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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The real value of academic study and the substantial benefits of college life are indirectly affected by many general conditions surrounding them, the measure of whose cogent influence and material results is often neither clearly understood nor properly estimated. We refer now, not to those ordinary constituent parts of the very organism of an institution of learning, the relative worth of which is easily seen and quickly appreciated,—such as its faculty, its library, its museum and any special educational equipment it may possess,—but to those other extraneous and hidden, yet equally essential factor which are present or absent in every college of the land, without respect to its size or comparative position, its reputation or obscurity, its poverty or its wealth. These outside factors and conditions are numerous; but they are too frequently overlooked either entirely or in part by those in search of a proper place for correct intellectual training. Nevertheless they are the forces which really determine the intrinsic worth of an institution.

Among them are, the general moral atmosphere of the college; the special degree and form of culture of the restricted community which it creates; the inner modes of thought and sentiment followed by its body of students, whether conservative or liberal, well-settled or uncertain; and, last, though not least important, the indefinable spirit of earnestness or carelessness in study, as the case may be, independent of government and rules and springing from undiscovered sources, pervades every school, to recommend or condemn it. These are the attributes of a college personality which should be carefully weighed and considered by all who seek sound and healthful educational conditions for the rising generation. Their relative importance cannot be overrated; their far-reaching power in the development of intellect and the formation of character should never be concealed.

Occasionally in undergraduate journalism there crops out a tendency to slovenly and even criminally reckless...
editorial work which deserves the most severe criticism. In the January number of the Haverfordian the following item was published in a prominent position under its "General College News":—

"Forty-two students from the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, who registered the names of cities and towns all over the country, giving them as their places of residence, have been indicted for illegal registration."

A passing glance at the statement immediately convinced us that on its very face it was altogether unworthy of credence; but that we might be satisfied on the subject, Mr. Francis Brown, Secretary of the Faculty of Union Seminary, was communicated with. He, as was expected, pronounced the item unqualifiedly false. Now, there is no such thing as calculating the direct harm which such published misrepresentation may cause. In the case of a daily paper with a large circulation it might on good grounds be made the basis of an action of libel. And yet among college periodicals, like the one here concerned, it arises from no evil intention or desire to do injury, but simply from utter, thoughtless carelessness in the labor of editing. However, for that very reason, there is little or no excuse for it. Undergraduates who desire to circulate news of this kind, which on first sight is always doubtful to anyone of good sense, should never fail to carefully verify it by conclusive authority before inserting it in the columns which they represent. In no other way can they keep their papers unstained by the pollution of undesigned but often none the less injurious falsehood.

As far as our observation goes most of the leading and more dignified college monthlies are usually free from this evil, but it prevails to an unpleasant extent among many exchanges holding a subordinate position, whose editors time and again unthinkingly publish statements in their general college news column, like the one cited, which do not contain the smallest grain of truth.

* * *

Here is another illustration in point, save that it is comparatively harmless. It is a clipping that appeared in an exchange some time ago:—

"The six Seniors who received the highest honors at Yale last year were all athletes, one captain of the base-ball nine, another of the foot-ball team, two rowed on the crew and two were exceptional sprinters."

Mr. Dexter, secretary of the Yale Faculty sent us the information that this was an absurd fabrication pure and simple.

* * *

The advisability of excusing from final examinations those students who have attained a certain yearly average is just now receiving thoughtful consideration and discussion in college circles. A recent editorial in an esteemed contemporary deals with the subject very intelligently and presents many good points in favor of a change. As a powerful inducement to systematically honest study throughout an entire term, the proposed innovation strongly recommends itself to the earnest attention of college faculties everywhere.

* * *

Many warm expressions of approval on the appearance and contents of the "Holiday Issue" of the Bulletin
have been received and gratefully noted. One of the most complimentary evidences of the success of the number was that the edition was exhausted long before the demand.

* * *

The Winter Term shows no abatement in the prosperity of Ursinus. May it be the forerunner of a Spring Term that shall bring the crowning proof that this is the "best year" through which our Alma Mater has thus far passed.

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**THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.**

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**SCHAFF SOCIETY.**

**EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.**

On Thursday night, December 20, 1888, the Schaff Literary Society of the college celebrated its eighteenth anniversary. Delightful weather gave additional attraction to the festivities of the evening, and as a consequence the Chapel, in which the exercises were held, was crowded far beyond its seating capacity. The only source of regret on the occasion was that many friends who had looked for much enjoyment from the programme as announced, were compelled to leave on account of the lack of room and thus forego the anticipated pleasure.

The stage was handsomely decorated with the choicest products of florist Rimby's conservatory, the charter of the society, neatly engrossed and beautifully framed in oak, standing on an easel that occupied a prominent position.

The full programme rendered was as follows:

"Schaff March," (composed by O. H. E. Rauch)  
The Aolian Orchestra.

Invocation, . . Prof. M. Peters, A. M.

Music—"Come, Rise with the Lark,"
   The Bellini Quartette:  
   Miss Bertha Hendricks, Soprano.
   Mr. Charles E. Wehler, Tenor.
   Mrs. William Valentine, Alto.
   Mr. Ralph Royer, Bass.

Miss Sallie Hendricks, Accompanist.

Salutatory, "Human Possibilities,"
Peter Ellsworth Heimer, Nazareth, Pa.

Music—"The Last Rose of Summer,"
   (Flute Variations). Orchestra.

Oration—"Making a Name,"
Charles Henry Slinghoff, Red Land, Pa.


Oration—"National Treasures and their Perils."

Duet—"Oh, Tell us, Merry Birds,"
Miss Bertha Hendricks and
Mr. Chas. E. Wehler.

Oration—"Retrospection,"
Granville Henry Meixell, Bethlehem, Pa.


