Because a knowledge of the general principles which underlie educational work is necessary to a wise choice of an educational institution, the Bulletin herewith submits a few of the more important to the consideration of its readers.

The Faculty makes the College; and conscience, teaching tact and talent are the chief elements that enter into the composition of a good Faculty.

Division of labor is necessary to the best results in education. Professors must confine themselves to particular departments of instruction, if they would become specialists and do the best work.

Freedom from distraction, from temptation to waste time and money, on the one hand; a spirit of application to study, and earnestness of purpose on the other, must characterize the institution that would give the largest returns to those seeking its educational advantages.

In these three respects Ursinus College excels. The character of its faculty, the tried qualifications of each for the work he has in charge, and the admirable adaptation of its location to study, combine to commend it to all seeking an education.

Faculty and Instructors.

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

REV. HENRY W. SUPER, D.D., Vice President,
Mathematics, Physics, Church History, and Homiletics.

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

SAMUEL VERNON RUBY Esq., A. M.,
English Language and Literature.

EDMUND MORRIS HYDE, A. M., Ph. D., (Yale),
Latin Language and Literature, and French.

REV. FRANCIS HENDRICKS, A. M., (Union),
Hebrew and History.

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

ALCIDE REICHENBACH, A. M., Principal of the
Academic Department.
Instructor in Pedagogy and English.

A. LINCOLN LANDIS, M. S.,
Instructor in Mathematics and Book-keeping.

F. W. STEINS, (Berlin),
Instructor in Music.

H. E. JONES, Teacher of Penmanship.

H. A. FRANTZ, Teacher of Stenography.

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 two years of thirty-six weeks each, with an optional year's preparation in Hebrew.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.
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Philadelphia.
MERRY June again advances and hundreds of college men have entered the well-worn homeward course, whose goal marks the conclusion of academic life. Behind them are pleasant memories; before them, uncertain hopes. The journey at the start seemed long and, perhaps, a little uninviting; the journey at the end looks very short indeed, and as the eye turns back upon the happy way, something of wistfulness enters the lingering gaze and the traveler half wishes himself once more upon a certain distant threshold. In a world of never-ceasing work and struggle the routine of college days is by no means the most tiresome and monotonous into which a man may be cast, while the associations which the student forms are frequently possessed of a peculiar force and attraction which make them hard to sever. College life is not without its trials, but it possesses a far more liberal measure of compensating joys than many other spheres of existence. Consequently there will just now be found throughout the scattered army of undergraduates that is nearing the completion of its four years’ period of intellectual training, an unwonted spirit of seriousness and quiet thought. And it is well that this is so; for in such a frame the soul is fitted for that earnest reflection which the active warfare that is to follow demands.

* * *

In any undertaking backed by principle and founded on right, temporary failure is legitimately the fountain-spring of experience and the store-house of strength; success,—the inspiration of progress. A reasonably full record of preliminary adversity is an excellent forerunner of ultimate prosperity. There is such a thing as winning success through failure, and it is a decidedly more pleasant method of procedure than that set forth in the reverse of the proposition. The triumph that finally crowns a long, laborious and bitterly-contested struggle is an infinitely sweeter, grander and more glorious possession than the insipid laurels that were never fought for and won, but merely thrust upon their unappreciative and undeserving owner. This is true everywhere; and "every-
where" includes the academic world and the noble field of liberal education.

* * *

The catalogue of Ursinus for the college year 1888-89 is in course of preparation. It will exhibit a splendid record of the institution for the period named, and contain the particulars of several important changes and improvements. Since the inauguration of new methods in the preparation of contents, the arrangement, and the printing of the catalogue, it has become a publication whose appearance is looked forward to with the deepest interest and pleasure. On account of the greatly increased demand for it, the edition this year will be considerably larger than at any time in the past.

* * *

There is a university out in Colorado that gives unequivocal evidence of its opinion of the worth of woman as a factor in education by employing a lady professor at an annual salary of $3,300.

* * *

Ursinus will send out more graduates in 1889 than in any previous year of her history.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Zwinglian.

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

On Thursday evening, March 28th, the Zwinglians held their nineteenth anniversary in the college chapel. Long before the hour fixed for beginning the exercises had arrived all-the available seating capacity of the hall was crowded with Zwinglian and Ursinus friends. The stage was beautifully decorated with flowers and plants and the entire room presented a most attractive appearance.

After an eloquent opening prayer by the Rev. John J. Fisher, '78, of Tamaqua, Pa., Master of Ceremonies, I. Calvin Fisher, '89, introduced the Salutatorian, Thomas E. Kalbach, '92, of Lebanon, Pa., who in well selected sentences and with pleasant manner and graceful delivery, extended in the name of the society a most cordial welcome to the Faculty of the college, the sister societies and all friends who had come to enjoy the festivities of the occasion.

Ira L. Bryner, '92, Cisna's Run, Pa., delivered the first oration on the subject "The Value of Reputation." He referred to the many difficulties which must be met and trials which must be overcome by the man who is in any degree ambitious of completing his life-mission in a satisfactory way. The desire to be esteemed by his fellow men is inborn in man and greatly instrumental in shaping his destiny. Hence a good reputation, founded on honest character, strengthens the possessor and makes his journey through life a course of peace, whilst unacquired or lost esteem in the sight of those about him changes the way into a path of thorns. The value of reputation cannot be fully appreciated until undeservedly, or through just causes, it is lost. The one who sinks in the esteem of others on account of impurity of character becomes an exile from all places where correct manners and morals abide. For the influences of reputation are inestimable and no man can afford to allow a permanent injury to be done to the general opinion of his merits and character held by those
with whom he must associate through life.

