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It was the opinion of the distinguished writer, Charles Reade, that a stenographer who could type-write his
Notes would be safer from poverty than a great Greek Scholar. Of course he meant that all should use a
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II. Course in General Science and Literature, for the degree of B. S.

III. Literary Course for Ladies (three years), for the degree of B. L.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The College being organized under a University charter, a thorough course in Theology is also provided. The studies of this Department are those required by the constitution of the Reformed Church in the United States, and students are graduated from it with the degree of B. D.

The Academic Department offers an Elementary English Course (two years), for thorough training in the English branches; a Preparatory Course and a Normal Course (each three years); and a five week's Summer Course in Latin and Greek, preparatory to College.

Ursinus College is situated on the Perkiomen Railway, a branch of the P. & R., 31 miles from Philadelphia, 39 miles from Reading, and 37 miles from Allentown. It admits students of both sexes, on equal terms, to the Academic and Collegiate Departments. Special attention is paid to English. Students are admitted at the opening of any term.

Calendar for 1891-92. Fall term, August 31; Winter term, January 4; Spring term, April 4. For full particulars apply for catalogue to

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GRADUATES ASSISTED TO POSITIONS.
Of all the vacations in the collegiate year there is, perhaps, none that is more appreciated by the student than that which comes at the Christmas holidays. Occurring immediately after the longest and in some respects the hardest term of the year, the college man is especially anxious for a period of change and recreation when it arrives. Besides the usual greetings of relatives and friends, and the ordinary pleasures incident to the other vacations, he has the holiday amusements and festivities to give him enjoyment and diversion. No one enters these with more vim than a student, and, perhaps, no one derives more pleasure from them than he.

In a careful observation of many students in their work, we are too often confronted with the fact that some of their motives for study are wrong and inconsistent with the dignity of a true seeker after knowledge. They apply themselves closely simply because they wish to stand high in their class, or because they fear they will fall behind their associates in the general average. The question with them is not whether they thoroughly understand the lesson, but whether they can recite it well; and often a day after the recitation they can hardly tell anything about the subject. Such students generally have all the lesson helps that can be found in the way of keys to their mathematics and translations to their classics; and often they use them to an unmerciful degree. So too in most cases they are envious of the standing of their classmates and fellow-students, who by honest and conscientious application master and digest their studies.

Every student in preparing a lesson should rightly consider the object for which he studies. He ought always to remember that it is not the standing in his class which will tell, but the knowledge he obtains; and knowledge alone should be the aim of his labor. Besides, if he has this only he need never be fearful about his position in his class. Conscientious work is bound to tell sometime in his course. It does not take long for a discerning professor to discover those who are honest in their aims.

After every examination the laughing boasts of some students as to how they copied and cheated are frequently heard; and very glaring are some of the stories told as to how they “worked” the professor. Although we are inclined to believe that much talk of this description is not true, yet there is no doubt that occasion-
ally it has some good foundation. To whatever extent such things may be followed, no student who has any sense of honor or right in him will be guilty of them. These very persons would be shocked and mortified if it should be said of them that they robbed and cheated their neighbor of anything of material value; but they are indulging in something that is equally as reprehensible and degrading, when they use unfair means to pass an examination. Indeed they are doing even more. They are deceiving their professors, defrauding their classmates, and are cultivating in themselves a disposition which at some time may react very detrimentally to their own interests. It must be very mortifying to a person at graduation when he knows he holds his place in his class only through deception, and when he is conscious that some one who stands below him should have the position in which he stands. And when he leaves college it can give him very little satisfaction to look back over his school days and see the fraud he practiced. If students would only give this matter a little thought, they would spurn anything of a deceptive nature, and face their examination in a manly style.

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In many colleges there is a custom prevalent that cannot be commended too highly. It is the systematic reviewing of the studies followed in the various departments during the term. The student being engaged in his studies day after day is certain to forget much that he goes over. Many things which he once thoroughly knew and understood will become confused and distorted in his mind. If examinations are thrust upon him when his ideas are in such a state he is bound to fail, either entirely or at least in part. Besides, things that were obscure and crude to him at first, will become clear and plain upon a second investigation of them. A systematic and thorough review brings up many new points which were overlooked when the lesson was first studied, and firmly fixes the old ones. The first time the college man applies himself to a subject he frequently only drives the nail. It is when he reviews the same matter he clinches his grip of it so that it will continue to hold. A professor's success can invariably be measured by the manner in which he impresses this upon his classes. The more thoroughly he conducts his reviews, the better will be the progress of his pupils; and actual results, after all, are the only true standards of judgment. We feel proud of Ursinus in this respect. A thorough review is always insisted upon by the Faculty, and every professor is fully awake to its importance. We need hardly add that the results are gratifying to all concerned.

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Students while at college have many peculiarities which are not found in other persons. Among these is often noticeable a habit of tardiness. Generally they are given considerable liberty along this line, but sometimes they allow their liberty to degenerate into license. There are some who are always behind time. They rise late, are late for breakfast, late in their recitations, late in almost everything they do. The habit is a very pernicious one and every student should be careful not to let it gain the mastery over him. It is not so much what he loses by being tardy that injures him as the effect it will have in moulding his character in this respect. The student is daily forming habits in everything he does, which will contribute to his advancement or tend to his retrogression when he gets out into active life. Every student intends to enter some profession or occupation when he leaves college. But he generally falls short of success if
he has always neglected to cultivate the habit of promptness. No one has a right to expect anything but failure, if he is not on time in meeting his appointments; for men will place no confidence in him, and he will ultimately have to close "shop" for want of patronage. This is an essential matter and all students should give proper attention to it. Cultivate habits of promptness while in college, and you will have no trouble in this direction in after life.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

SCHAFF SOCIETY.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

The crowning event of the Fall term, the Schaff anniversary, took place on Thursday evening, December 17th, at eight o’clock. Taking it as a whole there have been few similar occasions to equal it and none to surpass it. The orations showed originality, diligence, careful preparation, and an accurate knowledge of the subjects discussed.

