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Ursinus College Bulletin Vol. 4, No. 2

Augustus W. Bomberger
Ursinus College

Jonathan L. Fluck
Ursinus College

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URSINUS COLLEGE,
Collegeville, Montgomery County, Pa.


Location.

Collegeville, the place where URSINUS COLLEGE is located, is 31 miles, by rail, northwest of Philadelphia, 39 miles east of Reading, and 37 miles south of Allentown, on the Perkiomen R., a branch of the Philadelphia and Reading. The village is central in Eastern Pennsylvania and easy of access from all sides. The community is intelligent, taking a lively interest in education, and every influence about the place, physical, social, and religious, is favorable to study and the preservation of health and morals.

Foundation.

URSINUS COLLEGE was founded in 1869 to prepare ministers for the Reformed church, and to give opportunity for education in the higher branches of learning upon the basis of Christianity. The College is under the control of a board of directors, of whom three-fourths must be members of the Reformed church. Its relation to the Synod is similar to that of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, and in all respects it acknowledges itself amenable to the jurisdiction of the Reformed Church in the United States. Since 1882 it has been open to both sexes.

Faculty.

The following is a list of the Professors and Instructors:

REV. J. H. A. BOMBERGER, D. D., LL. D., President, and Professor of Philosophy, Theology and Exegesis.

REV. HENRY W. SUPER, D. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Mathematics, Physics, Church History, and Homiletics.
A. B., Marshall College, 1849, and A. M., 1852; D. D., Heidelberg College, 1874; Principal of Male Department Cumberland Valley Institute, 1854; Professor of Mathematics in the Keystone State Normal School, 1867–70; Ursinus College, 1870.

J. SHELLY WEINBERGER, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.
A. B., Yale College, 1859, and A. M.; Professor of Ancient Languages in Freeland Seminary, 1859–70; Ursinus College, 1870.

SAMUEL VERNON RUBY, ESQ., A. M., Professor of the English Language and Literature, Belles Lettres, Chemistry and Natural History.
A. B., Franklin and Marshall College, 1858, and A. M., 1857; admitted to the Practice of Law at Carlisle, Pa., 1858; Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles Lettres in Palatinate College, 1858–72; Ursinus College, 1872.

EDMUND MORRIS HYDE, A. M., PH. D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and Instructor in French.
A. B., Trinity College, Hartford, 1873, and A. M., 1876; PH. D., Yale College, 1882; Instructor in Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, at Cheshire, 1877–80 and 1885–86; Instructor in Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, 1881–84; studied at University of Leipzig, 1884–87; Ursinus College, 1887.

REV. FRANCIS HENDRICKS, A. M., Professor of Hebrew and History.
A. B., Union College, N. Y., 1846, and A. M., 1853.

REV. J. B. KNIEST, D. D., Professor of the German Language and Literature.
A. B., Heidelberg College, 1858, and A. M.; D. D., Heidelberg College, 1886.

ALCIDE REICHCENBACH, A. M., Principal of the Academic Department, and Instructor in the Science and Art of Teaching.
Western Reserve College; A. B., National Normal University, 1872, and A. M., 1875; study of French and Pedagogy abroad, and Swiss and German Normal Schools, 1872–73; Founder of Valley Normal School, Va., and Principal of same, 1873–77; Principal of Cumberland (Md.) High School and Alleghany County Normal School, 1877–79; Ursinus College, 1889.

A. LINCOLN LANDIS, M. S., Instructor in Mathematics and Book-keeping.
Millerstown State Normal School; B. S., Ursinus College, 1883, and M. S., 1883; Ursinus College, 1883.

JAMES LEUBA, Instructor in Stenography.
H. E. JONES, Instructor in Penmanship.
URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN.

Courses of Study.

The Theological Department affords a full course of training for young men desiring to prepare for the ministry. In the Collegiate Department two courses are offered, the Classical and the Scientific, both of which cover four years of study. The Academic Department is in charge of an experienced professor, who thoroughly studied educational methods in Switzerland and Germany. In it are offered the Elementary English course; the Preparatory course, which furnishes preparation for business or any ordinary pursuit in life; and the Normal course, which includes the branches required by law in the State Normal Schools, and gives opportunity to observe and practice teaching.

Government.

In its scholastic work the College combines the system of marks with that of examinations, and parents are regularly informed as to the standing of the students. All young men from a distance room in the College buildings, but may go out for their meals to places approved by the Faculty. Young women are furnished boarding in private families.

Expenses.

The charges for tuition, for forty weeks, are: $27 in the Elementary English, $40 in the Preparatory and Normal Courses, and $48 in the College. German is taught without extra charge. French, music, drawing and painting extra.

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Such methods of writing are strongly to be deprecated, and the way to avoid them in the case in question is plain. Let the relative importance of this department of a college journal be made a variable quantity, increasing or diminishing according to the number and general interest of the subjects that may from time to time agitate the educational affairs of the country or the particular institution represented, and the make-up of the remaining portion of the paper. Then there will be fewer attempts among students at the evolutionary feat of trying to create an editorial out of nothing.

