12-1888

Ursinus College Bulletin Vol. 5, No. 3

Augustus W. Bomberger
Ursinus College

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Ursinus College

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Ursinus College.


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.

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Faculty and Instructors.


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.

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Ursinus College Bulletin.

Published ten times a year, on the first of each month from October to July inclusive.

College Editor: A. W. Bomberger, '82.

College Contributors: Osvald H. E. Rauch, '89.

Zwinglian. Schaff.

Olevian. Ebrard.


Terms.

One copy per year, - - - 25 cts.
Five copies to one person, - - - $1.00
Single Copies, - - - 3 cts.

All subscriptions cash in advance.

Ursinus College Bulletin,

Collegedale P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

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

All contributions and changes in advertising, to secure prompt attention, must be presented before the 20th of each month.

Rates for advertisements sent on application.

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

Noel! For the gladsome music of the Star of Bethlehem is tendering; the feast of the Morning Light is near! From the glorious mountains-tops of bygone hopes fulfilled, the eager spirit sights once more the joyful natal day. Far in the silvery East the Christmas-tide is coming; and in every clime ten thousand children voices seek for melodies of sweetest song to hail anew the Festival of Life! From crowding city street and nestling country vale the tide of harmony is swelling. The frosty morning air and murmuring twilight breeze seem to thrill the troubled spirit with soft messages of peace.

Bright Sabbath bells, bursting with golden expectations, take on again the merry, throbbing swing of the dear old times of yore. Noel! Noel! Strike the chords of the ancient days! Waken the slumbering minstrel lays! The purple morn is breaking! The Light of the World draws nigh!

* * *

Let every waiting spirit breathe the welcome of the air! For lo! the glittering stars that shone on Bethlehem's plain still sound their hallowed anthems; the precious covenant of God still stands. And what though hopes have turned to bitter ashes; and cruel griefs have torn your weary soul; and loving hands have, till a distant season, left the hopeless pressure of your wild and fevered clasp; and strong, supporting staffs have been broken and the rest of the rugged journey must be passed without their aid! Fling off the welling tears and let your breaking heart give place to joy! On Judah's peaceful hills the Child is born! Noel! Noel! The Hope of Immortality is come! The Prince of Israel, Saviour, Brother, Friend, is watching by your side!

* * *

In the December issue of a leading magazine, under the beautiful shadow of an artistic heading, containing the ancient word that occupies first place in these columns, Robert Louis Stevenson,—writer of temporary note in the literary world, but dyspeptic and intellectual crank in the realm of humanity and common sense,—indulges in
what he pleases to call "A Christmas Sermon." In it he regales himself with the delightful reflections that "failure is the common destiny of man;" that "cheerfulness goes before morality;" that "happiness and goodness have no connection with each other," and similar original and exceedingly comforting ideas. The tone of the article is strongly suggestive of the unearthly wail of a forsaken owl or the doleful moanings of the night wind in the eaves. We recommend its perusal to all our readers. They will find that it stands in the same relation to the gladsome festival, which we have just in our own humble way endeavored to picture, as the sour, pickled relish to the bounteous feast which it precedes. The article will brighten honest Christmas joys through the medium of contrast, and all who read it will turn from the sharp, cold lines with a warmer longing and an increased spiritual appetite for the real, substantial pleasures of the blessed season so near at hand.

* * *

As will be found by reference to our general college news columns, The American Protective Tariff League has offered to students in the senior classes of colleges in the United States another series of prizes for approved essays on an interesting subject in political economy. In this age of advanced opportunities and progressive ideas, there would seem to be no lack of inducement held out to young men to engage in practical mental exercise and valuable literary study. Successful effort in every sphere is attended not merely by public approbation and esteem but also in many cases by more substantial, tangible rewards. No one should fail to properly appreciate these conditions in which he lives. We would strongly urge the enlistment of the talent and intelligence of Ursinus in the present worthy contest so fairly conducted and free to all.

* * *

The next (January, 1889) number of the Bulletin will appear during the last days of December in holiday garb. It will be marked by special features which we trust will make it an attractive and welcome guest with all. A well-executed engraving of the members of the college faculty will be inserted in its pages as a frontispiece. In addition to this, three or four honored alumni and several of our worthy professors, beside the stated college editors, are preparing for it appropriate contributions of poetry and prose. If present plans are carried out in full we feel pretty confident that the number will be one to meet with the warm appreciation of all our Ursinus friends.

* * *

The project of a philanthropic Philadelphia millionaire to found a great mechanical school for the instruction of boys in the useful arts is noble in conception and, backed as it is by an enormous sum of money, promises to be signal success in fulfillment. The selection of John Wanamaker, the eminent Christian business man, as the head of the list of trustees of the new institute is a pledge that it will be conducted in the religious atmosphere that will be found essential to its true and permanent prosperity.

* * *

In New York recently the Court of Appeals rendered a decision in what is known as the McGraw-Fiske case ad-
verse to the interests of Cornell University. This action deprives that institution of a legacy amounting to a million and a half dollars on the ground that its charter limits its possessions to the assessed valuation of three millions, which amount the university already has. Were it possible to send Cornell's unavailable wealth down this way it would be discovered that with us no such unfortunate limitations exist to prevent the grateful acceptance of it.

* * *

With glad hearts should students always engage in the annual "Week of Prayer." It is the time when the divine light penetrates many a darkened spirit and revives the struggling, sin-sick souls of college men the wide world over. Thousands are then gathered and bended before the throne of grace for help and mercy; and many more petitions arise from firesides where loving mothers and sympathetic sisters lift their cries to Heaven for the dear one's protection and salvation while working far away amid a world of dangers. None can comprehend the influence of the earnest supplications offered for the students in the colleges of the land; none can tell what the coming man, under heavenly inspiration, may achieve for the glory of God. Furthermore, since the student who leaves his Alma Mater unconverted is frequently never saved, the "Week of Prayer" becomes an all-important phase of christian endeavor and should receive the fervent prayers of the entire church. May we have a year of prayers!