William H. Stubblebine, '89, Philadelphia, Pa., followed next in order with an oration entitled "The Sublime and beautiful in Nature." The speaker introduced his theme by saying that the physical world may be considered in two aspects. To the natural philosopher it is a vast and complex machine. To the poet, painter and lover of scenery it is a constantly shifting panorama of objects. There are two qualities in nature which affect us with pleasurable impressions; they are the sublime and beautiful. The sublime is the more rare of the two and is most clearly and powerfully manifested in the heavens, mountains and the ocean; while beauty is spread through the whole realm of the natural world, for the finger of a Divine artist has touched the earth, and lo! all his handiwork is formed in perfect symmetry and grace. By giving attention and care to holding ourselves open and ready to receive aesthetic impressions, we cannot fail to recognize the beauty around us. The sky should be a constant source of delight to us, while the clear streams, woods and dells which are scattered about on every hand, filled with a beauty pointing to a loving Creator who wishes to delight man and cheer him on his weary way through life, should ever stir within our hearts the deepest sentiments of thankful admiration and joy.

"Caste" was the subject of the next production by William H. Loose, '90, Myerstown, Pa. The speech was prefaced by a brief description of the outrageous caste distinctions that existed among the Hindoo tribes of India, the lines of which were defined on a religious basis and were rigidly adhered to by the priestly class to the total suppression of industry and genius. Among people governed by a monarchical or aristocratic ruler, rank gives men the precedence over others. Wealth was cited as being in our own country a caste distinction. All governments must oppose movements which tend toward an accumulation of riches in the hands of the few. Hence all trusts and monopolies should be restricted by law. Slavery was mentioned as a caste distinction that was abolished by our country. The two great enemies with which caste has to combat are industry and application to duty.

One of the nation's valiant defenders, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, was then eulogized by Harvey E. Kilmer, '90, Myerstown, Pa. After speaking of America in glowing language as the nation universally recognized as the leader in the civilized world, its very name synonymous with life, liberty and hospitality that make it the paragon for all government, the orator declared that this glorious country is proud to number in it already large and swelling list of heroes, patriots, philanthropists and statesmen, the name of Hancock. This gallant hero, born almost within the shadows of Valley Forge and living among a patriotic people and near the resting place of many noble men who fought in the Revolutionary war, imbued that love of his native land which afterward was tested on the battlefield. As the enemy moved against his troops at Williamsburg he won for himself the immortal name of "Hancock, the Superb." In the desperate assault of Mayre's Height, amid the roaring of
guns, the shrieking of bursting shells, the heart-rending moans and groans of the maimed and dying, Hancock bravely led his division to the front. And again at Gettysburg, through the darkest night of the Union this brilliant leader shone forth as a morning star. In conclusion the eulogist said that even when the slow tooth of time shall have gnawed away all marble shafts and monuments, and the progress of centuries shall have leveled all mounds and tombs, the life and deeds of Hancock would stand with unfading glory as consecrated to the defence and perpetuation of a glorious republic.

The Zwinglian orator of the evening was Wallace Harvey Wotring, '89, Schwenksville, Pa. His subject was, "Woman Should Not have the Right of Suffrage." The following brief extracts from the speech are given:— "Have we not seen in politics men who were the warmest friends dive into fits of dispute and madness till every faculty that elevates the soul was dethroned? Such actions disgrace men. But turn into an arena of political strife that sacred place where love and peace should prevail in crystalline purity, where prattling babes cling fondly to a mother's bosom, where woman faithfully ministers to our comforts, then words of love will be changed to torrents of household eloquence, envy and strife will gain precedence, and the standard of peace, waved by angel hands over hearts that promised to be sincerely true, will be furled forever. . . . Let man tear the vine from the oak so that its tendrils must cling to weeds and dust, but let him not deny the right of woman to cleave to him for support. May woman realize that politics is not her sphere, and that if she would displace clouds by rays of sunshine and make home more like heaven, she need not wish the right of suffrage, but simply do with gladness the bidding of her Creator and her God."

The literary part of the programme was interspersed with excellent instrumental music furnished by the Æolian Orchestra. Much credit reflects upon the members of this organization and especially upon its untiring and able director, O. H. E. Rauch, '89, for raising the musical attractions of the occasion to such a high standard. The interest manifested throughout the exercises, if that can be taken as a criterion by which to judge, plainly showed that all which was said and done during the 19th annual Zwinglian festivities fell short in nothing from the society's honorable record of the past.

The Olevian Open Meeting held in the college chapel on Thursday evening, March 14, was a perfect success. A few minutes before eight o'clock the Æolian Orchestra opened the exercises with a selection of instrumental music entitled "Sensation March," during the performance of which the young ladies of the society entered the hall and took the seats reserved for them.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Flora S. Rahn. Rev. Francis Hendricks, A. M., led the audience in prayer, after which the Secretary, Flora K. Schwenk, called the roll. The following literary and musical programme was then given:

The open meeting was fully on a par with the best occasions of the same kind of previous years. It exhibited the progress the society is making both in numbers and in literary culture. A beautiful floral monogram, which graced the stage, attracted much admiration during the evening.

F. S. R.

NEWS ABOUT COLLEGE.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Experience has taught that those who attend the Y. M. C. A. conventions are the best workers in the associations at home. Accordingly when Ursinus was invited to send delegates to the district meeting at Media, Pa., on March 1–3, 1889, this thought prompted a thorough canvas among the students, in order to have a large number present at the sessions. As a result the following creditable delegation represented the association:—James Bowman, Nevin Huber, Irvin F. Wagner, O. H. E. Rauch, W. H. Stubblebine, Henry Tesnow, J. M. Eisenberg, Peter E. Heimer, H. E. Kilmer, William Miller, and Horace T. Wagner. The entertainment was generous and the exercises instructive. The “Volunteer” Missionary Movement and the call for men and money was impressively presented by Mr. R. E. Speer, of Princeton. It is hoped that the impressions received at the various meetings will materialize during the year in our own association.

