

School and College Journal.

Vol. IV.

NEWTON, KANSAS, October, 1899.

No. 10.

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School and College Journal.

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Loyalty to Principle.

(Bertha M. Krehbiel, Class '99.)

Among the many traits which constitute a good character, loyalty to principle, if carried out in every respect, and under all circumstances, will in the end lead us to prosperity and peace of mind. Although we may be persecuted and reproached by many, yet, if we remain firm and steadfast, we shall be the victors. How many a life has been made miserable, simply because the principles known to be right were not carried out. On the other hand, many a life, whose chosen motto for life was "Loyalty to Principle," has been crowned with honor and reverence.

We all have a conception of right and wrong, and should therefore have principles to guide us in doing the right and shunning the wrong. It would be more dangerous to start out in life without any principle whatever, than to undertake a voyage across the ocean without a compass. For, as the pilot of a ship, tossed about in a storm, soon does not know which way to turn his course if no compass is near, so is life shattered, when surrounded with fears, perplexi-

ties and temptations, if no principle directs its way. By principle we do not mean a particular quality of character alone, such as honesty, or conscience, or benevolence, but all of these must be combined to form principle. We may regard certain things to be right, at which others will laugh and jeer; but we should then not surrender because the majority do not believe as we do. It is easier to believe with the majority, but at times it is better to believe with the minority, especially if there is a principle involved.

Martin Luther, the great German reformer, had but a few adherents to his faith when he started his noted career. He was deserted by many who professed to be his friends. Even his own father refused to own him as a son. The Pope excommunicated him,—and what did an excommunication in those days not mean! It was a curse thrown upon him, intended to deprive him of all the pleasures of this life, as well as of the life to come. Yet Luther did not quail. Upon being asked where he would now go, he boldly replied: "Below heaven, or into heaven." Had he not remained loyal to his principle, he would never have made his famous appearance at Worms.

Looking back to the event which gives us the occasion to celebrate the Fourth of July each year, was it not loyalty to the principles of the great minds of that period, which gave America her freedom? On many articles which were taxed the duty was not very large, but those patriots firmly believed

any taxation without representation to be wrong. They remained loyal to their great principle, yet it caused the blood to flow freely from the veins of those noble men. They did not surrender, but gained honor and independence for themselves, and handed it down to their posterity.

Not less than eighty years later, the slavery question cost our nation a war, the losses of which can never be repaid, but it afforded an opportunity to show what true loyalty will accomplish. It has been said that Wm. Lloyd Garrison did more for the suppression of slavery than any one else. He did not shoulder the musket, and at the head of an army march into the battlefield and force the enemies to surrender their lives, but he exerted a wider influence by writing many sketches, and delivering many lectures against this crime. He met obstacles at almost every place he went. He was opposed by many, and even at times was hissed from the stage. Yet he did not shrink from his principle, and as the enemy seemed to grow stronger, his friends became more numerous.

The author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Harriet Beecher Stowe, can only be spoken of with praise for her great work. Many looked upon her with scorn, regarding her a bold woman. Even in many a Southern heart at the present day, lies a bitter hatred for this noted woman. Yet in spite of all difficulties, she carried out her resolution, and lived to enjoy the fruits of her labor. Holmes expresses a great truth

in saying, "There is no possible success without some opposition as a fulcrum."

This trait of character showed itself in many different ways in the life of Abraham Lincoln. He did not receive the nickname, "Honest Abe," simply because he was thought to be so by some, but because he was honest in reality. How many boys can we find in our day who would walk several miles after a hard day's work, for the delivery of a few pence taken by mistake? The story of "The Soldier's Reprieve," is an illustration of his benevolent yet firm spirit. Although the law of our country sentences a sentinel to death if he does not perform his duty as required, yet Lincoln, upon learning the story of this sentinel, did as his conscience dictated, and not the law. One of the most important moments of his life was when he vowed to his God that he would issue a draft for the freeing of the oppressed in the South. He remained faithful to his promise, although it cost him his heart's blood. We may justly call him a martyr of his country, for in being loyal to his principle, he was also loyal to his country.

Too often it is claimed that loyalty depends more or less on circumstances. It is at times made easier by circumstances, but does not depend upon them. Our hard tasks are made easier by determining to do what we think is right, for men are not called great as a result of their good fortune, but by their moral qualities.