For some years the workings of a rapidly growing and wide-spread tendency to belittle the higher ends and purposes of a liberal education have been strongly manifesting themselves. The training and develop-
ment of the faculties of the mind have come to be viewed, to a deplorable extent, from an exclusively business standpoint. The nobler culture of the soul, that broadens and elevates the man in the truest sense, is entirely lost sight of in this latter-day method of estimating the comparative worth of the courses of instruction that different institutions of learning may offer, and the sole concern appears to be to choose that plan of study most likely to bring professional, political or financial success in life.

This way of looking at education lowers and degrades it. If the ruling design of the seminaries and colleges of our land is to take human beings and fit them out for prominence as brilliant scholars, polished orators, shrew financiers, far-sighted statesmen, and so on through the list, then the sooner they are closed up and started on a new basis, the better. Without question their chief aim should be far different. The foundation of their existence is the forming of those entrusted to their care into thorough, enlightened, fully-equipped men, not creatures for what they are able to do in great works and achievements or attain in high positions and prosperity, but creatures for what they are,—immortal men. Here lies the ultimate object of all liberal education, and the way for those whose desire is to reach it is not through short-course schools, seminaries and apologies for colleges but by the patient, careful training of a full academic course.

Special attention is asked to the article in this number on the Theological Department of Ursinus College. To what is there said upon the subject may be added the fact that the Department has equal official recognition with the other theological schools of the Church.

Now that the students of the College have provided so well for the lighting of a portion of the campus, we respectfully suggest that it behooves the management of the institution to do its part in the good work by providing much-needed lamp-posts for the avenue.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

"ACRES OF DIAMONDS."

Those who braved the severely inclement weather of Thursday evening, October 20th, to avail themselves of the privilege of hearing Rev. Russell H. Conwell, the eloquent Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia, deliver his celebrated lecture on "Acres of Diamonds," were amply repaid for any inconvenience they may have suffered. And, indeed, the size of the audience on the occasion proved that the people well knew what the evening had in store, and, deeming the reward fully worth the effort it demanded—with but few exceptions—resolved to come and secure it. The lecture will be remembered by all as a most striking literary product; a powerful combination of forceful,
clear-cut reasoning, keen logic, rich illustration, direct and incisive appeal, brilliant humor and stirring rhetoric that never failed to rivet the attention of the listener on the argument and hold it there until its purpose was accomplished. Ursinus should by no means allow this first visit of Mr. Conwell to her halls to be his last.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the Schaff Society, Mr. R. F. Longacre, '88, acting as chairman of the exercises. The College and community owe this Society a debt of gratitude for the trouble and work it expended in providing the evening's enjoyment.

The Joint Committee to secure the services of an orator to deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies during next Commencement week has already met and organized. The following are the members of the committee: A. S. Bromer, President; G. H. Meixell, Secretary; I. C. Fisher, W. H. Wotring, James Leuba and J. K. Freed.

The Schaff Society is actively engaged in preparing for its anniversary at the close of the current term. The orators for the occasion have been appointed and the several committees of arrangements are satisfactorily progressing in their work. The present officers of this Society are:

President, R. F. Longacre; Vice-President, Ernest Clapp; Recording Secretary, G. W. Filtbert; Corresponding Secretary, W. F. Ruff; Chaplain, G. H. Meixell; Editor, R. G. Magee; Critic, John Lerch; Treasurer, J. G. Francis; Librarian, P. E. Heimer; Assistant Librarian, D. L. Hain; Organist, P. M. Spangler.

IN MEMORIAM.

In the last issue of the Bulletin, mention was made of the illness of Oliver G. Peter, of the class of '90. At the time the condition of his health compelled him to return home from college, we did not at all anticipate that in so short a period we should receive the sad news of his demise and be called upon to enter it in our columns. But the sorrowful message came even before the October number was published, and now the duty devolves on us of recording the fact that our esteemed young friend fell asleep in the Lord on the morning of the 7th ultimo, at the residence of his parents, near Slatington, Pa.

The funeral services were held on the following Monday in Heidelberg Reformed Church, near Saegersville, Pa., and were conducted by Rev. N. W. A. Helffrich. They were attended by many friends and relatives, the funeral being the largest held in that church for a number of years. Thirteen students of Ursinus were present, viz.: E. S. Bromer, H. E. Kratz, C. P. Kehl, J. T. Wagner, J. K. Freed, W. F. Ruff, G. H. Meixell, C. H. Slinghoff, P. M. Spangler, C. H. Brandt and A. H. Eberly, all of the class of '90—of whom Messrs. Bromer, Kratz, Kehl and Wagner acted as pall-bearers—and Wallace H. Wotring and Isaac C. Fisher, representing the Zwinglian Literary Society, of which the deceased was
a member. Floral tributes consisting of a pillow bearing the words "At Rest," and an anchor were offered by the Zwinglian Society and the class of '90, respectively.

I. C. P.

At recent special meetings of the Zwinglian Literary Society, the class of '90 and the Y. M. C. A., fitting resolutions of respect on the death of Mr. Peter were unanimously adopted. We publish them in full as they were passed.

ZWINGLIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and co-worker, Oliver G. Peter, therefore,

Resolved, That as a just tribute to the memory of the departed, who was so talented and laboring so earnestly among us in literary pursuits, we deeply mourn his loss, as that of one who claimed our sincerest respect and regard.

Resolved, That in the death of this beloved brother, the Zwinglian Literary Society has been deprived of a most worthy and devoted member, who was ever willing to work for its interests and welfare.