The “Bible Talk” for March was delivered on the afternoon of Sunday, the 17th, by Prof. J. Shelly Weinberger. His remarks were based on the passage recorded in Luke 16: 10. His subject was, “Trifles and their Importance.” Trifles are just the things which make up those things which are everything. “Many men make no resolutions until in trouble,” and then, they think of achieving the grand end which can only be realized by watching the little things of life. “A man acts wisely only when right.” But if he is unmindful of the rightness of the trifles, the result of his whole life will be affected. The man who thinks lightly of exaggerating another’s statements of facts will in a short time do the same and worse things without thought of doing wrong. “A man who drinks from habit is a drunkard; and what shall we call a man who is habitually indifferent to those little graces which constitute Christian character. “Trifles make up life.” “Indulgence in them leads to murder.” “When you parley with sin you are sold already.” One trifle neglected in the building up of Christian character will make you a back-slider, and one sin will keep you out of Heaven. Study the life of Daniel if you wish to
see what part trifles occupy in a Christian’s life.

The Spring Term Reception to new students by the Y. M. C. A. was given in the college chapel on Thursday evening, April ’18. A report of the occasion may be expected next month.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Spring Term of the college opened on Monday, April 8, under very favorable conditions. The customary opening address was delivered by Vice-President H. W. Super, D.D. His theme was “Political Romanism.” The Bulletin hopes to secure the address for publication in its May issue.

Henry W. Kratz, Esq., President of the College Board of Directors, has been elected President of the National Bank of Schwenksville, Penna.

Professor Weinberger has disposed of “Glen Farm,” and has purchased the handsome residence of Postmaster G. W. Yost. When the Professor has established himself in his new home he will occupy one of the finest houses, architecturally, in Collegeville, and will be favorably situated to give first greetings to incoming students.

Rev. Silas L. Messinger, ’85, of Blain, Perry county, Pa., and Rev. Edwin Clark Hibshman, ’86, of Philadelphia, were recent visitors at Ursinus.

On Thursday afternoon, March 21st, Rev. James I. Good, D.D., pastor of Heidelberg Reformed Church, Philadelphia, delivered an exceedingly interesting and instructive lecture to the students in the college chapel. His subject was, “John à Lasco.”

Strenuous efforts to complete its new Museum will be made by the Schaff Society during the present term.


Ira L. Bryner, ’92, John E. Keen, ’93, and W. R. Smith, ’91, spent most of their vacation time in Collegeville.

Some of the preliminary work in connection with the approaching commencement, and the special festivities which will make it a peculiarly notable occasion, is already actively under way about College. The exercises this year begin Sunday, June 23rd, continuing until the following Thursday, the 27th. Our next number will contain definite announcements as to the event and its general details.

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.]

’74. The Rev. M. L. Fritch, pastor of the Allegheny charge, near Reading, Pa., has again been elected chaplain of the Berks county Almshouse at a salary of $400 per year. Mr. Fritch has served the same charge since his entrance into the ministry, a period of fifteen years, and during the greater part of that time filled the poor chaplaincy with entire satisfaction to the inmates of the institution and credit to himself.
177. The Rev. A. B. Stoner is doing immense work in the Landisburg charge, Perry Co., Pa. He serves four churches, preaches at school houses, and during the winter conducted five catechetical classes weekly. Early in March the Financial agent of the college visited the charge, and the pastor volunteered to head the subscription list with a contribution of one hundred dollars. The example was an inspiration to the people and thereby the canvas was made easy and successful. "Be thou an example of the believers in word, in conversation, in charity."

177. The Rev. J. H. Bomberger has had charge of the Reformed church at Columbiana, O., since 1880, with an intermission of eighteen months in '84 and '85, when he sojourned in Florida. He has found the present year the most successful of his ministry. In the month of February his church enjoyed "a remarkable religious awakening," resulting in an accession of forty members to the congregation and the conversion of fifteen other persons who will unite with other churches or with the Reformed church later on. Of the forty, fifteen are males and twenty-five females; twenty-three are heads of families; fourteen between the ages of 35 and 50; nine between 25 and 35; thirteen between 18 and 25; four between 14 and 18. The Sunday-school has increased in attendance; the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society has been quickened, the prayer-meetings augmented, and the whole church greatly revived.

178. The Rev. J. J. Fisher, of Trinity church, Tamaqua, Pa., visited Collegeville at the time of the Zwinglian anniversary. He reports that the churches in the coal regions have not yet fully recovered from the disastrous effects of the seven months' strike of last year. By systematic effort his congregation has been able to maintain itself and continue its usual support of the benevolent operations of the church. Mr. Fisher has served but one charge, and by faithfulness to duty has uniformly commended himself to his people and the church at large.

178. Prof. S. L. Hertzog has charge of the public schools at his home in Ohio. He prepared himself for the profession of teaching and is assiduously devoting himself to the work of his choice.

179. The Rev. D. M. Christman, late of Baltimore, Ohio, has accepted a call to the church at Mt. Eaton, Wayne county, in the Buckeye State. Ursinus is interested in her alumni, far and near, but prefers to have her sons located within convenient distance that they may feel able to make an annual pilgrimage to Alma Mater, to grace her commencements and enjoy her festivities.

182. Ira W. Kline, Esq., has been elected a deacon in the English Reformed church recently organized in Cleveland, O. His college friends will be gratified to learn that he is taking an active part in pushing the work of the Reformed church in the city of his adoption.

