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Augustus W. Bomberger
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PARTICULAR attention is called to the fact that the seven leading departments of instruction in the College are each in charge of a specialist, viz., Philosophy, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, English, Hebrew, and Modern Languages. It is such specialization of instruction that yields the highest results in Collegiate training.

The addition of a thorough course in advanced Elocution and Oratory under a specialist in the art, together with the excellent work that has always been done by the Professor of Rhetoric, will strengthen the supremacy that Ursinus College has achieved in the department of English speech and composition. It is one of the highest aims of the College to make the student master of his own language.

The instruction of the College by resident Professors has been strengthened by the establishment of several lecture courses. One in the department of Political Science, one in Ethics, and another in the field of History.

The Literary Course for Ladies has been made more attractive by the elimination of a few of the heavier studies, and an increase in the requirements in Science, Art, and the modern languages.

The department of Chemistry and Natural History has been made more effective by an increase in equipments and opportunity for practical laboratory work.

Instruction in Pedagogy as a science and art is increasing as the field for college men in the public schools of the state is enlarged.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

REV. J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., LL. D.,
Philosophy, Theology and Ethics.

REV. Henry W. Super, D.D., Vice President,
Mathematics, Physics, Church History, and Homiletics.

J. Sheehy Weinberger, A.M., (Yale),
Greek Language and Literature.

Samuel Vernon Ruby, Esq., A. M.,
English Language and Literature, Aesthetics and Social Science.

REV. Francis Hendricks, A. M., (Union),
Hebrew, History, and Biblical Archaelogy.

REV. M. Peters, A. M., B.D.,
Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Natural History.

REV. George W. Stibitz, Ph. D., (Yale),
Latin Language and Literature and Biblical Antiquities.

REV. D. E. Klopf, D.D.,
Lecturer on Practical Ethics.

REV. James I. Good, D.D.,
Lecturer on Special Topics in Historical and Pastoral Theology.

J. A. Strassburger, Esq., A. M.,
Lecturer on the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Edwin Theodore Tyndall, B. O.,
Instructor in Elocution and Oratory.

Alcide Reichenbach, A. M., Principal of the Academic Department,
Instructor in Pedagogy and English.

WARREN R. RAHN,
Instructor in Mathematics and Bookkeeping.

MICHAEL J. KEGRIZE, (Leipzig), Instructor in Music.

H. E. JONES, Teacher of Penmanship.

COURSES OF STUDY.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The course of study in this department is that required by the Constitution of the Reformed Church in the United States, and covers three years of thirty-six weeks each, with an optional year's preparation in Hebrew.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

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All subscriptions must be paid in advance.


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

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

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

Rates for Advertisements sent on application.

Entered at the Post Office at Collegeville as second-class matter.

Inaugural remarks, in editorial form, may be expected to generally pervade the realm of college journalism for the next few weeks. The Bulletin will for once abstain from them in this particular column, partly because its exchanges have proved themselves fully competent to supply the quota demanded by the arrival of a new educational year, but chiefly for the reason that, as this is our sixth entrance on an annual round of work, our list of adjectives appropriate to the occasion has entirely run out and we do not think it fair-dealing to use for a second time the old electrotypes that have been stowed away so long. Therefore, with simple assurances of the pleasure it feels at being able to meet its readers again, the Bulletin takes up the labor of fulfilling its plans and promises for the period of 1889-90.

* * *

Attention is called to the change in the subscription price to fifty cents. The expenses of publication have for some time demanded an increased income from this source, and it is believed that the reasonableness of the innovation, as well as the necessity for it, will quickly secure its unanimous approval. Improvement will be found to indirectly result from the change as the year goes by. The stronger representation of students in the duties of editing the paper, for which arrangements have been completed, will also conduces to its betterment in form and substance.

* * *

The recent endowment of two new college scholarships, reported in another column, is worthy of special note. While the effort to remove the debt that has been burdening the college is making steady progress, it is doubly encouraging to have such foundations laid for the future. Older colleges rely very largely upon such extraneous influences to attract students, and the advantage of free tuition is deeply appreciated by young men, filled with an earnest desire for study, but whose means are insufficient to meet the expenses of instruction. The college
URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN.

now has ten such scholarships and should have at least ten more. Who will be the next to enroll himself or herself on the list of beneficiaries of this worthy cause?

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THE NEW COLLEGE YEAR.

OPENING OF THE FALL TERM.

With the delivery of Prof. Weinberger's opening address on the third of September, Ursinus formally started on another annual cycle in her history. Better equipped for thorough work in all departments than ever before and with her halls once again filled with earnest students, the college begins the new academic year in the pleasant consciousness of continued success and growing prosperity.

The attendance of new students during the first week of the term is very encouraging. The college received an accession of sixteen Freshmen; sixteen new students entered the Academic department and six the Theological, so that, by the usual course of increase the total accessions will exceed forty by the end of the term. Nearly all the old students have returned to their places in the different classes, and the few late-comers will soon be on hand to join in what promises to be the best year's work of the institution.

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RENEWING THE FINANCIAL WORK.

The opening of the year has also been brightened by an auspicious re-starting of the financial activities that have been in successful operation for the benefit of the college during the past few years. The Agent looked in upon the opening of the term on Tuesday morning and in the evening hied away to the near and friendly waters of Chester county, to begin another year's active operations.

The spacious and hospitable mansion at Edgefield, in the St. Matthew's charge, opened to his approach with wonted cordiality. An evening's conference, a night's prayer-encompassed rest, a casting of the hook, were all the steps necessary to secure pledges for the endowment of two scholarships of $1000 each, and one of $100 toward the debt. And all this in a home in which $1000 had been previously secured for the college with equal ease, and from which liberal contributions have gone forth to aid other church enterprises.

These repeated gifts to Ursinus are an agreeable evidence of confidence, and the college pledges itself to undivided endeavor to merit future favors at the donors' hands, and the hands of many others who are ready to discharge the duties of their stewardship by consecrating a portion of their wealth to Christian education.

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A BUSY VACATION.

Throughout the summer months of accustomed academic idleness just passed the customary quiet that pervades the halls of Ursinus was much broken in upon by the sounds of industry and improvement. During the absence of professors and students a goodly force of workmen replastered and repainted the entire exterior of the three large buildings. Several cornices also were extended, and many minor inside renovations were made by the relaying of worn-out floors, papering of rooms and plastering and renewal of blackboards. The work was done under the supervision of the Committee on Property at the suggestion of Ur-
sinus' "best friend" among the Directors.