* * *

May pastors and people everywhere throughout the church make it a point to overlook the proper observance of Reformation Day, the third Sunday in January, 1889. The excellent reasons for its celebration, published in our first issue during the current calendar year, apply again with undiminished force. First—It is the anniversary of the birth of Protestantism. Second—The recalling of the events connected with the Reformation strengthens our confidence in its principles. Third—The people need to be taught the history of their faith, that they may not depart from it. Remember Reformation Day.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

CHAFF OCTET.

DR. DOWLING’S LECTURE.

The long-promised lecture under the auspices of the Schaff Literary Society was delivered according to announcement in the college chapel, on Friday evening, November 16th, by the Rev. George Thomas Dowling, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, on the subject, "The Good Old Times."

Among the many able speakers who have appeared before the students of Ursinus and the residents of Collegeville and vicinity, Dr. Dowling ranks with the foremost in eloquence and intellectual power, and none, we dare say, would receive a more hearty welcome, should they return, than he.

The lecturer treated his subject in a very interesting and happy way. He is not one of those who believe in the everlasting grumbling and growling which characterizes the daily life of many persons, nor does he put a very high value upon such complainers. Considering the achievements of the
age in which we live, and the framework of the government of which we are integral parts, the orator asserted that "he who does not feel proud that he enjoys such privileges is not worthy of the name of an American citizen." The lecture was entirely satisfactory and entertaining. It claimed and received the undivided attention and warm appreciation of those present. The attendance was good, the chapel being filled, and it was the common opinion that the event was in every way a great success. Samuel P. Stauffer, '89, was master of ceremonies, and presented the speaker to the audience after the rendition of a vocal solo entitled "The Diver," by Ralph Royer, '90. Long may Doctor Dowling live to herald the glorious message of "The Good Old Times" to many people.

EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Eighteenth Anniversary of the Schaff Society, will be held in the college chapel on Thursday evening, December 20, 1888. Active preparations for the occasion are under way. The music will be furnished by the college orchestra, under the direction of O. H. E. Rauch, '89. The following members of the Society will render the literary portion of the programme: Salutatorian, P. E. Heimer, 9r. First, second and third orators, William F. Ruff, '90; Charles H. Slinghoff, '90, and Granville H. Meixell, '90, respectively. Eulogist, C. H. Brandt, '90. Schaff Orator, Samuel P. Stauffer, '89. The exercises promise to be of a high order of merit. All are cordially invited to attend them. A full account of the anniversary may be expected from the Schaff contribution in the next issue of the Bulletin.

SOCIETY DEBATES.

As a matter that may be of interest to some of our readers, we publish in this number the questions that have recently been discussed in stated meetings of the several societies of the college. On the evening of October 12 the subject of debate in the Schaff Society was: "Is the Multiplicity of Religious Sects Favorable to the Progress of Christianity?" After a lively interchange of views the judge rendered a decision in favor of the negative side. The house sustained this conclusion. On the night of the 28th of the same month, the question under discussion was: "Resolved, That Theatrical Performances ought to be Abolished." In this instance the result, in which both the judge and the house again agreed, was in support of the affirmative view of the subject. The questions of debate in the other societies are printed further on in these columns.

OLEVIAN SOCIETY.

GENERAL NOTES.

The fall term of '88 has been one of the most prosperous ever known by the Olevians. Nearly every one in the ladies department takes an active part in promoting the welfare of the society. The programmes rendered at its meetings are well prepared and always interesting. On November 22, the society decided to have a debate every alternate week. The first question selected for discussion was: "Resolved," That the Slave was Happier before his Freedom than after." The following are the officers of the society: President, Hallie R. Vander-
The ladies study-room has been greatly improved. Fine matting was provided by the college, and each girl lent a helping hand by bringing whatever might add to its home-like appearance and beauty. An unknown friend, who will please accept their thanks for his kindness and rest assured that it is highly appreciated, presented the girls with a fine rocker. With the aid of pictures, chairs, shades, and other items of decoration and convenience, the room has been transformed from a most cheerless apartment to a cozy, comfortable place.

The society wishes to remind its friends that Christmas is drawing nigh, and that a contribution to the Olevian library would be a very acceptable present.

ZWINGLIAN SOCIETY.

NEW OFFICERS.—SUBJECTS OF DEBATE.

This society recently elected the following officers: President, William H. Stubblebine; Vice-President, Harvey E. Kilmer; Recording Secretary, William Yenser; Corresponding Secretary, Frank B. Miller; Treasurer, Edwin Wiest; Chaplain, Oswil H. E. Rauch; Curator, Edwin W. Lentz; Editor, J. Howard Johnson; Marshall, Isaac N. Scholl.

The questions under discussion by the society at meetings lately held, are as follows: "Should Wages of Labor be Regulated by Law." In regular debate the judges decided the matter in favor of the negative. Under general debate the house concurred in this decision. At a subsequent meeting the subject was: "Which Exercises the greater Influence on the Civilization and Happiness of the Human Race, the Male or the Female Mind?" The results in this case showed a disagreement in the opinions of the judges and the house, the former upholding man's superiority in the premises and the latter awarding the honors to the gentler sex.

EBRARD SOCIETY.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS.

Regular Thursday meetings of Die Ebrard Literarische Gesellschaft were held on the 8th, 15th and 22d of November. The stated routine of the meetings is opened with devotional exercises, and consists of the transaction of current business, the reception of reports of committees and the rendition of a literary programme or the carrying on of a debate on a previously selected question.

The meetings above referred to, were all well attended and highly instructive. The society's contributor states that on the 8th ultimo, the question, "Resolved, That Country Life is Preferable to City Life" was ably debated, and on the 22d the proposition, "Resolved, That the Negro Suffered more at the Hands of the Whites than the Indian." In the first instance the judge and the house decided in favor of the affirmative; in the second, the judge awarded the contest to the negative side, but the sentiment of the house, after a close vote, was found to favor the affirmative view. The debates are largely participated in by the members, who show
rapid improvement in the use of the German tongue. The Faculty has selected Professor Peters to assist and supervise in the arrangement of the programme for the first anniversary next term, and the several orators for the occasion will therefore have his wise counsel and suggestions to aid them in their efforts.

