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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.

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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.

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REV. Henry W. Super, D.D., Vice President; Mathematics, Physics, Church History, and Homiletics.
J. Shelley 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 Archaeology.
REV. M. Peters, A.M., B.D., Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Natural History.
REV. George W. Stibitz, A.M., Ph.D., (Yale), Latin Language and Literature and Biblical Antiquities.
REV. James I. Good, D.D., Lecturer on Special Topics in Historical and Pastoral Theology.
Edwin Theodore Tyndall, B.O., Instructor in Education and Oratory.
Alcide Reichenbach, A.M., Principal of the Academic Department, Instructor in Pedagogy and English.

Warren H. Rahn, M.E., Instructor in Mathematics and Book-keeping.
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H. E. Jones, Teacher of Penmanship.
G. H. Meivey, Teacher.

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EVEN sphere of earnest work has many well-defined limitations that cannot be lost sight of with impunity. The fact is as true of the pursuit of knowledge as of any other branch of human activity; and it therefore demands as full recognition from the student as from his brother toiler in some different field. Among the most important of the limitations which we have in mind are physical endurance and mental strength, and these, consequently, need to be intelligently appreciated and carefully respected. Just at this particular season of the year it were well could the truth of this statement come home to college men everywhere with special force. And the more serious and quietly enthusiastic they are in their labors, the stronger the reason for their giving the matter wise attention. Every human brain has its daily extreme of power for healthful, invigorating work. Every human body has its daily highest capacity for beneficial rest and inactivity. If either of these bounds are transgressed, hurtful consequences are sure to follow. If the mind is given each day more labor than it ought to perform, and the body less exercise than it actually requires, both will sooner or later certainly suffer. Such a condition of affairs indicates a disarrangement of the academic economy of the individual that must be regulated, if an unsuccessful issue to a collegiate course would be avoided.

To goad on to renewed exertions a brain that is already jaded and weary with overwork, shows just as poor judgment as to persistently refuse the cry of limbs and muscles that are hungering for energetic motion and activity on the campus, among the quickening, life-giving influences of the open air. Hundreds of students, who, with true eagerness for knowledge and high ambitions for intellectual improvement, are at the present time deeply absorbed in the path laid out before them, need to be warned of the twin evils here presented. In their noble desires to possess a mind
richly stored and an intellect well
trained, let them not fail to remember
that these things cannot be attained
or enjoyed in their best form if secured
at the permanent expense of bodily
health and physical soundness.

* * *

As is briefly noted in another col-
umn, Ursinus was honored on Mon-
day, October 7th, with a visit from
the distinguished Rev. Hermann
Dalton, D. D., for more than twenty-
five years the chief pastor of the large
Reformed Church in St. Petersburg,
Russia, a congregation of nearly 4000
people. Besides being an earnest,
eloquent evangelical preacher, Dr.
Dalton is also known as the author of
a number of valuable works, and is
highly esteemed throughout the Re-
formed Church in Europe. Partly in
consequence of the anti-protestant
policy recently adopted by the Rus-
sian Government at the instigation of
Greek Church dignitaries, Dr. Dalton
resigned his charge in St. Peters burg
some months ago and is taking a
season of rest and recuperation by
making a tour of the United States,
extending as far West as San Fran-
cisco. During his brief visit to the
college he was the guest of Presi-
dent Bomberger, who had the pleasure
of making his personal acquaintance
at the Reformed Church Alliance in
Belfast, Ireland, in 1884, and who,
with the Faculty and students, gave
the honored visitor a most cordial
welcome. After his return to Europe
Dr. Dalton expects to reside in Berlin
and will no doubt be soon again en-
listed in the service of that positive
evangelical Christianity to which he
is so warmly devoted.

Few more ridiculous spectacles have
been presented in recent journalism
than the attempt of a leading Phila-
delphia paper a few days ago to show
in a long-drawn-out editorial the high
moral lessons that may be inculcated
under the elevating tutorship of a
professional game of base-ball. As the
institution, whose benign education-
al influences were so enthusiastically
extolled, is a most important factor in
the existence of the so-called "sport-
ing-world,"—upon which the paper in
question admittedly depends for a
good, big slice of its circulation,—the
"reason for the faith that is in" this
model journal would seem some-
what plain. A fact, however, which
only serves to make the part it
endeavors to act all the more a pit-
able farce. The Bulletin has always
inclined to the belief that the ordi-
ary game of amateur base-ball, indulg-
ed in simply as a matter of occasional
recreation, for the fun and invigorat-
ing exercise it affords, is a very
pleasant and comparatively harmless
diversion, and may indeed be said to
be in a sense educational, in so far as
it tends to the physical development
of those who actually engage in it.
But the professional game, as it is now
played, on the basis of a business en-
terprise, is a very different thing; and
the idea that the throngs of people that
usually witness the professional base-
ball contests of the day are,—at the
same time they are yelling and cheering
and hissing and having in general
a "rousing good time," enjoying the
sport,—imbibing much useful ethical
instruction from it, is altogether
novel and superlatively funny. To
hold up professional base-ball as
an institution for the imparting of
lessons in morality is like elevating a mule and dubbing him a gentleman; the higher up he gets the more plainly does his "muleishness" appear. Neither plan will work; and the Philadelphia editor's effort in this line must be set down as an unqualified failure.

* * *

The University of Pennsylvania seems to be all agog with excitement over the question of Co-education. Plans are being proposed; discussions in print and out of print are going on; the students are getting themselves interviewed; and the two journals representing the institution are taking position for the fray. All the appearances indicate that in the outcome of the matter our great sister college of Philadelphia will either reject Co-education or adopt it. The situation at present does not warrant us in publishing more definite information.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

ZWINGLIAN.