In our daily life we meet with so many difficulties,—only trifles at first,—but if we have not the power to overcome them, they may become very troublesome to us. We are often asked to do this or that; we often do not think it quite right to do as requested, but we do not wish to

offend any one, and would therefore rather act against our principle. It is better to overcome the little things, that the great difficulties in life may be more easily overcome; for "our resolution is our prophesy."

Would that we could all as a body of students and classmates do as our conscience bids us do, even though we may in the beginning be unable to gain the respect of our fellow men, our Heavenly Father will give us strength to bear all, and reward us in due time. And among the mottoes which we may select to lead us o'er life's rugged path, may "Loyalty to Principle," be one.

Local Notes.

— Prof. B. F. Welty has made all arrangements to begin his work with the Oratoria Club on Saturday evenings.

— Prof. G. N. Parsons has taken rooms in the Minnesota Home and will in the future be considered an inhabitant of Bethel.

— All students from far off Washington, Minnesota, Ohio, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri have arrived safely in our midst, and we hope that their stay with us will be pleasant and profitable.

— The prospective Brass Band of Bethel, (which does not yet exist however) has been holding frequent and extended meetings to discuss whom they shall engage as leader, and how many engagements they can fill throughout the year.

— Mr. R. A. Goerz accompanied by Mr. J. H. Riesen from Hillsboro, left on the 1st of September for a two-weeks visit in the east. They made Philadelphia their stopping-place, and from there left on tours to New York, Washington, D. C., and Niagara Falls.

— The Belles Lettres Society met for the first time for the coming year on Friday, September 8. The time was devoted to the soliciting of mem-

bers, and the election of officers which resulted as follows:

President—G. A. Linscheid.
Vice-President—J. B. Epp.
Secretary—Mary E. Dallke.
Treasurer—D. E. Eymann.
Ushers—E. B. Krebbiel, J. H. Enns.

— After the short business meeting of the Belles Lettres Society, a social gathering was held in order that all the students may meet each other and in an informal manner become acquainted with each other. Besides the short and welcome address made by Rev. Goerz, the Cicilia Quartette gave a vocal selection, Miss Linda Krebbiel a reading, and Miss Emma Goerz a piano solo. That all present enjoyed themselves cannot be denied for the halls were filled with merry voices for nearly two hours.

— Program of Belles Lettres Society September 22, 1899:

Music Emma Goerz.
Reading A. J. Voran.
Essay Sadie Wenger.
Recitation Edna Martin.
Music J. B. Epp.
Ext. Speech G. A. Linschied.
Debate: Resolved, That Oliver Cromwell was a greater man than Napoleon Bonaparte.
Aff. J. H. Bachmann, Felix Graber.
Neg. Chris Goering, J. H. Langenwalter.
Music Linda Krebbiel.

Donations Received: (Gabegaben erhalten.)

Bruderthal-Gemeinde, \$5.10.—Bethel-Gemeinde, Bethel College, \$4.00—Zions-Gemeinde, Elbing, \$3.52—Durch J. R. Both von Lehigh, \$1.26. Für diese „Schul-Bet-Tags-Kollekten“ dankt herzlich.

Das Direktorium.

Journal Subscriptions Received: (Journal-Subskriptionen erhalten.)

Abrams, Wm.—Friesen, P. M.—Haury, J. A.—Latschar, J. P.—Loewen, Is.—Kaufmann, P.—Martens, Jac.—Vogt, G.—Waal, Abr. K.—

CHARTER

of the Bethel College of the Mennonite Church of North America at Newton, Harvey County, Kansas.

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Kansas, do hereby voluntarily associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a private corporation under the laws of the State of Kansas, and do hereby certify:

FIRST: That the name of this corporation shall be "The Bethel College of the Mennonite Church of North America."

