

Ursinus College

Digital Commons @ Ursinus College

Ursinus College Bulletin, 1885-1902

Ursinusiana Collection

2-1894

Ursinus College Bulletin Vol. 10, No. 5, February 1894

J. M. S. Isenberg
Ursinus College

John Hunter Watts
Ursinus College

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/ucbulletin

 Part of the Cultural History Commons, Higher Education Commons, History of Christianity Commons, History of Religion Commons, Liberal Studies Commons, Social History Commons, and the United States History Commons

Click here to let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Recommended Citation

Isenberg, J. M. S. and Watts, John Hunter, "Ursinus College Bulletin Vol. 10, No. 5, February 1894" (1894). *Ursinus College Bulletin, 1885-1902*. 88.
https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/ucbulletin/88

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Ursinusiana Collection at Digital Commons @ Ursinus College. It has been accepted for inclusion in Ursinus College Bulletin, 1885-1902 by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Ursinus College. For more information, please contact aprock@ursinus.edu.

URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN.

Volume X. **FEBRUARY, 1894.** **Number 5.**

Ursinus College Bulletin.

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

BOARD OF EDITORS:

J. M. S. ISENBERG, '96, S. T., - Editor-in-Chief.
J. H. WATTS, '94, - Assistant Editor-in-Chief.

ASSOCIATES:

G. A. STAUFFER, '94, Local.
O. B. WEHR, '95, Exchange.
H. O. WILLIAMS, '96, Athletics.
E. M. SCHEIRER, '96, Local.
EVELYN BECHTEL, '95, Society.
WM. H. ERB, '96, S. T., Alumni.

BUSINESS MANAGER:

J. D. HICKS, '95.

TERMS:

ONE COPY, a year,	$0 50
FIVE COPIES, to one person,	2 00
SINGLE COPIES,	05

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

Address:
URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN,
Collegeville, Montgomery County, Pa.

Persons wishing to discontinue their subscriptions should send immediate notice of the fact.
Matter for publication, including literary articles, items of news in any way pertaining to URSINUS COLLEGE, and special communications as to current phases of its work and welfare, will be gladly received from all students, alumni and professors of the institution.
All contributions and changes in advertising, to secure prompt attention, must be presented or forwarded on or before the 15th of each month.
Rates for advertising sent on application.

Entered at the postoffice at Norristown, Pa., as second-class matter.

MID-winter at Ursinus finds the students of all departments actively engaged in the pursuit of the studies of their various courses. No unusual or extraordinary event has taken place by which this term may be remembered, except the steady progress in the organization of the work of the institution and the splendid additions to the faculty.

A FEW days ago the Seniors passed their final examination in the all-important subject of practical ethics. They are now seeking to know the sources of knowledge and the first principles of existing things as held by the philosophers of all ages. The work laid out for the class, taken as a whole, is interesting and important. A deep regret will come in after life that it is impossible to pursue further the same mode of study and equally important subjects.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE student volunteer movement in colleges, one of the subjects upon which Mr. Saylor addressed the student body in the chapel a few weeks ago, appears unpopular with some students, but that is no argument against its value and usefulness in awakening the students of our land to the realization of the great question of missions in general. The greater the enlightenment and education of the students of the present day, the greater will be the responsibility and obligation to those in heathen darkness and intellectual blindness.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE authorities are gradually equipping the chemical laboratory with those appliances requisite for a complete and unabridged course in the science of chemistry. Recently gas jets, water pipes and basins were placed at convenient intervals in the three tables standing in the laboratory, thus affording ample room for twenty-five students to do practical work at the same time. We are glad to note the improvements of this department, and are confident that it will be the means of augmenting the interest and raising the standard of science at this institution.

THE students of Ursinus may expect a rare treat by the way of lectures on Forestry in a few weeks. Dr. Rothrock, lecturer of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, will discuss the subject in a practical way. He has been closely connected for many years with the association, whose sole object is to preserve the few remaining forests of our country and to advance the idea that our government and people should take an active interest in planting trees, particularly on those tracts of land once covered by large and majestic forests, but now barren wastes.

✦ ✦ ✦

WE were pleased to listen to the address of Rev. J. A. Worden, D. D., of Philadelphia, delivered to the students one morning after the regular chapel services. He made the point that many of the young men of to-day have no distinctive aim in life. His suggestions as to the way in which a person may find out his or her calling were excellent. Many of our students, being undecided in regard to their vocation, will doubtless be assisted to make a decision by giving heed to his advice.

✦ ✦ ✦

NATURALLY enough the lovers of base ball among our students are discussing the prospects of a good team for the coming season. Last year's team was undoubtedly the strongest that Ursinus ever put in the field. Before that time we had stronger batteries, but never such support given the battery as last year; we had strong individual players, but never such united work by the whole team. The success and record of the team was paramount, not that of individual players. With these thoughts continually before the minds of the players, the team attained success. The same thing is possible this year. While it is true that no promising candidate has come forward for pitcher, yet all the other positions can be filled with good material. And with good, all-around support and a second-rate pitcher, the team may be as successful as last year. Another thing should be borne in mind. Last year the team played amateurs that were the equals, if not the superiors of most college teams. This year it is proposed to play college teams, with the exception of a few practice games at the opening of the season. This is the proper thing. There is nothing to be gained and the college is advertised very little by defeating the strong amateur teams of the immediate vicinity. It is far better to suffer defeat at the hands of a good college nine, than to be victorious over some crack town or city club. We hope that the Athletic Committee will refuse to approve of games with other than colleges for the middle or latter part of the season. We hope to see more interest, not only in base ball, but in athletics in general, inasmuch as the recitations of the academy and college will be so arranged as to allow Wednesday afternoon to be devoted wholly to athletics.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Acquisition of Power.