On the return of the professors and students to their educational workshop they were consequently delightfully surprised to find it as bright and attractive in appearance as if just erected, and warm expressions of pleasure and praise at its fair condition were heard on all sides.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION FOR THE YEAR.

THEOLOGICAL.

By additions to the Faculty the provision for thorough instruction in all departments has been made as complete as possible.

The course in the Theological department has been extended to three years, and a number of new studies have been added. President Bomberger, in addition to the lectures he has always given in Dogmatic and Practical Theology, will conduct a course of special exegetical Bible Studies. Dr. Super will add a course of lectures on the Relations of Philosophy and Science to the Christian Religion to his regular work in Church History and Homiletics. Prof. Hendricks will teach Bible History and Archaeology, and Old Testament Theology. Prof. Peters, New Testament Greek, Harper’s Inductive Method, and New Testament Theology. Prof. Stibitz, who has just come from two years’ post-graduate study in Languages and Philosophy at Yale University, will do thorough work in Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis. A full two years’ course in advanced Elocution and Oratory, Bible and Hymn Reading, will be given by Prof. Edwin Theodore Tyndall, B. O., of Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. Good, the successful pastor of Heidelberg church, Philadelphia, will lecture on early Reformed Church History, and Methods of Church Work.

COLLEGIATE.

In the College, also, the instruction is thoroughly systematized, each professor devoting himself to one department of knowledge, or at most to two. On this principle the Faculty has divided its work. Dr. Bomberger has charge of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; Dr. Super, Mathematics; Prof. Weinberger, Greek; Prof. Ruby, English and Social Science; Prof. Peters, Modern Languages and Natural Science; Prof. Stibitz, Latin; Prof. Hendricks, History; Prof. Reichenbach, Pedagogy. A course of Inductive Bible Study, beginning with the Sophomore class, has been introduced, and will hereafter be obligatory upon all students. The opportunity for thorough training in public speaking is offered to all students by Prof. Tyndall’s course in Elocution and Oratory.

ACADEMIC.

The Academic Department will continue to receive the undivided attention of two professors, aided by two teachers. Professor Reichenbach, the Principal, whose thorough qualifications are well known, will be assisted by Prof. Warren R. Rahn, a graduate of the West Chester State Normal School, who has six years’ experience in his profession.

Prof. Rahn was elected by the Executive Committee to fill the place made vacant by Prof. A. Lincoln Landis,
who resigned his position during the summer and is now engaged in a mercantile business in Philadelphia with his brother-in-law, Mr. P. C. Fritz, a former student of the college.

The preparatory Latin and Greek are taught by college professors, thus ensuring thoroughness in the foundations of a classical training. Prof. Harper's Inductive Method is used with beginners in Latin.

**MUSIC.**

Prof. Michael J. Kegrisce, of Philadelphia, has been chosen to take charge of the musical instruction for the year, superseding Prof. F. W. Steins, who left the college for a new field at the close of last term. Prof. Kegrisce is eminently fitted for the labor upon which he has entered. He is a graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Leipzig, from which, after a three years' course, he took first honors, receiving the "Helbig Prize" for piano, organ and composition, and was also a pupil of Carl Reinecke. At present he is a teacher in the Broad Street Conservatory of Music and organist of Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, Broad and Diamond Streets, Philadelphia.

Prof. Kegrisce will give instruction in Piano, Organ and Violin, as well as Voice Culture and Theory of Music.

**NEWS ABOUT COLLEGE.**

**Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.**

Saturday evening, September 7th, the customary reception to new students, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., was given in the college chapel. Among those present were the new members of the Faculty, Dr. Stibitz and Prof. Rahn, as well as a large number of the gentlemen and ladies for whose special pleasure the entertainment was arranged. An enjoyable literary and musical programme rendered during the evening was made up as follows:

**PART ONE.**

Piano Solo, - - - W. G. Welsh
Address of Welcome, Prof. J. Shelly Weinberger
Vocal Solo, - - Miss Ida S. Koons
Selection, "A Memory-Haunted Spot," - - - H. M. Wright

**PART TWO.**

Selection, "Darius Green and his Flying-Machine," - - J. Howard Johnson
Piano Duette,
Misses Lillie Preston and Sallie Hendricks
Selection, Scene from Shakespeare's "King John," - - Miss Williams

The exercises throughout were highly entertaining. The last number on the programme, which Miss Williams, of Philadelphia, after earnest request generously consented to give, was rendered with fine dramatic power and cultured elocutionary grace and skill. In response to the warm approval with which it was received, the lady gave another selection entitled "The Goblins 'ill Get Ye if Ye don't Watch out," the happy humor of which was equally well interpreted. At the conclusion of the literary feast refreshments were bountifully served. Much gratification with the outcome of the occasion was shown by all; and long before those present dispersed for the night, the strangers had been made right welcome, their faces had become familiar, and they had lost their identity as newcomers in the general good feeling that prevailed.

At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. since held, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to those from at home and abroad who so kindly aided in making the reception a success.
THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

During the long vacation the library also shared liberally in the general improvement carried on about the college. The librarian, Prof. Peters, and his efficient assistant, Mr. M. R. Longstreth, '89, devoted four weeks of unremitting labor to the perfection of the classification, and the preparation of a new card catalogue. Upon the completion of the catalogue it was placed in a handsome cabinet purchased for its proper preservation and ready use. Two years’ experience with the Dewey system has fully demonstrated its excellence, and we know what a practical working library is worth in contrast with an inaccessible, unusable mass of books. By the plan adopted, all the books at the college are accessible to students, and the system so arranges them that their contents are classified by subjects, enabling one to find readily what the library contains under any particular head.

During the month of August, the library received through A. D. Fetterolf, Esq., Journal Clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, two volumes entitled,

"100th Anniversary, The Constitution of the United States."

Through Senator Quay, valuable government publications were also received. All such favors are highly appreciated.

A MISSING CATALOGUE.

The librarian has been endeavoring to get a complete set of the catalogues of the college from its beginning, to forward to the Department of Education at Washington, where they have asked for them, and where they will be bound and kept permanently as an historical record of our institution.

