February 17 and 24, 1895.

Geo. E. Deppen, Bucknell University, '94, a former student of this place, now studying law at Sunbury, recently spent a few days with his warm friends at Collegeville.

Prof. F. Edge Kavanagh has lately been entertaining his esteemed friend, Mr. A. Cunningham, of Ashville, North Carolina. Mr. Cunningham was Prof. Kavanagh's chum while at Harvard.

E. S. Noll, S. T., '95, Wm. G. Royer, G. A. Stauffer, and F. H. Witzel, S. T.,

'97, spent Washington's birthday at their respective homes.

J. Hunter Watts, S. T., '97, preached for Rev. E. F. Wiest, '93, at East Vincent Reformed Church, on Sunday, February 17, 1895.

F. H. Witzel, S. T., '97, was called to Hazleton, by Rev. T. A. Huber. He delivered a sermon at that place, and also at Stockton, on February 24, 1895.

Rev. Dr. Jas. I. Good has assigned mission work to several students of the Seminary. E. S. Noll, S. T., '95, Jas. M. S. Isenberg, S. T., '96, H. H. Hartman, and J. D. Hicks, S. T., '97, have taken up

this work, and are vigorously pursuing the same every Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. Frank N. Bleiler, '94, pastor of the Brownback charge, Chester county, was relieved from his arduous labors, on Sunday, February 10, 1895, when Herbert H. Long, S. T., '97, filled his pulpits.

G. W. Shellenberger, '95, spent a week at his home in York over Washington's Birthday.

Conkle, '95, Shellenberger, '95, and Scheirer, '96, attended the Semi-Annual Convention of the Schuylkill Valley Union of Christian Endeavor at Bridgeport, on the 28th of February.

PRESIDENT SPANGLER'S ADDRESS

At the Banquet of the Ursinus College Association of Philadelphia, January 25, 1895.

*Mr. President, Alumni and
Friends of Ursinus College :*

The latest product of the year, an occasion of congratulation and delight to us all, is the splendid company assembled at the banqueting table to-night.

The next that touches my heart is the Committee of Twenty-five, of whose plans and purposes we are yet to hear, whose membership constitutes an honorable galaxy of friends of which any institution might be proud. I have personal knowledge of the warm affection, high hopes, and noble purposes cherished by the individual members of that Committee in behalf of the College, whose life-work we are met to celebrate.

The year has also brought an honorable addition to the governing body of the College. We have not had opportunity to bid formal welcome to the men

who consented last summer to share with us the responsibility of legislating for Ursinus College and of directing its affairs. We welcome you as Directors, offering you a wide and promising field for the exercise of the superior qualities which attracted the attention of the authorities of the College and enable you to bring to the service of the College the skill and experience of experts in your several lines. We welcome Dambly, who is a legislator by profession and an editor by practice; Anders, who is a physician and a college Professor; Fetterolf, who is a doctor of Laws and a college President; Francis, who is a man of means, the way to whose bank account is a highway for all benevolent enterprises; Ebbert, who is an Alumnus and knows all about the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain in college life; and Helfrich, who is the father of a family and the

pastor of many congregations, from which to supply students.

Without attempting to enumerate the visible and invisible signs of progress in the life and work of the College, allow me to cite some evidence of the ascendancy of the modern spirit in the affairs of the institution. We prefer to speak of the modern spirit of the institution, rather than characterize it as progressive. The use of the word progressive is supposed to imply reflection upon the past and to involve a dangerous tendency toward untried effort and unproved theory. We might say that we aim to do our work in a scientific spirit, but this word is so much abused and misrepresented by the professed disciples of science and so thoroughly tabooed by the traditionalists that its use exposes one to misapprehension. We prefer therefore to be known as modern, and to do our work in that best modern spirit, which is truly scientific—the spirit which questions and investigates, which proves all things and holds fast to that which is good, in the light of time and fact, not in the light of consciousness, whether that be Christian or scientific.

This does not imply a change of base in the spirit of the institution. The first catalogue issued by the College makes the statement, which is repeated in every subsequent catalogue till 1885:

“In its general system of education Ursinus College endeavors to meet the wants of the age by adopting a wise and healthy medium between abstract ideal and materialistic utilitarian theories.”

While for years the organization of the work upon this modern basis may have been a hope and a wish rather than a fact, the promise and prophecy of the earlier day are being fulfilled.

1. So far as the instruction is concerned,

(a) the laboratory method is in full operation in the departments of chemistry and biology, and for the elementary work in physics also.