In order to acquire power intelligently and for the right purpose let us consider, first and briefly, the sources of power; secondly and briefly also, the kinds of power and its effects; thirdly and more fully, the conditions under which power is acquired.

The sources of power are original or derived. The former are hidden from view and the latter are not often invisible. The young should therefore seek power beyond

the things that are easily seen. A concrete example will show how well this thought may be applied to power in the physical world.

The waters of the great Mississippi move the machinery of a thousand manufacturing cities, besides floating the freight of the principal railways in the United States. Whence this accumulation of power? Every traveler admires the great river and its tributaries; but who has gone to plant his feet at the sources of these streams to reflect on the results of such small beginnings? Not all reflect and ask as Goethe did:

> "Am Ufer steh' ich, sinn' und sinn':
> Wo kommst du her, wo gehst du hin?"

Lake Itasca was fixed as the source of the Mississippi three hundred years after De Soto discovered the great river. It took fifty years longer to discover the real source, which, in 1886, was found to be ninety-two feet above the level of Lake Itasca, in a small take from which flows a brooklet that makes its way down the great American basin, until it passes the mouth of the Ohio, where it becomes nearly seven-eighths of a mile wide. How strange that the source of so important a river so long remained a secret!

The sources of rivers are sources of derived power. Gravitation is the ever-hidden and original source of physical power exerted by streams of water. The other original sources of physical power, namely, heat, electricity, molecular force and physical life are likewise invisible, and we know nothing of their essence.

From the domain of the physical I pass to that of the spiritual. The latter term I use as opposed to the term material. The spiritual thus includes all immaterial beings as opposed to material beings; therefore, it includes the mind of man, which is hidden from view, much more the source of its power. In either domain men also try in vain to see God, in whom, as Creator, is the ultimate source of all power. The sources of power being thus hidden from view, is it strange that the thoughtless youth never acquires much power?

Two kinds of power, physical and spiritual, already appeared in considering the sources of power. We also speak of power as being strong or weak; and in its effects it is constructive, preservative, or destructive.

Through physical life, heat with its attendant light, and the molecular forces, physical power was constructive in having started from the seed of a conifer, a sprout which, in thirty centuries, became a redwood tree, three hundred feet high, and containing half a million cubic feet of timber. Physical power is preservative when, through gravitation, it holds fast to the earth the greatest mass of rock as well as the smallest particle of dust; it is destructive when it devastates valleys and ruins towns, by rain, hail and lightning.

In the domain of the spiritual, power acts in the same manner. The constitution of the United States exhibits the constructive and elaborative power of the great intellects of our fathers. This constitution is in itself a derived power which has preserved the government through political storms and the terrors of war. So aggressive was the spiritual power of the Reformers that the world now has over twelve million Protestants. This power is also destructive in its crusades against atheism, intemperance and all other forms of evil. There is also, in the domain of the spiritual, a power of darkness, aiming at the destruction of all that is good and true. This power is more to be dreaded that all the destructive powers in the physical world combined. Its snares are to be found every-

where, and happy is he who is not forever deceived thereby.

In order that man may place himself in the right relation to the highest power he must have a noble end in view. This end becomes a stimulus to activity, and indirectly a source of power. He observes men of great power and desires to imitate them. He tries to discover the laws which guided such men in their acquisitions of power and their endeavors to formulate general laws to govern himself in the attainment of the same end. These may be worded thus:

1. Body and mind are subject to physicial and psychical laws, respectively, as the laws of one's being.

2. Man is subject to social laws and other laws of envivonment.

3. Man is subject to divine laws.

The body requires care for its own sake. It shall be symmetrically developed during the period of growth, and it shall always be kept in a healthy condition. Exercise and rest, sleep and wake, food and drink, clothing and cleanliness, shade and sunshine, air and temperature, all these must perform their part well, if the body is to be healthy and strong. Late hours, inactivity, overwork, intemperance, filthy and lascivious habits, impure air, the extremes of heat and cold, and the fear of God's sunshine are hinderances to the acquisition of physical power. If several of these be combined for a time, they may even destroy the body. The student should emphasize four conditions to physicial power; namely, sleep, food, air and exercise. The modern gymnasium is doing much toward the promotion of symmetrical physical development. I shall make further reference to the care of the body in connection with mental development.

The human body also requires care for the sake of the mind. Spiritual power is higher than physicial power, but the latter contributes to the former. Break down your health and you interfere with your mental power. Physical power should be preserved in order that spiritual power may be well supported, and that, too, for a long life time. Longevity is desirable in the economy of nature and is entirely consistent with divine law. If young persons were as active in attaining longevity as they are in gratifying their passions, many thousands of them would double their years and greatly increase their physicial power.

An educated man's time is worth,on an average, about $1000 a year. Twenty years of service added to a life, shortened under other circumstances, would represent a money value of $20,000. Now, money is only the market value of physical and spiritual power. Let a man apply his spiritual power to the promotion of social science or Christianity for twenty years of prolonged life, and who can measure the accumulation of his power during this period, together with that of thousands whom he aided in the acquisition of spiritual power.