184. Rev. J. A. Keiper is engaged in the regular work of the ministry in the U. B. church, of which he always was a member. He is now offering to the public an article the merchandise of which is better than silver, and may he find his gain all the greater because of the change of occupation he has made.
'87. P. Calvin Mensch, M. D., was graduated from the Bellevue Medical College, New York City, at its annual commencement on March 11. He will, however, continue his work at the college until the latter part of June, giving his time to study on special cases and their treatment, after which he will take up the active duties of his profession.

GENERAL TOPICS.

COLLEGE SUNDAYS.

The Bulletin is not ambitious of gaining distinction or notoriety as a special advocate of the sanctimoniousness or cant of the anchorite or monk. It offers no plea either for the Benedictine cowl or cape, or their close akin Oxford cap and gown. Indeed so far from favoring any such affectations of scholastic or monastic caste distinctions,—any such capping the climax or enrobing the folly of collegiate or university vanity and pride—it has a very decided aversion to them. It holds that there are far higher and better ways for universities and colleges to gain distinction, namely, good manners, genteel bearing, virtue, morality, and genuine piety—qualities superior to any artificial varnish or enamel for setting off true scholarship.

But whilst fully set against obtruding its religious principles and sentiments upon public notice, and still more against making peacock feathers or pharisaic philacteries of them, the Bulletin and those whom it may represent are by no means ashamed of their principles, and will not shrink from an avowal of them upon all proper occasions. Because the Greek and Latin classics are honored with a place in the academic courses of study, a school is by no means committed to the heathenism of Athens and Rome. And if, within due limits, athletics and gymnastics are allowed for the sake of proper physical development and exercise, the college is under no bonds to consent to Ephesian orgies or bacchanaalian balls.

So far, nothing has been said in these pages, except perhaps incidentally, upon the subject given as the caption of this article. For all the readers of the Bulletin know, Ursinus might have and keep no Lord's Day in any other than an outward secular sense, by such an observance of it as the civil law enjoins or some decent regard for surrounding social custom demands. No doubt it is taken for granted that the day is observed, at least formally, by the usual laying aside of ordinary occupations, or studies and recitations, and attendance upon social and public worship. There is, however, rarely any direct inquiry after the matter. Patrons seeking the educational advantages of the school, do commonly ask after what is taught, how it is taught, what attention is given to the health, behavior and comfort of the pupils, and concerning the expenses, but seldom, if ever, have any inquired whether the Sabbath is hallowed, and by what rules the students are governed in regard to it. This may seem strange, especially in these times, when the day has come to be so generally secularized, and when worldly influences cause it to be so sadly desecrated. And yet the educational character of the college cannot fail to be as deeply affected by its regard for the fourth commandment of the divine and moral law as by that for any other.
URSINUS COLLEGE has from the start fully realized this, and has aimed to meet its responsibility in the case, in harmony with both the letter and spirit of the law of God. On the one hand it has sought to inspire the students with hearty love for the law because of its Author, and because of its intrinsic equity, goodness, and beneficence. The beauty and blessedness of the ordinance, and a sincere observance of it are constantly kept in view. And this is done in order to guard against a mere superstitious, formal, ritual routine of its observance; that kind of Sunday-keeping which easily degenerates into what the Scripture condemns. Thus it is endeavored to make the holy day one of delights, of true, hearty, elevated pleasure, so far removed from the dullness, dryness, weariness, with which it is too often loaded and enveloped for young people, and which are utterly at variance with the joyous spirit of Christianity. In this way the college seeks to awaken desires for the sacred privileges of the day as ardent as any anticipations of base-ball games or other physical sports!

To come to particulars: The Sunday at URSINUS offers the following privileges: At eight o'clock in the morning a general Bible-class, composed of all the resident students, and any others who choose to attend, is held in the college chapel. Prof. Ruby conducts it. The selections of Scripture studied are those of the International Series. This service has an interested attendance. All the resident students are required to be present, it is true. But that must not be taken in the harsh peremptory sense. The compliance is cheerful, virtually voluntary, and evasions or excuses are rare occurrences. The must is assented to as a bird consents to fly with its wings, or a man to work with his hands. Next comes the privilege of attending public worship in some adjacent church. There are several churches in the three villages contiguous to each other with the college in the central one. One is located immediately opposite the college grounds. The others are within easy and, in fair weather, pleasant walking distance. Each student may select the one he prefers regularly to attend. All are required, in this case again, to make a selection and to be in their place. But the rule seems to set so softly upon them that it is not felt to be a chafing yoke. It may be that one or another wisely makes a pleasure of necessity,—but as practice makes virtue easy, so compliance with the law soon kindles love for it. The afternoon of the day is spent by the students in the retirement of their room, in social conversation, or in quiet walks among the woods around, or along the banks of the Perkiomen. There seems to be no disposition to indulge in "noisy fun" or week-day sports. Strangers passing along the path and road in front of the college buildings would hardly believe that they were full of young men, unless they overheard some cheerful talk or the singing of different companies sounding out from the rooms or halls.

Once a month, or oftener, if other engagements allow, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, the Vice-President, Rev. Dr. Super, and Prof. J. S. Weinberger give the students Bible-Talks on special topics, which
have proved attractive and profitable. At six p. m., every Sunday, the Y. M. C. A. holds a service of prayer and praise. Attendance upon this is, of course, voluntary, but a large proportion of the young men of the college find pleasure in being there. In the evening all are free to attend public service at any of the churches open, or to spend the hours in their rooms.

These facts suggest their own inferences, and most assuredly none of these will be that a Christian Sunday at college need be a day of gloomy asceticism, or of puritanic pietistic severity (such as anti-religious papers often caricature), but a season of purest pleasure and most salutary rest and recreation.

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SAMUEL H. BIBIGHAUS.