**NEWS ABOUT COLLEGE.**

**WEEK OF PRAYER.**

The Young Men's Christian Association of the College observed the Week of Prayer (November 11th-17th) with appropriate services. Interesting meetings were held each evening during the week, except Friday. Vice-President, H. W. Super, D. D., spoke on Monday night; Rev. Edwin C. Hibshman, '86, assistant pastor of Heidelberg Reformed Church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday night; Professor E. M. Hyde, Ph. D., on Wednesday night; Rev. M. Peters, A. M., on Thursday night, and Rev. James I. Good, D. D., the pastor of Heidelberg, on Saturday night.

The services were marked by deep religious interest, and it is hoped they resulted in much spiritual strengthening and advancement. The music during the week was furnished by the College Orchestra and a vocal quartette consisting of Charles E. Wehler, '87; O. H. E. Rauch, '89; W. H. Stubblebine, '89, and Harry E. Kratz, '90.

**SENIOR O rant s.**

The Class of '89 still continues the steady exercise of its oratorical powers in the presence of the Faculty and students of the College. Up to the date of the going to press of our December issue ten orations have been delivered in the Chapel by "grave and reverend seniors." The speakers and their subjects were as follows: In conclusion of the first series, Samuel P. Staufer, subject, "Abraham Lincoln;" W. H. Stubblebine, subject, "Self-Sacrifice;" and Wallace H. Wotring, subject, "The Mirage of Life." In the second series, H. A. I. Benner, subject, "Take your Place;" Ernest Clapp, subject, "Sources of National Wealth;" I. Calvin Fisher, subject, "Wealth and its Dangers;" Edwin W. Lentz, subject, "The Duties of the Age;" Ernest H. Longstreth, subject, "Should American Women Vote?" Flora S. Rahn, subject, "The Luminants of the Future;" Oswil H. E. Rauch, subject, "The Coming Choice;" and Mayne R. Longstreth, subject, "The Philosophy of Reform."

Many of the themes given are so exceedingly interesting that they will naturally excite a curiosity among friends to know something of the speeches themselves. Our space, however, is so restricted and the number of the productions so large, that the publication of them in our columns, either in full or even in an abbreviated form, that would be at all satisfactory, is entirely out of the question.

**THE THEOLOGICAL COMMENCEMENT.**

The Commencement of the Theological Department of the college will take place in the latter part of next May. Each graduate will prepare and read a thesis, and will be limited to eight minutes in its delivery. Vice-President Super will open the exercises, President Bomberger will address part-
ing words to the class and the programme will be interspersed with renditions of sacred music.

ANOTHER LECTURE.

The Schaff Literary Society, which but recently furnished the entertainment of which Dr. Dowling was the central attraction, is again engaged in arranging for a first-class lecture. This time the speaker will be George W. Bungay, Esq., of New York, the author and celebrated newspaper correspondent, who, during the Civil War, was associated with Horace Greeley in the editorship of the *New York Tribune*. The date fixed for the lecture is Friday evening, January 25th, 1889. Fuller announcement of the event, giving the subject of the lecture and other details, will be made later on.

SENIOR THEOLOGICAL CLASS DINNER.

On Thursday afternoon, November 22d, Vice-President and Mrs. H. W. Super, D. D., threw open the doors of their handsome residence and entertained at dinner the members of the Senior Theological Class of the College, and invited guests. The banquet spread was rich and bountiful and savored highly of Thanksgiving joys. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Morris H. Brensinger, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Hitner, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Frantz, Mr. Charles E. Wehler, Mr. E. Calvin Rust, Mr. Gideon P. Fisher, Mr. William H. Shepp, Mr. Joseph W. Bell and Mr. R. F. Longacre. At the conclusion of the dinner the guests repaired to the elegant parlors of their host and hostess, where the afternoon quickly passed in conversation, vocal and instrumental music and other social diversions. The occasion was in every respect a very delightful and long-to-be-remembered one.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

The officers of the class of '91 are: President, C. D. Yost; Vice President, Frank H. Fisher; Secretary, J. Manton Mensch; Poet, Harry E. Jones; Treasurer, Horace T. Wagner.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

President Bomberger suffered with a very severe cold during some weeks past, and by reason of it he was for several days unable to meet his classes. Recently, however, his trouble took a decided turn for the better and now he is on a fair way to a complete recovery at an early date.

Professor J. Shelly Weinberger, A. M., delivered his third Bible Talk of the term before the students in the hall of the college Y. M. C. A., on Sunday afternoon, November 4th. His theme was "Work for Jesus in Vacation."

Mr. G. P. Fisher, of the Senior Theological Class, filled the pulpit of Rev. L. G. Kremer, Phoenixville, on Sunday, the 18th, and Rev. D. U. Wolff, Myerstown, on Sunday, the 25th, morning and evening.

Rev. Moses Gottshall, a prominent and much revered minister and bishop of the Mennonite Church in this State, and the father of Mr. William S. Gottshall, of the Ursinus Theological Department, died at his residence near Schwenksville, Pa., on October 27th, aged about 75 years.

The President’s recitation room was not long since furnished with a fine framed slate, six feet by four in size,
presented by the Peters Slate Company, of Slattington, Pa., which will please accept the college's grateful acknowledgments for the gift.

The election excitement about Ursinus has entirely subsided, and the voice of the political enthusiast is heard no more within her walls. The eloquent exponent of party merits has been transformed into the quiet student or the abstract moralist on the vicissitudes of life, and peace unruffled once more reigns supreme.

Miss Minerva Weinberger, '84, is the happy owner of an improved specimen of the new style safety bicycle for ladies, which she has, apparently, already learned to ride with great satisfaction and ease.