LECTURE BY COL. GEORGE W. BAIN.

The services of Col. George W. Bain, of Lexington, Kentucky, have been secured by the Zwinglian Society for Tuesday evening, November 12th, at which time he will deliver a lecture in the College Chapel on the subject, "Among the Masses." A general admission fee of 35 cents will be charged; reserved seats 40 cents.

With reference to Colonel Bain's talent as a public speaker nothing need be said, as he established his reputation in this line in the community several years ago, when it will be remembered he gave a most entertaining talk on "A Journey to the Golden Gate." The coming lecture promises to be highly instructive and enjoyable and it is looked forward to about college with high anticipations of pleasure. The public in general is kindly asked to favor the society with its presence on the occasion.

LIBRARY ADDITIONS.

The society wishes to acknowledge the following books and to express to the donors of them through the columns of the BULLETIN its unanimous thanks for their kindness:

Fathers of the Reformed Church, from Rev. S. M. Hench; Wordsworth's Poems, from Ira L. Bryner; Helfrich's Epistel Predigten, and Entwürfe zu Leichen-Predigten, from William U. Helfrich; Afloat in the Forest, Great Men and Gallant Deeds, Prussia and the Franco-Prussian War, Letters from Broosa, Indian Wars, and The Patriot Boy, from W. L. Basler; The Buccaneers, and Life of Boone, from C. E. Peter.

SCHAFF.

MR. HODGES' LECTURE.

According to announcement the lecture by C. H. Hodges, Esq., on the subject, "Lawyers—Good and Bad," took place on Friday evening, October 4th, 1889. The night was beautiful and there was a fair attendance.

Mr. Hodges came highly recommended by the Star Lyceum Bureau, as well as the press of New York City and Brooklyn. It was particularly mentioned as one of the conditions of his engagement that he should use no notes. He, however, came with his whole lecture in manuscript and read
a large part of it. The material of the production was good, abounding in historical and practical information and interspersed with occasional wit. But the speaker’s delivery was faulty, his voice weak, his modulation poor, and his articulation very defective. It is almost unnecessary to add that the society and audience were greatly disappointed with the evening’s entertainment, as all confidently expected that Mr. Hodges’ efforts would reach the standard attained on similar occasions in the past.

**THE MUSEUM.**

Under the direction of a committee consisting of Messrs. G. H. Meixell and I. C. Williams, the society, for more than a year, has been collecting curiosities, shells, and minerals for a museum. A large number of specimens has been gathered, among which are many rare and curious things from nearly all parts of the world.

A few of the more valuable of these are: A [New York Herald of April, 15th, 1865, containing an announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln; a cannon ball from the battle field of Gettysburg; woodpecker’s work,—red cedar bark with imbedded acorns; bark of big tree, Mariposa Grove, California; Florida moss; a a horned frog from Texas; a cone-shell from the China Sea; natural paint and geyser formations from the Yellow Stone National Park; sulphur from the volcano Vesuvius, Italy; specimens of marble from Italy, Vermont, Tennessee and Virginia; and iron ores from Spain, England, Cuba, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The specimens are arranged according to Dana’s system of classification. Each one is numbered, the number referring to a card near the specimen, on which may be read the scientific name (if any), the common name, the place where found, the date of presentation, and the donor’s name. In this way everything of interest concerning a specimen is preserved in a nutshell. In addition to this an alphabetical catalogue of the different specimens is kept. Two permanent sources of reference are thus secured.

The committee studied the systems used in several of the leading museums, and from these it adopted the one followed by the society. It has proved to be a good one, and the committee deserves much credit for its work. The members of the society take much pride in the museum, believing that, though it is not as large as many, it is as well arranged and classified as any can be. The society is desirous of having in it as many articles of interest as possible, and will be thankful to anyone who will favor them with specimens. They can be sent to the college, by mail or express, in the name of either member of the committee; and if any expense is incurred in shipment the society will gladly bear it. It is hoped that friends of the society will become interested in this matter and send contributions.

**OFFICERS.**

The Schaff officers recently elected, are as follows:

President, W. F. Ruff; Vice-President, C. H. Slingholf; Recording Secretary, W. G. Welsh; Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Mensch; Chaplain, H. M. Wright; Editor, J. Abner Hunsicker; Critic, E. S. Bromer; Treasurer, H. H. Long; Organist, P. E. Heimer. Trustees, C. H. Brandt, President; P. E. Heimer, Secretary; P. M. Spangler, G. H. Meixell and E. S. Bromer.
CHANGE OF DATE.

The Ebrard Literary Society for several reasons found it advisable to change the date of its second Jahrestfest, announced in the October Bulletin for Friday evening, October 25th, to Friday evening, November 22d. The event will therefore not take place until the last named date, when it will be held in the College Chapel as previously stated.

It has also been necessary to revise the programme for the occasion. As it now stands the exercises will be as follows: Salutatory, Harry E. Jones, '91; Anniversary Oration, Peter E. Heimer, '91; Eulogy, Charles P. Kehl, '90; Ebrard Oration, Granville H. Meixell, '90.

Calvin D. Yost, '91, will act as Master of Ceremonies. All are invited to be present on the occasion.

NEWS ABOUT COLLEGE.

SENIOR ORATIONS.

The class of '90 of the college began its first stated series of orations on Tuesday, September 24th, during the fourth week of the term. Up to the time of writing the following members of the class had spoken on the themes given in connection with their names:—C. H. Brandt, "Labor Foes"; E. S. Bromer, "The Fall of Constantinople"; A. H. Eberly, "Ancient Rome"; C. P. Kehl, "Religious Liberty"; H. E. Kilmer, "Our Colors"; W. H. Loose, "Instruments and Powers"; R. G. Magee, "The Social Influence of Trade"; G. H. Meixell, "The Triumphs of Democracy"; Ralph Royer, "Novels—Good and Bad"; and W. F. Ruff, "Education of Woman."
the second the week following, on "Conditions of Cell Life." All present seemed pleased and instructed by what the doctor had to say.