I do not say that no man's work is done when he dies young; but I do say that many die too young. I would by no means discourage a young man in the midst of his great undertaking, for these, if executed without overwork, will only increase his power for greater things in later years; but I would impress upon the minds of the young that youth is not all of life, that experience is appreciated most only after it has been acquired, and that even old men can learn and need to learn, much more the young. Cato learned Greek at eighty, Sophocles was even older when he wrote his "Œdipus," Theophrastus began to write his "Characters of Men" at the advanced age of ninety, and Bancroft revised his "His-

tory of the United States" after he had passed the eightieth mile-stone. Longevity, then is desirable, although the modes and the limits of activity in advanced years may need to be considerably modified.

Long and active service does not only imply great physicial power, but also great mental power. One of the most important conditions to the acquisition of mental power is to subject the mind to systematic training. In this respect body and mind are alike. Both need development and skill; both are under the same fundamental law of development, the key-word to which is exercise. Both may require a fair degree of power during the period of growth, through the necessities and the environments of life; but it was discovered at a very early period that systematic training would develop body and mind to a most astonishing degree. Hence training places and schools were established; but it took the race a long time to understand enough about body and mind to make schools serve their real purpose. The problem of the relation of physical training to intellectual training is not yet fully solved; but it may be asserted, however, that this problem is rapidly approaching a satisfactory solution.

From the development of body and mind taken together, I pass to some details concerning the mind alone. If a student's career is to be successful, he must early form correct habits of study, thinking for himself, proceeding step by step in every process of thought, studying hard, and persevering in mental effort,—all these are needed to form correct habits of study. In preparing a lesson it is very important for the student to discover what is first to be done, what the parts of the lesson are, and what relation these parts bear to one another. Then he can proceed to master intelligently every part of the lesson. These things can only be done by persistent concentration, keen penetration, critical analysis, and solid reasoning. By perseverance the intellect becomes skillful in discovering forms, arrangement, conditions, causes, effects or any thing else found in the subject. The relation of one lesson to another and of one division of the subject to another will then be borne in mind, as a natural consequence of the method of study pursued.

The power thus acquired in study will manifest itself in the class-room. The exercise will be a model of mental work, but the thorough student will not stop here. The potential energy of his mind is so great that it spurs him on, during the recitation of others, to acquire more power, by close attention, sharp criticism, and rational discussion. The development of the mind and the acquisition of knowledge will go hand in hand, and such a student's power will manifest itself, in later years, by his ability to grapple with the intricacies involved in the problems confronting him in active life.

Another condition to the acquisition of spiritual power is wisdom. If the young could realize how much wisdom they need when they become men and women, they would find no time, during their younger years, to indulge in nonsense and foolishness. There is a great difference between mirth and foolishness. The former is sometimes an element of power in the right direction; but the latter, never. No one was ever graduated from the school of wisdom. It gives no diplomas. Knowledge becomes valuable in proportion to the wisdom which man has in utilizing it in the great battles of life.

Wisdom must be sought among the wise. The lives of wise men in the past and the acts of wise men in the present should be carefully studied. One of the

characteristics of the wise student is his silence when he can listen to wisdom. He who tries to show that he is wise, is very unwise. Such a person should study the life of Socrates, in order to learn the first lesson of wisdom. The power of Socrates as a teacher and moralist lay chiefly in his wisdom, which both Plato and Xenophon so highly appreciated.

Wisdom plays an active part under the second general law. No man can exercise much power over a community, unless he place himself in right relations to it. The same thing is true of associates at college. We often speak of winning ways, without thinking of the power of whole-hearted winning ways. If associates at college always treated one another as kindly as they treat strangers, many disagreements would never take place and much jealousy and unpleasantness would be avoided. Kindness is a power that attracts; unkindness is a power that repels. Due respect for superiors is quickly reciprocated by the latter, and the truthful statements of a boy inspire us with more confidence in him than we have in a host of double-minded men. Strictly honest dealing, other things being equal, gives a merchant a wonderful power over a whole community. Fidelity gives the clerk a power over the merchant, which enables him to retain his position; and, finally, he becomes a partner to the firm. These qualities and many others are conditions to the acquisition of spiritual power, in the activities of social or political life.

The third general law requires man to obey the commands of God. Man's spiritual power increased in proportion to his conformity to this law. It includes obedience to all inherent and rightfully enacted laws. At this point I desire to emphasize character. Obedience to the laws of one's being and to the social laws already considered is an important element in the formation of character. Underlying and accompanying this element is another which gives force of character. It is the unflinching exercise of the will, in accordance with positive convictions. It is that ever-increasing power to say an emphatic NO to the flattering enticement of evil, which, in a single moment, may blast the hopes of a life-time. It is that power which, stimulated by the moral sense, gives the moral courage to storm the very strongholds of vice and to plant therein the banner of righteousness. It is that power which, backed by the love kindled in a regenerated soul, makes the timid man walk boldly to the stake and into the jaws of death. Character, then, is essential to the attainment of the best results from the acquisition of spiritual power, as thus far presented; but character can only perfect itself by one's strict obedience to divine laws. This obedience will make a faithful man more faithful, a prudent man more prudent and a learned man more learned. It will do much more than all this; it will make a good man better and a powerful man more powerful. It will enable a fully developed, well equipped and already powerful man to acquire almost superhuman power, which comes by living in communion with God, the eternal and omnipotent ruler of the universe.