Eulogy—"John Alexander Logan,"
   Charles Henry Brandt, York, Pa.

Trio—"Oh, Restless Sea,"
Miss Bertha Hendricks, and
Messrs. Chas. E. Wehler and Ralph Royer.

Schaff Oration—"Our Country's Safeguard,"
Sam'l Phaon Stauffer, South Whitehall, Pa.

Music—"Night Overture," . Orchestra

Benediction.
   Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., LL. D.

The exercises passed off most creditably both to the performers and the society they represented. The speakers all acquitted themselves in a manner that elicited the warmest praise. Particular mention is due to those who furnished the musical portion of the programme,—the members of the Aolian Orchestra, led by Mr. O. H. E. Rauch, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Bellini Quartette. The orchestra, which under the careful training of its energetic director has become a decided honor to Ursinus, rendered its selections in a style that drew forth hearty applause; while the vocalists of the quartette and their young accom-
panist established for themselves a high standing in the community as accomplished singers. The society extends to these organizations its sincere thanks for their services.

The unanimous sentiment of the audience was evidently in entire approval and laudation of the society for the excellent character of the literary and musical feast it had provided. The committee of arrangements whose efforts were essential in securing the very successful outcome of the anniversary was composed of Mr. Mayne R. Longstreth, chairman; Messrs. Edward S. Bromer, Irvin C. Williams, George W. Filbert and Emanuel R. Cassel. The committee on music was, Messrs. Ralph Royer, Henry W. Spare and Harvey G. Allebach.

The invitation card issued by the society deserves to be preserved at Ursinus as a gem of delicate artistic taste and beauty. It is a perfect specimen of the engraver’s art and includes a portrait of the learned Dr. Schaff, whose name the society bears. All the incidents connected with the 18th Schaff anniversary conspired to make it an event ever worthy of remembrance.

SCHAFF CHARTER.

As has been previously suggested the Schaff Society is now a full-fledged corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, with all the weighty responsibilities resting on such a body. The certificate of incorporation hangs at present in the society’s hall. The members return many thanks to F. G. Hobson, Esq., ’76, of the Norristown bar, and an ex-member of the society, through whose kind legal services the charter was secured.

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ZWINGLIAN SOCIETY.

The various committees appointed by the Zwinglians to make the necessary arrangements for their nineteenth anniversary, to be held at the close of the present term, are hard at work, as are also the men who will represent the society in the literary part of the programme. From information received from the director of the Æolian Orchestra the music on the occasion will be of a high order.

ZWINGLIAN MUSEUM.

Quite a number of rare objects of interest have been added to this new enterprise during the past vacation by members and friends of the society. Chief among these are mosaics and coins from Jerusalem, presented by one who has lately returned from the Holy Land. A large glass case will be put in the hall of the museum, in which all rare and valuable specimens will be placed. Contributions to the museum will be thankfully received.

ZWINGLIAN OFFICERS.

On January 11th, the following officers were elected by the Zwinglian Society, to serve for eight weeks:

President, Henry Tesnow, Jr., ’89; Vice-President, William H. Loose, ’90; Recording Secretary, Thomas E. Kalbach, ’92; Corresponding Secretary, Ira L. Bryner, ’92; Treasurer, Elmer G. Small, ’92; Critic, O. H. E. Rauch, ’89; Editor, Edwin F. Wiest; Chaplain, L. Calvin Fisher, ’89; Marshal, Frederick H. L. Witzel, ’92; Curator, C. D. Yost, ’91.
NEWS ABOUT COLLEGE.

OPENING OF THE WINTER TERM.

The Winter Term of the college began on Monday, January 7th, under altogether satisfactory circumstances. The old students returned almost in an unbroken body to the resumption of their scholastic duties, and a number of new pupils were enrolled. The Address of the Term was delivered on Tuesday, the 8th, by Professor Reichcnbach, on a theme both popular and widely discussed at the present time. The extracts from the speech on another page may therefore be read with great profit. The work of the term, already well advanced, has been interrupted with nothing to mar its progress.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

By the will of Rev. George W. Glessner, D. D., late of Shippensburg, Pa., the College is made the legatee of the private library of the deceased, consisting of between three and four hundred volumes of theological and classical works. This will prove a most valuable addition to the library, giving fresh impetus and interest to the entering efforts in its behalf, which have thus far been rewarded with such exceedingly gratifying and prosperous results. A list of the more important books of the collection contained in the bequest may be expected in a future issue of the Bulletin.

Mayne R. Longstreth, '89, is at present attending to the duties of librarian. He displays much earnestness and intelligent energy in his work. The library is open from 1 to 1.30 P. M. daily, for the general circulation of its books among the students.

The actual number of bound volumes in the library is now not short of 3,000. Its strong points are history, poetry, and fiction. It has but a fair supply of scientific works.

Y. M. C. A. ITEMS.

THE MONTHLY BIBLE TALK.

The substance, in brief outline, of Professor Weinberger's November talk before the college Y. M. C. A., on "Work for Jesus in Vacation," was that the student could enjoy no better occupation during his vacation-time that the doing of his Master's will. And this cannot be performed unless the student is his natural self in word and conduct. "Don't walk about as if you had grown too wise to associate with the common people"; but be civil and kind. If it is your desire to do good, first fill your heart with Christ and then you can "win souls by love." Think not that your efforts are in vain. For if your heart is right, and you have the proper motives, the Holy Spirit will work wonders upon the children of men. No more can the influence of the sun upon the earth be measured than the influence of a word spoken by love for the Saviour to your fellow-man. Pray. Plan. Execute.