**URSINUS AT THE STATE CONVENTION.**

Mr. H. E. Jones, '91, represented the college at the recent State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. at New Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa. The exercises were held in the large edifice of the M. E. Church of the town, the building being filled to overflowing. On Friday evening of the convention a reception was given to the college delegates. Representatives were present from nine institutions. Jeremiah 33:3, was chosen as the motto of the Convention.

**WORK OF THE THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.**


**CLASS OF '91.**

At the first regular meeting this term of the Junior Class the following officers were elected: President, F. B. Miller; Vice-President, J. M. Mensch; Secretary, I. F. Wagner; Poet, H. T. Wagner; Treasurer, G. W. Filbert; **BULLETIN** Correspondent, P. E. Heimer.

At the same meeting Misses Lillie Preston and Ada Schwenk were proposed and elected as members of the class, their reception increasing its numerical strength to 18, and making it at present the largest class in college, notwithstanding the loss of its former members, Messrs. H. K. Shumaker and H. E. Allebach. Stated meetings of the class are held on the last Friday of each month. It has lately passed favorably upon the question of holding a Junior Exhibition at the next commencement, and will begin early preparations for that event.

**WEDDINGS OF URSINUS GIRLS.**

Within the past few weeks three young ladies, each of whom will be well remembered as among the former students of the college, have entered the bounds of wedded life. On Thursday, September 26th, Miss Mary A. Schleichter, of Lower Providence, was married to Mr. U. S. G. Finkbiner, cashier of the National Bank of Royersford; on Wednesday, October 2d, Miss S. Irene Heebner, of Norristown, but formerly of Yerkes, was united in wedlock with Mr. George W. Evans, of Conshohocken, until lately proprietor of the Recorder of that place; and on Saturday, October 19th, Miss Grace Dambly, of Skippack, became the bride of Mr. John B. Frank, principal of the Huntingdon Valley Public Schools. Each one of this trio of weddings of the fair daughters of **URSINUS** was an especially bright and happy event, attended by the con-
gratulations and best wishes of many friends; to the list of which the Bulletin would gladly add its own.

THE ORCHESTRA.

The lovers of instrumental music among the students have revived and reorganized the college Orchestra for the new year, and selected Mr. I. C. Williams, '91, as its leader. A number of new instruments were needed, and a subscription paper was issued for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expense of purchasing them. Professors and students responded liberally, and the instruments wanted were soon secured. The orchestra with earnest practice gives promise of reaching an excellent degree of proficiency at an early day.

SENIOR OFFICERS.

The following officers have been chosen by the class of '90:

President, A. H. Eberly; Vice-President, G. H. Meixell; Secretary, H. E. Kilmer; Treasurer, Chas. P. Kehl; Poet, W. H. Loose.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Last month the college was made the recipient of a fine slate blackboard for Dr. Super's class room, presented by friends in Chester County.

The funeral of General Hartranft took a number of students to Norristown on Monday, October 21st. President Bomberger also was there, he having the day previous supplied the pulpit of Trinity Reformed congregation of that place and assisted in the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the new Grace Reformed Church in Philadelphia.

John E. Keen, a former student of Ursinus who is attending Pierce's Business College, spent the second Sunday of October with his friends at college.

Among the recent visitors at the institution were Rev. W. Walenta, of Brooklyn, N. Y., our former professor of the German language and literature; Rev. James I. Good, D.D., of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Dalton, of St. Petersburg, Russia.

COLLEGE CONTRIBUTIONS.

By way of suggestion.

The fairest daughter of the field
In unassuming garb is drest;
The sweetest thought of man is best
In simple sentences revealed.

The richest gems of mother earth
May oft be hid in plainest mould;
And priceless truths of life unfold
Thro' artless words that prove their worth.

Immortal sentiments are writ
In easy lines, for beauty's sake;
Sonorous phrases ever make
But poor excuse for lack of wit.

The tongue most precious to the heart,
Is that which speaks in terms well-known:
For language long familiar grown,
Becomes of kindred souls a part.

The stories which, in every age,
Have stirred with joy or moved to tears,
Are those in which the theme appears
In purest forms, from page to page.

So, would you scribble; don't select
The grandest words that can be found
In Webster; and expect their sound
To fill a dearth of intellect.

But, in your own peculiar way,
Express your thoughts as best you can;
Remembering that an honest man
Writes simply what he has to say.

Contributed.
Mindful of the existence of a distinctive American genius for social and moral improvement, and with the memories of our forefathers struggling for civil and religious liberty transmitted as a sacred heritage, we would plead the merits of moral radical reform.

Radicalism traces all action to its root or foundation. Radicalism as a strife with superficialness and shiftlessness, is the antipodes of conservatism. The one is forever seeking first principles, a solid bottom; the other is content to acquiesce, restrain and mould. The abode of radicalism is in bed-rock principles, in the deep undercurrents of vitality, in the springs, streams and fountains of originality.

These two principles as expressed in social and national sentiment owe their struggles not so much to physical and intellectual forces as to moral bias and spiritual tendencies. Deep down in the soul is fixed the moral nature, which sends roots to the mind and heart and differentiates mankind by its normal and abnormal development. The history of morality chronicled in ancient and modern archives, narrates the practical philosophy of the moral nature.