A very large, handsomely bound blank book, which is designed to contain a complete history and record of the present and future classes of the institution, from the time they enter until graduation day, was lately manufactured at the Herald office, Norristown, for the use of the college.

Many students of the college and Theological Department attended the Teachers' Institute convened at Norristown during the last days of October and the beginning of November.

Professor F. W. Steins, of the college, acted as director of an elaborate musical concert which was given in Emanuel's Reformed Church, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, November 21st. The programme rendered, in which the professor took the leading part, was liberal in length and altogether enjoyable in make-up.

The attendance at the college during this, the first term of the academic year 1888-89, is still increasing, and the excess over the best figures of years past grows, of course, in full proportion. If the present ratio of addition is maintained throughout the year the final showing of that period will be such as not only to gladden the hearts of our many friends but also considerably surprise them. In the meantime let the influx of new students continue. We have always room for a few more.

COLLEGE CONTRIBUTIONS:

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

The mists of error, dark and deep,
The earth's wide bounds conceal;
And doubt and fear like spectres creep,
Their soul-destroying draughts to steep,
And lull mankind in deadly sleep.

The gloomy shades no help reveal,
'Twas midnight to the soul.

Ye powers of darkness, drunk with hate,
Why gleam your orbs so bright,
Like coals of fire, who long to sate,
In some fair city's glowing fate,
Their thirst for ruin consummate?

Behold! the East is streaked with light;
The dawn illumes the pole.

Depart, ye shadows of the night,
Before the golden morn!
Its beams arise with waxing might,
And sin and death no more affright;
Secure we stand in clearer light;
The Sun of Righteousness is born;
His life doth onward roll.

Oh tide of joy! We greet thy flow
Across the plains of earth,
Let man's poor, sinful nature know
The swelling waves of light that go
From tropic heat to arctic snow;
The message of Thy wondrous birth,
The noon-day of the soul.

E. M. HYDE.
The sun hath gone to setting,
Tired nature kindly letting
In a growing solitude.
The flowers close their petals;
The sky-lark nest-ward settles;
And from out the rank-grown nettles
Sounds the cricket's platitude.

Now the shadows swiftly lengthen,
While the moon her claims doth strengthen,
With a stare so round and rude,
That the owls, surprised, awakening,
And their gloomy haunts forsaking,
Hoot in sleepy lassitude.
Never caring, never caring
For her bold yet queenly bearing;
But, with dark and ghoulish daring,
Hoot the moon so round and rude,
Hoot in sleepy lassitude.

There's a balm in twilight breezes,
Whose sweet fragrance soon releases
From all soul-enthralling care.
Till,—recalling not past sorrow,
And forgetful of the morrow
With strange power we seem to borrow
From the nectar of the air,—
We are dwelling, we are dwelling
In soft peace beyond all telling;
In a dreamy solitude.

And now, behold, the evening
Hath given birth to night!
The moon supreme is reigning,
In fullest glory bright.
How beautiful the landscape seems,
How gently, weirdly fair!
How lovely is the night in June!
How bright, beyond compare!

W. B.— '87.

'T76. Rev. G. S. Sorber has been engaged this Fall in erecting a new parsonage at Watsontown, Pa. If it will be as handsome and convenient as his new church at the same place, he will be a happy man when he shall come to occupy it.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Nathaniel Hawthorne was born in the old sea-port of Salem, Mass., in 1804. Of his youthful days, comparatively little is known. The old sea folk of Salem saw him only as a shy unobtrusive lad, prominent among his fellows as possessed of strong character and moral stability, but otherwise rather backward and in their rear. He attended the lower schools as did other boys, and his companions called him "Nath" for short.

When older in years he was sent to Bowdoin, in Maine. Whilst here he read much in his secluded room, but did not study hard. He preferred poring over English classics to translating Greek and Latin. He seemed not to care to mingle with his fellow students, or with society in general, and became oftentimes despondent, as much on account of his natural disposition of extreme diffidence as his delicate health. When in this unhappy state he was often consoled with and cheered by his one close friend, Franklin Pierce, afterward President of our country.

Nathaniel was graduated in 1825, with Longfellow, the poet. Thus neither Harvard or Yale can claim the education of the leaders in two departments of American literature, but Bowdoin, in Maine. Nathaniel's graduation was void of any particular honors, and after it he returned to the old home in the ancient town of Salem, and passed a number of years in the quiet, exclusive study most congenial to his peculiar nature. Whilst here he contributed stories and novelettes to
the periodicals of the day, and in 1837 these appeared with new matter in a volume entitled "Twice Told Tales." The notice of this in the *North American Review* for July, 1837, by his since prominent class-mate, Longfellow, first won him decided distinction as a writer of fiction.

In 1843 he moved to an ancient parsonage in Concord, from a window of which the departed village parson beheld the fight between his townsmen and the "Britshers" under Pitcairn, in 1775. While here appeared his second book, "Mosses from an Old Manse," containing chiefly tales and fancies clustering around his quaint, time-stained residence. During Polk's administration he was appointed surveyor of the port of his native town, Salem. He held this position during three years. "The Scarlet Letter" was published in 1850. Then followed "The House of Seven Gables," "The Blithedale Romance" and a "Life of Franklin Pierce." Pierce, after his inauguration, sent him as consul to Liverpool,—a most lucrative position. He held this appointment during the whole of his old college friend's presidency, and after it traveled in continental Europe, tarrying quite a time at Naples. After his return to America appeared "Our Old Home," and in 1860, "The Marble Faun." He died in 1864, since which time has been published "Hawthorne's Notes,"—almost a second "Salmagundi."

All Hawthorne's fictions are more or less the result of decided impressions, rooted deep in his acute, morbid sensibilities, and worked into an unnatural life of his own peculiar creation. The characters of his novels are but the expressions of life as he translated it. They are not common-place and real as are those of Dickens, but on the contrary, highly imaginative, (in his own mind, realities) true and original idealities. His works are infused with intense, morbid feeling, are inclined to mysticism, and exert a depressing, unwholesome influence over the mind of the too intent reader.