A LIBERAL FRIEND AND PATRON OF
URSINUS COLLEGE.

Mr. Samuel H. Bibighaus, a retired hardware merchant of Philadelphia, whose face had become familiar among the Commencement visitors at Collegeville, departed this life after a brief illness, on the 16th of March, 1889. He was a son of the Rev. Henry Bibighaus, D.D., an honored minister of the Reformed Church, and proved himself a worthy son of a godly father by faithful adherence to the church, and by devoting the fruits of a prosperous life to the advancement of the institutions and activities of the church of his fathers.

During the era of controversy in the Reformed Church, Mr. Bibighaus took a deep interest in the maintenance of the historical faith of the church, and consequently, when Ursinus College was established for that purpose, he became a zealous friend and promoter of the institution. He contributed to its support during his life, and now, at his death, he has made liberal provision for its permanent endowment.

Mr. Bibighaus' estate is valued at between $50,000 and $60,000, about one-half of which his will bequeaths to Ursinus College. After providing for his bereaved widow, $15,000 is set apart as a foundation for the endowment of the Presidency of the College. In this connection the will reads:

"As an expression of filial regard for the memory of my deceased father, the Rev. Henry Bibighaus, D.D., and his sincere devotion to the Evangelical Reformed faith, which he ever held and preached, I will and direct that the said sum of $15,000 shall be designated and known as the 'Henry Bibighaus Endowment Fund of the Presidency of Ursinus College.'"

Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O., is to be paid $5,000 absolutely out of the estate. A mortgage of $15,000 is to be divided into three equal parts between, Trinity, Heidelberg, and Grace Churches, of Philadelphia. The residue of the estate, estimated at about $20,000, is to be divided equally between Ursinus College and the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church.

By these liberal bequests to the College, Mr. Bibighaus has secured for himself the honor of laying the foundations for the permanent maintenance of Ursinus. Many friends have contributed to the current support of the institution and for the payment of its property, and of this number Mr. Bibighaus was one of the most
generous. It was the will of Providence that he, too, should be the first to make provision for the perpetuity of the institution. Although the estate will not be distributed until after the death of Mrs. Bibighaus, the influence and effect of the liberality exhibited by the departed friend, will be immediately encouraging and stimulating. May the line of benefactors of Ursinus increase in number and brilliancy until the last and youngest College of the church shall rank in endowment as it does in scholarship, second to none of her sisters.

**EXCHANGE NOTICES.**

*The Earlhamite, The Roanoke Collegian* and the *Wesleyan Lance* are exchanges we welcome for the first time to our table.

*The Earlhamite* comes from Richmond, Indiana. Its March number contains along with other equally interesting matter, a very readable article on "Indiana Literature." The writer refers with well founded pride to the fact that such men as Maurice Thompson, Joaquin Miller, Lew Wallace and Edward Eggleston are natives of the "Hoosier" State, and have aided in creating its enviable reputation in the field of letters.

*The Roanoke Collegian* is published at Salem, Virginia. It is in its XVth volume, and is a representative southern college journal. One of its exchanges accuses it of being too "solid." This seems to us what might be called a very "good defect." We can scarcely see how a college paper, conducted by college men, can be solid to a fault. We can understand, however, why an undergraduate sheet which gives space to silly nonsense in the shape of the commonplaces too often found in personal and local columns may be weak to a fault.

*The Wesleyan Lance* claims Salina, Kansas, as its home. Its April issue is Volume I, Number 1. It is neat and clean in appearance and contents, and cannot fail to meet success. We anticipate pleasure in exchanging with it.

Among our old exchanges it would be hard to find one so full of the news of the institution it represents as *The Pennsylvanian*, of the University of Pennsylvania. In its issue of April 3, it discusses at length a new course in Natural History which is proposed at its Alma Mater. If there is a point at which the paper is lacking it is in its publishing so little information from the largest department of the University, the Medical School.

*The Free Lance* presents itself before us in a new dress. The cover is ornamented with a knight mounted and armed cap à pie. As we should not fancy a tilt with him, we take occasion to say that the *Lance* is one of our best exchanges.

*The College Student*, from Franklin and Marshall, does not add anything to its reputation as a representative of college journalism by its reply to the *Bulletin's* just criticism of the article on compulsory attendance at chapel services which the *Student* published some time ago. What our worthy exchange should insert in its columns is not a hot-headed vindication of the article referred to, but a brief apology.
for its appearance or disclaimer of responsibility for its ridiculous ideas. For the Student to say that the Bulletin desired in its remarks to "wreak vengeance on the writer of the article" is very absurd, and no one knows it better than the Student itself; for none of the contributors to the Bulletin have the pleasure of the slightest acquaintance either with the name or the personality of the aspiring litterateur who was the author of the production. What we intended was simply to mildly criticise a contribution to which more severe reproof than we gave it would not have come amiss, and the Student's ill-advised defense convinces us that we did just exactly what it was our purpose to do.

GENERAL COLLEGE AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

A. J. Drexel, the banker, is about to found an industrial college for women at Wayne, Pa., at a cost of $1,500,000.

Cornell University has put $400,000 in new buildings during the past year.

Rev. John Humpstone, D.D., of Brooklyn, has been elected President of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.

President Harrison will be a guest of President Patton, at Princeton, on the 27th of April. Just one century before this date President Washington was the guest of President Witherspoon at the same college.

The Department of Biology, in the University of Pennsylvania, is hereafter to be a separate school, with a four years' instead of a two years' course. Its graduates will receive an appropriate degree.

In a number of German universities the political head of the State is also officially the highest dignitary of the school. In this way, the King of Saxony is the Rector Magnificensimus, of Leipzig, and as such spends a week or ten days each year in that city attending the lectures of prominent professors, and inquiring into the state of the university in general.