He needs a copy of the catalogue of 1873–’74 to complete this set, and has tried to get it for two or three months without success. Does any reader of the BULLETIN have a copy of our college catalogue for that year? And if he has, would he be willing to confer a favor on the college by presenting it to Professor Peters, Collegeville, Pa., through the medium of the U.S. mail?

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Seniors are busily engaged upon their orations for the term. The first two were fixed for delivery during the fourth week.

At the last business meeting of the Y. M. C. A., a number of men were proposed and elected as active members. At the same time it was resolved that Dr. Mosteller be requested to continue his lectures on “Medical Emergencies.”

The organization of a Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip is talked of by some of the students. It is thought such an association would be particularly well adapted to an institution founded in part to train young men for service in the Reformed Church.

The regular course of “Bible Talks” for this year will be delivered by Prof. Peters, who will open the series with a discourse on “The Relation of a Student’s Work to the College Y. M. C. A.” A pleasant as well as a highly profitable time may be expected by those who attend.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Professor Weinberger was re-elected president of the Montgomery branch
of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, at its recent annual meeting in Norristown.

Among the visitors at the opening of the term were Rev. Nevin W. A. Helfrich, of Foglesville, Pa., and Rev. C. E. Wehler, of Blue Bell, Pa.

H. E. Kilmer, '90, spent his vacation working in the Spring City Paper Mills.

I. C. Fisher and W. H. Wotring, '89, spent part of the summer at Slatington, with W. H. Kern, '92. Mr. Fisher also visited friends in Schuylkill, Luzerne, Carbon, Northampton and Bucks Counties.

C. D. Yost, '91, has been appointed assistant postmaster at Collegeville, as well as assistant librarian of the college library.

Other students of the college spent longer or shorter portions of the two months vacation as follows:

William H. Knipe, '91, at Frederick, Montgomery County, his former home.

I. C. Williams, '91, at Atlantic City, where he was employed by the West Jersey Express Company.

Frank B. Miller, '91, at Hamilton, West Virginia. He also made a trip to Womelsdorf, where he was the guest of his class-mate, George W. Filbert.

William R. Smith, '91, had arranged to be at Atlantic City, N. J., but owing to the death of his eldest brother he went to his home at Swanton, Ohio, and remained there until the opening of the scholastic year.

W. H. Kern, '92, at Lehighton, and his home in Slatington.

E. S. Bromer, '90, at Womelsdorf, Pa.

Thomas E. Kalbach, '92, at Asbury Park.

E. F. Wiest, '93, with friends and relatives in Northumberland and Snyder Counties.

Emanuel R. Cassel, a former student of the college, has received a position as solicitor for the Philadelphia Press, and is now working in that capacity.

C. P. Kehl, '90, and J. T. Wagner, '90, attended the Log College Celebration at Hartsville, on Sept. 5th.

Joseph K. Freed, formerly of the class of '90, has entered the senior class at Lafayette.

Mr. Davis Kimes, a director of the college since 1881, died at his home in Spring City, Pa., on the 8th of last August, aged 61 years. He was a warm friend of Ursinus, deeply concerned for her welfare, and his loss will be sadly felt in college circles.

Charles B. Alspach, A. B., who graduated from Heidelberg College in 1886, and Albert Hibshman, A. B., an alumnus of the same institution of the class of 1888, have entered the Senior Theological class of the college.

Since the opening of the term the services of the Theological students have been greatly in demand. On September 8th, I. Calvin Fisher preached in St. John's Reformed Church, near Easton, and on the following Sunday he supplied the Durham Church near Reigelsville, and Christ Church in Springtown, Bucks County. On the evening of September 15th, N. W. Sechler occupied the pulpit of the Falconer Swamp Reformed Congrega-
tion, and on the same day J. W. Bell preached for the Mission at Phoenixville.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

GOOD BEGINNINGS FOR THE COLLEGE YEAR.

The opening of the Fall Session of '89-'90 has once more awakened the accustomed energy and earnestness of the different College Literary Societies. They are full of vigor and hard at work. For several weeks the old-time plans and schemes for capturing new students have been in active operation. Button-holing and good-natured electioneering have formed the order of the day, and the leading spirits among the Schaff ranks or in the opposing Zwinglian array have been enthusiastic or depressed as success or failure crowned their efforts.

The warfare was silent and bloodless; the common watchword was "our friends,—the enemy;" and yet the issue has not by any means been barren of result. For the smoke of conflict clearing away reveals both camps counting up prisoners and spoils,—an evidence that this battle, like all other sensible "fighting" between intelligent men, has finally resulted in mutual gain and improvement, the individual forces each finding themselves in turn decidedly better off at the end of the fray than they were before the occurrence of the first clash-at-arms.

And now the real struggle has given place to the usual debate as to "which side won," in which "quantity" and "quality" seem to have retained their ancient popularity as favorite weapons, and of which bewildering uncertainty seems to be the only definite result.

But outside of this battling for recruits, which always characterizes societies at the commencement of a new college term, they have been just as actively engaged in other work of which more definite and detailed reports are here given.

ZWINGLIAN.

WORK AND PROSPECTS.

The regular Friday evening meetings of the Society were promptly resumed after the intermission of the long summer vacation. They have been well attended, the hall generally being filled, and have been marked by much interest and zeal.

Prospects for the year are very encouraging. The total of new members initiated is above the average. Numerous fine specimens of minerals have been added to the Society's museum; its library has been enriched by a number of valuable books, among them being a fine set of Irving's works, presented by Mr. O. B. Hensinger, and other proofs of growth and progress are manifested which are encouraging to all Zwinglians, especially to those who for two or three years have toiled steadily for the upbuilding of the organization.

OTHER ZWINGLIAN NOTES.

The charter obtained for the Society during the latter part of the last collegiate year, with the kind and gratuitous assistance of A. W. Bomberger, Esq., displays as fine a combination of artistic engrossing and framing as has ever been seen at the College. The former work was done
by the leading artist penman of Philadelphia, while the frame was made by Newman of the same city.

The museum, now about one year old, contains nearly 1500 specimens. Thanks are due Rev. Samuel A. Hitner, Bangor, Pa., for highly-prized contributions made some time ago and heretofore unacknowledged. Those wishing to send donations to the museum should address the "Curator, Zwinglian Literary Society," Collegeville, Pa.