Resolved, That we bow submissively to the will of Him who doeth all things well, that we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased in the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That this testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the bereaved family, and that it be printed in the Ursinus College Bulletin, The Messenger and The Allentown Frieden's Bote.

WALLACE H. WOTRING,
ISAAC C. FISHER,
EDWIN W. LENTZ,
JOS. W. BELL,
CALVIN D. YOST,
IRVIN F. WAGNER,

Committee.

CLASS OF '90.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved friend and classmate, Oliver G. Peter, and

WHEREAS, The intimate relations of the deceased with us render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his worth as a classmate, and his merits as a student; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for the friend who has been called from his labor to rest.

Resolved, That in the death of Oliver G. Peter we lose a member who was always active and zealous in his duties as a student, wise in counsel, and fearless in action; an honest and upright man whose virtues endeared him not only to us but to all around him.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of our deceased classmate in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the class; published in the Ursinus College Bulletin, the Lehigh Register and the Haus Freund; that they be read in the Heidelberg Reformed Church; and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

E. S. BROMER,
W. H. LOOSE,
J. T. WAGNER,
C. P. KEHL,
C. H. SLINGHOF

Committee.

Y. M. C. A.

WHEREAS, God in his wise providence has been pleased to call into eternal rest our Christian brother, Oliver G. Peter; and

WHEREAS, We deem it proper to bear witness to his many virtues; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we deeply mourn the early departure of a kind and esteemed member, we submissively bow to the will of Him who is infinite in his mercies and just in all his ways.

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother we lose one who was always active in Christian work, and that we shall cherish his memory by following his noble example.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy is with the family and relatives of the deceased in their
sad bereavement, and that we commend them for consolation to the Comforter in all affliction. Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Association, that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Ursinus College Bulletin.

W. H. H. Bartram, Esq., a Prohibition orator of Buffalo, N. Y., lectured in Gross's Hall on the evening of the twenty-first of October and by his eloquence and brilliant repartee so pleased the many Ursinus boys who heard him, that they sent a well-signed petition to Linfield, Pa., where he spoke on the following night, requesting him to repeat his address at Collegeville. The petition was granted, and on the lecturer's return the student-life of the College turned out en masse and greeted his second effort in behalf of temperance with much warmly appreciative applause.

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PERSONAL.

O. H. E. Rauch, '89, is taking a course at the National School of Elocution and Oratory in Philadelphia.

R. G. Magee, '90, has had considerable experience in newspaper writing. For a period he acted as a special correspondent of the Philadelphia Press and was also connected with other prominent dailies. We hope to publish a contribution from his facile pen in the near future.

Charles E. Wehler, '87, preached his first two sermons in Brownback's charge, Chester county, on Sunday, October 23d.

Gideon P. Fisher, '87, supplied the pulpit of Trinity Reformed Church, Norristown, on a recent Sabbath.

Professor J. Shelly Weinberger is Vice-President of the lately-organized Montgomery County Branch of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association.

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COLLEGE ITEMS.

Up to the time we go to press two of this Fall's stated Senior Orations have been delivered by members of '88. The first was given on Tuesday, October 18th, by Howard T. Boyer, on the theme, "Immigration," and the second on the same day of the following week by Albert S. Bromer, who spoke on "The Dignity of Man." Both were very praiseworthy efforts.

The officers of the Y. M. C. A. are:

President, G. P. Fisher; Recording Secretary, S. P. Stauffer; Corresponding Secretary, H. E. Jones; Treasurer, O. H. E. Rauch.

Those who at present hold the reins of the Class of '90 are:

President, W. F. Ruff; Vice-President, R. G. Magee; Secretary, J. T. Wagner; Treasurer, W. H. Loose; Poet, C. P. Kehl; Historian, G. H. Meixell.

Two fine tubular lamps have been erected in the rear portion of the campus with a fund collected from the students through the efforts of Mr. G. H. Miller. They are generally conceded to be a great improvement.
Our country is at peace with all the world. Foreign wars and civil strifes are things of the past. Our valleys yield abundant harvests, our mountains are rich in hidden treasures, our rulers are kind and our people, patriotic.

Surely, then, from these advantages one might prophesy a glorious future with brilliant prospects for America.

But there is a danger threatening us to-day far more formidable than any foe that has yet crossed our path.

This gaunt spectre is not a foreign foe, nor any internal traitor; it is the concentration of financial power in the hands of a few. It is the grasping of the peoples' money by capitalists of more than princely power. Every year sees the rich man a little richer, and the poor man a little poorer. An increase of luxuries to the few is, usually in these days, accompanied by a corresponding increase of poverty to the many. So powerful have financial magnates become that they practically control our national legislation; so pliable in their conscience, that they can be all things to all men to serve their own selfish interests. They are Democrats in New York and Republicans in Pennsylvania. They are Greenbackers in one section and Mugwumps in another.

Principle is to them the control of finance, and party their tool.

During the recent presidential campaign the Wall street magnates banqueted the candidate of one party and fondled him almost as a long lost brother. This was when the Maine statesman's prospects were particularly bright. A few days later, when the tide had turned, we find these same men caressing and cringing to the New York Governor; so anxious were they to be in favor with the winning side. These are the men who so control legislation that the money goes into their coffers, which, by every law of justice and right, the poor man is entitled to enjoy.