Fifteen of the colleges of Pennsylvania were established in the following order: University of Pennsylvania, 1753; Dickinson, 1783; Washington and Jefferson, 1802; Allegheny, 1815; Lafayette, 1826; Pennsylvania, 1832; Haverford, 1833; Bucknell University, 1846; Franklin and Marshall, 1853; Swarthmore, 1864; Lehigh University, 1866; Muhlenberg, 1867; Ursinus, 1869; Thiel, 1873; Bryn Mawr, 1880.

THE LATEST FROM HARVARD.

It is told in Boston that a party of Harvard students, anxious to get even with the Boston police for some, undoubtedly, good reason, bought a barber's pole, got a receipt, and started through the street, bearing their property. Of course, they were soon stopped by a policeman. "Hello, there, what yer doin' 'ith that pole?" "That's our business." "Oh, is it? Well, you come along 'ith me." So he marched them to the police station. "What's the trouble, officer?" asked the sergeant. "Stealin' a barber's pole." Then the policeman gave a detailed account of the crime, and the arrest of the criminals, who were about
to be sent to their dungeon cells, when one of them handed the sergeant the receipt. "Officer, you may return to your beat," said the sergeant, and the students filed out, bearing the pole proudly. Two blocks away another policeman stopped them. Then followed the same dialogue, another arrest, and the same scene at the station, and so it went on until the young men had been arrested six times. They might have been arrested twelve times had not a general notice been sent out to the police not to molest the party of young men parading about Boston bearing a barber's pole.

A GREAT SCHOOL.

A noteworthy institution, and one of national importance, is the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. It is a cluster of thirteen kindred schools of music, art, elocution, science, literature and languages. It annually registers more than 2,000 pupils. Its average for the past six years has been 2,065. The highest number it has yet reached is 2,252. These pupils come from every State and Territory of our country, the British provinces and to some extent from South American countries. A special feature of the school is its Christian and missionary character. It is not denominational, but strongly religious and evangelical. Its aim is to rescue music from unhallowed associations and turn it to account in evangelizing heathen and Christian lands. As to its aim it puts music or art in the center of a broad and liberal culture. It is claimed that the results of this new style of education have a superior value. This important school has never been endowed; but by good business management and by Providential favor it has secured a property which cost over $800,000, and its debt is not much over $300,000. A few Christian men, seeing the value of the institution, have given it $20,000, but the State has been applied to for a grant.

NEWS LETTERS.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Never has the University so teemed with life as this year. The happy signs of the times are on every side of us. The new Library Building, a magnificent structure, is so far advanced that some of the books will be stored in it next month, and the authorities announce that it will be open to the students in the Fall, though it may not be completed for a year. Before Summer, the turf of the campus will probably be broken again, this time for the "Alumni Hall," which, at University gatherings, will hold two thousand one hundred people; and the rumor has just reached us, that the plans for the new Dormitory Building are at last completed.

Athletics received a wonderful impetus early in the year, when the bright prospects for a good crew and team became generally known. Since then, the men have been training steadily, and the University will probably be well represented in both sports. Recently the money for a new and more conveniently situated boat-house, on the lower Schuykill, was raised, and the building will be commenced as soon as possible.

Other sports are not neglected, either. The 'Varsity Cricket Eleven
will be fully up to the average, and from present appearances, the movement to form a La Crosse team will be successful. There is a very strong hope about College, that both Yale and Princeton will put cricket teams in the field this year. The Intercollegiate Association should contain more colleges than Harvard, Haverford, and the University of Pennsylvania—the present members.

Editors of *The Pennsylvanian*.

**Muhlenberg.**

Through the efficient labors of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, Muhlenberg has, during the past year, made rapid strides toward the liquidation of her indebtedness. It is generally expected, that in a short time all financial difficulties will be removed, so that special efforts may be directed toward the endowment of another Professorship.

The members of our literary bodies are imbued with a remarkably healthy society spirit, and consequently very gratifying results have been reached. A number of Special Lectures on subjects not included in the regular course of study, will soon be delivered before the students and alumni by Dr. Krotel and others.

This year seems to have begun with unusual prospects of effective work by our College Base Ball Club. The team plays a good game of ball, and it is expected that Muhlenberg will beat her record of former years.

Editors of *The Muhlenberg*.
Allentown, Pa.

**Dickinson.**

Dickinson has now a President! Dr. Geo. E. Reed, a graduate of Wesleyan University, and of the Boston School of Theology, is our head, though his duties will not commence till late in April. Dr. Reed is believed to be the right man for the place. He has a commanding presence, a cultivated intellect and great executive ability. He is a noted pulpit orator and a great lover of the young.

In athletics our prospects are bright. At a recent gymnasium exhibition, Dickinson's Tug-of-war Team twice out-pulled a team of Indians; the first time the Indian anchor was pulled his whole length, the second time, 3½ inches were gained.

The students have lately been employed in a different direction. A revival was held in the college recently, resulting in the conversion of twenty-six. Fully three-fourths of the students are now professing Christians. Since then the whole town has been thoroughly evangelized, students going from house to house, Bible in hand, with no other purpose in view than the salvation of souls. The Trustees of the M. E. Church gave up their church to the students, and in eighteen nights one hundred and fourteen souls were converted, making one hundred and forty in all.

An Engineering Course is to be established here by Mr. Allison, including Electrical, Mechanical, and Civil-Engineering. It is expected that the course will be second to none.