SECOND: That the purposes for which this corporation is formed, are as follows:

a. The building and maintaining of a college in the interest of higher Christian education under the auspices of the Mennonite Church of North America through the agency of this corporation.

b. The organization and maintaining of different departments in said college such as English, German, Normal, Commercial, Art, Musical and any other department that the board of directors at any time may see fit to establish in connection with said college, also the teaching of any and all higher branches of learning belonging to a full classical, literary and scientific course including instruction in Biblical sciences and such other studies as the board of directors, together with the faculty of the said Bethel College may at any time hereafter see fit to add to the regular course of studies.

c. The employment of the necessary number of professors, teachers, instructors and other employees to carry out the courses of study and to perform all the work connected with the college.

d. The erection and keeping in repairs of the buildings necessary for and belonging to the Bethel College.

e. The sale of any and all real estate that has been heretofore or may hereafter be donated by the citizens of Newton, or of Kansas, or of any other State in the United States of North America to said Bethel College for the purpose of creating a building

and endowment fund or such other funds as may be necessary for building and maintaining the said Bethel College.

f. The conveyance of such real estate as described in the previous paragraph by warranty deed signed by the president and secretary of the board of directors under the corporate seal of this corporation.

g. The accumulation of funds for the purpose of building and endowing said Bethel College by receiving and accepting bequests, legacies and donations for such building and endowment funds.

h. The investment of such endowment fund in such securities as other private companies organized in this state are by law authorized to make investments in.

i. The collection of books for the Bethel College library by accepting donations of books and money toward the library fund, thus created.

k. The collection of mineral, botanical and geological specimens, also the collection of apparatus, and instruments of science and art for educational and scientific purposes by accepting donations of such articles or money for the purpose of procuring them or both.

l. The full and complete equipment of said Bethel College buildings with heating apparatus, gas fixtures, water conveniences, furniture, scientific appliances, and all modern improvements in the way of interior and exterior equipments of said college buildings.

m. The enclosure of the college grounds with fences, hedges and trees, also parking and lawning the grounds and otherwise adorning and beautifying same.

THIRD: That the place where the business of the corporation is to be transacted, is at the City of Newton, Harvey County, Kansas.

FOURTH: That the term for which this corporation is to exist is ninety nine years.

FIFTH: That the corporate powers of said Bethel College shall be exercised by a board of nine directors

or trustees, one-third of their number to be elected annually for the term of three years.

a.) The names and residences of those who are appointed for the first year are:

JOHN J. KREHBIEL, of Newton, Harvey County, Kansas.

BERNHARD WARKENTIN, of Halstead, Harvey County, Kansas.

DAVID GOERZ, of Halstead, Harvey County, Kansas.

HEINRICH H. EWERT, of Halstead, Harvey County, Kansas.

D. C. RUTH, of Halstead, Harvey County, Kansas.

ABRAHAM QUIRING, of Newton, Harvey County, Kansas.

C. R. McCLAIN, of Newton, Harvey County, Kansas.

J. M. RAGSDALE, of Newton, Harvey County, Kansas.

A. B. GILBERT, of Newton, Harvey County, Kansas.

b.) Of those chosen at the first election in 1888 one-third shall be chosen for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, until their successors are elected and qualified, and at each annual meeting thereafter a number equal to one-third of the whole number of directors shall be chosen for three years to fill the places of those whose term of office expires.

c.) A majority of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

d.) Vacancies in the board of directors shall be filled by the remaining members until the next annual meeting.

e.) Any person belonging to the Mennonite Church and being entitled to at least one vote, or being a representative member or delegate of a congregation or of a conference of the Mennonite Church of North America, who have the right of voting at the annual meeting of this corporation, as hereinafter set forth, shall be eligible to the office of director. Ceasing at any time to be eligible after the election of 1888 shall vacate the office of director.

f.) The directors shall elect from

Continued on third cover page.

Schul- und College Journal

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Bethel College Direktorium.

Newton, Kansas

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Bestellungen, Korrespondenzen, Adressveränderungen und Gebührendungen sind zu adressieren wie folgt:

**School and College Journal,
Bethel College,
Newton, Harvey Co., Kan.**
Money Orders, Wechsel und anderweitige Gebührendungen bitte zahlbar zu machen an den Editor und Geschäftsführer **David Goertz.**

An unsere Abonnenten in Ausland.