It is not possible to pick out any prominent features and pronounce them the best, for the whole program bristled with fine points. Rev. Charles H. Coon, ’76, pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, Philadelphia, delivered the invocation, and Acting-President Williard, after making a short address as the closing speech of the term, pronounced the benediction.

The music rendered by the Glee Club was up to the high standard set by this organization and was arranged according to its plan of always giving something new. The orchestra played well.

Looking at the orations in detail a few points might be noted which may show their value. The salutatorian defined "Our Constituents" as the Faculty, the sister societies, the students, and the patronizing public. This speaker in an original and pleasing style welcomed the audience to the evening’s festivities.

"The Religious Press" is a moving power for good. An octavo volume of 1500 pages of religious matter can be furnished for every man, woman and child in the United States out of the publications coming from this source.

"The True Education of Woman" consists not wholly in the acquisition of personal accomplishments in music and art, and of a general knowledge of popular fiction. This is only part of the work. She has mental capacity fully equal to that of the sterner sex. All it needs is proper development.

"Music in Life" is ever threading its way through all our experiences as a healing balm. "O Music! thou who bringest the waves of eternity nearer the heart of man. Art thou the evening wind of this life or the morning breeze of the future existence?"

"James Russell Lowell" rose as a comet in the East, shining with undimmed splendor in its slow path to the zenith of his glory, and keeping its unfading light until it "dropped below time's horizon."

"Our Debt to the Past" is unpayable. Parents, ancestors, times, countries have all contributed to it until the column is beyond calculation.

The following is the program in full as rendered:

Music—"Sailing On the Bay", Orchestra
Salutatory—"Our Constituents."
Oration—"The Religious Press."
Music—"Co-ca-che-lunk", Glee Club
Oration—"The True Education of Woman."
Oration—"Music in Life."
W. George Welsh, ’93, York, Pa.
Music—"Comrades," Orchestra.
Eulogy—“James Russell Lowell,”
Schaff Oration—“Our Debt To the Past,”
Music, Tenor Solo—“Don’t Take the ‘Left Hand Road’”
Benediction—Rev. G. W. Williard, D. D.

SCHAFF MEN AT CHURCH.

About twenty-five members of the Schaff Society attended the special services at St. Luke’s Reformed Church, Trappe, the night Rev. Charles H. Coon, of Philadelphia, preached. The large representation was the unique method chosen by the Society of showing its appreciation of the favor conferred by Mr. Coon in accepting its invitation to deliver the invocation at its twenty-first anniversary.

OLEVIAN SOCIETY.

The annual eloquentary entertainment under the auspices of the Olevian Literary Society will be held in the college chapel, Thursday evening, January 21st. The Society has secured the services of Miss Florence Russell for the evening. Miss Russell comes from the West, and brings with her testimonials from leading men and women. There is reason, therefore, to expect an excellent entertainment on this occasion.

NEWS ABOUT COLLEGE.

SENIOR ORATIONS.

The second series of senior orations closed the last week of the Fall term. Like those of the first series the orations were all well written and well delivered. The names of the speakers and their subjects are as follows: Miss Havilah J. Curdy, “It Is Well”; I. M. Bachman, “Our Late Heroic Dead”; Ira L. Bryner, “The Spirit of Speculation Exemplified in the People of the United States”; Horace A. Fetters, “Should the Columbian Ex-


John T. Wagner and J. Abner Hunsicker, being on the program of the Schaff anniversary, were excused from delivering orations before the students.

THE GLEE CLUB.

“Nothing venture, nothing win.” So thought the Glee Club when they decided to arrange for a concert in Allentown, on February 22d, 1892. Dr. Heffrich will play several selections as part of the program. The concert will be given in Music Hall, and the boys expect a good audience.

A concert was given at Pennsburg, on November 28th. A full house greeted the club. The program, well rendered throughout, was as follows: “Austrian Army March,” Orchestra; “We Meet Again To-night Boys,” Glee Club; “Evening Bells,” Glee Club; “Chinese Song,” Glee Club; “Once Upon a Tyme,” Glee Club; Medley, Ocarina Solo, Mr. Middleton; “Irish Jubilee,” and “Tale of Woe,” Bass Solos, Mr. Welsh, ’93; Medley No. 2, Glee Club; “Who Did,” Glee Club; “The Raven,” Glee Club.


A constitution has been adopted by the club. The leading features of it relate to fines for absence,—from an engagement
and from practice,—the initiation fee and the purchase of a dress suit.

A second or supplementary club has been started composed of Noll, '93, Bassler, '94, first tenors; Walter, 95, Bauman, 93, second tenors; Rohrbaugh, 94, Witzel, '94, first basses; Peter, '95, and Isenberg, '93, second basses; Welsh, '93, is leader.

The club has reduced its debt standing from last year by a payment of $50.

The club appeared at the Schaff anniversary and rendered three selections.