Humanity was steadily deteriorating down to the advent of Christianity. Ever since that event, philosophy and science have been climbing up and elevating humanity to a higher plane of morality. Before Christianity was ushered in, there was a gradual but unmistakable movement from theism to polytheism and thence to pantheism. Unaided reason had apostatized. But divine interposition now called defection to a halt, reversed the process, and endeavored to destroy the roots of apostacy and to plant in their places the seeds of reconciliation. And so the Pantheon of Rome, that outrageous climax of apostasy, now forms a Christian church, the Rotunda.

A radical education under the tutorship of the conscience, quickened by divine revelation, suffices to remove the schism in the soul engendered back in Eden. Six thousand years of honest labor have been spent by man in the effort to recover his primary state. His moral tendency toward his destiny has gained in momentum as rapidly as the fruits of his past labors all through the centuries down to the present day have gained in quality.

As long as a divine Wisdom overrules human affairs, will the moral nature fight the political battles of the world. Tempered by Christian piety, its mottoes are affection in the family, reverence in the church, and righteousness in the State. And so the spirit of the Bible shall be the pearl of the family, the Armory of the State, and the fundamental rock upon which the enlightened moral sense shall establish her victories.

All great reforms must be radically moral reforms. The Reformation was the death blow to conservatism. The religious revolution in Switzerland and in Germany against the Pope was a radical reform. Zwingli was more radical than Luther. The Reformed church is the embodiment of iconoclastic radicalism. The Puritans, the reformed of the reformed, were the most radical protestants of the Reformation. The ripened fruit of their spirit in England and America is seen in a "Paradise Lost," a "Pilgrim's Progress," and an "Uncle Tom's Cabin." And from the sixteenth century on, the character of moral reform is printed, stamped and stereotyped in the world's political progress. For the growth of moral and
intellectual forces and the development of healthy, social and religious tendencies received a powerful impetus from the moral upheaval of that epoch.

Two political parties should control a government, the radicals and the conservatives. These two parties have the requisite power for moulding and shaping the origin and the destiny of a state. The conservative party looks to the past; and, under the lead of all nations, is hereditary, stubborn and unprogressive. A Chinaman is a fossilized conservative. China has been living the same social, political and industrial life for over five thousand unbroken years. The Catholic Church, the Tories of England, the pro-slavery party in our country, and the anti-prohibitionists of to-day, all alike, have gathered temporary security from their moss-covered prototype of the historic past. The radical party, under advice from former times, looks to the future. It is originative, reformatory, progressive. The Protestants renounced the mis-called infallible Pope; the liberty of thought in England created the House of Commons. The abolitionists, an ultra-radical party, roused up the national conscience and finally uprooted an evil as ancient as the traditions that gave it birth. The Prohibition party of to-day, as radical as the Abolitionists were, is slowly gaining ground and the coming generation will undoubtedly witness the complete triumph of the principles which it represents.

And now, in this sublime study of civil and moral causes, directing our national endeavors not to the attainment of bawbles; building our social fabric not upon the guagmires of human presumption; but, rearing our common ambition as a country and developing our public character upon the Rock of Ages, that fortress whose foundations are laid in the purposes of the Omniscient, the roots of the national tree will be infused with a perennial growth, its blossoms will display an ever-smiling beauty, and its fruits will be enriched with a never-fading freshness.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

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.]

'75. On Thursday, October 17th, Rev. David U. Wolff, of Myerstown, Pa., was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie S. Baney, of the same place, by President Bomberger. The wedding occurred at the residence of the bride’s parents, Jacob Baney, Esq., and wife. It was strictly private, none being present but members of the two families represented, excepting Rev. Dr. Klopp, of Lebanon, and Rev. Henry Hibbish, of Myerstown. At the same time the occasion was an exceedingly pleasant one. After a sumptuous dinner, the party were cheered off on an extensive wedding trip, the route of which included Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Tiffin, Chicago, Niagara Falls and other points of interest. The BULLETIN and the college extend most cordial congratulations to the esteemed groom and bride, and wish them many bright suns and fair roads in their journey through life.
‘86. Rev. John O. Lindaman, pastor of Christ Reformed Church, Bath, Pa., and the members of his congregation are just now rejoicing in handsome improvements made to their house of worship. The building was closed for six weeks, during which time it was beautifully frescoed, newly carpeted and generally renovated. It was re-dedicated on Sunday, October 6th, with appropriate ceremonies, in which the pastor was assisted by Rev. F. S. Lindaman, ’72, of Littlestown, Rev. M. A. Smith, of Nazareth, and Rev. W. F. Moore, of Catasauqua, Pa. The successful issue of this last undertaking furnishes new proof of the deep interest had by the pastor and people of the Bath charge in the good work going on in their midst.

‘87. Walter Bomberger, B.S., matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania at the opening of the Fall Term of that institution, where he will take the full three years’ course in Medicine.

‘89. Rev. William H. Shepp, son of Daniel Shepp, Esq., of Tamaqua, and one of last year’s graduates from the Theological Department of the college, and Miss Louisa Fink, of Hamburg, were married at the home of the bride on Thursday, October 8th. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. W. Roth, assisted by Rev. J. J. Fisher, ’78. Mr. Shepp has accepted a call from the charge at Mercer, Mercer Co., Pa., and the day of the wedding he and his bride left for their new home in Grove City. The hearty good wishes of many friends attend them.

‘89. Mayne R. Longstreth, A.B., having decided to pursue his law studies at Yale, left Collegeville for New Haven the latter part of September.

GENERAL TOPICS.

THE INDUCTIVE STUDY OF THE BIBLE IN COLLEGE.

[Abstract of the Ursinus Alumni Oration of 1889, delivered during the 18th Commencement week, by Rev. J. Perry Beaver, ’80, Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.]