The Board of Directors for 1889-90 is as follows:


The following are the recently elected officers of the Society:

President, H. E. Jones.
Vice-President, Frank Fisher.
Recording Secretary, Geo. W. Reiff.
Corresponding Secretary, Ira L. Bryner.
Critic, Will. H. Loose.
Editor, E. G. Small.
Curator, W. L. Bassler.
Marshall, Leo Slifer.

SCHAFF.

A LECTURER SECURED.

Favorable auspices also attend the renewal of activity in the Schaff Society, and the year bids fair to be as pleasant and profitable as any in its history. A large majority of the old members have returned and a goodly sprinkling of new faces may be seen among them. All seem eager for work, and nothing will be left undone to maintain the reputation for usefulness which the Society has enjoyed.

A committee which was appointed by the Society to arrange for an evening lecture during the term, after corresponding with a number of leading platform orators, has secured the services of C. H. Hodges, Esq., a member of the New York City Bar, who will appear in the College Chapel on Friday evening, October 4th, 1889. He will speak on the theme, "Lawyers,—Good and Bad." He comes highly recommended as an eloquent and entertaining speaker, and if the reputation for oratory that precedes him is any index of his true merit in this line, the public may rest assured that his effort will not fall short of any heard at the College in the past. All are requested to favor the Society with their presence on the occasion.

OLEVIAN.

The Olevian Literary Society began its regular meetings for the term on Thursday afternoon, September 5th. A new member was initiated and other matters of business were attended to. It is a source of pleasure to the active members of the Society that a number of ladies, formerly students of the College but not now in attendance, still continue to favor the meetings of the Society with their presence.

Officers of the Society have been elected as follows:

President, Hallie R. Vanderslice.
Vice-President, Irene S. Bechtel.
Recording Secretary, Sallie C. Hendricks.
Corresponding Secretary, Sallie C. Tyson.
Treasurer, Nellie L. Williams.
Critic, Ada E. Schwenk.
Chaplain, Lillian Preston.

EBRARD.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

The second Jahresfest of Die Ebrard Literarische Gesellschaft will be held
in the College Chapel on Friday Evening, October 25th, 1889. The literary programme will consist of a Salutatory by Horace T. Wagner, '91; an Anniversary Oration by Peter E. Heimer, '91; a Eulogy by Calvin D. Yost, '91; and the Ebrard Oration by Granville H. Meixell, '90.

Although the first anniversary was of a very high order, the chosen speakers and the committee of arrangements for this second occasion of the same kind will make earnest and laudable endeavors to surpass the worthy precedent set before them. The community and Ursinus' friends in general are invited to be present to enjoy the outcome of their efforts.

With a thoroughly revised and improved constitution and a strong and zealous membership, the Ebrard Society begins the academic year on a firmer basis than it has ever had since its origin.

Its acting officers are:

President, G. H. Meixell.
Recording Secretary, O. B. Hensinger.
Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Fisher.
Treasurer, Horace T. Wagner.
Critic, Jos. K. Freed.
Editor, C. D. Yost.
Librarian, Leander J. Rohrbaugh.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN C. HISCHMAN, '86.

There are innumerable spots in England noted for the history connected with them, and many places within the bounds of the city of London, interesting and important because of famous persons who lie buried beneath the soil, or of great deeds enacted above it.

Kenilworth, with its picturesque and historical ruins and Rugby with its famous schools, each have interesting stories associated with them. Westminster Abbey entombs the remains of many distinguished dead, and has echoed with the voices of many great and learned divines. The Houses of Parliament are indeed attractive and worthy of note, if for no other reason, because of the dramatic events that have transpired within their Gothic walls.

But there is no place in Great Britain, and it is doubtful whether there be another in the entire world, that has as many and important historical facts connected with it as the Tower of London and the site upon which it stands.

Its history dates back to the time Rome held Britain in subjection, when a fastness stood upon the present site of the Tower. Then later, yet as early as the year 1078, William the Conqueror erected what is known as the White Tower to overawe the citizens in the event of disaffection.

At first it was used as a royal palace and stronghold, later as a prison; and it is best known in history in its latter character. Now it is employed as a government arsenal. In one room, formerly the council chamber, there are at present 40,000 stand of rifles, which belong to that part of the royal guard that protects the London district.

During the centuries which have elapsed since the White tower was erected (1078), many additions have been made to it, so that to-day what
is known as the Tower of London consists of an irregular mass of buildings, standing on the west bank of the river Thames, to the east of the city. These buildings and walls cover an area of thirteen acres, and from different parts of the whole twelve towers rise to different altitudes. In the Bloody Tower the sons of Edward the Fourth are said to have been murdered by order of Richard the Third. At the foot of the winding staircase, running up on the inside of this tower, some human bones were found which are supposed to be the bones of the murdered sons of the king. Lady Jane Grey is said to have been imprisoned in the Brick Tower; while her husband, his father and brothers were confined in Bouchamp Tower, and Henry the Fourth is believed to have been murdered in Record (Wakefield) Tower.

The mighty fortress, with walls from thirteen to fifteen feet thick, has four entrances, the Iron Gate, the Water Gate, the Traitors' Gate (through which State prisoners were formerly admitted), and the Lions' Gate, so called from the royal menagerie formerly kept there. At the northern side of the mass of buildings stands an old and interesting structure now employed as the officers' headquarters. From this building Col. Blood stole the Crown Jewels during the time of Charles the Second. Within the White Tower, in the year 1399, occurred the abdication of Richard the Second in favor of Henry of Bolingbroke and in 1405 Prince James of Scotland was here imprisoned.

When one stands upon the site of the scaffold, which is in the centre of the inner court of the tower, where all the executions took place from the time of Edward the First to that of James the Second, and places his hand upon the beheading-block, made black by the blood of kings, queens and nobles of the earlier centuries, one trembles at the thought of the tyranny and cruelty that swayed the English throne in those days.