Editors of *The Dickinsonian*.
Carlisle, Pa.
In fulfillment of a promise made in the February Bulletin, we now give a more detailed account of the books included in the recent bequest of Rev. George W. Glessner, D.D., of Shippenberg, Pa. There are in all three hundred and five volumes. With the exception of about a half-dozen college text books, they are all theological in character, thus increasing the strength of the library in the department which is likely to be of most practical benefit. Besides the intrinsic worth of most of the books as standard reading and sources of reference upon religious subjects, many have an added value as rare editions or as books long since out of print. The following is a short list of some of the more important works.

Commentaries and notes:


Sermons and Sketches of Sermons:


Miscellaneous:

Dick's Works, 9 vols.; Buck's Dictionary; Bishop Newton's Works, 5 vols.; Simpson's Plea; Wiseman's Connection between Science and Religion; Butler's Analogy of Religion and Works; Martin Luther's Uebersetzung die Biebel; Baxter's Works, complete, 2 vols.; Chanock, on Providence; Hill, on Divinity; Horne's Introduction, 4 vols.; Ridgley's Body of Divinity, 4 vols.; Chalmer's Natural Theology, 2 vols.; Chalmer's Evidence of Religion and Authority of Records; Sturtvant's Preacher's Manual; Cumming's Church before the Flood; Nevin's Mystical Presence; Finney, on Revivals; Bacon's Lives of the Apostles; Jonathan Edwards' Works, complete, First Edition, 8 Vols.

With these additions the College Library now contains 3100 volumes, more than 700 of which are theological works. When the library movement was started, less than a year ago, the united libraries of the college could scarcely number 1800 volumes. The constantly increasing efficiency of the library has led to a like increase in the number of books read. The high water mark of the Fall term, 577 books taken out, has been passed by the record of the recent Winter term, although a shorter one, when there were 621 volumes read and consulted. The matter read must also be classed as of a high grade, for the most popular work in both the Fall and Winter terms was "Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter."
rich edition), Nitsch’s Practical Theology, Richardson’s English Dictionary, (2 large, 4to. vols.), Addison’s Spectator, and others of similar merit. For the generous gift, the friend may feel assured of cordial gratitude.

The will of the late Samuel H. Bibighaus, Esq., of Philadelphia, contains, in addition to the liberal bequests reported in another column, a gift to the college, of his entire private library.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

CONGREGATIONAL.

On Sunday, January 24, the Reformed Church at Glade, Pa., belonging to the Somerset charge of Rev. H. King, was dedicated. Rev. William Kupf, D.D., of Meyersdale, preached the sermon. Revs. J. S. Wagner and A. R. Kremer were also present and took part in the services. The sum of $600 was raised on the occasion, so that the church could be dedicated free of debt. The church is a frame building, 35 by 55 feet, with tower and bell at the corner. The cost of erection was $2,845. The building is finely furnished and presents an inviting appearance.

The new house of worship of the St. James Reformed and Lutheran congregation at Cairo, Ohio, was dedicated on Sunday, Feb. 10th. On Saturday evening previous, Rev. J. B. Rust, of Canton, preached in English. On Sunday morning Rev. Rust preached in German and Rev. E. P. Herbruck, of Canton in English, after which the Lutheran pastor performed the act of dedication according to the Reformed Directory of Worship. The new building is one of the finest in that region of country. It is thirty-six by sixty feet in size, with seats for about five hundred persons. The cost of erection, including heaters, etc., was $3,500.

The new edifice of St. John’s congregation in Indianapolis, Ind., was dedicated on Sunday, Feb. 17th. The church presents an imposing appearance; it seats between four hundred and five hundred persons. The windows are of cathedral stained glass. The cost of erection was $16,000, including purchase money of the lot. About $3,000 is all that remains unpaid. The audience and the Sunday-school rooms are adjoining and so arranged that both may be used for the same service. The pastor, Rev. M. G. J. Stern, was assisted on the day of dedication by a number of Reformed and Presbyterian ministers.

Zion’s Reformed Church of Marklesburg, Pa., of which Rev. H. F. Long is pastor, was dedicated on the 17th of February. Rev. W. A. Long preached the dedicatory sermon. Fourteen hundred dollars were called for to cancel the debt, and fifteen hundred were raised, after which the pastor dedicated the church. The new building is a fine structure. It is 40x65, with recess of six feet for pulpit, and a tower ten feet, eight inches square, has rolled Cathedral glass in the windows, and is heated with a furnace. The house was crowded, Rev. J. W. Pontius preached on Saturday night and Rev. R. O’Boyle on Sunday night.

The new church at Mt. Eaton, Ohio, was dedicated to the service of God on the 3rd of February. It is a very neat and comfortable building, erected at a cost of $7000. Pastor J. M. Beck preached the sermon in German, and the venerable President of Heidelberg College, Rev. Geo. W. Willard, D.D., LL.D., followed him in English. A balance of $1000 was need- ed to dedicate the building free of debt. By faithful effort, the sum was raised to within a small amount.

MINISTERIAL.

Beck, J. M., resigns Mt. Eaton charge, Ohio, and accepts call to West Salem, Ohio.
Glantz, J. C., Hegin, Pa., accepts call to Nanticoke, Pa.
Groh, W. H., address changed from Boalsburg to Myerstown, Pa.
Harrington, S. P., of the Lutheran Church accepts call to the Maquoketa charge, Iowa.

Hilbish, Henry, installed pastor at Myerstown, Pa., and address changed to that place.

Holshouser, A. R., address changed from Thomasville to McMee, Davidson county, N. C.

Kniest, J. B., D.D., resigns Emmanuel's (German) Reformed Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Land, T. S., Centre Hall, Pa., accepts call to Meadville, Pa.


Remagen, G. W., resigns the Bangor charge, Bangor, Pa.

Ruf, B., installed pastor at Auburn, Indiana.

Schwedes, G. A., Kutztown, Pa., declines call to Christ Church, Bethlehem, Pa.