In subtle and exquisite humor, expressed in a most wonderful felicity and nicety of language, Hawthorne excels. His style surpasses anything of its kind in the language. Such clear-cut force of expression, such elegance, such dignity, yet simplicity, cannot be equaled. In every true excellence of style, Hawthorne stands foremost.

It seems strange to us that Hawthorne, endowed as he was with intense power of imagery and creative genius, did not produce poetry of some kind. Yet such was the case. Hawthorne and Longfellow were both highly imaginative and creative writers. One was distinctly a novelist, and as much so the other a poet. We see a similarity of tone however, in some writings of both. "The Bridge" and "The Blithedale Romance" form an example. We may say with truth that the poet and the novelist are defined in Longfellow and Hawthorne.

"The Marble Faun," "The Scarlet Letter," and "The House of Seven Gables" are Hawthorne's masterpieces, and should be carefully read by every student of style. Some of his short sketches are pre-eminent, sparkling with delicate, yet forcible humor. "The Town Pump" is a well known example. The more closely examined, the more beautiful does each sentence appear.
Nathaniel Hawthorne stands at the head of all writers of fiction, and he must of necessity always rank with the foremost,—a man of most remarkable powers.

E. GELLOC.

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, Mont. Co., Pa.]

'73. Rev. J. H. Hunsberger is temporarily supplying the Presbyterian congregation of Stone church, Genesee Co., N. Y., and his services are highly appreciated by the people to whom he ministers.

'74. Rev. A. E. Dahlman, pastor of one of the German churches of Philadelphia, delivered the English address at the dedication of the new college building of the Mission House at Sheboygan, Wis., on November 14. The authorities of the Mission house have twice honored URSINUS COLLEGE; first by the election of Prof. J. Van Haagen, D. D., who had served URSINUS for sixteen years as Professor of German, to a chair in their faculty, and now by the selection of one of our alumni to speak at the dedication of their new building.

'74. Rev. M. H. Groh, who betook himself to the State of Colorado in April last for the purpose of recuperating his health, is now engaged in preaching to a mission of the Presbyterian Church at Rocky Ford, Col.

'75. Rev. D. W. Ebbert is not only the pastor of a rapidly developing new church in the city of Dayton, Ohio, but finds time to gather the very apt and pointed, practical and suggestive illustrations which are published in the General Synod's Sunday School Lesson Helps. We congratulate Mr. Ebbert on his success in the comparatively untried field of illustrations on the part of the ministers of the Reformed church.

'76. Prof. J. M. Leisse has again taken charge of a public school in his native township at Host, Berks Co., Pa.

'76. Rev. J. H. Sechler, of Boehm's church, Montgomery Co., Pa., has passed through the deepest waters of earthly affliction in the death of his wife, Mrs. Mary Bower Sechler, on the 17th of November. Mrs. Sechler was young when she entered upon life's active duties as wife and mother, but proved herself happily fitted by nature and grace for the arduous tasks she had assumed. With cheerful patience she served her husband and family, and devoted such time and labor as her strength would allow to the interests of the congregation in the midst of which she passed her whole married life. She lived a beautiful existence in the home and in the church. Although shadowed by frailty of body, it was luminous with faith and piety. Its influence will abide with the loved ones who mourn her departure, to solace their grief and to cheer their hearts for life's duties yet before them more than feeble human words of sympathy. The Lord heal their wounded spirits.

'78. Henry A. Mathieu, Esq., who has been successfully engaged in business in Philadelphia for a number of years past, was unfortunate enough to dislocate an ankle and break one of the bones of his leg below the knee by a fall in his office several weeks ago. We are
glad to be able to say, however, that the injury, though very painful, is not a specially serious one, and that with a month or so of careful attention and rest the fractured member will be all right again.

'83. George W. Wolfersberger, B.S., has moved from Tiffin, Ohio, where he was engaged in the drug business, to Philadelphia. He has bought out what is known as Bowker's Pharmacy at the north-east corner of Sixth and Vine streets in that city, and has every prospect of not only holding but improving as well the large and old-established trade of that concern.

'84. Rev. P. W. Snyder has been doing successful work in the Mt. Pleasant charge, York Co., Pa. On Sunday, November 25th, the Union church at Blymier's, near Dallastown, at which he preaches, was reopened after having been thoroughly repaired.

'85. Alvin J. Kern, M. D., of Slat­ington, Pa., is meeting with most encouraging results in his profession and is rapidly laying the foundations of a permanent and lucrative practice.

**GENERAL TOPICS.**

**EBRARD.**

**A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR.**

Apart from general claims to consideration as a distinguished Christian scholar and theologian, of superior natural talents and extraordinary erudition, faithfully consecrated to the cause of Gospel truth, Dr. Johann Heinrich August Ebrard is entitled to special notice in the Bulletin, because of his zeal throughout his entire life, as an educator in the higher departments of learning.

By nativity he was a Bavarian, born not far from Erlangen in 1817. But he was of Huguenot descent, his ancestors being among those who fled from the bloody persecutions connected with the St. Bartholomew's Eve massacres and found refuge among their Reformed brethren in Rhenish Germany. After completing a full course of study at the University of Erlangen, he became engaged there for a short time as Privatdocent, maintaining intimate relations with Olshausen, the Commentator, and Professor Kraft, in both whom his evangelical spirit and tastes then already found most congenial friends.