On account of the illness of Prof. Weinberger, the December "Bible Talk" was delivered by Dr. Bomberger. The subject was "Practical Religion" and the remarks were based on 1 Cor. 10: 31, 32. "Religion is something for Sunday and every other day of the week in thinking, feeling and acting. It is the Christian's vital fire. It does not stop and then start again, but, like the heart, it must never cease to beat if there is to be life."
Morning prayers, evening devotions, and church going, in themselves, do not please God, but a heart so principled that it will direct the whole man to do right pleasantly, gladly, and without inclination to do or go wrong. Example, Gen. 5: 24.

On Sunday, January 20, at 3 o'clock p.m., Prof. Weinberger resumed his work and addressed the students on the theme, "How to spend the Sabbath."

MISSIONARY MATTERS.

The first Missionary Meeting of the students of Ursinus for the year was held at the college on January 23. The subject assigned for the evening in the Topic Book was used. Members appointed to gather information respecting the growth and present condition of missions in India gave the results of their investigations. The meetings will be continued throughout the year.

The Missionary movement, which had been agitated for some time previous to the encouraging and inspiring talk by a "Volunteer," Mr. Stoops, from Union Seminary, has not died out. The "Volunteers" of the college hold a prayer-meeting every Sunday evening before church services. Short sketches of various fields are presented, but the promises and demands of Christ receive the greatest attention. Though our number is small yet is there no failing in the presence of the "power of the Holy Spirit." Among those passages of Scripture which have touched our hearts there is none like beholding the Christ, when, with his century-piercing eyes, "seeing the multitudes, he was moved with com-

passion concerning them, because they were torn and thrown down as sheep not having a shepherd," and turned to his disciples and said, "The harvest, indeed, is great, but the laborers few; beg ye, therefore, of the Master of the harvest, to the end he may urge forth laborers into the harvest." The "Volunteers" ask you to look through His eyes and behold the fainting multitudes; behold the vast harvest; and beg that the Lord urge laborers abroad. Isaiah 6: 8.

GENERAL NOTES.

Rev. J. J. Stauffer, '84, of East Berlin, Adams Co., spent a few days during the latter part of January among his friends at the college.

Charles E. Wehler, '87, of the Senior Theological class, has made arrangements with the congregation at Boehm's Church, Blue Bell, to preach for them every alternate Sabbath until they secure a regular pastor.

Mr. B. H. Sprankle, of Tennessee, an old student of Ursinus, ever loyal to her interests, sent some time ago to the Schaff society, of which, when at college, he was an active member, a twenty-dollar bill, to be invested in books as a Christmas present.

The Sophomores have provided themselves with class caps of neat and approved design.

The college has made arrangements for a free lecture course for 1889. Rev. D. E. Klopp, D. D., of Trinity Reformed Church, Philadelphia, delivered the first lecture of the series in the college chapel, on Tuesday afternoon, January 22. His subject was, "Life, and How to Live it."
On Friday evening, January 25, a very pleasant entertainment was given in the College chapel, under the auspices of the Olevian Literary Society. The programme provided was made up of select readings by Miss Frances Boice, (one of the most popular and cultivated lady elocutionists of Philadelphia,) interspersed and varied with well rendered musical numbers. The vocalist of the evening was Miss Lotta Suhnel, also of Philadelphia. The occasion was a very enjoyable one, and the Olevians are entitled to much commendation for the measure of success it achieved.

V. P. A. MEETING.

The Olevian contributor sends a report of a very interesting meeting of the Young Peoples' Association of St. Luke's Church, held at Trappe, on Tuesday evening, January 15, in which a number of Ursinus students participated. The literary exercises consisted of selections from our "American Poet," Longfellow, together with a brief sketch of his life. Two vocal solos, one by Mr. Poley, and the other by Miss Rambo; a duet by Misses May and Jessie Royer; a quartette by Messrs. Rauch, Lentz, Royer and Kratz, and a flute solo by Mr. Royer composed the musical portion of the programme. Mr. E. W. Lentz, read the biographical sketch, Mr. Ralph Royer gave a prose selection, and Mr. O. H. E. Rauch and Miss Flora Rahn, rendered two parts from "Hiawatha."

FIRST EBRARD ANNIVERSARY.

An event of peculiar interest at Ursinus will be the First Anniversary of Die Ebrard Literarische Gesellschaft, which will take place in the College chapel on Friday evening, February 15. The exercises will be in the German language exclusively, and besides the literary profit and enjoyment they will afford, they are designed to show the decided practical progress made by the students of the German tongue and literature through the medium of the society represented.

The programme prepared is as follows:

Salutatory Oration—"Die Deutsche Sprache," O. B. Hensing, Best's, Pa.
Eulogy—"Dr. Johann Heinrich August Ebrard" H. A. I. Benner, Collegeville, Pa.

The music will be furnished by the Æolian Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Rauch, and a German vocal quartette led by Professor Steins. Rev. Mr. Smith, of Bethlehem, will offer the invocation. Programmes have been printed for distribution on the evening. Every preparation to insure a pleasant time has been made, and the public is cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

EBRARD NOTES.

The interest of the Ebrard members in the work of their society continues lively and unabated. Notes of the recent regular meetings of the society received from its correspondent show them to have been interesting and instructive. The Critic's report is very
properly given an important place at each meeting. The society encounters constant opposition to its existence from various quarters, but the reasons for its foundation are so plain, that the opposition fails to accomplish its aim.

At the meeting held January 17, 1889, two new members were received, Messrs. C. P. Kehl and I. C. Fisher. The society paper, the "Ebrard Blatt" is well conducted by its present editor. On December 6, 1888, the following officers were elected by the society:

President, H. A. I. Benner; Vice-President, H. E. Kilmer; Recording Secretary, C. D. Yost; Corresponding Secretary, H. E. Jones; Treasurer, Frederick Witzel; Librarian, I. F. Wagner; Editor, W. H. Wotring; Critic, J. K. Freed; Chaplain, O. B. Hensinger.