At the northwest corner of the fortress rises the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, which was erected by Edward the First, re-erected by Edward the Third, afterward altered by Henry the Eighth and finally restored in 1877. This chapel is an outer casket for the tombs of many noted persons of English history. Beneath it lie buried Sir Thomas More, Queen Anne Boleyn, Thomas Cromwell, Lord Somerset, Lady Jane Grey and husband, with a number of others, all of whom were beheaded. Macaulay says of it: "In truth there is no sadder spot on earth than this little cemetery. Death is there associated, not as in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, with genius and virtue, with public veneration and with imperishable renown; not, as in our humblest churches and church yards, with everything that is most endearing in social and domestic charities; but with whatever is darkest in human nature and in human destiny, with the savage triumph of implacable enemies, with the inconstancy, the ingratitude, the cowardice of friends, with all the miseries of fallen greatness and of blackened fame."

The Horse Armory is a gallery one hundred and fifty feet long and was built so as to form part of the tower, in 1826. The centre of the gallery is occupied by twenty-two equestrian figures, in full equipment, "affording a faithful picture in chronological order
of English war array, from the time of Edward the First down to the time of James the Second."

Some of the suits of mail, worn by these artificial kings and princes, are proven to have been the genuine "coats of mail" worn by the kings and princes whose life-size images they now cover, on the artificial chargers in this gallery. In the gallery one notices also many designs made of instruments of war of different centuries and of different nations. One of these is especially attractive. It is a representation of a shock of Indian corn, with a bird flying above it, in pursuit of a butterfly. The whole is made of India war knives and is artistically unique.

In front of the twenty-two equestrian figures, near the centre of the gallery, are four fences, each fence being made of two hundred and twenty-two swords and one hundred and forty-four pistols, relics of the Cimean war. A marked contrast is presented when you see on one side of the gallery Charles Brandon in his immense steel armor, which weighs one hundred pounds, while on the other stand a Japanese and a Chinese in their war dress, which is simply a cloth gown.

At the foot of the stairway, one may see an armor made for a knight seven feet tall, while in the gallery stands the armor of Prince Charles, afterward Charles the First, which is not more than four feet ten inches high.

The "Regalia" or jewels of the queen are kept in that part of the fortress known as Wakefield Tower. They are encased in heavy glass and well guarded, so that although hundreds see them daily there is no likelihood of any being stolen. Among the richest and most noted articles Sir Edward's Crown, executed for the coronation of Charles the Second, and used at all the coronations since, is especially beautiful.

Nothing, however, is as prominent and commands as much admiration as the sparkling diadem of Queen Victoria. It was made in 1858 and truly it is a master-piece of the goldsmiths art. It is adorned with no fewer than 2783 diamonds, with a large ruby in front. There is a cross upon the crown containing a magnificent sapphire. This piece of royal head-gear is said to be worth more than five hundred thousand dollars.

St. Edward's Staff, which is made of gold, measures four and one-half feet, weighs ninety pounds, and the orb at its top is said to contain a piece of the true cross. The Koh-i-noor (Mountain of Light), is also among the valuables in this apartment. It is said to be one of the largest diamonds known, weighing one hundred and sixty-two carats. In all there are about twenty articles of interest and beauty in this "regalia," and the whole is valued at fifteen million dollars. No description of this collection of royal articles can give one who has not seen it anything like a true picture of its great beauty and elegance.

The tower with many of its apartments, is open to the public free of charge on Monday and Saturday of each week. Hundreds of the Queen's subjects visit it weekly and, no doubt, what they are privileged to see there, has a tendency to fill them with greater awe and reverence for Her Majesty's power.

London, September 11, 1889.
PERSONALS.

[Alumni and others can render a service by sending items of interest for this column. All such items, to receive prompt attention, must be addressed to URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN, Collegeville, Montg. Co., Pa.]

'79. The death of Rev. F. S. Dietrich, for some years engaged as a missionary in Rajahmundry, India, which occurred some months ago, and the death last Spring of Rev. A. F. Kraut, of Mt. Bethel, Pa., have reduced the living membership of the class of '79 to three.

'84. Howard Alvin Hunsicker, of Philadelphia, and Miss Helen Terese Boice, of the same city, were married on the evening of Wednesday, June 19th last, at 6 o'clock, in Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, Broad and Diamond streets, Philadelphia, in the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends. The wedding was an exceedingly pretty one. The chancel of the beautiful audience room in which it occurred was tastily decorated with choice flowers and exotics, while a special choir of sixteen voices rendered in excellent style the Bridal Chorus from Lohengrin, and several other appropriate songs. The ceremony was performed by Rev. B. L. Agnew, D. D., and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 102 N. Nineteenth street. George W. Woltersberger, M. S., '83, was best man, and A. Lincoln Landis, M.S.,'83, was among the ushers. The bride's rare talents as a vocalist have for some time been greatly admired throughout her native city, and her wedding drew forth many warm best wishes from Philadelphia's leading musical circles. The Bulletin takes much pleasure in offering Mr. and Mrs. Hunsicker its unavoidably tardy, but none the less cordial congratulations.

'85-'86. Rev. Samuel H. Phillips, '85, of Durham, Bucks County, and Rev. Edwin C. Hibshman, '86, of Philadelphia, are at present absent from their respective congregations on a journey to the Holy Land. They sailed for Liverpool on the 21st of last August by the Anchor Line steamer "City of Rome," and expect to return sometime in November. Their route to Palestine lies through portions of England, France, Switzerland, Italy and Egypt, and is arranged so as to form a most pleasant and profitable pilgrimage.

'87. P. Calvin Mensch, M. D., has located in Memphis, Tennessee, at No. 381 Main street. May prosperity attend him in his distant field of labor.

'87. On Tuesday afternoon of last Commencement week at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Cas selberry, in Evansburg, Rev. Gideon P. Fisher, and Miss Lillie E. Phipps were united in the bonds of matrimony. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. T. Spangler and Rev. C. E. Wehler, '87, acted as best man. A large number of invited guests were in attendance, and the event was highly enjoyed by all. The gifts were numerous and valuable. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have taken up their abode at Falconer Swamp, Montgomery Co., in the midst of the people over whom Mr. Fisher presides as pastor. May they together enjoy a long, happy and useful life.

'89. H. A. I. Benner, B. S., I. C. Fisher, A. B., and W. H. Wotring, A. B., have entered the Theological De-

GENERAL TOPICS.

CONSCIENCE.

[Extracts from an Address delivered before the Faculty and Students of Ursinus College, by Professor J. Shelly Weinberger, A. M., at the opening of the Fall Session of 1889, Tuesday, September 3d.]