BOARDING CLUBS.

Since the Perkiomen Boarding Club has been an assured success, there has been a desire on the part of some about the college to follow its example. An opportunity has been offered in this direction and a trial will be made with the opening of the winter term. Mrs. Hunsicker gave up her position at the college at Christmas, thus leaving the steward's department vacant. No one putting in an appearance to take charge, and the college expressing a desire to give up that department, the boys formed a new organization to be known as the "Ursinus Boarding Club." Welsh, '93, was elected president and manager, and Kline, '93, treasurer. The boys expect their individual expenses to be about $2.50 a week the first month, but hope to reduce this amount to $2.00 before the term closes.

The laundry has been put into the club's hands. At present writing twenty-one names have already been handed in of those wishing to join the new organization.

NEW RULES.

At a meeting of the Faculty toward the close of the Fall term, the question of students leaving school before the end of a session was discussed and some new regulations were adopted. These provide that no student can miss more than one-tenth of his recitations in any branch without affecting his grade. No excuses above this limit will be accepted in any case. Recitations will henceforth be counted from 9 o'clock, Tuesday morning, at the opening of the term, until 12 o'clock, noon, Thursday, at the close of the term.

This action was brought about chiefly by those who have hitherto manipulated things so as to pass their examinations and secure excuses before the end of the term and thus obtain for themselves a few days longer vacation.

As anniversaries are held at the end of both the Fall and Winter sessions, it is highly desirable that all the students should stay out the full time for this reason also. Nearly one-third were excused before the termination of the recent term just closed, and as the result the attendance from this source at the Schaff anniversary was materially lessened.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The Y. M. C. A. of Ursinus is always on the march. Good meetings, good singing, good talks and a better social feeling are ever prevalent in its ranks.

A number of the members attended the District Convention, at Royersford, on December 11th-13th. Isenberg, '93, spoke for the college. The other men who were there were, Kilmer, '90, Wiest, T. D., Shellenberger, '95, Hicks, '95, and Walter, '95.

It is hoped that during next term the attendance will be increased. By proper effort this may be brought about, as there is still a class that does not attend any of the services. Get them in.
THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Rev. Joseph H. Hendricks conducted a series of special religious meetings at Skippackville, from December 6th to 17th, in which he was assisted by James R. Bergy, P. E. Heimer, E. C. Sult, and Harry E. Jones, all of the Theological Department.

Friday evening, December 11th, Harry E. Jones assisted Rev. I. Calvin Fisher in his special services at East Vincent, Chester County.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

Professor Stibitz of Ursinus recently moved from the home he has occupied in the upper end of Collegeville into a new house that has just been finished on College avenue. His migration suggested to a number of his friends a very pleasant proceeding, which they carried out with entire success on Wednesday evening, December 16th.

During the Professor's opportune absence for an hour or so, they invaded his new quarters, bringing with them numerous articles calculated to contribute materially to the comfort and happiness of himself and his estimable help-meet. Included in the list was a handsome antique oak table and writing desk combined.

Upon the victim's return he found the kindly-disposed marauders in full possession. He quickly yielded to the inevitable, however, with becoming grace. As a consequence the occasion proved a most enjoyable one all around, the time passing quickly in a happy presentation speech by Professor Weinberger, a response by Professor Stibitz, and general congratulations.

A WORTHY CAUSE.

The Royer Family, — Ralph, Carl, Joseph, and Jessie Royer, and Rev. and Mrs. O. H. E. Rauch,—with some excellent assistance, gave a benefit concert in the College Chapel, on Saturday evening, December 26, in aid of Rev. A. R. Thompson, '79, a Theological Alumnus of Ursinus, who has been incapacitated for ministerial or other work for a year by a painful affliction heretofore mentioned in the Bulletin. Mr. Thompson has a large family dependent on him and the form of medical treatment absolutely essential to his case is quite expensive.

The effort to help him in his straits of affliction was therefore most praiseworthy and opportune. The Bulletin gladly offers its services in the same good cause, and will receive all subscriptions to it which alumni, old students or friends of the college may desire to make, giving proper credit for them promptly and seeing to it carefully that they reach their intended destination.

There are many old students who will have a vivid recollection of Mr. Thompson's whole-souled manliness and genial wit and good-fellowship while at college. And now that faithful devotion to most arduous work in active life has brought him into distress, they will no doubt be strongly moved to come to his assistance. Let the good impulse bear fruit. College spirit never had a better object. Furthermore, what you do, do promptly. Bis dat, qui cito dat.

SLIGHT FIRE.

On December 18th, while cleaning a lamp on his window sill, Welsh, '93, accidentally set fire to his curtains. In a moment they were in a blaze and before they could be pulled down and extinguished the blaze had set fire to a box of paper, the towel, and a quilt used to smother the flames. These results, with a slightly burned hand, made up the only damages that resulted.
PERSONAL ITEMS.

Horn, '95, has left college to take a special course in music and chemistry at Lafayette.

Broening, '94, spent the holidays at his home in Collegeville.

Filbert, '91, spent the holiday at his home in Collegeville. Other present at the same event were Miss Ida Robison, '93, who was compelled to leave school some time ago, and Leo Slifer, a former student.

Miss Park passed her vacation at Charlestown, Mass.

Odenweleder, '95, returned to Boston, during the Christmas vacation.

C. W. George, '95, while on route for his home in Chicago over Christmas, was injured in the wreck of the Columbian Express, near Lima, Ohio, on Wednesday, December 16th. His arm was broken.