More students are studying German classics now than for several years past, and the German Society as to numbers and intellectual advancement stands on a par with the English Societies.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

PERSONALS.

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

'73. J. A. Strassburger, Esq., of Norristown, Pa., is steadily gaining in influence and power at the bar of his native county. He is blessed with clients and with a happy family, and what more is needed to make the heart of an attorney glad?

'74. The Rev. J. G. Neff continues his home at Bangor, Pa., where he preached to the Reformed people for several years. He is now devoting his time to special reading and study in the fields of history and political science, and his leisure is spent in developing an interest which he holds in one of the numerous slate quarries of that region.

'75. Rev. Julius H. Shuford has again been compelled to forsake his native State of North Carolina on account of his health. But on this trip he is seeking improvement in moderate stages, having located for the present at Middlebrook, Augusta Co., Va. He has lately remembered URSINUS with several donations of cash. May his laudable efforts be continued and excelled.

'76. The Rev. J. H. Sechler has removed from his house in Centre Square, Montgomery Co., Pa., to the city of Philadelphia, and has taken charge of the old First Reformed Church, now located at Tenth and Wallace Streets. May his pastorate of the First church be as long and as successful as was his stay at Boehm's, also one of the oldest Reformed churches in the United States.

'77. The Rev. M. H. Mishler, pastor of the First Reformed church, Pottsville, Pa., and his family were kindly remembered by their people during the holiday season. Mr. Mishler preaches three or four times every Sunday at Pottsville, Minersville, and Lewisburg, Schuylkill Co., and Belleman's church, Berks Co.

'77. The Rev. J. H. Bomberger, eldest son of President Bomberger, is pursuing his pastorate at Columbiana, Ohio, with unabated vigor and success. For several years he was president of the Ohio Synod's Board of Home Missions, and he planned, wrote and spoke in behalf of the interest with more than
ordinary effect. He seems to flourish in Buckeye soil, and toils in the field of his choice as if it were his native land.

'78. M. M. Lenhart, B. S., of Hamburg, Pa., is one of the sons of Ursinus, who is devoting himself to business pursuits, but has not forgotten college days or lost his interest in Alma Mater. The Bulletin wishes him great success in business, that he may have thousands to add to the financial equipment of Ursinus.

'79. The Rev. D. M. Christman is another contributor of Ursinus to the Reformed ministry of the great State of Ohio. He is living in the village of Baltimore, 25 miles south of Columbus, and preaches to four congregations. His work is prosperous, and his people are wont to burden him with substantial proofs of appreciation.

'79. A. F. Kraut, A. B., is teaching the public school in his native village of Centreville, Northampton Co., Pa., hard by the "Stone church," which is built of brick. Although his health is impaired, on account of a severe shock of paralysis, he toils on according to his strength for the enlightenment of the coming generation.

'82. The Rev. F. A. Guth, of Jefferson, Codorus P. O., York Co., Pa., is one of the silent forces in the ministry, but, as in nature, he is achieving substantial results. His churches have been growing in numbers and in spiritual efficiency. Nor have they forgotten to cultivate "this grace also," as is evidenced by their liberal donations to Ursinus and by their annual contributions to the work of beneficiary education. Quiet abroad, but active at home; and the church is the better for it.

'84. Joseph E. Saylor, M. S., is an efficient professor in the Normal school of "The Brethren," commonly known as Dunkards, at Huntington, Pa. His chair is mathematics, and he is doing faithful work for the students who come under his instruction.

'84. Miss Bertha Hendricks, M. S., tarries in the home of her father, the Rev. J. H. Hendricks, of Collegeville, to adorn and cheer it with the graces of a cultured mind and heart and increase its comforts by her domesticity. In church and Sunday-school she is also intelligently active, and stands among the faithful co-laborers of a father devoted to the highest interests of his church.

'85. The Rev. O. P. Shellhamer, pastor of Zion's church, York, Pa., the oldest Reformed organization in that city, is growing in his work. At a recent session of his Sunday-school there were nearly 300 present, and at the evening service, when he preaches English, his church is uniformly well attended. His wife supports his efforts to build up the church, in an enthusiastic and efficient manner.

'85. The Rev. S. H. Phillips, Durham, Bucks Co., Pa., is living a happy bachelor life among a kind people who recently made him the recipient of a fine gold watch and chain, a carriage robe and a seal-skin cap. He added more than sixty members to his church during his first year's pastorate.

'87. P. Calvin Mensch, A. B., of Pennsburg, Pa., is again in attendance upon the lectures of Bellevue Medical College, New York city, determined
to become thoroughly qualified ere he undertakes the practice of his chosen profession.

GENERAL TOPICS.

SYSTEMATIC MORAL INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(Extracts from the Opening Address of the Winter Term of Ursinus College, delivered Tuesday, January 8, 1889, by Prof. Alcide Reichenbach, A. M.)

Systematic moral instruction is a regular and methodical imparting of knowledge concerning the duties which one owes to himself and other beings. The counterpart of it is moral action or moral practice, and the two taken together constitute moral culture. Theoretically, pedagogy views this theme in the light of philosophy and the province of education; practically it views the theme in the light of history and the methods of teaching.

Philosophy teaches that man is endowed with a moral nature. His intellectual powers are developed by means of intellectual culture; his moral powers are developed by means of moral culture, which includes instruction and practice. This instruction may be distinguished from purely intellectual instruction by its direct adaptation to moral ends. Man also has a will by which he decides to do the right or the wrong. This will may be swayed toward the wrong by one's natural inclination and the powers of evil from without, or toward the right, by an implanted inclination and the power of good from without.