"The moral faculty is an original principle of man's constitution. Education may vary the opinions of individuals with respect to the objects of taste, without being able to create our notions of beauty or deformity. So education may vary our sentiments with respect to particular actions, but cannot create our notions of right and wrong, of merit and demerit."

"One cause of an apparent diversity in man's moral judgments is the influence by environment, station and age. An illustration of this is seen in the contradictory opinions entertained by different ages and nations on the moral lawfulness of exacting interest for the use of money."

"Among the ancients, the question concerning the sovereign good was the chief subject of controversy. The Christian finds his happiness in the discharge of his duties according to his interpretation of the Word of God. 'Fear God and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man.' He subordinates the carnal to the spiritual life, and ever looks forward to a higher progressive spiritual culture."

"Whatever theories respecting happiness may be entertained, no one will deny that it is greatly influenced by our temper, by our imagination, by our opinions and our habits. A proper control of our appetites, of our desires and our affections conduces immeasurably to the tranquillity of our minds. The moral sense of man called conscience is the regulator and balancer of his conduct. It is to man's action what the governor or balance-wheel is to machinery. Without conscience a man ceases to be a moral agent. In proportion as man has clear convictions of a higher law will his conscience in every case tell him what to do and what not to do. It says either I ought, or I ought not to do a thing. Conscience must be constantly directed with the purpose of making it conform to the supreme law of God. We must labor to enlighten and instruct our consciences. This task can never be ended. So long as life and powers of thought remain to us, we may always be able to acquire a still higher and clearer view than we yet possess of the supreme law of our being. Conscience is never fully formed, but always in the course of formation. The standard of Christian truth furnishes us the key to enlighten and instruct our consciences. Each man's standard of morals is a
standard of morals only because it is supposed to represent the supreme standard, which is expressed by the moral ideas of benevolence, justice, truth, purity and wisdom, as we have them revealed in the word of God.

"An enlightened conscience is to every man the voice of God. No custom, no statute laws can prevail over a good conscience. Statute laws contrary to men's enlightened consciences never were and never will be obeyed."

"Conscience is the crowning faculty in man. Where is it in corporations? Is it true that corporations have no souls? Is it true that they have no moral qualities? Are they mere abstractions? Judge Paxson, of the Supreme Bench of this Commonwealth, substantially says that a brewery company can neither have a good nor a bad repute for honesty and temperance; for these are terms applied to natural persons, but a brewery company is an artificial person. A brewery company does not drink liquor; therefore it cannot be said to be of temperate or intemperate habits. Whatever the legal technicalities may be in respect to a corporation, I venture to assert that corporations are the legal representatives of responsible moral agents, and that these moral agents are responsible for a moral use of all the rights granted to them in their charters."

"We have no good right to find fault with the combining system in the use of capital. It has come to stay. It is the natural outcome of our modern ideas of civilization. There is great advantage to the public in the proper use of combined capital. The only question to settle is the moral responsibility in the use of it. Never in the history of the world was as much business done relatively by corporations as there is to-day. Firms are common in the simplest kind of industry and in the professions. Most farmers or grangers who pretend to be opposed to large corporations make their butter by chartered creameries, and sell it to consumers in splendid incorporated market-houses, the stock of which brings a premium in the stock market. In most cases corporations do for the public what private industries cannot do."

"Embezzlement by clerks and cashiers is not uncommon. It does not follow because there are more cases of embezzlement that therefore the age is growing worse. Our mode of civilization gives men these opportunities to show their moral weakness as no other ever did."

"The public conscience respecting suicide, infidelity, desecration of the Sabbath, and all unnecessary work on that day, is greatly in need of moral light. Judging from the manner in which most cases of suicide are recited in the public press the young naturally infer that to commit suicide in most cases is a virtuous act. Infidelity in the manifold relations of life is the prime cause of most suicides."

"The secular public press, professing to enlighten public sentiment, is the delinquent in advancing the moral progress of the world. It does very little more than reflect the public sentiment. In most cases it is run in the interests of money rather than those of morals. Many newspapers are nothing more than time-servers. If we depend on the secular public press for
the safety of the nation, then *valetate mores.*"

"Now, then, who is responsible for the public conscience? I am, to the extent of my influence. Every one is to the extent of his influence."

"There are a few croakers in the world who find fault with everything. There are pessimists who believe that the world is decidedly growing worse, while optimists avow that the modern civilization is gradually elevating and ameliorating the race. The corruption of our large cities is not unfrequently presented as one of the signs of the degeneracy of the times, and some have apprehensions that they will eventually wholly corrupt and ruin the nation. The discussion in the public press of the question whether large cities are growing better has resulted in a general agreement, among those best qualified to judge, that the moral and physical condition of these cities is improving."

"Most of our social troubles arise from the foreign element among us. The remedy for these is restricted foreign immigration."

"Never has the commercial history of the world shown as much honor as it does in this age. There never has been such mutual confidence in buyer and seller. The most successful business men in this age are strictly conscientious men."

"To have a well informed or right conscience it is necessary that we should endeavor to become thoroughly acquainted with the law of God, and with our own motives, tempers and lives, and then frequently compare them; to present to ourselves the supreme love of God; to love our neighbor as ourselves, and to make the care of the soul of the greatest importance. Paul knew what it was to have a conscience void of offence toward God and man. He endeavored to keep his conscience so enlightened and pure in regard to duty and to act according to its dictates in such a way that his conduct should neither be displeasing to God nor injurious to man. Happy will be the end of a life where this has been the grand object of the journey through it. Reformers and all good men have had consciences which enabled them to stand fearlessly before kings and potentates. A right conscience makes men powerful for great good."

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**SOME LESSONS OF SUCCESS.**

Appropriate editorial items elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin give its readers cheering intelligence of the auspicious opening with which the college has started upon another year of its educational work. That all friends will rejoice in this proof of its steady prosperity may be freely assumed. But those among them who feel most deeply interested in the school because they better understand its ruling principles and aims, and have personally shared its peculiar conflicts and trials and warmly sympathized with its firm positive stand in reference to vital matters at stake, will find double reason for being glad. Taking all the involved facts and circumstances into fair consideration the present prosperous condition of Ursinus can find few parallels in the history of American colleges. This fact, with what it naturally recalls and suggests, deserves to be kept in mind, not in the way of fostering bitter memories but rather of cherishing such as inspire gratitude.
and courage, by their fidelity to history and truth.