Bestellungen und Zahlungen auf das „Schul- und College Journal“ können gemacht werden an **Heinrich Dirks, Gnadensefeld,** und auch an dessen Sohn, **David Dirks.** Einzelne Exemplare kosten 75 Kopfen per Jahrgang, wenn aber mehr als zwei Exemplare in einer Banderolle an eine Adresse geschickt werden können, so kostet der Jahrgang nur 65 Kopfen.
Die Herausgeber.

Die Office des Geschäftsführers von Bethel College

ist aus der Stadt Newton nach dem College Gebäude hin verlegt worden, und ist daselbst im Südostzimmer des Erdgeschosses (Basement) zu finden.

Fällige Unterhaltungsfond - Zinsen.

Am 1. Oktober sind die halbjährigen Zinsen auf die ausstehenden Unterhaltungsfondnoten für Bethel College fällig und manche Unterzeichner haben bereits ihre Zinsen eingezahlt, darunter auch einige solcher, die bereits mehrere Jahre im Rückstande waren. Letzteres kommt der Schule jetzt besonders gut zu statten, weil durch Vermehrung der Lehrkräfte die Ausgaben des letzten Schuljahres größer waren als früher, während die sonstigen Einnahmen (außer den Unterhaltungsfond - Zinsen) nicht im gleichen Verhältnis mit den Ausgaben zugenommen hatten. Und da in dem eben angefahrenen (siebenten) Schuljahre ein ähnliches Verhältnis, wie im Vorjahre zu erwarten ist, so möchten wir ganz besonders dringend um Einzahlung aller rückständigen und auch der fälligen Zinsen bitten, damit wir vor Defiziten in der Haushaltkasse bewahrt bleiben können. Letzteres ist wohl möglich, wenn alle Zinsrückstände einbezahlt werden, aber auch nur dann. Bleiben zu viele Zinsen unbezahlt, so können wir beim besten Willen ein Defizit nicht vermeiden, weil noch immer nahezu die Hälfte der Studenten kein Schulgeld zahlen, sondern Freistellen benutzen, die zum größten Teil durch solche Beiträge gesichert

wurden, welche der Schule nur wenig mehr als die Hälfte von dem einbringen, was das Schulgeld von den betreffenden Studenten ausmachen würde. Wir haben darum gegründete Ursache, um prompte Einzahlung aller rückständigen und aller fälligen Zinsen zu bitten und hoffen gerne, daß unsre Bitte gebührende Berücksichtigung finden wird.

Unsre Schule dem Wohlwollen aller Schulfreunde bestens empfehlend zeichner mit aller Hochachtung

Das Direktorium.

Anzeige und Einladung.

Die zwölfte Jahresversammlung der Bethel College Korporation soll, so Gott will, am Donnerstag, den 9. November 1899, beginnend um 10 Uhr morgens im College Gebäude abgehalten werden. Alle Mitglieder der Korporation, Vertreter der beteiligten Gemeinden und Konferenzen und sonstige Schulfreunde sind freundlich eingeladen dieser Versammlung beizuwohnen.

Auf dem Programm für die Jahresversammlung stehen: Die Wahl von drei Direktoren, Besprechung des Berichts des Direktoriums über das verflossene Schuljahr, Erledigung des Finanzberichtes des Geschäftsführers, Verhandlungen über eingereichte Fragen, Empfehlungen, und Vorschläge, wenn solche vorhanden sind und Beratung und Beschlußfassung über alle vorliegenden oder vorkommenden Geschäfte.

Glieder der Korporation, welchen eine jährliche Bewohnung der Jahresversammlung nicht möglich ist, möchten sonst jemand, der Mitglied ist, zu ihrer Vertretung bevollmächtigen und solche Vollmachten wo möglich schon vor der Versammlung an den Sekretär des Direktoriums einsenden, oder doch den Sekretär mitgeben, damit sie registriert werden können, — ohne daß die Beratungen der Versammlung dadurch aufgehoben oder gestört zu werden brauchen, welche letzteres nach den jetzigen Bestimmungen des Freibriefes und der Statuten sehr wohl vermieden werden kann.

Einer möglichst vollzähligen Vertre-

tung der Mitglieder und zahlreichem Besuche von Schulfreunden und Gästen zur Jahresversammlung sieht gerne entgegen

Das Direktorium.

Einladung zur Direktorversammlung.