PROF. A. REICHENBACH, A. M.

The Marking System.

There is one custom in most schools and colleges that should be abandoned, or at least practically altered; and this custom is no other than the unsuccessful, yet thoroughly tried marking system to confer honors upon the faithful. Reforms are being made continually in existing customs when these check progress or cause

discontent; yet the marking system hinders intellectual development and scatters thick the seeds of discontent, and is not reformed. The students and the majority of wise instructors admit its failure and see the baneful results. For an Alumnus to criticise the system may indicate to the critical disappointment and shattered air-castles; and for an undergraduate to express his opinions on this subject may show a lack of confidence in his own ability and the hope of standing high in his class lost. But let the hitherto darkened lantern flash a few shining rays to reveal the reason of this discontent and show the inefficiency of the marking system.

The motive in originating and using this system was, beyond doubt, noble and good; but the power of its principle is unable to fulfill its boasted claims. The innate capacity and ability of a student cannot be indicated by numbers, and genius can as little be expressed by the digits as the extent of space or the limits of eternity. There may lie dormant in the mind powers, which, when once touched, will develop and far surpass the 8.6 received on the merit sheet. The principle of the marking system does not allow the honest professor to write in his record what he thinks and feels are the powers of the student; but it compels him to add or subtract, like a machine, from a standard which he calls good reciting.

Each student has natural inclinations and powers. The proper schooling will develop them. The degree of the powers in different students varies; yet if these powers are developed in proportion to the original degree, the result should elicit the same reward. The merchant who gains his twenty per cent. in a year on one thousand dollars is regarded as competent and successful a business man as he who in the same time gains the same per cent. on fifteen hundred dollars. The marking system, however, would make the latter valedictorian and the former last orator.

No two students are endowed with equal mental capacities, nor are the home influences and early educational advantages the same; yet these two students may pore over the classic page the same number of hours and may burn away the midnight darkness, and yet their recitations will not and cannot be the same. The marking system does one of these two students an injustice. The principle of the system is to indicate the studiousness, but sadly fails in this case as in most. The flippant tongued and happy guesser, the cunning and the flattering, often make the apparently best recitations; while the close and sincere student hesitates and falters. The spectacled philosopher cannot always see through the disguise of flippancy, nor fathom the depth of the natural fountains by the hesitations of the honest student. The genius is indifferent to all studies except those to which his mind is inclined by nature, and him this system of grading declares a dunce. Such was the case with many of the few renowned men of America. Hawthorne, the wonderful romancer, was an idle student at Bowdoin College, "nursing his own fancies;" James Russell Lowell, the poet and diplomatist, was by no means an industrious student while at Harvard; Beecher, the pulpit orator, followed the bent of his own inclinations; and Grant, the general, stood at the foot of his class.

The system affords also ample room for abuse and partiality. Not that any upright man desires to stoop to favoritism, but the professor has his favorites as the reader has his intimate friends. If love is blind, friendship sees too dimly to perceive every shortcoming. Friendship is a green oasis in the desert of life and al-

lures many thievish Bedouins, and one of these nomads is partiality. The professor may be unconscious of his stooping to this unjust fondness, but the merit sheet reveals it to the discriminating classmate The other students see the partiality, become discontented and murmur; while the teacher can not apprehend the cause of the muffled dissatisfaction and does not believe the truth when told.

This unfairness causes in many students fatal indifference to their studies and disrespect for their instructors. Some are driven by this unfairness from the college halls, and lose interest in their further intellectual development; others are caused to hate their Alma Mater and refuse their support. There are also in every class several Uriah Heeps, oh, so obliging and humble! By flattery and by give-me-good-marks smiles and bows they are frequently successful in their unscrupulous ambitions. Such students study for high marks and rarely receive more than for what they worked. They become men of a few dry facts and remain undeveloped children.

Education is not merely to remember facts and know books; but rather to gaze with wonder on the beauties of nature, to meditate with awe on the mysteries of life, and to employ common sense in all things. For any school to acquire this end, it must not use compulsion or bribes; and yet the marking system employs both these discouraging means. The system should be speedily remedied or silently laid on the dusty shelf of the past as a tried but unsuccessful experiment.

DODO.

College Athletics.

Address of Prof. S. J. Wolfe, A. M., M. D., at Banquet of Ursinus College Association of Philadelphia, Jan. 25, 1894.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is a subject which concerns not the colleges only; it is one which has assumed a national aspect. When any passion so appeals to the hearts of the masses that it can sway them out of the every day routine channels and divert them unto itself, it needs to become the study of the economist, the legislator and the statesman. When a great city like this, on a day so exceedingly inclement that it cannot do proper homage to the return of one of its greatest treasures, still sends tens of thousands of its best people into one of its suburbs to celebrate a foot ball contest, then the interest which attaches to this matter is not one which belongs only to the college boy or to the college faculty; then, it stamps itself as one of the country's public institutions, which has arisen in its mighty progress and which lives secure in the sentiment of the nation.

It matters but little whether we, on personal grounds, approve of the position which athletics has taken in the college boy's life. It matters, indeed, as little as whether we like our neighbor's politics or religion. It is one of the great waves of force, one of the great expansions of energy, that must be admitted as a factor in our destiny as a nation. Have we any regret for its existence? Then let us regret the forces which have replaced the sickly, wasp-waisted, fainting maid with the rosy, laughing, buxom lass of our day. Let us regret the advent of physical giants into pulpit, bar, rostrum and office, to replace the sallow, narrow-chested and dwarfed intellectual pigmy of a generation ago. We may regret that it does not pay to be learned and enervated, but let us thank God that it pays to be ruddy, cheerful and strong.