The history of mankind revolves about one Book and one person revealed in that Book—the Bible and Jesus Christ. All the past before the beginning of the Christian era conveys to Christ; all, since then has diverged from him. The Bible is no ordinary book or human production. Even the most prejudiced unbeliever or infidel would not be stupid enough to deny that it is a book in which men have been tremendously interested and by which they have been just as tremendously influenced. The fountain of the Bible has, in Christianity, sent forth a constantly widening stream, that has flowed out into every land, saturating human life with its beneficent forces and making the desert of the human heart "a highway for our God."

The two centuries immediately following the death of Christ witnessed a mad effort of the adversary of men to stamp out of existence not only the Bible, but those who believed in it. Scarcely had one fire of persecution been extinguished before another was lighted in some new part of the Roman Empire, and recourse was had to every device to consign to the flames the faith once delivered to the saints. And yet the Bible continued its onward course, until in the third century it placed Constantine as its representative on the throne of the Caesars.
This, however, is but one of the innumerable multitude of victories which the Bible has gained. The annals of the Christian peoples of Europe form one long story of the ways through which the leaven of the Bible has been working in the lives of individuals and nations.

Of the influence of the Bible over modern society, we need scarcely speak, for who can measure the blessed force of its truths as they are proclaimed from the seventy thousand pulpits of our land every Sunday, or studied in the eighty-two thousand Sunday-schools of the United States and the British provinces? It is utterly impossible to accurately estimate the power for good that the Bible works throughout the nation.

We present these trite and familiar truths for a distinct purpose. We ask you to draw from them a conclusion that is plain and simple. Ought not a book, that exercises such an influence,—social, moral, spiritual, political, national,—have a prominent place in the prescribed course of study of every college? Shall not a book, that is doing so much to mould the destiny of mankind; that enters into the very foundation stones of our national life, and that is so potent in cleansing the filthy streams of human nature, be given a high position in the curricula of a Christian institution?

We have now no reference to books that treat of the Bible or Biblical events; we mean the Bible itself. Should the granting of a diploma be based upon so many hours or books of faithful Bible study and recitation as well as upon the reading of so many pages of the Aeneid; so many volumes of phy-

sic; or so many chapters in geology?

The affirmative answers which we believe, these questions should receive necessitate, however, not only a careful and explicit statement of the matter, but also the answering of a number of objections.

1. Should the Bible be made an elective, or a required study?

2. Are we correct in assuming that the Bible is not studied in what are known as Christian institutions?

3. To be clear in our opinions we will be compelled to state also how much we think should be covered in this Bible study; the methods of the study; and who should teach it.

4. In addition to this (as we have just stated) a number of objections to the position we have taken must be met and overcome.

In considering these four parts of our subject in the order given, it will be no difficult thing for you to anticipate our reply to the question, whether we would make the Bible itself an elective or required study in the college. We should, of course, rather see the Bible as an elective than not see it at all in a collegiate course. But we believe that it should be made an important factor in the required work of every student; so that he could no more expect a diploma unless he had complied with this part of his study than he could expect one if he failed to show a certain proficiency in parsing the Greek verb, tracing out linguistic roots, or handling logarithms. We should make the Bible a required study in a college, because it is the aim of every such institution to give her students a broad and liberal education; to teach young men to think and to investigate for
themselves;—aye, in the language of the apostle, "to prove all things, hold fast to that which is good." Were the study of the Bible left to the option of the student he might under-estimate its importance, form no proper idea of its rank, and, perchance, by neglect at this critical hour in his career, might never afterward even in more leisure moments drink from the fountain of that wisdom that is "from above, is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits."

In answering the question whether the Bible ought to have a place in the college course as a required study in the affirmative, we have apparently laid ourselves open to the criticism that we are assuming that the Bible is not studied in what are known as the Christian institutions of our land. It is not my purpose to speak disparagingly of the slightest effort that is made in any of these institutions to inculcate a knowledge of God's Word. The great majority of instructors in most of them are not only men who have a respect for the Bible, but who are at the same time earnest believers in it. They are men of profound piety, whose lives are a continual reproof to the wicked and the unbelieving, throwing a halo of good influence around the student, that frequently drives out the darkness of his mind and heart, and fills it with the glorious light of the Sun of God.

But beyond the simple influence of a Christian faculty, there are some positive efforts made to foster Bible-study. As a rule in colleges the Bible is read every morning into the ears of the assembled students, and the day is begun with praise and prayer. On Sunday they assemble at an early hour to study a portion of God's word, and occasionally there is a Bible-talk on some special topic. Frequently the college Y. M. C. A. closes the day with another service of prayer and praise. "What more can be done," it is asked, "to foster a reverence for the Bible, to enlighten the student with its truths, or to admonish him to heed its precepts?"

Admitting every claim of this kind, it occurs to us,—and multitudes of thoughtful people agree in the matter,—that these exercises, that are supposed to do so much to encourage Bible-study in the college, while they foster the devotional element in the human heart, do little to bring about real study of the Scriptures. Though they are successful in bringing about much Bible-listening, and some Bible-reading, they secure but little, alas, of real Bible-study. No, where the Bible is not in the curriculum as a required or an elective part of it, there is very little of real Bible-study in the college. In this assertion the plea of a member of the last graduating class of the University of Minnesota strongly bears us out:—"In the name of justice, let us give the Bible a place in our college curriculum. . . . . When this is done, the shame of graduating men and women who know more of the writings of Goethe and Shakespeare than of those of Job and St. John; who comprehend better the ethics of Spencer than those of the Bible; who understand better the philosophy of Plato than that of Jesus Christ, will be done away."