With these internal and external forces operating upon man, he begins to do wrong long before he has a proper apprehension of the right. Erroneous notions of duty help him to form habits which finally hush the voice of conscience and lead him to believe his notions to be correct and the acts following them to be right. From man's nature and environments, therefore, we conclude that he needs moral culture, the beginning of which is moral instruction.

Systematic moral instruction lies within the province of education. Taken in the best sense, education develops man physically and mentally, stores his mind with knowledge, forms his character, and directs him into channels of usefulness for life. Education begins at the cradle and ends at the grave. As man has something to learn about duty throughout life, moral instruction is useful to him at all times, but more particularly in the formative period of his character. Hence systematic moral instruction belongs to the instruction given in every good school.

Public schools are for the public good. The State should not deprive all the rest of the pupils in any public school of a course in moral instruction, because, forsooth, a wild Indian or a cursing infidel sends his children to that school. Why sacrifice the good of the many to the whim of a few individuals? The State depends chiefly upon the public schools for the training to good citizenship. But the crowning element of good citizenship is good moral character. A good moral character is largely the result of moral culture, the beginning of which is moral instruction. The importance of such instruction requires that it should be given systematically. Therefore systematic moral instruction be-
longs to the course of instruction in the public schools.

Again, where there are few churches and many wicked parents, the public school is almost the only place for moral training. Here the State, in expending the taxes of its citizens, becomes largely responsible for certain crimes and misdeemors committed in such communities. The State is bound to provide for preventing any of its schools from becoming centres of immorality, from which will come the criminal who consumes the people's taxes as pupil and as prisoner, and does infinitely more harm by his outrageous conduct.

Imagine the pleasant task of instructors in higher schools, when they receive pupils from such a school. Increase the efficiency of such a school by the best moral culture and you add to the prosperity of higher institutions of learning as well as to that of the State.

I now turn to the history of education. The Chinese began to teach the elements of the moral code of Confucius 2300 years ago. To-day they have a school in every hamlet in which morals are taught as the Chinese understand them; and the spirit of obedience to parents and the habits of industry among Chinese children are really praiseworthy. Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, insisted upon the necessity of forming moral habits in early youth. Socrates astonished his hearers with the soundness of his moral instruction and his method occupies a permanent place in pedagogy. Quintilian held that nurses should be virtuous and that teachers should first study the character of each pupil entering school. Plutarch believed that the young would become more virtuous by attending lectures on morals. Moral instruction among the Greeks and the Romans was an important factor in making them great nations.

During the middle ages not only ignorance but the grossest immorality also prevailed. The Saviour's perfect system of morals, from which religion cannot be divorced, had been taught in the families rather than in the schools mainly on account of the persecutions of the Christians and the instability of civil institutions, during the ages which immediately followed the establishment of the Christian church. It remained for the Reformation to place moral instruction within the reach of the masses, by establishing school systems and making morals a part of the curricula. Zwingli wrote a book on the Christian education of boys. Luther and Melanchthon put morality and religion among the studies in the schools of the electorate of Saxony. Comenius, Pestalozzi, Froebel, and others contributed largely to the great work of systematizing moral instruction in Germany.

In the American colonies, the Puritans founded many schools and taught in them the Christian morality brought from their native land. With the establishing of public schools came the discussions on the limits and methods of moral instruction. Text-books on morals were written by Jacob Abbott, Emma Willard, M. F. Cowdery, Alexander Gow and others; but the good which these books have done has not yet brought about systematic moral instruction in the majority of our public schools. The cry for industrial training and the recent discussions of instruction in civil government have diverted the attention of some leading
educators from moral instruction as the ground upon which both of the former should rest; or taking another view, as the subject of which they may form practical working divisions. If industrial and civil training be introduced in the public schools on financial and political grounds, the stealing of millions will continue to be regarded as respectable and furloughs to Canada, fashionable.

Correct methods of teaching make systematic moral instruction practicable in every school. The simplest rules of conduct may be made the basis of a systematic and well illustrated course of instruction which will tell upon the conduct of pupils, under a good disciplinarian. The teacher has no right to assume that his pupils clearly apprehend the manner of performing every duty, and to punish the disobedient accordingly. To know one's duty is first in order; then an interest may be created in the performance of duty.

No sensible parent can object to a series of lessons embracing topics like the love of God, obedience to superiors, politeness, kindness, modesty, honesty, patience, patriotism, the preservation of life, the care of health, habits of industry, and nobleness of character. The specious argument that children are unable to grasp moral truth amounts to admitting that a method is followed which would be regarded as absurd in any other study. The teacher may weary his pupils of grammar or history. If they dislike history as much as they dislike to do right, the lessons in the one will be as disagreeable to them as those in the other. The difficulty lies in the perverseness of human nature. He who cheats his neighbors does not want his son to rebuke him with remarks from a moral lesson learned at school. Such boys will be turned against moral lessons by their fathers.

The method of the teacher should be varied according to the age and general conduct of his pupils. Oral lessons are preferable for little ones; with advanced pupils a text-book may be used. Incidents may be related or biographical sketches may be given to illustrate the subject considered. The parable is often very valuable. It was used so often by the great Head of teachers. The Socratic method is sometimes the best to arrive at the truth to be taught. In advanced classes, the conclusion reached may be arranged under the divisions and subdivisions of practical ethics, in written form, and preserved for reference, review, and examination. References to Scripture may be added to important lessons, or passages may be quoted. The lessons should be short and pleasantly dwelt upon. The application to the pupils' conduct should be made with the greatest care. The time saved in correcting disorderly pupils through systematic moral instruction is more than that needed for this instruction, and the teacher Forestalls much annoyance besides.