S. H. Welsh, of York, Pa., recently dropped in at the College for a day to see his son, Welsh, '93. He says: "This is as desirable a place for a college as can be found anywhere. Get better railroad facilities and the school will boom."

Rev. C. B. Alsparagus, of Chalfont, and Rev. J. Lewis Fluck, of Anselma, Pa., were among the December visitors at the College.

Prof. Robert G. Magee, assisted by Mr. J. Howard Johnson, gave an interesting evening's entertainment of select readings in the Chapel, Tuesday, December 15th.

BOMBERGER MEMORIAL HALL.

The new building was not designed to illustrate a special style of architecture, although the Romanesque predominates, and its exterior harmonizes in all its parts with this style. There has been no attempt made at architectural display, because it was felt that the money would be more wisely spent in providing extended facilities than in ornamentation. At the same time the outline and general appearance of the building are such as to warrant the claim that it will be architecturally the finest building devoted to education in the Reformed Church.

While we rejoice in the architectural success of the Hall, we do not speak of its superiority boastingly. Attention is called to it only to assure the friends who are contributing so freely to its erection that the latest will be the best. We have sought to profit by the experience of other institutions, that our students might enjoy the most improved facilities and that the contributions of our friends might accomplish more than has ever been accomplished by the expenditure of the same amount of money.

"Why spend $50,000 on a new building when the college is in need of money for endowment and other purposes?" First, a new building was absolutely necessary for the proper continuance of the work of the institution. The old chapel, recitation rooms, and halls are not only antiquated, but inadequate in size, facilities, and number. Second, the accommodations needed could not be provided in a building of smaller dimensions. Third, a building of the required size cannot be erected for less money.

The Treasurer has now received $25,000 on account of the building fund, eighteen thousand from Mr. Patterson and seven thousand from other friends, since April 1, 1891. To pay for the building he must receive another twenty-five thousand during the first six months of 1892. The balance of Mr. Patterson's donation, $7,000, will be paid in full by April 1, 1892. His example of munificence not only challenges the attention and gratitude of other friends, but should be sufficient to evoke a prompt and adequate response from them.
Some of the congregations in which large subscriptions have been secured toward the payment of a room are in danger of the sin of the Galatians (see Gal. 5:7). They are becoming affrighted at their own liberality. But this is only an evidence that they are not exercising the grace of giving with sufficient frequency to become accustomed to their own ability. No man need curb, or re-consider, or regret his better impulses.

What a blessed year of grace eighteen hundred and ninety-two will be to Ursinus College if all who have taken hold on Bomberger Memorial Hall will do their part promptly and well!

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, Montgomery County, Pa.]

'75. The Rev. J. H. Sechler, A. M., one of the earlier graduates from the Theological Department, is meeting with increasing favor and success as pastor of the First Reformed Church, of Philadelphia. The protracted illness of his youngest daughter and the recent demise of his aged mother cast the shadows of affliction over his heart and home for a number of months. Notwithstanding these apparent hindrances his growing power is manifesting itself in larger attendance at services, increase in membership and church activity. Mr. Sechler is a vigorous preacher and an intrepid leader of the hosts of Israel.

'75. The Rev. F. F. Christine, a theological alumnus of the same year, is pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Elysburg, Northumberland County, Pa.

'76. The Rev. G. S. Sorber, A. M., is the deservedly popular pastor of the Reformed Churches of Watontown and McEwensville, Northumberland County. In his capacity as a member of the Committee of Wyoming Classis which was entrusted with the establishment of a mission in the City of Scranton, Mr. Sorber visited the city a number of times and took an active part in effecting the organization on the evening of December 3d.

'77. The Rev. S. M. Hench, A. M., has held the pastorate of the Glade charge in Maryland for twelve years. Several months ago the Classis was petitioned by the churches to divide the charge, but the prospect of losing their pastor has so stirred both sections, that the effort will probably again prove a failure, and Mr. Hench be compelled to continue the onerous labors of a parish too extensive for one man's time and strength. The following are the statistics of the twelve years' work, not including sermons preached, addresses delivered, or pastoral visits: Baptisms 400; confirmed 245, received by certificate or renewal of profession 60, total 305; funerals attended 185, weddings 100; monies contributed to benevolence $3,912, to congregational purposes $21,586, total $25,498. Number of miles travelled in pastoral duties 32,646. Gain in communicant membership over losses by death and dismissals 184.

'77. The Rev. C. H. Coon, pastor of Trinity Church, Philadelphia, is demonstrating the advantage to a pastor of practical training in Christian work before undertaking the care of a church. Although Mr. Coon enjoys exceptional gifts of voice and address, his years of service in Y. M. C. A. work have given him power of organization and training which few ministers possess in so large a degree. A Sunday spent in Trinity Church furnishes many valuable object-lessons in methods of church work.

'79. The Rev. A. R. Thompson, of
Bridgewater, Pa., has been compelled to abandon pastoral work on account of growing infirmities brought on by an affliction of the nature of paralysis, which has thus far baffled the highest medical skill. He is now in the Orthopaedic Hospital, undergoing a process at the hands of Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, which is intended to stretch the vertebrae of the neck. Mr. Thompson is able to walk, but his hands are almost helpless. The Bulletin bespeaks for him the active sympathy and remembrance of all his friends.

'33. Mr. A. Lincoln Landis, M. S., who resigned from the corps of Academic Instructors in June, 1889, has found the manufacturing business uncongenial, and is now travelling for a New York publishing house.