In treating our third point, and stating how much ground should be covered in Bible study, the methods of
the work and who should teach in it, we are at once confronted with the query, "Pray, tell us, how Bible-study can find a place as a required study in the college curriculum, when the course is already so extensive as to tax the mind and strength of the student to the utmost?" We admit the force of the query, but it is based upon the untenable assumption that prevailing college curricula are like "the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not." Curricula are human institutions, and if there is need of dropping some integral part of them or of shortening them in any particular direction, to make room for Bible-study, let it be done. Let the number of text-books in Greek or Latin or mathematics be lessened. Instead of reading a half-dozen different authors in Latin and Greek, let the same proficiency be secured in traversing the ground of three or four. Experience has taught us that mental discipline is obtained not by the amount that the intellect swallows, but upon the thoroughness of its digestion.

It is a difficult thing to state explicitly how much ground in Bible-study may be covered in a college course. Time, proficiency, energy, and methods, all enter into the question. What can be done can only be told by the voice of experience. A regular course would have to be marked out by so many recitations per week. In Wellesley College, the college that stands at the very van of American colleges for women, Bible study is required constantly. In the Freshman year, there is one recitation each week; in the other years of the course, there are two. The course should be such as to afford a continual advance and an ever increasing interest. Monotony must needs be displaced by a wholesome variety. In these ways, a general knowledge of the books of the Bible may be attained.

The methods in accordance with which Bible-study should be pursued in college, should be, we believe, as is indicated in the subject of this paper, inductive in their character. It is the process of induction in thought (by which, after observing a number of particular facts and discovering a certain truth concerning them, we extend this truth on the ground of analogy to other facts, and so reach general conclusions), that has enabled science to take such rapid strides since the days of Lord Bacon as to afford food for continual astonishment. Within fifty years a great change has taken place among students in their attitude toward the Bible. It is no longer regarded only as a book for devotional reading, but also as a book to be studied, just as the scientist studies the facts of external nature. Biblical students no longer read commentaries and systematic theologies to find out what the Bible teaches. They take the Bible itself, and investigate its pages through the processes of analysis, comparison, explanation, organization and application, using inductive, instead of deductive methods. They come to it, not with some peculiar ism or tenet, which they seek to establish, but to seat themselves, with unprejudiced minds, at the Saviour's feet, as did Mary of old, and learn what is the truth of eternal life.

No one can measure the harm done by the use of the deductive method of reasoning in the study of the Bible. In the days of scholasticism and dogmatism, men came to the Bible preju-
diced in favor of some particular article of creed, and by the quoting of a text here and there they appeared to prove almost anything. The church of God has been rent and torn asunder by this battle between texts; each side accusing the other of the sin of schism and each side equally well substantiating its own peculiar ideas.

Who should teach the Bible in college is no difficult question to answer in view of the above statements. The instructor ought to be a firm believer in the Bible as being the Word of God, written by inspired, holy men of old for our learning and admonition. He must, of course, be a profound student of the Scriptures themselves. In his teaching let him disabuse his own mind as well as that of the student of any such thing as denominational or sectarian prejudice. Let him be a man of broad and catholic intellect, who can see some good in every denomination; a man animated by a large spirit of toleration and charity. Such an instructor will command the confidence of students. By simply pouring the facts and knowledge of the Scriptures into the young minds and hearts of those under his care, he will do a work that the very angels of heaven might covet and whose results will last forever.

The introduction of Bible-study into the college curriculum will, however, not be accomplished rapidly, if in some cases at all. It will be antagonized by the conservatives, who would regard such a thing as a disastrous innovation. But it will have to come sooner or later, for not only Christian parents, but Christian students will demand it. A young man, even though he be an unbeliever, cannot be regarded as having a rounded and finished education who knows nothing about the religion of his country, nor anything about the book that has given us our laws, is moulding our national character, and has spread in this 19th century of missionary enterprise, its influence throughout the world.

Among the objections made against required Bible-study in the college is one to the effect that as the Bible may be studied almost any time and by anyone, it should not be intruded upon time that is specially intended for other studies. The falsity of this position lies in assuming that everyone knows how to study the Bible. The true methods for studying the Bible, do not come to us by intuition. Why is it that some people find the Bible more attractive than any other book, while to others it is entirely devoid of interest? It is simply because while one class knows how to study the Bible, the other does not; and we believe that seventy-five per cent. of the students of our land belong to the latter class. They need to be taught in this direction, just as they need to be taught to study Latin and Greek and science, and their taste for Bible-study needs to be cultivated and strengthened.

It is further urged against making Bible-study in college a required study, that it is doubtful whether any compulsory work is as profitable as one that is optional; and also that, as the Bible is a religious book, as well as a book of literature, it is indecorous to make it the object of unwilling study. In our view of the case, both these objections are untenable. The first would establish the premature judgment of the student
as better than the experienced ideas of the well-trained instructor, and if it could hold good, would have us do away with required study altogether. On the other hand, the second objection assumes that the Bible is to be taught in a proselyting and sectarian way, and we have already anticipated its force by our arguments in support of the inductive method in this branch of instruction. Following this plan the student is confronted with the simple and profound truths of Scripture, which he may accept or decline. The instructor is not to be a preacher in the recitation room, exhorting the student to believe; but one who simply conducts the seeker after knowledge in the way of the truth.

Once more, it is objected, "Bible-study in college is well enough for those who expect to be preachers; but there is no use of it for teachers, lawyers, doctors and business men." To show the flimsiness of this objection let the teacher, and the lawyer, and the business man answer in what way a knowledge of the Bible will prove a hindrance to success in any of these departments. The real fact of the matter is that instead of its being unessential, there is nothing so helpful as a knowledge of the Bible. The wisest teachers, the most profound lawyers, the greatest business men, are those who have drunk deep from the cup of Biblical knowledge. The best physicians are those who have sat at the feet of the Great Physician. The Bible prepares us to live as well as to die. Godliness is profitable for this life as well as for that which is to come.