It is particularly grateful to note among the cheering signs of the times pertaining to the college, that in many cases earlier antagonism to it has not only moderated but has changed into sentiments of favor and good-will kindly expressed and spontaneously manifested. At first various considerations prompted opposition to the movement. Its spirit, aim and methods were misunderstood. Viewed, possibly from a false position and under the distorting influence of other interests, its character and purposes were misjudged. All this can be easily appreciated. It is quite too human an experience not to be familiar to all who belong to the genus man. There are but rare exceptions to so common a mistake, and hence but few who could be justified in condemning it hastily, or who, in doing so would not condemn themselves.

But just because this was the case, it is the more pleasant and cheering to note the change referred to. Ursinus most cordially welcomes it. The college has tried to do well and faithfully the work it felt constrained by the purest motives (however imperfectly they may have been obeyed) to undertake. It has labored to show its earnest, patient and persistent devotion to principles definitely announced, and positively asserted and maintained. Whatever some here and there might think of the school, all could know without doubt where it stood in regard to great questions of doctrine, piety and social life now agitating the Church and the world. And the more clearly this was discerned, the more ready were many frank and upright spirits to sheath their swords and hold out the hand of generous friendship.

Most truly, then, Ursinus has strong reason for grateful joy and inspiring hope, and none will censure their indulgence. The occasion, however, calls for more than simply sentimental gratitude and hope excited by such a general view of the case. As the success of the college may be thought remarkable, that success will be found suggestive of some special lessons which merit earnest consideration. What those special lessons are may be gathered by asking after the chief causes, under divine favor, to which the success may be traced.

The first to be named is—that the college was started by strong convictions of a pressing need for the establishment of such an institution. Special causes, the nature of which operated with definite force, were sincerely believed to demand the measure. Those causes were such as related to and involved most vital religious interests for true Christianity. It was not a matter simply of starting a new school upon some peculiar educational, philosophical, or scientific theory, but one which should be a means of arresting and defeating schemes that were hurtful, and of maintaining and promoting old principles and practices most heartily believed to be true. This is now re-affirmed only to show with how strongly marked and firmly fixed a purpose Ursinus College entered upon its work, and in this fact began its life with an element of strength which usually insures success. "Well begun is half done." And any undertaking that starts with a clearly-defined, important, worthy purpose, and intelli-
gent determination to serve that purpose, faithfully and at any possible sacrifice, is well begun.

Now the lesson of this point seems to be clearly enough indicated. It may be expressed in the terms of the familiar though somewhat slangy adage, "be sure you're right, then" forward, march; an axiom which needs no vindication.

But an equally effective, indeed in a certain sense a more necessary condition of success for a college is its honest fidelity to the principles and interests for the maintenance and furtherance of which it was founded. It must not only start right but hold on in the way it has been chartered to pursue. The history of colleges and universities in Europe and America furnishes very remarkable and instructive testimony on this point. The oldest in Europe, founded under most favorable auspices, are, with few if any exceptions, the least prosperous. They abandoned their foundation principles. They were recreant to the solemn trust committed to them. In America, the prosperous older colleges are those which have proven true and loyal to their original sacred trust, and continue to uphold intact and unchanged by any ambitious desire for fictitious reputation for profundity and progress, their first foundation principles.

To this same fidelity it will be easy to trace the prosperity which has thus far attended Ursinus. And the lesson of the fact, whilst too obvious to be missed, is one which should be indelibly impressed upon all its friends. It admonishes them to be honest, first of all, in persistently executing the trust committed to them by those who have founded and are ready to endow the college. If in future years any wish for something new and different, let them do as the founders and present friends of Ursinus are doing, pay, themselves, for what they believe and desire. If during its years of hard struggles with many difficulties Ursinus has been favored with success by loyalty to its banner, it may be taken as a clear indication of the surest way to continued and growing success in the future. One of the most flourishing colleges in the world, which in its 143d year reports an accession of 200 to its first class, is one which has sometimes been stigmatized as an "old fogey," "petrified," "fossiliferous" concern—because it sticks to the orthodoxy on which it was built. Let Ursinus do this and it will hardly need to reach its 143d year before it can report equal success.

A third explanation of the progress which our college is making, is the encouraging influence upon the general public of the fruits of its work from year to year. All things fairly considered, Ursinus College has been yielding rich annual returns for the labor and liberality bestowed. The results have often exceeded expectations, and each successive fruitful year enhances the good influence thus exerted and brightens prospects of better things to come. As the list of its Alumni grows its sphere of patronage and usefulness will widen, each fruitage adding to the previous crop—provided the fruit prove true and good. It is by this process, in large measure, that every school of higher education must grow; just as the present reputation and vigor of every old college is, to a considerable degree, the product of the character, influence, and filial
loyalty of the students educated by it when it was in the comparative weakness and obscurity of its earlier years.

Thus far Ursinus College has been manfully sustained by graduates and by others who for a longer or shorter period availed themselves of the educational advantages it offered them. Their service in this respect is appreciated, and their good example will no doubt stimulate their successors in its halls to swell the ranks of its loyal and zealous supporters.

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COLLEGE EXPENSES.

A recent leading editorial in the Philadelphia daily Press gives expression to the following common-sense ideas on a phase of the above subject. The editor of the Press knows that whereof he speaks. If this assertion needs new proof, here it is:

"The question of college expenses is one which is troubling many parents and guardians at this time, although the choice of an institution has been made already. All wish to give their sons and wards the benefit of the best instruction, but many are appalled by the constantly increasing bills at the older and better equipped colleges. Some may be assisted in solving this problem by the reply of the Boston Congregationalist to the query of a Western paper as to how a preacher, who had graduated from Yale thirty years ago and is now earning a salary of $600 or $800 a year, can send his son to his own Alma Mater, where the average expenses for four years have increased to $3500.

It advises men so situated to patronize 'the young Yales which are springing up in the Northwest, where the expenditures are not one-fifth of what they are in New Haven. The teaching is by competent men, many of them graduates not only of Yale, but of German and English universities, who have enjoyed every advantage of culture and who are devoted, and with a truly Christian spirit, to their work in these young colleges.' This advice is as applicable to many colleges in the East as in the West. There are institutions all over the country where the instruction is of as high a grade and as thorough a mental discipline can be obtained, and for one-third the price, as at the expensive universities."