It was a time of intense excitement among the theological schools of Germany, caused by the fierce assault of David Strauss,—an extreme but logically consistent disciple of Hegel's atheistic pantheism,—in his mis-named "Life of Christ," upon the Gospels and evangelical Christianity. Many replies to the book had been published, notably that of Neander (1837), the subsequent third edition of which was translated and published in this country in 1858. But the public mind was not set at rest. In important respects the answers failed to break the force and subtlety of the Hegelian foe. And Ebrard, young as he was, felt himself constrained to take the controversy in hand. The result was his first great work: *A Scientific Critique of the Gospel Histories, (1841)*, in which he met the antagonists of the Gospel on their own ground, and so totally vanquished them and triumphantly vindicated the truth, as to elicit the thanks and praise of some of the best and most learned theologians of Europe.
In a greatly enlarged form the work reached a third edition of 956 pages.

In 1844, he was called (in his twenty-sixth year) to a theological professorship in the University of Zurich, Switzerland, where he remained five years. Immediately after entering upon his official duties in Zurich, he began his masterly treatise: The Doctrine of the Lord’s Supper and its History, (two volumes) published in 1845-6. His residence in Zurich and privileges as a professor gave him special opportunities for examining the archives preserved in the University library in regard to Zwingli’s views of the Lord’s Supper.

How diligently he utilized those opportunities is evident from the fact, that he gathered enough important matter to fill 111 pages of the second volume with an exhibit of Zwingli’s views not only on the Lord’s Supper, but vitally related doctrines,—and this exclusively of much that sets forth the great Swiss Reformer’s tenets in the 200 pages which follow. The work, most naturally, caused a sensation. Many hailed it as a complete vindication of Zwingli against the false accusations of ignorant or bitterly prejudiced opponents. Others denounced it because it brought out facts favorable to Zwingli which had been so long hidden or denied, that traditional falsehood passed current for historical truth. Perhaps some thought it presumptuous in so young a man as Ebrard (then but twenty-seven years old, or about the age of Calvin when he wrote his famous Institutes) to dare to discover and publish authenticated facts which proved many old doctors and historians of the anti-Swiss school, bigoted, blundering, or wilfully blind dupes of false traditions. His Reformirter Kirchenbuch (Liturgy) appeared in 1847.

In 1849, Ebrard was re-called to Erlangen to fill the (Reformed) theological vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Dr. Krafft. This call, following so soon after the publication of the volumes named above, was certainly significant of a growing appreciation of his learning and a cordial endorsement of his religious opinions and his courage to avow them.

At Erlangen he continued his literary activity with seemingly inexhaustible energy. In quick succession he issued (1850-1) his commentaries on the Hebrews and Revelation, (a completion of the Olshausen series); in 1851-2 appeared the first edition of his Christian Dogmatics, two volumes, (second edition in 1862); and besides this he contributed able articles to Theological Reviews etc. His connection with the Faculty of Erlangen was brought by the civil government to a seemingly abrupt termination in 1853, for reasons not made public, but which may be readily surmised. Ebrard probably was too positively self-asserting, though on the best Biblical and historical grounds, of his convictions as a Reformed theologian. The majority of Professors around him were—well at any rate not Reformed, and he became obnoxious to them. There are minds who claim the right of saying what they please on their side of the argument, but insist on the other side keeping quiet, or speaking with muffled voice. At any rate, Ebrard was removed from Erlanger, and transferred as Consistorialrat to Speyer, where it was possibly hoped that his fertile mind
would lie fallow, and his prolific pen be put to roost amidst the more practical duties of ecclesiastical State jurisdiction.

But he was irrepressible. In 1854 he published a treatise on Practical Theology, an admirable work, which, among many other excellencies, most clearly shows that the author was no hyper-churchman and no sacerdotalist. Passing over a number of smaller volumes (Life-pictures from Christian history) his next important work was the Kirchens und Dogmen-Geschichte (History of the Christian Church and its Doctrines) in four volumes, published 1865-7, to speak of the merits of which would take more space than can be allowed.

One work, however, remains to be noticed, which in some respects is the crowning product of his wonderful intellect. It is his Apologetics. Had he never written anything else, it alone would entitle him to take a prominent place in the front rank of the Christian scholars of the day. It may be questioned whether any other man of the present century could have produced such an amount of facts from all the sciences and philosophies of the day as Ebrard has brought together, in thoroughly digested, logical, lucid order, as he has packed in these two volumes of 1011 closely printed pages. And very few could have made the facts so gathered tell as effectively as he makes them tell upon the great aim and argument of the book—proof that there is but one true religion, and that is evangelical Christianity.

That such a man should excite the envy of pedants and the animosity of bigots, can be readily explained by human psychology. What if he did write much and rapidly? An eagle flies swifter than a goose, and a hare can run a mile whilst a tortoise will go a rod, (the Achilles problem to the contrary). What if he does sometimes treat the foes of Christianity rather brusquely, they deserved and needed it. “Answer a fool according to his folly.” For the most part, also, those who complain of being hit are just those who are most pugnacious, though impotent to hurt.

In addition to immense literary labors, Dr. Ebrard devoted a part of his time to pulpit duties, and was often called to officiate on special occasions. During his last years he was chief preacher and pastor of the Huguenot church in Erlangen. Many of his sermons were published.

In conclusion, the lessons of Dr. Ebrard’s life are plainly taught by his works. Let students learn and heed them.

GENERAL COLLEGE AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

Princeton has an attendance of 667 students.

President-elect Harrison graduated from Miami University and Vice President-elect Morton from Dartmouth.

It is stated that in the United States only one man in every two hundred takes a college course.

The corner stone of a magnificent library building for the University of Pennsylvania was recently laid in Philadelphia with appropriate ceremonies.

The average expenditures of the class of ’88 at Yale amounted to about one thousand dollars annually.
A university to cost two million dollars is to be established at Wichita, Kansas, in honor of President Garfield. Mrs. Garfield has contributed $10,000 toward the project.

Wellesley, the leading female college in America, has 620 students. The attendance at Vassar is but 283.

At Moody's Summer School for college students 391 men were enrolled, representing 94 institutions.

The Yale Library contains 190,000 bound volumes and 75,000 unbound volumes and pamphlets.