ODE TO UR SINUS COLLEGE.

[As was stated in the BULLETIN for June last, several students of Ursinus have for some months past been making regular Sunday afternoon visits to the Montgomery County Almshouse for the purpose of holding religious services there. Their free-will work has been characterized by much earnestness and energy and great spiritual good has been wrought through the efforts put forth. The following poem, written by George Wilson an inmate of the institution and published in a late issue of a Norristown paper, was evidently called forth by the thoughtful Christian enterprise of these young men, and for that reason, as well as because of the real merit that appears in the production, it is re-published in these columns.]

Hail Ursinus! thou classic seat!  
To fame thou art well known;  
Thy sons in many nations meet,  
In many a clime and zone.

Thee, "Alma Mater," they revere,  
Thy name is still their shrine;  
Thou wert to them a mother dear,  
Good, generous and benign.

Thy portals in the silent night,  
They all in dreams review;  
And filial love at morning light,  
To thee they still renew.

To walk by faith, and love and truth,  
They in thy halls were taught;  
And oft those joyous years of youth  
Are back to memory brought.

How sweetly still they joined in prayers,  
While angels downward gazed;  
And mingled thanks to God with theirs,  
As His great Name they praised.

O, Ursinus! O, sacred spot!  
Thy highly honored name  
By them shall never be forgot,  
But their affection claim.

Thou art the centre of the ring,  
(If I the thought may write),  
Around whose grand circumference spring  
Bright jets of classic light.

Like apples of the purest gold,  
On silver branches rare,  
Here Wisdom doth the germs unfold  
Which fruits immortal bear.
A lamp thou art unto the feet,  
A beacon bright, whose rays  
Point to a calm and safe retreat;  
A home of prayer and praise.

God’s messengers each Sabbath day  
Down to the Almshouse come,  
With paupers here to preach and pray,  
Within the County’s Home.

Oh, how delightful is the place  
Where Christian brethren meet;  
To tell of God’s unbounded grace  
And loving kindness sweet.

It is a foretaste of that state,—  
A blissful vision bright  
Of joys which on the ransomed wait  
In realms of endless light.

EXCHANGES.

We are gratified to recognize  
among the new-comers of the year  
The Owl, a bright, well-edited sheet,  
published by the students of Ottawa  
College, Ottawa, Canada. “The  
Three Essentials of Civilization” in  
its September number is a well written  
article. Its diction is good, its style  
is worthy of note and all in all it is  
deserving of high praise. The opportu­
nity which The Owl furnishes us of  
becoming acquainted with Canadian  
colleges and their work will be thank­
fully improved.

The Temple College News, of  
Philadelphia, greets us for the first  
time. The design of its cover and  
the quality of its paper, together with  
its clear typography, make it very at­
tractive in appearance. Among its  
contents “Man an Index to Cosmic  
Philosophy” is well worth perusal.

The Baltimore City College Journal  
has also just paid us its initial visit. If  
the standard of excellence observed in  
the copy received is kept up, it will  
fill its sphere of usefulness very credit­
ably.

The Mercersburg College Monthly  
comes under a new cover; a marked  

improvement. The Monthly, though  
yet in its infancy, is doing remark­
ably well and bids fair to soon rank with  
the best college journals of the East.

We find in the columns of The Red  
and Blue, University of Pennsyl­
vania, many things both interesting and  
entertaining. Among these we are  
most happy to read its unequivocal  
statement of its position with refer­
ence to the chief question now agitat­
ing the University. It says it is “in  
favor of co-education, first, last and all  
the time.”

The Bates Student brings the sad  
intelligence of the death of a professor  
of that institution and we extend it  
our deep sympathy.

We also acknowledge The Pennsyl­
vanian, The Free Lance, The Muhlen­
berg, The Thielsonian, The Haverford­
ian, The Dickinsonian, The Swarth­
more Phenix, The Nassau Literary  
Magazine, The College Student, The  
Journal, The Spectator, The Denison  
Collegian, The Adelphian, and The  
Earlamite.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL NEWS LETTER.

Franklin and Marshall commenced  
the 103rd year of her existence under  
most auspicious circumstances. The  
total number of students is two hun­
dred. Although Dr. Apple has retir­
ed from the Presidency a worthy suc­
cessor has been found in the person of  
Dr. John S. Stahr, Professor of Natur­
al Science. Dr. Apple now devotes  
his whole time to teaching in the  
Theological Seminary.

There have been many improvements  
made since the close of last term,  
upon the campus and in the college  
buildings. The library of the college  
has been thoroughly renovated under  
the direction of Professor Kieffer.
The several libraries on the campus now contain about 25,000 volumes, and this number is being constantly increased.

The Linnæan Society, of Lancaster, has presented its valuable collection of botanical and geological specimens to the college. Mrs. James M. Hood, of Frederick, Md., the donor of the Daniel Scholl Observatory, has given $5,000 for additional apparatus for the observatory.

Football is now absorbing the attention of the students. A strong team has been organized, and under the training of Captain Irvine, it promises to make a fair showing.

The glee club is practicing every evening in preparation for its tour at the holidays. The orchestra is also working faithfully.

Yours Sincerely,
EDITORS "COLLEGE STUDENT."
Lancaster, Pa., September 20, 1889.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The corner-stone of the new Zion's Reformed Church at Poland, Ind., was laid on August 27th. Rev. F. R. Schwedes preached in German, and Rev. Reiche in English.

The Union Church at Shartlesville, Berks Co., Pa., although erected some twenty years ago, was only this summer completed and dedicated on Sunday, September 8th. The services had hitherto been held in the basement. Rev. H. A. Keyser and several Lutheran ministers were present and conducted the services in the presence of a large audience.