SPECIAL CLIPPINGS.

THE SOUTHERN STATES AND THE NEGRO.

Dr. A. G. Haygood, one of the agents or trustees of the Slater Fund for the education of the colored people, thinks that the South has not received due credit for its exertions in behalf of negro education. There is an impression in the North that the only education the negro is getting is from funds contributed by Northern philanthropists to certain colleges and schools in the South. From Alabama I have received a full and clear statement of how much money has been expended in that State in seventeen years for the education of the negro. It shows that $3,500,000 has gone toward this object since 1870. All that I could learn as to what Georgia has been doing was the figures for a single year, compiled by School Commissioner Orr. They showed that in one of the best years this State gave $15,000 for the education of the blacks. That means that in seventeen years Georgia has spent $2,500,000 to educate this people, while Alabama has spent $1,000,000 more than we did. Virginia has spent more than $4,000,000. I don't think these figures can be interpreted otherwise than that the South is doing more for the education and enlightenment of the negro than any other people on the globe. Dr. Haygood expresses his intention to obtain, as far as possible, full statistics upon this subject from the Southern States, covering a period of a dozen years or more. It is to be hoped that he will succeed in securing complete and reliable figures, and that they will all make as favorable a showing as those relating to Alabama and Georgia. The doctor may be sure that those who applaud the princely gifts of John Slater and Daniel Hand, and millions of whom, according to their smaller ability, follow these examples, will rejoice at every proof that the people of the South share with their Northern brethren in self-denying desire that the freedmen shall be fitted by education to be freemen. —Christian at Work.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

During the year ending June 30, 1888, there were 126 boarding and 107 day schools for Indians—a total of 233 schools, with an enrollment of about 16,000, and an average attendance of between 12,000 and 14,000. Of these, 70 were boarding, 85 day, 5 training, and 3 schools for which special appropriations were made by Congress. There were 49 boarding and 22 day schools conducted under contract. The attendance has more than doubled in the last four years. The Indians on nearly all the reservations are anxious to have schools established near their homes. The Government schools have accommodations for only about 10,000. If it were not for the accommodations furnished by buildings by parties having contract schools, not more than one-fourth of the children of school age could be accommodated. The increased attendance and the increasing interest aroused among the Indians as to the necessity of education for the children, are both very gratifying to all the friends of Indian civilization.

THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

It is essential that our courses of study should be arranged more with reference to the needs of the majority who leave study at twelve years of age than the minority who go through the high school. In making a school curriculum a poor man's child should first be regarded, for he is not able to remain in school after he is twelve or fourteen years of age. Then he must step out into the world, pre-
pared or unprepared, to grapple with its hard requirements. At this important time it is not a knowledge of what rivers flow into the Northern Ocean in Siberia that will help him. He needs an education, and a child with his head stuffed with text book facts is in no sense educated. An appreciation of what education is, is the need of to-day. The old Greeks had better conceptions of its scope and power than we have. Our girls must learn in the public schools that poor house-keeping is the fruitful mother of disease, poverty, and sin. If filth diseases could be confined to the rooms where they originate, it would be bad enough, but they cannot be. The death-bearing germs are wafted into the open windows of other houses, or blown into the faces of persons on the streets. The boy who has not learned that the law of life is service, has not learned the A, B, C of an education that will be of any use to him. The education that really fits a boy for life is more frequently learned out of school than in it. The privileges of an American citizen, the demands of business, the political club, and the daily newspaper educate tens of thousands, far more than schools supported by the people. The spirit of the home, the church, and the community made New England men and women what they have been, far more than the facts in text-books. "The letter killeth, the spirit giveth life."—School Journal.

WHAT IS SECTARIAN TEACHING?

Exactly what sectarian teaching is has not been clearly defined, but, notwithstanding, everybody knows what it means. For example, everybody admits that it would be sectarian for public-school teachers to teach either a Protestant or a Catholic catechism in the school, but it would not be sectarian for them to teach the divinity of Christ, or the divine inspiration of the Bible. The sum and substance of the whole matter is just here. Distinctive Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, or Episcopal teaching is sectarianism; but free, tolerant, universal, general Christianity is not. Our schools must stand on the broad basis of the Bible, and the universal Church. The Sermon on the Mount, the Ten Commandments, the Psalms of David, the parables of Christ, are the common property of the Christian world. Prayer to God is a duty, and the Lord's Prayer should be devoutly offered up each morning in every public school in all the land; at least so we sincerely believe. —The School Journal.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE CHURCH.

Doubtless our public school system will have to encounter the severest criticism and the fiercest assault within the next few years. The Roman Catholics mean to press their case against this distinctive American institution until they overthrow it or sustain a humiliating defeat. Infidels intend to give the country no rest until every vestige of religion is banished from the schools, if they can accomplish their purpose. In this contest the church must have a share. Every minister should take pains to understand the history, the philosophy, the operation, and importance of this system of promoting education; every Christian should put himself in closest sympathy and contact with the schools; and every church should take this cherished element of civilization on its heart. The cry about the godlessness of our schools is unreasonable. It would be just as consistent with truth to say that our country is godless. The United States has no state church, no sect supported by the Government and sharing in its legislation and administration, no denomination distinguished as the church of this Republic. To some minds this fact may be evidence that this nation is without a God and destitute of religion. But a greater mistake would scarcely be possible. For although we have no state church, many independent and free churches. There is a deep religious sentiment pervading the minds of the people. Instead of being a godless nation, it is one of the most religious countries in the world. And so are our public schools religious, not by being under control of a sect, nor by the adoption of a theological creed, nor by adhering to certain religious forms, but by the religious spirit and life abiding in the minds of teachers and scholars.—The Independent.
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