The ascendency of College Athletics is a part of a great reaction in favor of a "sanum corpus" to hold a "sana mens," and whatever excesses may characterize

it, whatever extremes threaten to engulf it, there comes out of it the revolution which places the boy with good parts before his educators as a grand complex of body and mind, stamped by his Creator as a harmonious whole, of which every part must receive due share and attention. Let us recognize in College Athletics a factor in American development, having the tendency which characterizes almost every other great movement in our country of boundless resources to overreach its normal limits, but for that matter not an evil, but a propensity that requires regulation. Let science emanating from mature minds lay hold of and direct it in the channels where it may secure to the glory of our nation, the physical, as has been the mental prestige of our leaders in science, in art and in society.

NOTES OF SOCIETIES, ETC.

Schaff Society.

Motto: Prudens Futuri.

Society work during the month has been pursued by a zest characteristic of the Schaffites. The weekly meetings have been held regularly and interesting programmes rendered.

Among our visitors during the past month, we are pleased to name our ex-member, Mr. Jesse Cassel. He gave us a spirited talk, in which he extolled the past history of the Society and urged upon the members the importance of vigorous effort to carry forward the work in which we are engaged. We would ask the presence of as many ex-members, alumni and friends as possible, and thus show us that you are still interested in the Schaff Literary Society.

The following persons were elected as officers of the Society for the months of February and March: President, G. A. Stauffer; Vice President, E. Emert; Recording Secretary, J. N. Faust; Corresponding Secretary, R. M. Yerkes; Financial Secretary, H. H. Long; Chaplain, P. H. Hoover; Editor, L. J. Rohrbaugh; Critic, H. H. Hartman; Treasurer, L. M. Strayer; Organist, S. Casselberry.

Olevian Society.

At the regular meeting of the Olevian Society, held January 8, the following officers were elected: President, Ida Hallman '96; Vice President, Adele Prizer, '97; Secretary, Evelyn Bechtel, '95; Chaplain, Grace Gristock, A.; Editor, Elizabeth Titzel, '96; Critic, Minnie Bromer, '97; Treasurer, Annie Shupe, '97.

The Society is in a flourishing condition. A great amount of interest is manfested by all. Yet, notwithstanding all this, we very often encounter dark clouds. One of our difficulties is, that we have no society hall. Why the young men should have two halls and the young ladies be slighted, we cannot understand. But we uphold the saying "Every cloud has a silver lining," and we hope the time will soon come when the difficulties will be removed and our path be more sunshiny and our progress more rapid.

Y. M. C. A.

We have noticed with a great deal of pleasure that the attendance at the last three or four meetings has been much larger than usual. There is, however, room for more.

It seems as though we cannot raise enough money among the students to pay for our new organ. Why not have an entertainment by home talent? By charging a small admission fee or taking a silver offering at the door, we could at least raise enough to make our first payment.

Saturday, January 27th, A. H. Stubblebine, '96, attended the Y. M. C. A. convention of the Philadelphia District, held in the Pennsylvania Railroad Y. M. C. A. building, corner of 41st and Westminster avenue. Philadelphia. From his visit it was found that our own Y. M. C. A. was far behind in aggressive work for the Master. We had no Mission Band or Bible classes, and realizing that these were two things which we should have, Mr. T. H. P. Saylor, chairman of the Intercollegiate Branch, Phila., volunteered to come here and address the students. Tuesday evening, Feb. 6th, he gave an interesting talk on missions, showing how great the need was for more men to go to foreign fields. Wednesday morning at Chapel, he presented the "Students' Volunteer" movement and also the necessity of having Bible classes. Since then a Bible class has been formed in the North wing, with J. D. Hicks, '95, as teacher. As yet no effort has been made to organize a Mission Band, but we trust that not many days will pass before this Band will be in existence and actively at work.

The Library.

The College is under many obligations to Dr. Super for placing the Century Dictionary (six volumes) upon the shelves of our reference library. It will be a great help to the students, and we thank the Doctor very much for his generous gift.

The Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States by Francis Wharton, (six volumes) was received from the Hon. Marriott Brosius, Washington, D. C. And from the Hon. I. P. Wanger, Washington, D. C., the first three volumes of the Reports of the Eleventh Census, that of 1890. From the State Librarian, W. H. Egle, M. D., Harrisburg, a complete set of legislative documents and reports.

To the Olevian library were added: Frederick Harrison's "Choice of Books," Lew Wallace's "Prince of India," "Mosses from an Old Manse" by Hawthorne, and Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn."

M. PETERS, Librarian.

Athletics.

On February 13th the Athletic Association held a meeting at 1 o'clock, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing season: President, Royer, '94; Vice-President, Rahn, '96; Recording Secretary, Stauffer, '94; Treasurer, Steckel, '96; Manager of base ball team, Dr. C. W. R. Crum; Athletic Committee, Rohrbaugh, '94, Hartman, '94.

The work which has now been started will be pushed on as rapidly as possible, in order that when the proper time comes, we may have a strong base ball team on the field.

We are able, now, to fill all the positions except that of the pitcher, and, by the opening of the spring term, we expect to have a man for that position.