(b) The literary method is also gaining ground. Students are compelled to verify statements, to consult authorities, and to make some researches for themselves. This is possible because the library has been strengthened during the year through liberal donations by different friends, of whom we name as entitled to honorable mention, Dr. Good, Mr. Boyer, Dr. Fogel, Prof. Landis, Mr. Mayne Longstreth, and last, but not least, the devoted librarian himself, Prof. Peters.

Bearing upon the different departments of study we now find upon the shelves of the Library among others the following modern books:

In the Department of Biblical Literature:

Scrivener's Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament.
 Godet's Biblical Studies.
 Weiss's Introduction to the New Testament.
 Godet's Introduction to the New Testament.
 Gloag's Introduction to the New Testament.
 Complete set of Calvin's Commentaries on the Old and the New Testament.
 Tischendorf's Prolegomena to the New Testament.

In the Department of Biology:

Foster's Physiology.
 Packard's Zoology.
 Saxe's Botany.
 Hertwig's Embryology.
 Leidy's Rhizopods.

In the Department of Philosophy:

Flint's Philosophy of History.
 Martineau's Types of Ethical Theory.
 Janet's Final Causes and Theory of Morals.
 James' Psychology.
 Harris' Self-Revelation of God and Philosophical Basis of Theism.

In the Department of Current Literature:

Taines' English Literature.
 DuChaille's The Viking Age.
 Fiske's Discovery of America.
 Stedman's Victorian Poets.
 Hadley's Introduction to Roman Law.

As an evidence of the extent to which this modern spirit has taken possession of at least some of the departments, I would describe to you one of the structures in the biological laboratory and mention a recent incident, even though it may furnish some evidence that there is ground for the charge that this modern spirit lacks in reverence for things sacred as well as for the past. In the biological laboratory is built a stout oak table, on which an ax can be used as well as a knife, with two deep tanks sunk in its surface. Its polished surface has been stained by the life-blood of rodents and reptiles. But, not satisfied with the study of animal structure as exemplified in these lower forms, a raid was recently planned in the direction of the President's house and that of his neighbor, F. G. Hobson, both of which were still honored with sheltering and feeding the stalwart companion of the venerable founder of the College in the days of his domestic loneliness. Upon that altar Jumbo ceased his purring and breathed out his life in the interests of science. There is but one consolation to the tale. The skeleton of Jumbo will remain to haunt the wicked shadow of the Professor of Biology.

2. So far as government and discipline are concerned, the atmosphere of Ursinus is impregnated with sulphur this year. If there has been a little more dross to consume this year, the fires have not refused to burn. Four students lost their class standing at the close of last term,

and two have departed, upon invitation, not to return. The atmosphere of the Academy is particularly healthy, and we ascribe the credit to the new Dean, who stands unrivaled in that position in the history of the school. We have visible proof to present to you too, that his efficiency has been doubled since the Christmas holidays.

3. Prof. Harbaugh is supported by a teacher who is not only new this year, but she is the first lady who has been a member of the Faculty of Ursinus College. With the advent of a lady teacher has come a principal of the Ladies' Hall, and we have this term for the first time a building on the campus devoted exclusively to young women.

4. The year has also marked the introduction of four thoroughly developed courses of study, for the completion of any one of which the College grants the A. B. degree. They are collegiate courses, not technical, although they lead specially in the direction of different professions.

The courses offered at Ursinus are all liberal arts courses—stand for a solid education, before bread-winning training is begun, whether professional, mechanical, or technical.

This broad and solid culture which must forever be depended upon to supply the elements of stability and strength in our civilization is dependent in Pennsylvania upon the colleges, the very institutions for which the State is indirectly helping to make the way hard. At the lower end the state-fed normal schools are trenching upon the province of the colleges, and at the upper end the University by its undergraduate department is seeking to deplete the ranks of the colleges. Before the law of the state "equality is equity." If I do the same work as

another man in the state I deserve the same recognition and support. Under what guise of equity can the Normal schools and the University be fed at the public crib and the colleges not in so far as they teach the same subjects? We need normal schools and we need a university. But let these confine themselves to their legitimate work—the one to teacher-training, the other to professional, technical and university work.

5. Another evidence of the modern spirit of Ursinus is the ambition which it has again and again aroused in its students to undertake advanced study beyond that of the college course. This is no new phenomenon in our history, this year. Of the earlier graduates, Prof. Peters has pursued advanced work at Edinburgh and Berlin Universities, Prof. Stibitz at Yale, Prof. Mensch at Grant and Johns Hopkins. These three are at present members of the Faculty of Ursinus. To the same class belong Mr. Meixell and Mr. Ed. Bromer of the later graduates. A number of the graduates of Ursinus have also pursued professional courses and received degrees at the larger universities. This year two young ministers resigned their churches and are faithfully pursuing a two years' Ph. D. course. A member of the present teaching staff is enrolled at the U. of Pa. in the graduate school and has as his companion in study in his major subject the Professor of Psychology at the University.