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A RHYME WITHOUT A REASON.

The "tailor's goose," as tailors know,
Was made for use and not for show:
But times have changed; that goose's brood
Parades the streets a gosling dude.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The corner stone of St. Peter's Reformed Church, South Easton, Pa., was laid on Sunday, July 28th. Rev. M. H. Mill, the pastor, was assisted in the services by Rev. Geo. W. Roth, of Hamburg, and Rev. F. O. Stern, of Easton, Pa.

Calvary Reformed Church, at the corner Centre Avenue and Oley Streets, Reading, Pa., was dedicated Sunday, August 18th, by Rev. B. Bausman, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. A. Peters, D. D., Danville, Pa., Rev. J. F. De Long, Lewisburg, Pa., and Rev. C. S. Gerhard, Reading, Pa. The cost of the building was $16,000.

The new St. Stephen's Reformed Church, Pottstown, Pa., was dedicated on Sunday, August 18th, by Rev. Dr. J. S. Stahr, of Lancaster, preached the sermon, Rev. A. L. Dechant, of Pennsburg, Pa., assisted in the services. The cost of the church and lot was $25,000. Rev. C. H. Herbst is pastor.
The new church at Manor Station, Pa., A. E. Truxal, pastor, was dedicated on Sunday, August 25th. Rev. O. H. Strunck, of Schuylkill Haven, preached the dedicatory sermon.

MINISTERIAL.

Bader, A., installed pastor of the Bern Charge, Indiana.

Beam, Harry L., accepted call to Mohican charge, Ashland Co., Ohio.

Borschers, C., address changed from Sweet Air, Md., to Jacksonville, Md.


Brown, S. P., accepted call to Uniontown, Penna.

Carnahan, B. R., accepts call to Jefferson charge, Maryland.

Coblentz, Lloyd E., installed pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, Altoona.


Dotterer, J., resigns Rebersberg charge on account of ill health.

Frantz, D. N., ordained and installed pastor of the Mt. Zion charge, Ill.

Grimm, Ambrose D., address changed from Williamsport, Md., to Lancaster, Pa.


Jocris, H. O., address changed from Springfield, Wis., to Reeseville, Wis.

Kline, Jacob, died at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., July 7th, aged 83 years.

Klopp, D. E., D. D., resigns Trinity Reformed Church, Philadelphia, and accepts call to First Reformed Church, Lebanon, Pa.

Kretzing, J., resigns the Broadheadsville charge, Monroe Co., Pa.

Land, T. S., installed pastor of Meadville Pa.


Lewis, James R., address changed from Phoenixville, Pa., to Riegelsville, Pa.


Mease, S., D. D., address changed from Chicago, Ill., to Beatrice, Neb.


Miller, N. J., address changed from Lancaster, Pa., to Manchester, Md.

Moyer, J. F., Hummelstown, Pa., declines, call to Bellefonte, Pa.

Schade, A. E., address is 613 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

Schmitt, C., installed pastor at Crestline, Ohio.

Schwedes, G. A., resigns Kutztown, Penna., and accepts call to Christ Reformed Church, Bethlehem, Pa.

Seibel, G. P., installed pastor of St. John's (German) Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa.

Selser, L., address is Shanesville, Ohio.

Shepp, W. H., declines call to Reedsburg, Ohio.

Shumaker, J. B., D. D., address changed from Collegeville, Pa., to Tiffin, Ohio,

Stuck, J., accepts call to New Pittsburg, Ind. His address is Boundary City, Ind.


Weaver, Chas. B., ordained and installed pastor of the Hamilton charge, Monroe Co., Pa.


BOOK AND LITERARY NOTICES.

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

THE FATE OF THE INNOCENTS. A Romance of the Crusades. By Margaret E. Winslow. One of the most thrilling stories of middle age history is that of the Crusade of the Children. It has been told often already in fragmentary way, but in the present delightful volume the author has gathered all the available legends and traditions of this pathetic episode and has wrought them into one connected account. The story is told in the form of Chronicles. A thread of romance runs through the whole and binds it together, giving it a tender and sustained interest. The book is valuable for its life-like portraiture of the crusading times. Young people will find it intensely interesting and inspiring. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work. Price, $1.25.

UNDER THE PRUNING KNIFE. A Story of Southern Life. By Mary Tucker Magill. The characters of this tale are well defined and consistent. The pictures of Southern life are well drawn. The two sisters, Eva and Lin, are properly the heroines of the story. In Eva we have a woman who lived only for admiration and selfish enjoyment. She was very beautiful in face and form but lacked those elements of character which are woman's true adornment. Lin was the reverse of her sister, lovely in disposition, unselfish, thoughtful, rich in all the qualities of true womanhood. The career of the two sisters is in keeping with their respective characters. Young women should gather much instruction from the story, which is well written and is of a high order of merit. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work. Price, $1.15.

Mr. Fay's long-promised "THREE GERMANY" is now ready. The eminent German-American scholar, Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., after a critical examination of the work, says: "Few men have had better opportunities to study the history of Germany than Mr. Theodore S. Fay, who for twenty-five years occupied diplomatic positions in the service of the United States at Berlin, London and Berne. He was an eye witness of the important events of 1848, 1866 and 1870. His personal experience and long observation give a fresh and life-like character to his interesting work on the "THREE GERMANY," especially the greater part of the second volume, from the reign of King Frederick William III. to the death of Emperor Frederick III. in June, 1888." This work is issued in two octavo volumes, and may be obtained through Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

UNDER EASTERN SKIES. By Rev. E. Herbruck, Ph.D., Reformed Publ. Company, Dayton, Ohio. There was need of an apology, even indirect, from the author of this volume, for issuing "another book" on its subject. For, first, he had as good a right, in law or ethics, to report his experiences, impressions and conclusions of what he saw under the lights and shadows of Eastern skies as anyone of the scores who may have previously done so. And, secondly, it may be fairly assumed that as those scores found friends to welcome their narratives, his will not fail to be greeted quite as cordially, and secure a due share of pleasant rewards for his toil. No two pairs of eyes see quite alike, and impressions made will vary according to the character of the mind and heart which receive them. Intelligent, especially Christian readers will peruse this narrative with profit, and its publication will serve purposes which entitle it to commendation and patronage. The volume is finely illustrated, and gotten up by the publishers in highly creditable style.
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