'84. Mr. H. A. Hunsicker, B. S., has also made an advance in the scale of occupations by changing from the lumber business to that of newspaper work, he having connected himself with the Manufacturer, a Philadelphia weekly publication. His address is No. 102 North Nineteenth street, Philadelphia.

'84. Rev. D. L. Fogleman is meeting with many encouraging results in his labors at Danville, Pa. Although one of those alumni who do not get back to the scenes of their school days very frequently he nevertheless retains a full measure of lively interest in his Alma Mater and her progress.

'85. The Rev. S. L. Messinger, A. M., of the Blain charge, Perry County, Pa., is enjoying multiplied tokens of the good will and esteem of his people. On Thanksgiving Day the comforts of his home were increased by the addition of an elegant folding couch, presented by the congregation in whose bounds he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Messinger are deservedly popular among their people, and may their faithfulness continue to command substantial recognition.

'86. The Rev. E. Clark Hibshman, A. B., is drawing large audiences at his morning services in St. Luke's Church. Many strangers come to worship with his people, attracted by his aggressive pulpit work. The Sunday school is growing, and the Christian Endeavor Society is maintaining its life and vigor. The Missionary Society made a Christmas donation of thirty-four comforts to Bethany Orphan's Home. But one thing is lacking at St. Luke's; the parsonage is without a lady, and what is a manse without a mistress?

'86. Mrs. May H. Rauch, B. S., with her husband, Licentiate O. H. E. Rauch, who is doing the work of an assistant pastor in New York City, in connection with his last year of study in Union Seminary, enjoyed a happy family reunion at the home of her father, J. Warren Royer, M. D., Trappe, on Christmas Day. The presence of her brothers, Ralph, '90, of the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania; Carl, of the Fidelity Trust Company, and Joseph, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, all of Philadelphia, finished the circle and made the joy of the day complete.

'88. Mr. Howard T. Boyer, B. S., is living in Norristown, and doing an encouraging insurance business in Philadelphia.

'88. Raymond F. Longacre, M. D., of Philadelphia, is meeting with most encouraging success at a very early stage of his professional labors. He was recently made the happy recipient of a purse of $100 by the Quiz Class of which he has had charge at the Medico-Chirurgical College for some time. He has also been elected regular Demonstrator of Anatomy in this institution, and physician to a charity organization of Philadelphia, the latter position occupying three hours of his time every day, and paying him a profitable salary. Congratulations.

'88. A. H. Hendricks, Esq., who has
served acceptably for several years as leader of the choir of Trinity Reformed Church, Collegeville, was presented with a purse of $23 at this year's Christmas exercises of that congregation.

'89. The Rev. W. S. Gottshall, of Schwenksville, Pa., who graduated from the Theological Department after entering upon pastoral labors, is bishop of five churches in the Mennonite Church, in the care of which he has three ministers associated with him. One church is located in Bucks County, another in Lancaster, and three in Montgomery. He is President of the Eastern District Conference of Pennsylvania, and in 1890 served as delegate to the General Conference of his church, convened in Childstown, South Dakota.

'89. Mr. H. W. Spare, B. S., is at home with his parents on College avenue.

'90. The Rev. J. W. Bell, is enjoying a very happy pastorate in Zion's Church, Newburg, Cumberland County, Pa. His people hold him in high esteem, and he finds pleasure in serving an appreciative congregation.

'90. Prof. Robert G. Magee, teacher of Elocution at Ursinus, and Miss Nellie S. Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Miller, of New York, were married on Friday evening, December 25th, at six o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, Conshohocken, by Rev. John F. Shepard. The maid of honor was Miss Mattie Magee, a sister of the groom, and the best man, Mr. Frank B. Miller, '91, of Hambleton, West Virginia, an uncle of the bride. The flower girls were Misses Fannie Miller, of New York City, and Margaret Ritchie, of Philadelphia. The ushers were Ralph Royer, '90, Collegeville; Harry B. Heywood, Conshohocken; Harry D. Miller, Hambleton, West Virginia; Dr. J. Howard Seiple, Plumsteadville, Pa. The bride's father gave her away. The bride was dressed in pink faille silk, wore a white tulle veil, and carried a bunch of white roses. The maid of honor wore crepe de chine with pink feather trimming and carried a bunch of pink roses. The flower girls were dressed in white silk and carried baskets of flowers. The wedding march was played by Mr. Charles M. Maggs. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the groom's parents from 6 o'clock to 10 p.m. The happy couple left on a wedding trip for Old Point Comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Magee had the honor of being the first couple united in the new Presbyterian Church. They will please accept the Bulletin's heartiest good wishes.

GENERAL TOPICS.

REFORMATION DAY—JANUARY SEVENTEENTH.

BY REV. JAMES L. GOOD, D. D.

The Reformed Church has a history of which her members may be proud. To commemorate the scenes in her Reformation, this day has been appointed by our General Synod. On the nineteenth day of January, 1563, there was a book published in Heidelberg, Germany, which is dear to every adherent of the Reformed Church,—the Heidelberg Catechism.

The history of its publication is worthy of remembrance. Eighteen years before, on a Christmas Sunday, the Reformation broke out in Heidelberg. The priest was about to perform mass when suddenly the people who longed for the Reformation struck up a German hymn. The singing of this hymn led to the introduction of Protestantism by the Elector. But it was especially the next Prince, Elector Otto Henry, who had been a fugitive from his own little land because he was a Protestant, who fully introduced Protestantism into Heidelberg. He began putting away the altars and reforming the church. His untimely death, however,
prevented the completion of his large plans.