As usual a schedule of games will be arranged by the manager. It is expected that a larger number will be played this season than last.

The "yell" for this season will be announced as soon as the committee which has been appointed for that purpose makes its report.

LOCALS.

The
Last
Holiday
Was
Washington's
Birthday.
Snow drops.
Ring-ating-ling.

Senior orations.

Locals are scarce.

Did the Juniors pass in psychology?

When are the Seniors going to spout?

What solutions are the most common with the students? The re-solutions of the Faculty.

R. Miller, A., is on the sick list.

Rev. J. L. Fluck, '88, conducted the morning worship on Jan 26.

Rev. E. F. Weist, '93, was visiting friends at college on the 24th ult.

J. M. S. Isenberg, S. T., was called to his home at McConnellstown, Pa., to attend the funeral of a friend.

Deppen, A., accompanied Shalkop, A., on a visit to his home at Linfield, Pa., on the third.

Hartman, '94, and Gilds, '97, were visiting friends at Norristown the other Sunday evening.

Old compositions for sale. Apply to the Senior Class.

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: 'I've flunked again.'"

An example of syllogistic reasoning:

"Grass is green,
Freshmen are green,
∴ Freshmen are grass."

The Mandolin Club is now ready to furnish music by the yard—or back door.

A quartette, consisting ot Bachman, S. T., Rohrbaugh, '94, Steckel, '96, and Wagner, S. T., sang at the Christian Endeavor Anniversary exercises held in Trinity Reformed Church on the 28th ult.

See here, young man, if you wish to strengthen the ties of friendship between you and your best girl, and at the same time make her a very suitable present, send us her name, accompanied by fifty cents, and she will receive for one year the URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN, the best college journal in the country.

Cyrus Gresh, '98, was called to his home at Milton, Pa., on Jan. 30th, on account of his brother's sickness, who died before he reached home. Cyrus has the heartfelt sympathy of his many friends here, and their best wishes follow him to his new college home.

Rev. Mr. Tracey, pastor of the Second (Dutch) Reformed Church of Philadelphia, delivered an instructive and impressive sermon to the student body on the Day of Prayer for Colleges, Jan. 25th. His text was: "Sir, we would see Jesus."

Messrs. Yenser and Welsh represented the School of Theology at the annual convention of the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance, held at Union Theological Seminary, New York, Feb. 15 to 17.

The Class of '93 has effected a permanent organization by electing the following officers: President, W. A. Kline; Vice President, W. G. Welsh; Secretary and Treasurer, Sara C. Hendricks; Historian, W. H. Erb.

The first of the series of monthly college sermons for this term was preached by Prof. Geo. Stibitz, Ph. D., Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11. The subject of his discourse was "Reason and the Bible," and was based on Collossians 2: 8-10. It was an able and scholarly effort.

Prof. Alcide Reichenbach, who had been sick with the grip the other week, is able to meet his classes again.

The Freshmen have organized a society called "The Sons of Rest." All persons having an antipathy to work, especially outlining history, will be received into active membership.

Alumni and others who were students at URSINUS in years gone by will be surprised to hear of the death of Miss Ella Koons, daughter of Mrs. Anna M. Koons

and James Koons, deceased. Her death, which was due to typhoid fever, occurred February 1st, at the home of her uncle, Mr. Weaver, in Philadelphia. She was aged twenty-three years and was a member of the First Reformed Church in that city. The funeral obsequies were conducted by her pastor, Rev. Dr. Sechler, and Rev. E. C. Hibshman. The interment was at St. Luke's Cemetery, Trappe. The many friends of Mrs. Koons and her family, among the students Alumni and Faculty extend to her their heartfelt sympathies and prayers it this hour of sorrow.

We Have Observed That

Bath tubes are badly needed.

The Senior from Perry has a girl.

The Senior from Easton is raising burnsides.

The "Prep" from Shenandoah is as full of Grace as ever.

H. L. F. W.'s mustache is rather light. Probably it has been interfered with by ———.

Harry L. F. carries his finger in a sling.

The College Boarding Club is non est.

The laboratory is in perfect running order.

One of the Professors was favored with a valentine.

Our observations are mostly chestnuts.

The latest in chestnuts is worms.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Academic Department—Teachers' Course. 12 Weeks, Beginning April 2, 1894.

Under the above title the faculty of the Academic Department has published a four page announcement of the provision made for teacher-training at Ursinus during the Spring Term. The circular truthfully states that a combination of advantages will be offered which cannot be secured anywhere else, of which the following are specially urged upon the attention of teachers:

Collegeville is an ideal place for study. Association with advanced students and College Professors is intellectually stimulating. The laboratories, library and other appliances of the College will be open to the teachers without additional cost.

The instruction will be given by specialists, whose methods are the most approved. Every man on the staff is liberally educated and has had extended experience in the school room; not a temporary substitute, appointed only to help out a congested school term.

The classes for teachers will be separate and distinct from the regular academic classes. When necessary, they will be taught in sections, as is done in all college work, so that each student will receive individual attention. The subjects will be those required by law in the public schools and such as progressive superintendents include in the teachers' examinations.

Teachers who need to review but few subjects in the line of their school work, can devote part of their time to the study of subjects leading to preparation for college. They can thus, in connection with teaching in the winter, prepare themselves for college by several years' study during the spring term and in the summer school.