The following colleges have more than 1,000 students: Harvard, 1,690; Columbia, 1,487; University of Michigan, 1,475; Oberlin, 1,392; Yale, 1,135; Northwestern, 1,100; University of Pennsylvania, 1,069.

Amherst has supplied colleges with 200 Professors and Presidents, and twenty Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Presidential vote taken among the students of Harvard College resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 1,171; for Harrison, 659; for Cleveland, 493; for Fisk, 18; for Streeter, 1.

The American Protective Tariff League offers another series of prizes to the under-graduate students of Senior classes of colleges and universities in the United States. The prizes are for approved essays on the subject "What are Raw Materials? Would Free Raw Materials be Advantageous to the Labor and Industries of the United States?" The essays must be in typewriting, not to exceed eight thousand words, signed by the writer's name and must be sent to the office of The League, No. 23 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, on or before March 1, 1889, accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and certificate of standing, signed by some officer of the college to which he belongs, in a separate sealed envelope (not to be opened until the successful essays have been determined), marked by a word or symbol corresponding with the signature to the essay. The awards will be made June 1st, 1889, as follows: For the best essay, two hundred and fifty dollars; for the second best, one hundred dollars; for the third best, fifty dollars; and for all others deemed especially meritorious, silver medals and honorable public mention.

I. V. Williamson, a well known Philadelphia philanthropist, has promised to donate a sum not less than five millions of dollars for the foundation of a great mechanical school, where boys may be taught carpentering, printing, blacksmithing, and all the other useful trades. The plans for the project are not yet fully formulated, but they are being rapidly pushed to completion. John Wanamaker is one of the trustees selected for the new institute and the others include a number of prominent business men of Philadelphia. Its site will be in either Philadelphia, Bucks, Delaware or Montgomery counties, as the trustees finally decide.

The semi-centennial of the Central High School, of Philadelphia, was celebrated in the Academy of Music in that city on Monday evening, October 29th. Among those who participated in the exercises were Judges William N. Ashman and Michael Arnold; George Alfred Townsend, the celebrated newspaper correspondent, and ex-Governor
Robert E. Pattison, all graduates of the school. The occasion was marked by much enthusiasm.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey, held early in November, President Patton announced that Mrs. Susan D. Brown, of Princeton, N. J., had donated the sum of $50,000, to be used for scholarships by the institution.

The following statistics as to the educational condition of Pennsylvania are gleaned from the recently issued annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction: Number of public schools in the Commonwealth, 21,342, an increase of 280 during the year. Average length of the school term, exclusive of Philadelphia, where the schools are open ten months, 7–17 months, the record last year being only 6–7 months. Exclusive of Philadelphia the number of pupils now enrolled is 831,367, an increase during the year of 10,556, and the number of teachers is 21,168,—males 8,915 and females 12,257—the totals showing a decrease of 313 teachers. This last showing, as it apparently indicates a crowded condition of our schools, is misleading, for it is accounted for entirely from the fact that the "two term districts," where the winter school is taught by one teacher and the summer school by another, are rapidly passing away. The average salary of teachers, again exclusive of Philadelphia, is for males, $37.12, and for females, $29.60.

On Wednesday, October 17th, the corner stone of the new Reformed Church in Pike Co., Ohio, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. J. M. Grether conducted the services.

BISMARCK.

Prince Bismarck is very outspoken in reference to his religious belief. In Dr. Bush's book he is quoted as saying: "I cannot conceive how a man can live without a belief in a revelation, in a God who orders all things for the best, in a Supreme Judge from whom there is no appeal, and in a future life. If I were not a Christian, I should not remain at my post for a single hour. If I did not rely on God Almighty, I should not put my trust in princes. I have enough to live on, and am sufficiently genteel and distinguished without the Chancellor's office. Why should I go on working indefatigably, incurring trouble and annoyance, unless convinced that God has ordained me to fulfill these duties? If I were not persuaded that this German nation of ours, in the divinely appointed order of things, is destined to be something great and good, I should throw up the diplomatic profession this very moment. Orders and titles to me have no attraction. The firmness I have shown in combating all manner of absurdities for ten years past is solely derived from faith. Take away my faith and you destroy my patriotism."

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

COnGREGATIONAL.

On Sunday, September 30th, the new Reformed Church at Millinville, Columbia Co., Pa., was solemnly dedicated to the worship of God. It is a neat frame building with steeple and bell. The cost of it was about $3500. Rev. Henry A. Keyser, Mahanoy City, preached morning, afternoon and evening. Rev. Geo. B. Dechant, of Catawissa, performed the dedication rite.

Rev. W. E. Shaley, of Sabatha, Kansas, reports that the corner stone of the new Reformed Church at Fairview was duly laid on Sunday, October 21.

The newly erected Reformed Church at Iola, Kansas, was recently dedicated. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas F. Stauffer,
Abilene, Kan. The church is a semi-Gothic structure 50 x 30, with a tower. The cost of building and property amounted to $1790. There was a small debt resting on the congregation on the morning of dedication, which was canceled before the services were concluded. Rev. S. A. Alt is the pastor.

SYNODICAL.

We give the following statistics for 1888 of the Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, which convened at Norristown, Pa., October 10th:

Number of ministers, 226; congregations, 465; members, 80,551; unconfirmed members, 47,463; baptisms of infants, 5791; baptisms of adults, 401; confirmed during the year, 4061; received by certificate and renewal of profession, 1796; communed, 66,019; dismissed, 1010; excommunicated, 9; erasure of names, 81; deaths, 2636; Sunday-schools, 553; Sunday-school scholars, 55,975; students for the ministry, 4178; for congregational purposes, $82,331.

The Synod of The Interior met in second annual sessions in St. John’s Reformed Church, Tipton,edar 0., Iowa, on Thursday evening, October 25, 1888. Rev. D. S. Fousc, the retiring president, preached the sermon, after which Rev. Henry Bair was elected president for the ensuing year; Rev. T. F. Stauffer, Stated Clerk; Rev. Amos Casselman, Corresponding Secretary and Elder J. H. Brown, Treasurer.