Is it any wonder that he revolts; that humble laborers form leagues to resist the aggressive strides of mon-eyed combinations? Aroused by their own necessity, maddened by the injustice of their employers and urged on, often, by unprincipled men, the honest sons of toil are driven to deeds that threaten the Nation's security.

These are the circumstances that lead Socialism, Nihilism, Communism and their kindred perversions to those dangerous commotions that have shaken the governments of the old world to their very foundations. And this same turbulent spirit is assuming gigantic proportions in our own country. Such uprisings of the common people are but fruit, the seeds of which the capitalists themselves have scattered. The conflict between the rich and poor is the dark cloud that hovers over us to-day. This is an enemy to our Re-
public that ironsides cannot ward off, and in whose presence the sword is better sheathed.

The danger described can be averted only by an awakening of the people to their duty. When intelligent men combine to purify legislation,—as did the Committee of One Hundred in Philadelphia and organizations of the same kind in Brooklyn and other cities,—then will the question be fairly met.

These men who thus unite must desire, not office but honest government. They must choose those who put their honor above money and for whose vote there is no price. It is for the educated men of the country to thus determine. Then will capital be stripped of its power over legislation, labor elevated to its true sphere, and another national danger averted.

**THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.**

**DECAYING—RENEWING.**

**TREMONT.**

The leaves are changing; and the winds grow chill,
As, murmuring through the woodland wilds, they chant
Their sad, mysterious music, weird and shrill,
And leave their echoes' ghosts the groves to haunt.

Soon will the last sere leaf come flutt'ring down
To join its comrades,—driven by each gust;
Remorseful Nature, draped in sombre brown,
Lies, garbed in sackcloth, prostrate in the dust.

All the bright hues, and tints, and colors rare,—
The purple and fine linen of the meads—
Will fade; be cast aside; and they will wear
The shadowed drapery of mourning's weeds.

The dear, sweet songs, that gladdened summer days
Will then be hushed—the minstrels take their flight,
And the rich strains of their melodious lays
Be followed by the stillness of the night.

The naked branches, towering up on high,
Stripped, and left shiv'ring in the winds of fall,
Stand limned against the canvas of the sky—
A fleshless throng, waiting some prophet's call.

Each change is but a part of that decay:
By which grim winter mars the work of spring,
Each change is but a herald of that day
When there shall be a new awakening.

'Tis but the leaves that fall, the trees will stand,
Nothing is lost save for a greater gain;
And Nature with her deft and busy hand,
Gives impulse to the powers that remain.

Our growing old is but our growing new,
Life's falling leaves leave fresher buds behind;
Though age's pallor chase youth's ruddy hue,
We come, at last, eternal youth to find.

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**HYMENEAL.**

"One by one the roses fall," and happy are the alumni of Ursinus whose good fortune it is to catch them in their open arms at the altar of Hymen. In this delightful way Rev. John J. Stauffer, '84, entered the realms of bliss at the home of the bride's mother, near Littlestown, Pa., on Thursday morning, October 6th, by taking to himself in wedlock Miss Ella C. Rebert, an active and devoted member of Christ church, Adams county. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the immediate family only, by Rev. F. S. Lindaman, '72, the bride's pastor, assisted by Rev. J. H. Hartman, of Hanover, and Rev. H.T. Spangler, '73, of Collegeville. Mr. S. P. Stauffer and Mr. J. C. Rebert, brothers of the bride and groom, acted as ushers. After a sumptuous dinner, the wed-
ding trip to Baltimore and Washington was undertaken, and now the happy couple are settled at housekeeping in East Berlin, in the midst of a laborious parish. May many years of happiness and successful service crown their united lives.

V. S. R.

At Schwenksville, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, the twenty-seventh of October, there was a repetition of the joyous scene so poetically pictured in the opening sentence of the preceding communication, in the celebration of the marriage of Rev. Silas L. Messinger, '85, of Blain, Perry county, Pa., and Miss Laura Bechtel, daughter of J. Y. Bechtel, M. D., of Schwenksville. Rev. J. B. Shumaker, D. D., pastor of St. Luke's Church, Trappe, performed the ceremony before a very select company, consisting of none but the relatives of the contracting parties. The bride and groom started at once for their future residence in Blain. It is agreed on all sides that the worthy representative of '85 carried off a valuable prize from the community. Ursinus sends him and his most estimable wife, in their far off home, warmest congratulations and heartiest best wishes.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.
[Alumni and others can render a service by sending items of interest for this column.]

'76. Rev. A. B. Markley, of Jones town, Lebanon county, Pa., favored Collegeville with a visit in the interval since the last appearance of the Bulletin, preaching during his stay in the vacant Lutheran pulpit at Norristown.

'77. Rev. Percy Y. Schelly, writing from Sanford, Florida, under date of September 24th, contributes a strong article on "Prohibition in Florida," to a recent number of the New York Independent.

'79. Another most interesting letter, mailed early in September, has just reached our sanctum, from Rev. F. S. Dietrich, of Rajahmundry, India. Full extracts from it will appear in the December number of the Bulletin.

'83. At a meeting of the Sunday School Association, of Lancaster Classis, held in Jerusalem Reformed Church, near Bremen, Ohio, September 13-15, Rev. B. Frank Davis, of Kinnikkinnik, delivered an address on "Triumphs of Sunday School Work," and was elected Secretary of the Association.