Systematic moral instruction, therefore, prepares the way for intelligent moral conduct and just discipline for violations of rules. Moral conduct, day by day, forms moral character. The public school that properly develops moral character will also turn out minds stored with knowledge, and these are the minds that will honor the colleges and bless the land.
THE IDEAL WOMAN.

Poets never sing her praises;
She's no theme for fads and crazes;
Hers are merely home-grown graces,
Winsome, heart-born, fresh and pure.
Kindly tact, swift intuition,
All her life a gentle mission;
Gracious deeds its rich fruition:
Hers are virtues that endure.

Queen upon the home-reared throne;
Love, her scepter—love alone;
Swift to pity and condone,
Her uncrowned womanhood
Needs no halo to illumine; She is simply, sweetly human,
Just a loved and loving woman;
Not divine, but truly good.

Cult may sneer, and crusades languish;
But, when wrung with bitter anguish, Grieving for earth's hopes that vanish,
Wounded in the fray of life;
Neither fashion's glib laudation Nor society's sensation Offer aught of compensation For the lack of such a wife.

TREMONT.

BENEFICIARY EDUCATION.

Received from Mr. William Logue, of Trinity Church, Waynesboro', Pa., per pastor, Rev. F. F. Bahner, as a special Reformation Day offering to the above cause, $200.00.

EXCHANGE NOTICES.

The leading article in the Yale Literary Magazine for January, is a sensible, earnest discussion of the much agitated question of compulsory attendance at chapel service in colleges and universities. The writer takes the position that the arguments in favor of the rule as far as its application to week-day chapel is concerned, are too weighty and obvious to be refuted. He says that this part of the custom is conceded to be necessary and beneficial, and he states that at Yale (where the presence of the students at chapel has been required from time immemorial) the undergraduate sentiment is strongly in support of the regulation to this extent. What the writer takes exception to, is the course his institution has followed in compelling attendance at the services in the University chapel on Sunday, and in thus substituting those services for the regular congregational worship of the Lord's Day: and his objections seem to be very well founded, and entirely worthy the practical consideration which they will doubtless receive. The remaining contents of this number of the Lit. are well made-up and altogether readable. Among them the first stanza of a little rhyme entitled "The Thrush" struck us as being peculiarly musical for college verse, and we reproduce it here:

I heard a wood-thrush singing, late In the soft silence of the afternoon, Low interludes beside his nested mate. But at the noisy tread of my rude feet, The music ceased, the phantom voice was gone; And far away, I heard him, in the sweet, Serene recesses, singing all alone.

In marked contrast with the views of the contributor to the Yale exchange, are the opinions of an undergraduate, published in a recent issue of the College Student of Franklin and Marshall, on this same subject of compulsory attendance at chapel, just mentioned. The Franklin and Marshall Senior attacks the custom with every weapon, good, bad or otherwise, in his mental reach; characterizes the regulation as an infringement on the student's honor, an unjust restraint on
his conscience and free-will, and in brief, "a heinous mode of procedure." All of which of course is very ridiculous; illustrating the fact that the college man in question, while gratifying his ambition in a literary line, happened by some unfortunate jumble to get his reasonable ideas in the premises all mixed up with crude, half-formed socialistic notions and absurdities.

The *Pennsylvania College Monthly* which comes from Gettysburg to our sanctum again this year, with all its staid and conservative, but excellent qualities of by-gone days retained, and some improvements added, is quick to observe the exposed points in the *Student's* enthusiastic defense of "optional attendance at chapel," and does not hesitate to give the author of the remarkable production an effective home-thrust by suggesting, that he "doesn't seem to object to compulsory recitations, and would not be likely to object to compulsory physical exercise, but when it comes to moral and religious culture he would have it, 'go as you please.'" Which observation appears in our humble judgment to be very much in order and emphatically well put.

The *Free Lance*, of the Pennsylvania State College, with its prowess and equipment firmly established by many things in general, and an attractive new dress (for which the *Bulletin's* printers are responsible) in particular, arrives on our table, breathing forth fiery invective against the honor and integrity of the "athletic element" at Bucknell University; the subject matter of the indictment being several games of foot-ball had between the rival institutions, at which the "athletic element" aforesaid failed, in the vigorous opinion of the *Free Lance* to sustain its reputation for manliness and wealth. Outside of this "merry war," which is scarcely interesting to those not immediately concerned, the *Free Lance* proves to be a very entertaining and well edited paper.

The *University Mirror*, issuing from Bucknell University, above referred to gives prominence, in its December, '88 edition, to a humiliating complaint, based on the fact that there are six young lady students in attendance at that institution whom the literary societies have all refused to admit to their membership. The language of the *Mirror* in referring to the matter is not a whit too strong, and it should awaken the direlict societies to a proper sense of the enormity of their conduct. Chivalry at Bucknell must truly be at a very low ebb. It is suggested that it might now be in order for the girls to respond by forming a society of their own, and refusing to admit the boys to membership in it. The *Mirror* makes up for its plain exterior by that intelligence and good sense displayed beneath the surface of its reading matter, which are after all the essential qualities of a good journal, college or otherwise.

The *Peddie Chronicle*, from Hightstown, N. J., says that the *Swarthmore Phoenix* "contains an article of a fictitious character," and it further remarks that it "would not desire to see a paper devote itself entirely to work of a fictitious character!" This is very sad. We are painfully surprised that our worthy Quaker exchange is indulging in this sort of journalism, and we trust that in the future it will endeavor to steer
clear of anything involving the possibility of this grave accusation being repeated against it.

*The Dickinsonian* is out in a greatly improved form, which we believe will be found a material help to its future success. We note in it with regret the announcement that Mr. Illingworth, who made many friends at the last meeting of the Central Intercollegiate Press Association, has resigned from its editorial staff.