St. John's Reformed Church at New Chester, Adams Co., Pa., of which Rev. W. H. Herbert is pastor, after undergoing repairs, was re-opened on the 22d of September, 1889. Rev. W. R. H. Deatrick, of Newport, Perry Co., Pa., assisted on the occasion. The repairs consist of frescoing, painting of inside and outside, woodwork and pews, a beautiful Bailey reflector, carpet, window shades and chairs for the choir. The church is now very beautiful in appearance and is a credit to the congregation worshipping in it. The entire cost is about $700, all of which is provided for by subscriptions. The pastor has labored in this charge for three years with marked ability and success. He is an indefatigable worker. He has remodelled St. Paul's Church in New Oxford, at a cost of nearly $2,000, making it a beautiful and comfortable place of worship, and will next give his attention to the improvement of the church building at Abbottstown, which needs repairs.

On Sunday, September 22d, the cornerstone of the new Reformed Church at Carrollton, Ohio, was laid with appropriate services by the pastor, Rev. Hahn. The church will be a frame building, to cost about $5,000, the most of which sum is already subscribed.

The corner-stone of the new church edifice in process of erection by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, at Utica, Frederick Co., Md., was laid on Thursday, the 5th inst. The services were conducted and addresses were delivered by Rev. S. M. Hench, of the Reformed, and Rev. Mr. Zerger, of the Lutheran Church, pastors respectively of the two congregations. The church will be built of brick. There will be a tower and a Sunday-school chapel annex on one side, connected with the main auditorium by glass partitions.

The dedication of the new bell of Immanuel Reformed Church, Shillington, Pa., took place on Sunday, October 6th. Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., LL.D., preached the dedication sermon. Rev. W. J. Kershner is the pastor.

COLLEGIATE.

Heidelberg College at Tiffin has recently taken a step forward by adopting the form and constitution of a university. The change was made at a meeting of the Board of Trustees by a unanimous vote. Several additions will be made to the institution. A polytechnic institute is to be added, with Rev. John Kost as president, and a professorship of paleontology is to be created with the same gentleman in the
chair. Dr. Kost is a man of great ability and has spent a lifetime in gathering together what is said to be the finest and most complete museum in the United States. It is valued at $60,000, and contains one single specimen for which $10,000 was refused. This museum he has presented to Heidelberg University. The Board of Trustees has also decided to erect a building at a cost of about $20,000. The number of students in attendance at the University is 210, of which number 109 are in the College department, 70 in the Academy, and the balance in the Seminary, Conservatory of Music, Art and Business Departments.

Palatinate College, Merestown, Pa., of which Rev. W. C. Schaefler, Ph.D., is president, has 74 students enrolled, and a few more admissions are expected before the close of the term.

MINISTERIAL.

Alt S. A., address changed from Iola, Kansas, to Fulton, Mich.

Apple, A. F. G., appointed missionary at Washington, D. C.

Bean, Harry L., installed pastor of the Mohican Charge, Ohio.

Braun, J. B., address changed from Stockton, Cal., to Duncan, Platte Co., Neb.

Brengsinger, M. H., installed as pastor of the Fleetwood Charge. His address is Fleetwood, Berks Co., Pa.

Frantz, Augustus, address is Waukegan, Ill.

Gass, R. F., address changed from Oak Ridge to West Millville, Clarion Co., Ohio.


Hauser, J., installed pastor of the Bush Creek Charge, Ohio.

Huecker, R. B., accepted call to Denver, Colorado.

Ihle, J., installed pastor of the Tuscaraaurus Charge, Ohio.

Klopp, D. Ernst, D.D., installed pastor of the First Reformed Church, Lebanon, Pa.

Knappenberg, J. W., address changed from Mercersburg to Greensburg, Pa.


Lisberger, George J., address changed from Bath to Hegins, Pa.

May, Josiah, Armstrong, Pa, accepts call to Mill Creek Charge, Va.

Metzger, B. S., resigns Paradise Charge, Clarion Co., on account of ill health.

Miller, S. W., address is changed from Pittsburgh, to 532 N. 2d st., Chambersburg, Pa.

Runkle, S. L., address changed from Kingston to Hallsville, Ohio.

Rust, J. B., address changed from Canton to Tiffin, Ohio.

Rutenik, R., address is Port Hope, Mich.

Schwichtenberg, H. A., address is Albiana, Oregon.

Shepp, W. H., address changed from Tampa, to Grove City, Pa.

Skinner, J. R., address changed from Fulton, Mich., to Iola, Kansas.

Steele, James, elected pastor of St. Luke's Church, Trappe, Montgomery, 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.]

ELEMENTS OF MENTAL SCIENCE. By Henry N. Day. 


If the multiplication of manuals and textbooks may be taken as evidence of growing interest in the study of the human soul, the important subject has never, in this country at least, received such earnest and general attention as now. The volumes announced above seem to mark, in some respects, an improvement upon more recent contributions to the noble science. The former, by Prof. Day, of New Haven, ventures upon a somewhat independent treatment of it, upon the merits of which it would be unwise to pass judgment without a more thorough examination than can at present be given it. Of the textbook method of the latter it is quite safe to speak commendingly, as possessing great advantages and worthy of general adoption. It is the true method for the classroom. In material respects it makes a less favorable impression. And yet both books will no doubt have their respective admirers.

CORRECTION.—The BULLETIN prides itself on its customary freedom from typographical error, but in its last issue an annoying mistake crept into this column in the brief review of Dr. Herbruck's book, "Under Eastern Skies." The word "no" was left out in the third line of that review; so that instead of the sentence reading "There was no need of an apology," as it should have read, it appeared "There was need of an apology." The correction is made here, with the regret that it should be necessary because of careless omission.
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