His successor, Elector Frederick III, fitly called the Pious, (for no more pious Prince ever lived than he) completed the work of reformation. As he found that church affairs in his land were not harmonious because some were high-Lutherans and some low-Lutherans, he decided to prepare an entirely new catechism, which should have nothing to do with old contentions, and should prepare the way for future unity. He appointed two of his young ministers, Ursinus, professor in the college, and Olevianus, his court preacher, to compose it.

It was a difficult task. Each prepared a compendium of his own; Olevianus arranged his as an exposition of the Covenant of Grace; Ursinus prepared two catechisms, one for children, the other for older persons. On the bases of these they drew up the Heidelberg Catechism. When it was completed it was submitted to the Prince for his approval. He called a synod of the superintendents and principal pastors of the Palatinate at Heidelberg, December, 1562, to examine and approve it. The Synod met and examined it at several sessions, going over it carefully. They were filled with admiration and broad apprehension of doctrine. They approved it and ordered it to be printed.

The next month the Elector had it published in both Latin and German with an ever memorable preface, which he drew up himself, dated January 18, 1563. In this preface he declared it the duty of the Prince to look after the spiritual as well as the temporal interests of his people and affectionately urged them to receive this catechism. Gladly his subjects received it. So great was the demand for this catechism that within the first year three editions of it were published. So this date, January 18th, has become sacred to us, for it gave us the catechism which we love and admire as the honored symbol of our Church.

Three years passed away and again on the 19th of January began an era fateful for our beloved catechism. The martyr-scene of our catechism is often forgotten or passed by unnoticed. On the 20th of January, 1566, Emperor Maximilian of Germany entered Augsburg to hold the German Diet, which was to destroy our catechism if possible. That winter found Elector Frederick, the protector of this catechism, journeying to Augsburg to defend and perhaps fall with his beloved catechism. The Catholic princes there brought complaints against him, that his catechism was contrary to the Augsburg Confession, which was the only creed allowed by the law of Germany. The Lutheran princes also took sides with them against him. He had no friends in the Diet.

He was finally summoned to reply to the charges. Entering the Diet with his son bearing the Bible, he made such a defence of his catechism, at once so bold, clear and convincing, that even his enemies were filled with admiration, and only one of them (a Catholic Bishop) ventured to murmur against him. Two of the Lutheran princes were so impressed that they complimented him. One of them said, "Fritz, thou art more pious than the rest of us." Frederick's eloquence had changed the Diet. Like Luther, at Worms, he declared he would not give up this, his faith, unless they proved it to be contrary to the word of God. As a result the use of the catechism was not forbidden in Germany but the matter was postponed, and died out of its own accord. And even the Emperor, who was greatly chagrined at this Diet by his failure to prohibit the catechism, a few years after became Frederick's guest at Heidelberg. That noble defence of Frederick's saved the catechism for us. How thankful we should be.
These are some of the memories that cluster around Reformation Day and make it dear to us. The Lutherans have their Reformation Day on October 31st, the day Luther nailed the theses on the church door, at Wittenberg. But Luther (as his theses show,) was then still a Romish Monk, not yet a Protestant, as he was afterward driven to become. Our Reformation Day commemorates not the half—but the completed Reformation as given in our catechism. The 17th of January represents not the ninety-five theses nailed on the church door, but the 129 questions published in print in our catechism, and through it, written on the hearts and memories of thousands of people.

Indeed the history of our church seems to be connected with the opening of the year. Our great founder, Zwingli, was born on New Year’s Day, a New Year’s gift to the world. Again it was on New Year’s Day, 1519, that Zwingli began preaching in Zurich. And a new year began to dawn on that city as a new era began to appear. Zwingli gave up preaching on the old gospel lessons and preached on whole books of the Bible beginning with Matthew. Three years passed away and on the 29th of January a great trial took place in Zurich. Its great council was to decide whether the city would accept Protestantism. Zwingli put forth theses in which he boldly attacked the Pope and defended the Reformed worship. Faber, the Bishop’s legate, refused to answer. The council decided for Zwingli, and ordered that the Scriptures should be preached in the churches. Thus was victory gained for the Reformation.

These are some of the scenes that gather around Reformation Day. Many others might be suggested. Our Reformed history is full of interest. The day commemorates the birthday of our Church in Germany as well as its birth in Switzerland. Great ought to be our thanks, for had it not been for our catechism, we would not exist as a Church. Let us show our thankfulness to God by observing this day, remembering, as did the Jews, “the days of old.” The stalwart faith of our fathers will strengthen ours. Their sacrifices, made for our catechism, will make it doubly sacred to us.

It has been suggested, and well suggested, that on that day collections be taken and money raised to aid in preaching the doctrine of this catechism. One of the objects of this day is to raise money to put more men into the ministry to preach its beautiful doctrines. If we realize how much we owe to it, we will be liberal to it. The Methodist Church raises thousands of dollars on Children’s Day to educate poor young men for the ministry. Why could not we raise a good deal on this, Reformation Day, to educate, more ministers? When the people’s hearts have been stirred by the history of their church, and when they have been made proud of it, they will gladly give. The Heidelberg catechism which has been given to them, they will gladly give to others. Brother, if you can’t go into the ministry, help some one else to get there. Have your representative in the field. Said a gentleman: “I wanted to go as a foreign missionary but Providence prevented me. But I am supporting a missionary abroad and he is doing my work for me.” Do likewise. God’s call is for more ministers. And as we rejoice in our beautiful catechism on Reformation Day, let us give money to send more men to preach its sacred doctrines.