The first number of the *Mercersburg College Monthly* has appeared in a form that bears a striking resemblance to the BULLETIN as it was during year one of its existence. We ourselves are not particularly ashamed of the present outcome of our modest beginning, and we trust that at the end of the next five years, this new aspirant in the realm of college journalism may rejoice in results worked out from its humble origin that will be found equally satisfactory.

*The Pharetra*, published by the ladies of Wilson College, Chambersburg, abounds in good literary matter, sprightly editorials, and well selected news. The Latin in its exchange column for December, would not suffer, however, from a slight revision, or excision, as you please.

*The Swarthmore Phoenix* continues as attractive as ever in form and substance. Its January edition contains the news that the last of the four endowments of $40,000 each, which the college received some time back, has been named, in honor of the President of the institution, "The Edward H. Magill Professorship." *Ursinus* cordially re-echoes the pleasure to which Swarthmore gives expression at this action of its Board of Managers; for she has a warm and kindly personal remembrance of the one thus made the object of so decided a compliment.

The following from the *Nassau Literary Magazine*, (Princeton) repays perusal:—

**THE STORM HOST.**

Soft enfolded in the gold
Of the dying sundown glow,
Angel faces aureoled,
Leaning o'er the weald and wold,
Watch with love the world below.

Visions monk would long to linn,
Weirdly flash and fade on high;
And 'mid strains of distant hymn,
Myriad wings of cherubim
Drift like mist athwart the sky.

From high purple battlements
Seraphim uprise and blow
Toward mountain summits, whence,
As from giant warriors' tents,
Scarlet banners float and flow.

Then the armies of the blest
Proudly from their sleep arise;
And Crusaders' Cross on breast,
Onward marching toward the West
Raise the din of battle-cries.

In every respect the *Lit.* yields second place to no college journal on our table.

As a model of artistic beauty and good taste the January *Adelphian* (Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn,) is to be highly commended.

*The Haverfordian* is at it again. It wants the BULLETIN "to drop the pretence of representing the students, "and to advertise itself to be what it "is, an exponent of the life and thought "of the Faculty and Alumni." As with other gratuitous suggestions of this amiable organ of a preparatory school, this last effusion has been consigned to its
proper sphere—the waste-basket. If the dear exchange has on hand any more cumulative evidence of this kind to elevate its degree of intelligence, it will kindly forward the same immediately; for a larger sum-total than we are at present able to figure up from the supply so far received is highly desirable. The Bulletin does not pretend anything;—not even to be representing a college, which on investigation is found to be merely an Academy of a trifle higher grade than usual. Neither does it first propose to be the exponent of an institution as a complete, organic body, and then proceed to dismember that body by excluding two of its essential parts (the Faculty and Alumni) from a just participation in the literary mission to which its columns are devoted. The Bulletin is a college paper, not an undergraduate publication. It stands for Ursinus College—Faculty, Alumni and Students, one and all. It has always claimed to do this and nothing else; and from the start it has ever been true to this position. It has endeavored to be as fair to the students as to the other factors of which it is the standard-bearer; and it will require more than the silly cry of "pretence," raised by the ignorance of the Haverfordian's journalistic tyro, to prove that it has not been entirely successful in its efforts.

GENERAL COLLEGE AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

Yale has sent out 13,444 students.

Twenty-four women graduated as lawyers, in Michigan, last summer.

The sum of one million dollars has been subscribed for the erection of a college at Washington, D.C., for the education of Indians.

Mrs. Cleveland has been elected President of the Eastern Alumni Association of Wells College.

Seven Harvard graduates ran for Congress last November. The returns as to how many of them were elected are not at hand.

It is the custom of Cornell to give her Professors every seventh year off, on full salary; time which they are expected to devote to further investigation and study on their specialties.

During the recent Christmas vacation the Glee and Banjo clubs of Yale University took a trip to Denver, Colorado, giving concerts at the leading cities on the way. It was said to be the largest and most successful journey ever taken by any clubs of that institution.

The telescope which the University of Southern California proposes to erect on Wilson's Peak will have a glass forty-two inches in diameter, six inches larger than the Lick telescope. It will require five years to make the glass.

At Amherst, four Seniors, three Juniors, two Sophomores and one Freshman compose a Senate, which with the Faculty, controls the college. The students are elected by their respective class-mates.

The first number of the Collegian, the new college magazine, has appeared, and gives great promise of a successful career. It is published in the interests of under-graduates of American colleges, and is conducted under the auspices of the New England Inter-collegiate Press Association. The
first article is contributed by Dr. E. E. Hale, and is entitled "Harvard Reminiscences of Fifty Years Ago."

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Reformed church at Pleasantville, Pa., which was thoroughly repaired during last summer, at an expense of $585, was dedicated on Sunday, December 9, 1888. Rev. E. S. Hasler, formerly pastor, but now of Braddock, Pa., preached the sermon.

St. Paul's Reformed church at New Oxford, Adams Co., Pa., has undergone repairs and was re-opened on the 25th of November, 1888. The cost of the improvements and repairs was a little over $3000, all of which is paid. The pastor, Rev. W. H. Herbert, was assisted in the services by Rev. H. T. Spangler, Collegeville, Pa.


The new Reformed church at Ladora, Iowa, was dedicated on Sunday, December 16, 1888. The church is a frame building, 24 x 32 feet, with seats for 140 persons. The cost of erection was $800. It was dedicated free of debt, and with a balance of $400 in the treasury, Rev. A. Hocker is the pastor.

On Sunday, November 11, 1888, the Reformed church at Delaware, Ohio, was rededicated after having been repaired at an expense of $1300. President Willard, of Heidelberg College, assisted in the services. Rev. J. Vogt, D.D., is the pastor.