The annual statistics of this Synod are as follows:—Classes, 4; ministers, 39; congregations 62; members, 2653; unconfirmed members, 1619; infants baptized, 135; adults baptized, 58; confirmed, 199; received by certificate, 167; communed, 2123; dismissed, 64; none excommunicated; names erased, 57; deaths, 39; Sunday-schools, 50; Sunday-school scholars, 2670; students for the ministry, 4; amount given for benevolent purposes, $1767; for congregational purposes, $17,456.

The following is the yearly record of the German Central Synod, which recently met at Louisville, Ky.:

Ministers, 89; congregations, 116; members, 16,842; unconfirmed members, 16,861; baptisms of children, 1216; of adults, 53; members confirmed, 908; communed, 13,032; dismissed, 227; erased, 430; excommunicated, 17; deaths, 409; Sunday-school scholars, 10,232; students for the ministry, 34; amount given for benevolence, $12,530; for congregational purposes, $82,331.

MINISTERIAL.


Borscher, C., removed from Baltimore, Md., to Sweetair, Baltimore Co., Md.

Bucher, J. Casper, D. D., died in Lewisburg, Pa., Nov. 15, aged 85 years.

Fuenstueck, A., accepts call to Sixth Reformed Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gekeler, A. G., installed pastor of the Frostburg charge, Frostburg, Md.

Gonsor, A., resigns West Salem, Ohio, and accepts call to Robertsville charge, Ohio.

Groh, M. H., address changed from Landisburg, Pa., to Pueblo, Colorado.

Hahn, F. B., resigns Meadville, and accepts call to the English Mission church, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hale, J. T., installed pastor at Tremont City, Ohio.

Kerschner, L. M., resigned the Broken Sword charge, Sulphur Springs, Ohio.

Klein, D. G., address changed from Clearville, Pa., to Belleville, N. J.


Lohman, A. G., accepts call to Hiawatha, Kansas.

Mayer, L. J., Saegerstown, Pa., elected supply of the Sharon charge.

O’Boyle, R., resigns Centreville charge, Somerset Co., Pa., and accepts call to Pattonville, Pa.

Oplinger, R. R., address changed from Grove City, Ill., to Edinburgh, Christian Co., Ill.
Sangree, M. H., resigns Arentsville charge and accepts call to Steelton Mission, Steelton, Penna.

Richards, J., removed to Clear Water, Fla.

Romeis, Sigmund, ordained and installed as pastor at New Rockford, Dakota.

Ruef, B., Carothers, Ohio, accepts call to Auburn, Ind.

Shade, A. F., address changed from Cleveland, Ohio, to Baltimore, Md.

Sechler, J. H., elected pastor, First Reformed Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sorber, Geo. S., address changed from McEwensville to Watsontown Pa.

Steinert, J. G., installed pastor of the First Reformed Church, Indianapolis, Ind.

Weber, George, died at Wilton, Iowa, aged 70 years.

Wegert, H., resigns Denver, Colorado.

Winter, J. F., Crestline, Ohio, called to the Fourth church, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ziegler, Jacob, died at York, Pa., No vembe roth, aged 79 years.

The Reformed University located at Wichita, Kansas, is making satisfactory progress. The number of students in the literary department is now over forty, with good prospects for more in the near future. Prof. E. L. Kemp is the newly elected President.

BOOK AND LITERARY NOTICES.

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

It seems appropriate to the biographical sketch contained in this number of the BULLETIN, to recall attention to the fact announced some months ago, that a translation of Dr. Ebrard's Apologetics is now in course of publication by the Clarks of Edinburgh. Two volumes have appeared and can be had of any leading book store. It is a complete treasury of knowledge on all the sciences as showing their subsidiary and tributary relation to Christianity,—including especially Geology, Chemistry, Ethnology, Paleontology, etc., etc.—Thus whilst the Darwinian evolution was still fascinating or bewildering men of "great reputation" for learning, logic and theology in England and America, Dr. Ebrard in this work exposed palpable flaws, fallacies and scientific fummary in Darwin's plausibly assumed facts and inferences which demonstrated the utter absurdity of his whole scheme. And in the sections on modern pantheism the concealed atheism of the Schelling-Hegel schools is dragged from out of the hiding-heaps of its grandiloquent phraseology, and revealed in its nakedness.

From the Presbyterian Board of Publication 1334 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia:—

THE RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD. An Outline of the Great Religious Systems. By David James Burrell, D. D. Since the appearance of vol. 1 (was vol. 2 ever published?) of Dr. James C. Moffat's "Comparative History of Religions" (not of religious denominations), about twenty years ago, much has been learned regarding the ancient gentile systems of Asia and Egypt. Profiting by the additional knowledge thus discovered, Dr. Burrell has done good service to a subject which is by far man's chief concern, in preparing this volume. Besides furnishing important information to general readers, and especially to Christians, it teaches with the force of facts: 1. That the earliest and best of all gentile religions were unanimously monotheistic—they held to one supreme, eternal God. 2. That polytheism, with its idolatries, was a degrading defection from the primitive faith, and a gross degradation of it. 3. That subsequent pantheism, instead of mending the evil, increased it and lead to virtual atheism. 4. That God in Redemption, through Israel, maintained a continuous protest against those perversions. And 5. That Christianity as the divine completion of the Old Testament dispensation is the only true religion.—Get the book and read it. 12mo, pp. 332. Price, $1.25.
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amination would be held in a few weeks. I had only ten (10)
days in which to prepare for the Exam. I should recommend a
year's preparations in the case of anyone so utterly unprepared
as I was; but your System had so strengthened my natural
memory, that I was able to remember and give the gist of any
book after reading it once, I therefore read Lightfoot, Frock,7
Harold Brown, Mosheim, &c., &c., once, and was successful in
every one of the nine papers. The present Bishop of Eblakord
knows the facts. Faithfully yours.

[Rev.] James Middleton MacDonal, [M. A.]

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