The Teaching Staff

will consist of the following men from the regular corps of Professors and Instructors in the several departments of the College:

Alcide Reichenbach, A. M., Professor of Pedagogy in the college, who will bring

before the teachers the results of twenty years' experience in Normal work and of a practical study of pedagogical methods in European and American schools. He will have charge of Methods, School Management and English Grammar.

A. H. Herbst, A. M., formerly Principal of the Normal Institute, Pottstown, Pa., who has a well-established reputation as a teacher and is skillful in preparing teachers for examination and for the school-room, will have charge of his specialties—Arithmetic, written and mental, and Geography, physical and descriptive.

Milton N. Frantz, A. M., (Syracuse University), Dean of Ursinus Academy, a man of rare discrimination and good sense as a reader, will take charge of the classes in Reading, and will give special lessons on teaching reading.

Frank Edge Kavanagh, A. B., (Harvard), Instructor in History and Psychology in the College, lately on the teaching staff of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, will drill a class in U. S. History and Civil Government, and will give a course in the Elements of Psychology.

Samuel Vernon Ruby, Esq., A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English in the college, whose original methods and thorough drill have imparted to his students a noticeable excellence in writing and speaking the English language, has consented to give the teachers two special courses, one on "How to Teach English Literature" and one on "How to Teach Composition."

P. Calvin Mensch, A. M., M. D., Professor of Biology in the College, who prepared for his work by a special course at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, will give a practical course in Physiology. This course will give the teachers a taste of college laboratory work.

Only a teachers' course conducted at a school that is connected with a college can offer the superior advantages of instruction by specialists in their own laboratories and with all their appliances at hand. The provisions for teachers at Ursinus this Spring is of this kind: It is based upon University Extension methods under the most favorable circumstances.

Other Advantages.

A Teachers' Club will be organized, which will hold weekly meetings at 4 o'clock P. M. for the discussion of practical professional subjects. Each meeting will be led by a teacher, who will open and direct the discussion on a subject previously announced.

Teachers who may be able to limit their subjects sufficiently to take a course of instruction in Music, Painting or Drawing, will find that the College affords advantages far superior to local opportunities open to them during the year.

In announcing the branches of study that will be offered, it is stated that students will be allowed to select 20 hours a week of advanced work and one hour daily in review.

Full information as to expenses and other details of the Teachers' Course may be obtained by addressing any of the instructors or the president of the College, at Collegeville, Pa.

THE ALUMNI.

[Alumni and others can render a service by sending items of interest to the editor of this column.]

'77. Rev. John H. Bomberger, A. M., Columbiana, Ohio, will preach the sermon before the graduating class of Heidelberg Theological Seminary, Tiffin, Ohio.

'78. S. L. Hertzog, M. S., Wapinitia, Oregon, the successful superintendent and principal teacher of the Sinemasho Indian

boarding school, reports the school to be in a more flourishing condition than last year. There are fifty-three scholars in attendance, and ten were excluded by the physician.

'85. Rev. Oliver P. Shellhamer, B. S., York, Pa., will succeed the late Rev. I. S. Weisz, D. D., of the same city, in the pastorate of a charge of five congregations, located in the vicinity of that city.

'90. Rev. Paul M. Spangler, A. B., B. D., York, Pa., has accepted a call to Tannersville, Monroe county, Pa., to succeed the late Rev. G. B. Smith.

'91. Rev. Frank H. Fisher, A. B., Danville, Pa., came, saw, but was conquered by Miss Lillie G. Brunner, of Limerick, Pa. The wedding ceremonies took place at the bride's residence, on Dec. 26, 1893, in the presence of many invited guests. The BULLETIN extends its congratulations to our friend, and wishes a most pleasant voyage on the matrimonial sea.

'93. Sara C. Tyson, B. L., Limerick, has accepted a position as teacher in Cape Charles Seminary, Cape Charles, Va., of which Havilah J. Curdy, A. B., '92, is principal.

A TRIBUTE TO THE REV. I. A. WEISZ, D. D., DECEASED.

"A beloved brother and a faithful minister and fellow-servant in the Lord."—Col. 4 : 7.

The outward facts of Dr. Weisz's life may be briefly told. He was the son of an honored pioneer minister of the Reformed Church who lived and labored in the State of Ohio. After graduating from Granville College, the tall youth was sent across the mountains to Pennsylvania to take a course in the Reformed Theological Seminary at Mercersburg. Here he enjoyed the companionship of a noble reprerentative of the South, the Rev. George William Welker, D. D., of the sainted Dr. M. Keiffer, of Dr. A. Wanner, for many years in later life a fellow-citizen with him of the city of York, and of other men who made their mark in the work and history of the Reformed Church. With all of them he formed intimate friendship, which lasted as long as life. He served pastorates at Newville, Pa., Canal Winchester, Ohio, Nittany Valley, Mifflinburg, Williamsport, Mt. Bethel and Paradise, York county, Pa., continuing in the last-named field to the time of his death, a period of twenty years.

The characteristics of the man were a tall and erect figure, a commanding voice and a decision of speech which arrested attention and struck terror to the hearts of any who would resist or controvert his statements. His mind was of a superior order, naturally clear in its perceptions, firm in its grasp and logical in its conclusions. He laid broad foundations by faithful study in his earlier years, which gave him an ease and confidence in all his public efforts that in themselves contributed largely to his success.