Bethany Reformed Congregation at New Freedom, York Co., Pa., recently erected a steeple to their church, in which a bell of 800 pounds was placed.

A new church at Harvard, Clay Co., Nebraska, was consecrated on November 11, 1888. Dedication sermons were preached by Rev. W. Bonekemper in German, and Rev. Edmund Erb in English. Rev. B. Arnold is the pastor.

SYNODICAL.

Rev. W. M. Deatrick has just completed his annual summary of statistics of the Reformed Church in the United States. The figures are as follows:—

8 District Synods, 55 Classes, 813 ministers, 1,535 congregations, 194,344 members, 115,199 unconfirmed members, 14,466 infant baptisms, 1,474 adult baptisms, 16,282 confirmations, 5,948 by certificate, 155,108 communicants, 2,673 dismissions, 46 excommunicated, 2,763 names erased, 5,246 deaths, 1,498 Sunday-schools, 136,283 Sunday-school scholars, 250 students for the ministry, $171,250.58 contributed for benevolent purposes and $900,505.53 contributed for congregational objects.

Compared with the previous year, this is an increase of 1 Classis, 23 congregations, 3,817 members, 3,753 unconfirmed members, 717 infant baptisms, 2,834 communicants, 8 excommunications, 3 names erased, 394 deaths, 34 Sunday-schools, 6,570 Sunday-school scholars, 43 students for the ministry, $23,953.53 contributed for benevolence and $59,213.53 contributed for congregational objects. And it is a decrease of 9 ministers, 26 adult baptisms, 260 confirmations, 103 by certificate, and 244 dismissions.

COLLEGIATE.

Robert H. Sayre, Esq., of Bethlehem, Pa., lately donated $500 toward the endowment of the Presidency of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa. There are at present 104 students enrolled in the college proper and 40 in the seminary.

Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa., had enrolled in its various departments during the fall term thirty-five boarding and forty-three day pupils. Nearly all the old students returned at the opening of the winter term (Jan. 7).

The German Reformed Mission House at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, was dedicated on November 14, 1888. The building is 82 feet long and 32 feet wide. It numbers three stories above the basement and has a steeple 90 feet high. The building is well arranged for educational purposes. The total cost of erecting was $20,680.92. Of this amount there remained an unpaid balance on the day before the dedication of $1,004, but this amount was made up
at the dedication, so that the building was consecrated free of debt.

MINISTERIAL.

Baum, C., address changed from Wheatland, Iowa, to Lima, Ohio.

Braun, J. B., address changed from Albany, Oregon, to 304 Sierra Nevada Street, Stockton, California.

Black, A. A., Saegertown, Pa., removed to Huntingdon, Pa.

Fricke, R., installed pastor at Cumberland, Md., November 23, 1888.

Fulcason, D. K., address changed from Leighton, to Centir City, Iowa.

Glessner, G., address changed from Tamaqua, Indiana.

Grether, Wm., accepts call to Reesville, Lancaster.

Herman, J. Sassaman, died at Kutztown, Pa., January 7, 1889, aged 70 years.

Hillbish, Henry, Hanover, Pa., elected pastor at Myerstown, Pa.

Ihle, J., address changed from Mohican to Massillon, Ohio.

Kuhlen, G., Monroeville, Ohio, excommunicated.

Kuelling, John, D. D., Lancaster, Pa., accepts call to German Mission in East Brooklyn, New York.

Mackley, J. F., M. D., address changed from Sarnartine, Pa., to Maytown, Pa.

Mauger, S. P., installed pastor at Mt. Bethel, Penna.

Reiter, C. H., Glencoe, Pa., removed to James Creek, Pa.

Rettig, L. C., present address, Bucyrus, Ohio.

Ruef, B., called to Auburn, Indiana.

Rupp, Wm., D. D., address changed from Manchester, Md., to Meyersdale, Pa.

Schwichtenberg, H. A., accepts call to Reesville, Dodge Co., Wis.

Sechler, Jno. H., address changed from Centre Square, Pa., to 1243 N. 15th Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Shuford, J. H., address changed from Lexington, N. C., to Middlebrook, Va.

Shultz, W. H., resigns Fairfield charge, Ohio to take effect March 1, 1889.

Sieg, C. W. E., address changed from Philadelphia to Lancaster, Pa.

Smith, Reinhart, address changed from Glassboro, N. J., to Swanton, Fulton Co., O.


Wittenwyler, W., installed pastor at Clay City, Ind.

Wolf, George, D. D., resigned Myerstown charge, Lebanon Co., Pa., owing to ill health.

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Heidelberg, York, Rev. H. A. Bomberger 10 33

Jefferson charge, York Co., Rev. F. A. Guth 50 25

Jordan charge, York Co., Rev. F. A. Guth 15 00

Jordan charge, Lehigh Co., Rev. E. J. Fogel 25 00

Trinity charge, York County, Rev. A. Spangler 40 00

Zion's, York, Rev. O. P. Shellenharter 28 00

Landisburg charge, Perry Co., Rev. A. B. Stoner 15 35

Pottsville charge, Rev. M. H. Mishler 11 47

Heidelberg, Phila., J. I. Good, D. D. 13 00

Blair charge, Perry Co., Rev. S. L. Messinger 50 00

Moore, Twp. charge, Northampton Co., Rev. J. E. Smith 10 00

S. S. Heidelberg, York, Rev. H. A. Bomberger 13 50

Paradise charge, York Co., Rev. J. S. Wiesz, D. D. 40 00

St. Luke's, Trappe, Rev. J. B. Shoemaker, D. D. 33 05

Lischey's, York Co., Rev. J. H. Hartman 15 76

Trinity, Hanover, Pa., Rev. H. Hillbush 18 00

E. Berlin, Adams Co., Rev. J. J. Stauffer 25 00

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