'85. Rev. Joseph L. Murphy, of Maiden, Catawba county, N. C., has been elected to the pastorate of the Fairfield charge, Ohio.

'85. Rev. Samuel H. Phillips, of '87's Theological class, having declined a call to Chambersburg, Pa., will probably accept an election tendered him by the Durham Charge of Bucks county, Pa.

'87. Rev. John A. Mertz, a graduate of the Theological Department, is pleasantly located at Linfield, Pennsylvania. His preaching is well received and an active interest in Foreign and Home Missions is being stimulated among his people.
The first Children’s Day service since the organization of the congregation at Linfield, was held there the third Sunday in September. The occasion proved very interesting and instructive.

**GENERAL TOPICS.**

**OUR THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.**

It is well understood by the friends of Ursinus College that it was founded under circumstances which were believed to demand an educational institution based upon strictly evangelical Protestant principles, and faithfully conducted in harmony with such principles. And the growing favor of the College since its survival of the flood-and-fire trials through which it passed during four or five years succeeding ‘78, most cheeringly proves that its distinctive principles and aims are warmly endorsed, and that its work is being more cordially appreciated the better it is known by the people whom it seeks to serve. The last three years have furnished clear illustrations of this fact. In its general character, organization and methods it meets the convictions and wishes of those who rightly discern the signs and wants of the times. And its relations to Christianity and the Christian Church, which are essentially those of most American Colleges (formally free yet more really responsible to the proper authorities than some that may seem to be under stricter formal supervision), commend themselves as altogether satisfactory relations, and best calculated to secure a College against the insidious devices of modern errors.

But whilst these general characteristics of Ursinus College as a higher school of learning are well understood and warmly approved, there are probably some among its many friends who will be glad to get fuller information in regard to its Theological Department, as a vital branch in its organization. The following statements will furnish such information in the most explicit and satisfactory way.

1. Under its Charter Ursinus College is authorized to establish any department of a complete liberal education, including what is most commonly called Theology. In other words, it holds a University charter. It has no present purpose, however, of availing itself of the privilege thus conferred, beyond the establishment of the Theological Department. Instead, therefore, of this Department being a Theological school wholly distinct from the College organization and independent of it, it is an organic part of it, under the immediate control of its Board of Directors. This plan is by no means new and peculiar. It is virtually the same on which the theological schools of Reformed churches in Europe are founded and maintained. And it has many important advantages over any other plan adopted, whatever might be urged in favor of the latter. It is always open to the inspection of classis or synods, especially the General Synod, and invites candid and
careful inspection. To name no other cases, the celebrated Basle Mission Institution rests on this basis, and has given strong proofs of its advantages to evangelical Christianity.

2. This Board consists of twenty-one members, at least two-thirds of whom must be members of the Reformed Church in the United States. Nine of this number are ordained ministers in said Church. As such they are under the direct jurisdiction of the Church, subject to its Constitution and laws, and responsible to it for their acts. This is a sure guarantee for the maintenance of all the Departments of the College, and especially of the Theological Department, in harmony with the faith and Constitution of the Church.

The Professors in the Theological Department are ministers of the Reformed Church in the United States, and are pledged as such, as well as by their special office in the College, to teach the doctrines of the Gospel as set forth in the standards of the Reformed Church, and as required by the explicit terms of the Peace Compact of the General Synod of Tiffin, 1881. For any breach of their obligations in this respect they are directly amenable to the constitutional judicatories of the Church, before which charges of false doctrines or any other wrong may be brought against them, and by which they may be tried upon such charges. The advantages of this for the security of sound doctrine, over any other arrangement, must be obvious.

4. The branches taught in the Department are those prescribed by the Constitution of the Church for its theological schools, and upon which all applicants for licensure to preach the Gospel must be open to examination.

5. It is the special aim and effort of this Department to be a thorough training school for those devoutly seeking to be faithful and efficient ministers and preachers of the Gospel in accordance, not with the notions of men, but with the Word of God. Theology is taught scientifically, but not as an abstract science, so much as a preparation qualifying the students for a higher and better service. Due notice is taken of whatever theological speculations may seem to require notice; but speculations for their own sake, or as pretentious philosophical improvements on the Gospel, are not favored: They are rather discarded as begetting pride of the reason and engendering strife. Sad past experience in Reformed Churches in Europe and in this country has shown that such speculations, however plausible and specious, whatever opportunity for the display of seemingly profound learning and originality that may afford (though they are mostly a revival of old heresies with new masks), are really pernicious perversions of the pure apostolic faith which unfit young men for their calling and hinder their usefulness by utterly unsettling their minds and hearts. The present condition of the Andover (Massachusetts) Theo-
logical Seminary, may serve as a painful proof of the evils resulting from such speculative freaks in regard to the faith. If there must be schools for the speculative and metaphysical study of theology as an abstract science, let such schools be established apart from special Church training-schools for the ministry of the Gospel, and independent entirely of all direct relations to any Christian Church; somewhat like the schools of the middle ages, or modern "Summer Schools of Philosophy."