WHERE SHOULD A COLLEGE BE LOCATED?

The very old question—yet always a practical one—whether a college should be located in a small city or town, or in a large city, is treated anew in a recent number of the Chautauquan. The pre-
vailing opinion seems to be in favor of a small town, with good railroad, mail and other indispensable facilities. The very best facilities with other inestimable advantages, it would seem, are to be found in towns of from one thousand to ten thousand inhabitants.

Dr. Julius H. Seelye, late president of Amherst College, giving it as his judgment that a college should be located in a small town, makes a wise discrimination between a college and a university or technical school. He says: "The method and spirit of a university are those of investigation. The aim is the enlargement of learning. It does not seek to perfect the worker, but it takes the worker already prepared for his task and gives him the facilities for the best accomplishment. This fact indicates the best location for a university. A university will find a constant stimulus and strength in the energy, the enterprise, and the wealth of a great city."

"But it is quite otherwise with a college. The method and aims of a college are those of discipline and culture. The college does not attempt investigation for its own sake. Its sole aim is the perfecting of its students. It seeks, above all else, the discipline of those committed to its care—their discipline in body and mind, in intellect and heart and will."

Dr. H. W. Rogers, president of Northwestern University, makes the same discrimination between the college and the university.

Dr. Rogers gives the following reasons why a college may best be located in a comparatively small place:

1. In such a place the students will best do their work; for there will be less to distract their attention from their books.
2. In a small place, too, the professors can best do their work and for similar reasons.
3. It is possible to live in a small place on less money than would be required to live in a large city.
4. In a large city the temptations of dissipation are of necessity many times greater than in a small place.
5. A college placed in a comparatively small town creates a scholastic atmosphere, which is alike helpful to students and professors. But in a large city this stimulating influence is lost.

President Angell, of the University of Michigan, after stating that it is clear to him that the difficulties of securing good results from teaching must be greater in the college of a large city than in the college of the town, says that in the great city "the student cannot be so imbued with the enthusiasm and inspirations of constant contact with his fellows and teachers. He goes from the class room to his home, and is almost necessarily drawn into the engrossing amusements and excitements of social life or imbued with the mercantile spirit of those who are about him. Manifold distractions beset him and disturb the temper of the scholarly serenity or divert him fatally from his books. * * * Not the least valuable part of the education of a student is received from the constant and close association with other students in inspiring intimacies of college life. In the small city or town the college creates the atmosphere in which the students live; and there is always something in that atmosphere which not only gives joy for life to those who have breathed it, but also a certain scholarly spirit that is never quite lost. In the great city the college is comparatively unseen. The atmosphere is that of trade, or manufactures, or social pleasures. In the town the interest of the student is concentrated in the college; in the large city this interest is divided among many things."

Any one conversant with both the life of the city and the country town will readily acknowledge the great force of
the statements of these men—men having standing among the leading educators of our day. Other participants in the symposium under review favor the city for the place of a college seat; but they speak more of the technical school or university than of the ordinary college. Even one of these, Dr. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, freely admits that while the city university is the place for college graduates, country life and sports are good for college students.—The College-Man.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

Last Thanksgiving Day a generous-hearted citizen of New York took practical exception to what he was pleased to regard an ungrateful tendency of the times. With the explanation that he had noticed "that while institutions were being constantly remembered, the men and women who make them, are constantly forgotten,"—he forwarded $50 in gold to each one of the teachers of the Packer Institute in Brooklyn. And everybody said amen to the discriminating kindness of the proceeding, and its graceful logic as well. The patient self-sacrifice and dogged devotion which bear fruit in permanent college-foundations seldom meet with this substantial kind of recognition, and even less frequently expect it. But they deserve it richly, notwithstanding; and when it does materialize, it seems all the more lovable because of its rarity.

Under date of December tenth, ninety-one, the American Protective Tariff League sends out its prize essay proposal for 1892, offering to undergraduate students of Senior Classes in American Colleges and Universities three prizes of $150, $100, $50, respectively, for the first, second and third best essays on "Has the New Tariff Law proved Beneficial?" The essays must be sent to the office of the League, No. 23 West Twenty-Third street, New York City, on or before May 1, 1892, and the awards will be made July 1, 1892. Each production must be limited to 8000 words, be signed by some other than the writer’s name and be accompanied by the name and home address of the writer and a 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. All essays deemed particularly meritorious, which fail to win any one of the special prizes mentioned, will receive the silver medal of the League, with honorable mention of the authors in the public notice of the awards. It is desired that the essays be type-written. But this point will not be held essential.

We have given all the details of this contest for a very sufficient reason. It is alive with strongest attractions for every wide-awake student who keeps himself informed on current events. And as Ursinus certainly numbers men of that description in this year’s graduating class, the reasons for her being represented in the list of competitors would seem conclusive. The time allotted for the work is ample, a wealth of material on the theme chosen has already accrued and is being added to daily in the public press, and the names of Cornelius N. Bliss and Henry M. Hoyt appended to the circular announcing the contest are absolute guarantee that it will be conducted justly and with entire impartiality.