Dr. Weisz's preaching, while severely logical in form, partook of an emotional tone that gave it warmth and attractiveness. He was not sensational, but often striking in his statements and forcible in utterance. He was not sentimental, but the hearts of his people were won and held by his naturally genial spirit and love of men. He enjoyed the confidence and affection of a loyal people.

Theologically, Dr. Weisz was clearly and unequivocally Reformed. He held fast to the form of sound words, explained the catechism after the manner of the fathers, and was loyal to the historical faith of his church. He was a Calvinist,

because he had been so taught by those who ministered in Reformed pulpits before him. He held to the supremacy of the word of truth and the efficacy of divine grace working through that word for the salvation of men. To him all believers were kings and priests before God, called to offer the sacrifices of praise and of service. He, therefore, had no patience with priestly airs in the ministry, and in the church question which disturbed the denomination well-nigh during his entire ministry, he stood on the conservative side, and helped to fight many of the battles in the church judicatories. He was not bitter, but firm; not as aggressive as vigorous in defense. After the days of "peace" came, he rested in the conclusions with a generosity worthy of his magnanimous spirit.

Perhaps the greatest service rendered to the church at large by this faithful minister found expression in his devotion to and support of Ursinus College. He was one of the men on whose sympathy and help the first President of the College could always rely. From the day of the founding of the institution to the day of the brother's death there was no breach between the two. His interest and loyalty were as conspicuous in the later struggles of the institution as in the earlier. One of the last significant manifestations of his loving zeal occurred two weeks after the Commencement of '93, which he attended, although then already in ill health. When the Board of Directors assembled in special session on the 6th of July, he arranged with his faithful travelling companion for a trip to Philadelphia for medical attention via Collegeville, that he might once more visit the place, and, as he thought, for the last time.

Dr. Weisz's succession to the pastorate of a charge long served by the brothers, Daniel and Jacob Ziegler, of blessed memory, may have helped to maintain his loyalty to Ursinus. These brothers were among the heroes who joined hands to organize, found and support a second educational institution in the East for the Reformed Church. Almost every one of the men who entered into the self-denying undertaking has gone to the other side, to the church triumphant. and the reward of the faithful. The prominent men in the number remaining have withdrawn to well-earned rest. Thus the first generation of Ursinus men is passing from the stage of action. Their example and the fruits of their labor abide to bless and cheer their successors.

The subject of this sketch was "a beloved brother and a faithful minister and fellow-servant in the Lord." His term of service as a minister of Jesus Christ continued during more than half a century. His death is sincerely mourned, and his memory will long be cherished by his faithful companions in service.

ALUMNUS.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Dartmouth's new athletic field cost $20,000.

The student population of Calcutta numbers not less than 15,000.

There are five Chinese medical students in the University of Michigan.

The oldest German university is that of Heidelberg, founded in 1836.

There are 430 colleges in the United States with 122,523 students.

Mr. Stanford, of Australia, will give $1,500,000 to Stanford University.

The first regular football team in this country was organized at Yale in 1782.

The students in Iowa college have subscribed $10,000 for a Y. M. C. A. building.

Oxford consists of 22 colleges and has 12,000 students, including graduates and undergraduates.

There are twenty-eight Protestant theological seminaries in India, with 350 students enrolled.

The University of Michigan sent out a class of 731 last year, the largest ever graduated from an American university.

Twelve hours per week is all that is required at Harvard. Students are discouraged by the faculty from taking more.

The first college paper was published at Dartmouth in 1800. It was called the *Gazette* and had Daniel Webster as one of its editors.

Professor Turner, of Edinburgh, receives $20,000 salary, which is the largest remuneration of any college professor in the world.

The receipts of the Yale-Princeton Thanksgiving game amounted to $39,000, the expenses $11,000, and the net balance $28,000.

Last year the United States spent $155,000,000 for education, while Great Britain spent $35,000,000, and France only $25,000,000.

The students of Chicago University have formed a "Students' Express Company," incorporated under the State law with a capital of $10,000.

The trustees of Dartmouth College have agreed to suspend for a time the custom of conferring the degree of Ph. D. They also decided that the master of arts degrees will be given only to those who have distinguished themselves by meritorious work.

The plan of college government at Wesleyan, in which the undergraduates are admitted to a share, has been definitely framed by the Faculty. Four Seniors, three Juniors, two Sophomores, and one Freshman will be associated with not more than five members of the Faculty.

George F. James, of Philadelphia, the general secretary of the University Extension Society, has resigned his office, and intends to go to Europe to make certain investigations in the studies of pedagogy and modern literature. Mr. James was one of the first agitators of the University Extension movement, and his services contributed greatly to its success.

The first female college in Germany was opened in the Aula of the "higher daughter school," of Carlsruhe. This was the result of the agitations begun years ago by the Frauenbildungsreform. In recent years the universities of the Fatherland admitted women as "hearers," provided they were fully prepared for the lectures and instruction. This college has been established to enable ambitious German girls to obtain the required preparation. Prof. Haag, of Berne, the head of this new institution, stated clearly at the opening of the school that its purposes were to teach young women to think clearly and to engage in independent mental work. The curriculum calls for twenty hours in study and six afternoon hours for gymnastics. Sixteen ladies entered the college and the prospects for growth are bright. A female college will soon be opened at Berlin. This is the result of the work begun several years ago by Fraulein Helene Sauge.

☞ **This periodical is on file at the editorial rooms of "The University Review," 236 Fifth Avenue, New York, where all college men are given a hearty welcome.**