6. As Ursinus College in general cherishes warm sympathy with the spirit and sentiments of living Christianity, in the true evangelical Protestant sense, at large, and especially in the section of the State in the midst of which the institution is located, so our Theological Department desires to supply the region around it with spiritual laborers trained in that spirit, and animated with true intelligent zeal for their work. None can do that work so well as those who are familiar with the field, and who have been instructed specially for it. Other schools may offer, or may seem to offer, some superior advantages in the way of a general education. But their ignorance of the situation here disqualifies them for such training as is needed. They cannot fit young men for one of the languages (German) required—not to name matters of even more vital importance—a language to which as well as to English, most careful attention is given. Eastern Pennsylvania is best able to educate young men for successful labor in its own field.

7. Believing that the above statements present the actual facts in the case it fairly follows:

First, that our Theological Department merits the favor of all who desire the prosperity of evangelical Christianity and the churches representing it in Eastern Pennsylvania, and similar districts of the State.

Second, that young men prompted to devote their life to this important cause had best seek the needful preparation for it at home schools as best qualified to train them for the work. In doing so they will not only give those schools the benefit of a good example, but will secure the most effective theological education for themselves. The choice of a school should not be a matter of sentiment or of selfish ambition but of true Christian principle.

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Any one who takes the time to look for it will find in the issue of the Bulletin for April last, a brief editorial on College Athletics, which concludes as follows: "We are strongly in favor of physical development properly regulated,—and let no one misrepresent us on this point,—but we are most emphatically opposed to making physical development the excuse for hot-headed and all-absorbing inter-class and inter-collegiate athletic rivalry, and to setting it up, directly or indirectly, by word and act, as the great goal of a student's ambition." The September
number of *Harper's Magazine* contains a free-and-easy discussion of the same subject, by George William Curtis, writing from the "Editor's Easy Chair," and we reproduce below an extract from his excellent article. Of course, in this particular instance, it would be entirely out of place to quote the time-worn adage on the tendency of great intellects to follow similar lines of thought. The clipping is therefore given without comment. Mr. Curtis says:

"The fact remains that the true college hero of to-day is the victor in games and sports, not in studies; and it is not unnatural that it should be so. It is partly a reaction of feeling against the old notion that a scholar is an invalid, and that a boy must be down in his muscle because he is up in his mathematics. But, as Lincoln said in his debate with Douglas, it does not follow, because I think that innocent men should have equal rights, that I wish my daughter to marry a negro. It does not follow, because the sound mind should be lodged in a sound body, that the care of the body should become the main, and virtually the exclusive, interest.

"Yet that this is now somewhat the prevailing tendency of average feeling is undeniable, and it is a tendency to be considered by intelligent collegians themselves. For the true academic prizes are spiritual, not material; and the heroes for college emulation are not the gladiators, but the sages and poets of the ancient day and of all time. The men that the college remembers and cherishes are not ball players, and boat racers, and boxers, and fencers, and heroes of single-stick, good fellows as they are, but the patriots, and scholars, and poets, and orators, and philosophers. Three cheers for brawn, but three times three for brain!"

And so say we all.

Here is one of the brightest and best products of the fertile wit of the *Norristown Herald* man: "The Andover professors are preparing for a fresh discussion of the 'probation doctrine.' The Andover professors might kill two birds with one stone by dying. They would then learn something new and reliable about the 'probation doctrine,' and give other people a rest."

**GENERAL COLLEGE AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.**

The magnificent Packer Memorial Church, built by Mrs. Mary P. Cummings, for the use of Lehigh University, was dedicated on the 13th of October.

It is stated that in Germany and other central European states the Jews are crowding the universities and the learned professions.

George F. Baer, Esq., of Reading, delivered the introductory address before the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, early in October.

The English Education Blue Book for 1886-'87, shows that out of a total of 4,645,097 children, 3,438,425 on the average attend school, a per-
The percentage of 74. In 1870 the percentage was only 39.

The House of Representatives of Georgia has passed a resolution taking away the appropriation of $8000 to Atlanta University, unless that institution shall give the Governor assurance that white students will not be admitted.

Crawford D. Hening, of Philadelphia, a student in the University of Pennsylvania, was given the first prize among the awards made some time ago, by the American Protective Tariff League for the best essays on "The Advantages of a Protective Tariff to the Labor and Industries of the United States."

Cornell University opened September 28th with a Freshman class of more than 400 students, said to be the largest that ever entered any American university at any time. President Adams in his opening address assured the Freshmen and Sophomores that if they did not want to have the mortification of climbing the paternal door steps with satchel in hand before the college year was completed, they must stop caning.

Professor George Herbert Palmer, of Harvard, has just published a pamphlet in which he includes the results of an inquiry made by him into the cost of a college course. Out of two hundred and thirty-five men who were graduated from Harvard University last year, two hundred and nineteen answered his circular of inquiry in regard to the cost of a college course. About one fourth of this number, or fifty-six, spent between $450 and $650 in each of the four years, fifty-four between $650 and $975, and sixty-one, or a little more than a quarter of the entire class, spent a larger sum than $1200 each. The extremes were $400 and $4000. The returns collected by Professor Palmer do not differ greatly from those before published, nor from the cost in other large colleges, except in the unusually large proportion spending over $1200 a year. The average expenses of the class of 1882 at Yale, for instance, as given in the statistics published at the close of the course, were $3901, or $867 in the freshman, $923 in the sophomore, $1048 in the junior and $1063 in the senior year, but this return excludes sums received from scholarships, and is by this amount below the average.