It is exactly this kind of practical opportunity for the application of knowledge that is the crying need of our own
institution, in common with all schools like it in location and methods. Every such opportunity puts the student in direct, vital contact with the throbbing world that lies outside of his narrow, temporary environment, throws him back upon the necessity of making definite use of his individual resources, and opens his eyes to the realization that his learning is of small value if it is not making him more quick-witted in finding things to do and better able to do them when they are discovered. There is a vast difference between the wise man and the man who knows a great deal. The latter may be a fool. A well-freighted ship without a pilot is counted worse off for stormy weather than an empty ship with one. Therefore when you acquire knowledge cast about at once for some field for its exercise. And if in your first experience that field should lie in the direction of the Tariff League's contest, strike out for it promptly and fearlessly. And what you do, do patiently, deliberately and with painstaking care.

Prince Max, the third son of Prince George, of Saxony, nephew of the King, recently passed a brilliant examination at the University of Leipzig, and received the title of LL. D. The report of the occurrence is dumb as to subsequent details, but if it may be presumed that warm congratulations capped the climax of the performance, it goes without saying that this bright scion of nobility won them fairly. As usual at German universities, the examination took place in the presence of the various faculties, any member of which was privileged to ask the young candidate questions.

An ordeal of this kind is at best not an easy one in America, and if descriptions of it as followed in Europe are accurate, a safe deliverance from its dangers should reflect high honor even on royal blood.

The December Bulletin contained four pointed queries as to the propriety of providing a meeting room for the Olevian Literary Society in Bomberger Memorial Hall. Each suggested its own answer so plainly and forcibly that it left no ground for dispute. If it is at all possible, the allotment of space in the new building should be made with a proper consideration for the rights and needs of this enterprising organization that has existed among the ladies of the College since 1884. The merits of their case as they state it, are convincing.

THE CHRISTMAS BELL.

These hear thy music; thou dost ring for them,
O, blithesome midnight bell of Bethlehem!
The poor, the hungry, they that are oppressed,
And these that seek for rest.

This is the fullness of thy matchless voice,
At sound of which the very hills rejoice,
The perfect chord, first struck in Heaven above,
Of kindliness and love.

Earth's miserere now grows still again,
Before the splendor of thy mightier strain,
That floods with gladness, as it rolls along,
And fills the vales with song.

Thy anthem notes dispel night's requiem,
O, blithesome Christmas bell of Bethlehem!
The shroud of darkness feels the morning's breath,
And Life bursts forth from Death.

Strong is thy melody; it stirs with fire
The frozen fountains of the world's desire;
Till Winter from its silent, snow-clad fields,
The pledge of Summer yields.

Whence come thy tones a glittering star appears;
Its rays of hope shine thro' a thousand fears:
On heads bowed down is set a diadem,
Sweet bell of Bethlehem!

Then ring thy wondrous joy, for with its rhyme
The throbbing hearts of men are keeping time!
On wings of tuneful sound thy message tell,
O, blithesome Bethlehem bell!

A. W. P.

The Bulletin staff acknowledges the compliment of an entirely unique and original invitation to the annual gradua-
tion exercises of Peirce College of Business, which took place in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, December 17th, and regrets it was impossible for it to be represented on the occasion. These yearly red-letter days of a most progressive school are invariably filled to the brim with interest and instructive entertainment. Moreover, their recurrence is heralded by announcements gotten up in form to add zest to the anticipated attractions. This year's cards were made extremely striking by a heavy white cover, bound with a cord of silken floss which held an old-style goose-quill pen along the side of an artistic title page printed in heavy black script.

The Christmas number of the Christian World reached a mark that has rarely if ever been attained in the line of holiday journalism in our church. The edition fairly overflowed with contributions of poetry and prose appropriate to the season, all of which were exceedingly bright and readable and of a high order of literary merit.

A happy New Year to our readers in general, and to those in particular who have made themselves part and parcel of our beloved Alma Mater and her destiny. And may ninety-two bring forth at least as much for the welfare of Ursinus as is shown by the record of ninety-one.

EXCHANGES.

The initial number of the Palatinate Advocate, the organ of Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa., has reached us. It appears in newspaper form, and will no doubt do much toward the advancement of the interests of that institution. We wish its editors much success in their undertaking.

We welcome to our table, for the first time, the Western Maryland College Monthly. It is a well-conducted journal and contains a number of good literary productions.

The December number of the College Student is good in all its departments. The article, "A Saturday Afternoon Talk," discloses very pointedly the trend of the conversation of many, perhaps we may say, most students.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Of the 389 colleges in the United States, 237 are coeducational.

Foot ball in every form has been prohibited by the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

There are thirty-seven volunteers for the foreign mission field in Princeton College.

By the will of John T. DeSellum, of Rockville, Md., Princeton Theological Seminary, will secure about $21,000.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The frame church at Hyndman, Bedford County, Pa., was demolished by the recent storm that swept over this State.

The steeple on the church at Buena Vista, same county, was also shattered.

Zion's Church, Pottstown, Pa., was rededicated November 29th. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. J. S. Stahr, D. D., President of Franklin and Marshal College.

MINISTERIAL.

Carnahan, B. R., elected pastor at Mifflinburg, Pa.


Huber, T. A., accepts call to Grace Church, Hazleton, Pa.

Reiter, C. H., died at Markelsburg, Pa.

Remagen, G. W., installed pastor at Fairview, Kansas.

Sites, I. A., accepts call to Navarre, Ohio.
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DR. EPHRAIM BATEMAN, CEDARVILLE, N. J., says:

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James A. Garfield.