6. The year has also brought us into closer contact and fuller recognition with that greatest of all modern institutions, the daily press, in all of which we recognize the warm heart and skilful hand of a loyal Alumnus of this year's fruitage, who will no doubt give us a glimpse of himself and of ourselves from his view point.

7. The educating and liberalizing influence of the institution have been augmented by the addition to the class-room work of special lectures of an instructive and literary character by educators and professional men from abroad.

8. Of the athletic development and plans and hopes of the year time would fail me to tell.

9. That lengthened shadow which for years had acted upon the faithful toilers at Ursinus as does a hope deferred—has not entirely vanished. But its stay has proved a blessing in disguise, for it has brought to us a bright and active Field Secretary, in whom we all take the deepest interest, and whom we commend to your warmest embrace.

The College greets you to-night, its Alumni and friends, with a larger attendance of students, with a better year's work begun, with larger hopes for the future, and greater confidence in you, its loyal sons and daughters and devoted friends, than ever before. We are ready to scale the quarto-centennial eminence and on its higher plane to carry the work into the future. Will you support our hands in the greater conquests yet to come?

THE SENIOR SLEIGHING PARTY.

Never before in the history of the Senior class has any event passed off more successfully than the one on Monday evening, February 11, 1895, and it will long be remembered by each one present. Promptly at the appointed time, this class, comfortably seated in one of the finest sleds, drawn by a team of the best steeds to be had in the town, left Collegeville for Schwenksville, on the beautiful banks that encase the rippling waters of the Perkiomen. Upon their arrival at that

place they were warmly greeted at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. J. Y. Bechtel, by their highly esteemed daughter, Miss Evelyn, a member of the Senior class.

The class sang the song composed for the occasion with much spirit. Recitations, vocal and instrumental music, and games of amusement, were the program for the evening. Last, but not least, were the refreshments afforded. The time passed all too quickly, and before the class was aware of it, it was time to start on their homeward journey.

The night was a perfect one, with the full moon shining brightly upon the white earth, and as they glided through the embankments of snow along the road, the scenery was beautiful. The moon seemed to vie with the members of the class in enjoying the occasion. Each participant will ever cherish the remembrance of this evening as he journeys the pathway of life.

Those in the party were: Mr. Charles D. Lerch, Miss M. Evelyn Bechtel, Miss Bertha Prizer, Mr. D. Irvin Conkle, Miss Agnes Hunsicker, Mr. Osville R. Frantz, Miss Carrie C. Schieber, Mr. George W. Shellenberger, Miss Jessie Royer, Mr. Calvin P. Wehr, Mrs. Calvin P. Wehr, Mr. Osville B. Wehr, Miss Anna Phipps.

CLASS SONG OF '95.

Come, the class of '95, we'll sing a good old song,
Sing it with a spirit that will move us to be strong;
For the time will soon be here when we must move
along,
To battle for the cause we love.

Cho.—Hurrah! Hurrah! The class we love so well,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Is '95 we tell.

Thus we sing our song of joy which in our
hearts doth dwell,

As we go marching to victory.

Happy are the days that we have spent in earnest
thought,
Seeking for the goal which all true hearts have ever
sought;

Storms have come and gone, but we have firmly stood
and fought

The battles of the class we love.—Cho.

They have called us slow and said we were not up to
date,

Into escapades we have not gone at night so late,
Painting Collegeville in green and red with joy sedate,
It was beneath the class we love.—Cho.

D. I. C., '95.

ATHLETICS.

The College is taking a great deal of interest in athletics.

The manager and captain are hard at work making arrangements for the coming base ball season.

Almost all the old players are back, and intend to resume their positions on the diamond next Spring. Among them are Rahn, Stubblebine, Zimmerman, Royer, Laros, and Spangler. With these old base ball players, and having among the new ones Fogleman, Spatts, McCune, Miller, Carmany, Spencer, Wolfe, etc., why should not Ursinus put a good team into the field in the Spring?

The Athletic Committee has secured Mr. E. J. Delahanty, of Philadelphia, as coacher. He will begin his work among the boys early in March.

Prof. Peak, the physical director, will give an exhibition of his work during the month. He is a favorite among the students, and has no doubt put the physical standing of Ursinus College where it now is. His exhibition will consist mainly of tumbling, statuary, wrestling, the zig-zag, flag, and his work at the pyramid.

The field team is making progress, but more of the students should take part. By taking part we can make our Spring term successful by the physical development of the students as well as the mental. Let us have more in the field sports.