EXCHANGES.

The Harvardian for October contains an exceedingly weak and ill-advised editorial in defense of College Athletics against what it pleases to designate the "fierce attacks" (!) of the venerable President McCosh, of Princeton, and that powerful leader in the religious newspaper world, the New York Independent. In any case the brightest and most level-headed undergraduate in this country would be but a miserable match for the great intellectual strength and extended knowledge of the educational doings and interests of the United States that are represented by the forces against which the writer of the article in question, with unhesitating self-confidence, arrays himself.

But, unfortunately, the author of this altogether remarkable literary production, despite his own apparent opinion on the subject, does not possess the exceptional requirements that would be first requisites in rendering at all interesting any such
contest as the one he enters. As a result,—as with all battles where the issue is a foregone conclusion,—there is nothing in this "fierce" conflict, which the Havertfordian editor so valiantly wages, that will attract much attention, unless, perchance, it be the painfully striking contrast in the size of the combatants.

The stand that has been taken by the Independent in the matter of the outrageous extremes to which inter-collegiate games have been carried is well-nigh impregnable, backed, as it is, by most convincing facts and unanswerable deductions. President McCosh's utterances on the same subject are in a high degree conservative and reasonable, and most emphatically above all criticism.

In view of this condition of affairs the presumption of the Havertfordian editorial is something wonderful. After three or four sentences, containing alleged arguments in support of his side of the question, (every one of which, by the way, plainly, on the very face of it, suggests its refutation to the mind of every intelligent reader,) this resistless reviewer, boldly assuming that his lightning work of demolition and ruin is magnificently achieved, indulges in the following self-satisfied conclusion: "So it becomes clear, that far from being detrimental to morals, inter-collegiate games are a constant good." Yes, dear critic, it becomes as clear as a London fog.

The misconceptions of the article are just as reprehensible. They put statements into the mouth of the Independent which that journal never used, for the simple reason that they emanate from the level of public-school composition, a plane which, to say the least, is somewhat below the sphere of the Independent.

It is entirely unnecessary to consider the contents of the editorial, further than to say that its assertion that "these enemies of inter-collegiate games are either unfortunately or wilfully ignorant of the state of things they so fiercely attack," is veriest nonsense. An article of the stamp of the one discussed will never fail to injure a really good cause, and will always be sure to well-nigh ruin, by bringing into ridicule and contempt, a question that is already as extremely one-sided as that touching the present condition of inter-collegiate games.

The Bates Student requests answers to the query, "What constitutes a good college paper?" We are firm believers in the idea that teaching by illustration is the best method of imparting information, and we therefore beg leave to say that the worthy Bates Student itself and the Swarthmore Phoenix approach pretty closely our ideals in this field of literary activity. This is not given as flattery, of which we do not make conclusion,—there is nothing in this


MONTHLY SUMMARY.

SYNODELICAL.

The new synod authorized by the last General Synod at Akron, O., including the classes of Northern Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Wichita, was organized at Kansas City, Mo., September 29, 1887. The name adopted by the body is, The Synod of the Interior.

The annual sessions of the Pittsburg Synod, held at Greenville, Pa., September 28th, after prolonged discussion, adopted a resolution recommending that the Reformed Church Publication Board turn their assets into money, pay off liabilities, and make arrangements to lease the publication part of the church's work to private parties for a consideration. The Synod of the Potomac, at its fiftieth yearly meeting, in Mechan­sburg, Pa., on October 11-17, took substantially similar action in the same matter.

COLLEGIATE.

T. B. Stump, a student in Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O., accidentally shot himself on the afternoon of October 8th, while handling a revolver with which he and a companion had been firing at a mark in the outskirts of the city. He died at the College the next morning.
URSIONUS COLLEGE BULLETIN.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Reformed Church at Lancaster, O., Rev. G. W. H. Smith pastor, after an expenditure of $3800 in repairs and improvements, was re-opened October 2, 1887.

The corner-stone of Zwingli Reformed Church, Souderton, Pa., in the charge of Rev. J. G. Dengler, was laid on Sunday, September 18th.

The corner-stone of a new house of worship for the congregation at Glencoe, Pa., was laid on Saturday, September 10th.

The bell and organ of St. Paul’s Reformed Church, Hamlin, Lebanon county, Pa., were dedicated on Sunday, October 9th. Rev. Dr. A. J. G. Dubbs, of Allentown, and Rev. O. H. Strunk, of Schuylkill Haven, preached on the occasion. Rev. H. J. Welker, an Ursinus alumnus of ’76, is pastor of this congregation.

MINISTERIAL.

Derr, T., address changed from Conyngham to Millersburg, Pa.

Dole, Albert G., died at Huntingdon, Pa., October 15th.

Gerlach, G. C., resigned at Liberty Center, O.

Kerschner, J. B., address changed from Millersburg, Dauphin county, to Conyngham, Luzerne county, Pa.

Laury, S. F., installed pastor of Zion’s Reformed Church, Marietta, Pa.

Michael, J., address changed from Curveton, Ind., to Winamac, Pulaski county, Ind.

Martin, George H., D. D., died at Timberville, Va., September 18th, in his 71st year.

Murphy, J. L., called to the Fairfield charge, Ohio.


Richards, J., address changed from Lakeside, O., to Clear Water Harbor, Fla.

Rust, Herman, D. D., Professor of German in Heidelberg Seminary, resigned the Second Reformed (German) Church of Tiffin, O.

Saucer, F. J., address changed from York, Pa., to 1018 Commercial street, Emporia, Kan.

Shulls, F. M., resigned the Jerusalem and Mount Zwingli (Ohio) charge, and called to Lima Mission, Ohio. Address changed from Bremen to Lima, O.

Shaw, S., address changed from Bloomville to Tiffin, O.

Shulenberger, W. C. B., installed pastor of the Shelby charge of Tuscarawas Classis, Ohio.

Walenta, W., installed in the German congregation of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Williams, E. G., installed pastor of Zion’s (O.) charge.

BOOK AND LITERARY NOTICES.

[In noticing Books the BULLETIN is not limited to such only as are received for that purpose from publishers. For sufficient reasons others may be mentioned favorably or unfavorably, according to the BULLETIN’s estimate of their merits.]


A brief notice of the issue of this welcome book was prepared for the October number of the BULLETIN, but was crowded out. This mishap gives opportunity of making amends for delay in calling attention to its appearance by a fuller exhibit of its merits.

Its subject is one of deep interest to the largest section of the evangelical Protestant Church. For whilst the native home of the Reformed Church, as indeed of the Reformation of the sixteenth century, is not Germany but Switzerland, the movement started in the latter country soon spread northward into the former, and was welcomed by spirits prepared in one way or other to welcome and foster it. That the principles proclaimed and the doctrines taught in Glarus and Eisenelin as early as 1512-16 were the same essentially as those preached by Luther and his co-workers from October, 1517, onward, is attested by history and fully confirmed by admissions of the German (Lutheran) delegates at the Conference of Marburg in 1529. Even the diversity of views regarding the sacraments proved to be more verbal than real, unless Luther actually held the Eutychian error with what it clearly involves. The movement in Germany came to be called by Luther’s name needs no explanation. And how, in this way, the Reformation as a whole soon bore the same general name is readily accounted for by the fact that the German population in Europe far exceeded that of Switzerland, and, still more, that its political position gave it greater importance. The free spirit of the Swiss and their republican government were not popular in those days nor in favor with monarchs and their serfs.
In this view of events, therefore, the Reformation in Germany was, essentially, as much Zwinglian as Lutheran, even though some should deny that the great awakening started among the Alps. And the most general title by which the revival was designated was: Reformed. The name Lutheran was not formally accepted or recognized by more zealous partisans of Luther’s extreme sacramentalism including the communicatio idiomatum and ubiquitarianism, until about 1585, that is long after Luther’s death.

It is doubtless due to that ever-ardent partisan zeal that the Church as revived in the sixteenth century was split, formally, into two sections, and that one of these, with surprising inconsistency, adopted for its title the name of the very man who, in the spirit of Paul, had denounced such hero-worship.

To this fact, now, may be traced the use of the name Reformed as the distinctive appellation of that portion of the Protestant Church which did not accept of the extreme views of Lutheranism. As a matter of course this distinctive use of the name had most significance for Germany. And the exceedingly valuable volume here noticed gives a history of the origin of the Reformed Church in Germany in this special sense. And it is gratifying to find, in reading the book, how honestly and faithfully the author adheres to the historical title given to his work. Few titles have been so abused as that of history. It has been perverted and degraded almost as often and shamefully as biography. Instead of recording actual events in their living connections and bearings, many so-called histories, like biographies, are largely fictitious and false. Either through ignorance or with design, the writers have omitted or misrepresented important facts, or have invented statements given as facts to serve a partisan purpose.

No such charge can be brought against this history. In the course of his studies in preparing it the author met with facts which some writers would probably have suppressed or distorted. Dr. Good has the candor and courage to give them as he found them. For this he deserves special thanks. The Reformed Churches of America, particularly those of Swiss and German parentage, can learn in this volume not only how their Church held a home amidst the Lutheranism of Germany but what distinctive faith and mode of worship they maintained there. And from this they may also learn how the early fathers of the Church in this country came to bring with them the pure Gospel they ever preached, and the simple non ritualistic usages they introduced.

For these and other merits of the book, on which this notice cannot dwell, it is to be hoped that the volume will find its way into every home. Apply to the publisher or the publication offices of the Church for a copy.

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This admirable book has already gained a wide circulation, the present edition being the 181st thousand. It is a large quarto volume, printed in clear type on good paper, handsomely bound, and richly illustrated with 200 original engravings. Only the words of the authorized version of the Bible are given, without paraphrase, note or comment. The selections are judiciously made, and consecutively so arranged as to constitute a connected whole of the narrative and other portions of the entire Scriptures. A special recommendation of the book is that it supplies youth with such portions of the Sacred Scriptures as give them what is most adapted to their instruction, and this is done in an honest, intelligent way.

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An excellent manual giving much good advice to those for whose special service it has been prepared, by one whose previous books on Pastoral Theology and Duties of Church-Members, prove him to be well qualified to impart wholesome counsel.

After the list of subscriptions received since March 1, 1887, had been set in type for publication it was found to be so long that it would occupy too much room to permit of its insertion in this number of the Bulletin. It will therefore not appear until next month.

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*Dr. Good refers to this fact in his book.
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