Um der 12. Jahresversammlung der Bethel College Korporation am 9. Nov. einen vollständigen Bericht samt etwa notwendig erscheinenden Empfehlungen unterbreiten zu können, ist schon Tags zuvor, also am Mittwoch, den 8. Nov. eine Direktorversammlung notwendig. Da aber zu viel Geschäfte vorliegen, um sie in einer Abend Sitzung mit der nötigen Muße und Gründlichkeit erledigen zu können, so sind alle Direktoren und Stellvertreter dringend gebeten sich schon am Nachmittage des 8. Nov. um 2 Uhr in der Office des Geschäftsführers im College Gebäude einzufinden. Das Geschäftsprogramm für die Direktorversammlung umfaßt folgende Gegenstände 1.) Durchsehen des Finanzberichts und der Kassenbücher. 2.) Besprechung des von der Fakultät einzureichenden Berichtes über das abgelaufene Schuljahr und etwaige Empfehlungen für die Zukunft. 3.) Von einzelnen Gliedern der Korporation schriftlich eingereichte Gesuche, Wünsche und Empfehlungen. 4.) Abfassung einer Vorlage für die Jahresversammlung. 5.) Erledigung aller sonstigen vorliegenden oder vorkommenden Fragen und Geschäftsangelegenheiten. um eine volle Direktorversammlung bitten daher

Die Beamten des
Direktoriums.

Der Charter (Freibrief)

der Bethel College Korporation ist bekanntlich auf der letzten Jahresversammlung in einigen Punkten verändert worden. Die Veränderungen sind seiner Zeit auch im „College Journal“ offiziell publiziert worden. Um aber den Gliedern der Korporation die Einsicht in den vollen Wortlaut des Freibriefes zu erleichtern, bringt diese Nummer des „Journal“ einen Abdruck des ganzen Freibriefes, wie er jetzt im amendierten englischen Original lautet.

Es sollen nun auch noch Seperatabdrücke des amendirten englischen Originals in Pamphletform angefertigt und den Gliedern der Korporation zugesehen werden, damit jedes Glied in den Besitz einer Kopie des Freibriefes gelangt und denselben aufbewahren kann.

Reisefizzen und Randglossen.

X.

Von Wittenberg hat man nicht weit bis Berlin. Schnell suchten wir uns in der deutschen Hauptstadt Quartier und gingen nun einigen kleinen Geschäften und Sehenswürdigkeiten nach. Ein Besuch im alten Schloß war uns besonders merkwürdig. Man führte uns hier durch eine Reihe Säle, deren Pracht einen doch in Erstaunen setzte. Besonders die Ausstattung des weißen Saals oder Thronsaals ist mir recht frisch in der Erinnerung geblieben. Hier finden ja die solennen Eröffnungen des Reichstags statt und man konnte sich diese Szenen lebhaft vorstellen. Sodann machten wir einen Ausflug nach Charlottenburg, wo ich den Historiker Dr. Keller aufsuchen wollte. Bald war seine Wohnung gefunden, aber zu meiner großen Enttäuschung hieß es, er sei verreist. Wie gern hätte ich mich ihm vorgestellt und ihm gesagt, wie hoch ich seine Schriften schätze und seinen Mut bewundere, mit dem er den Pfaden der Geschichte unserer Vorfahren nachgeht und ihnen Gerechtigkeit wiederfahren läßt, unbekümmert darum, daß dadurch protestantischen Größen ersten Ranges manche Schwäche und viel konfessioneller Fanatismus nachgewiesen werden muß. Wer auf deutsch, protestantischem Boden Luther und seine Leistungen nicht förmlich verhimmelt, der muß der plumpsten Behandlung gewärtig sein. Vorsichtig und kühl und zurückhaltend werden daher Kellers Nachweise von den Historikern verwertet. Am liebsten, scheint es, nehmen sie keine Notiz davon. Da hat es mich recht gefreut daß Dr. Harnack in seiner Behandlung der „Lehre der zwölf Apostel“ so eingehend auf Kellers Darstellung des Waldensertums Bezug nimmt. Wie bedaure ich noch heute mein Mißgeschick, den verehrten Gelehrten nicht gesprochen zu haben! Von Berlin ging unsere Reise nach

Marienburg. Wir hatten angenehmes Wetter und auch angenehme Reisegesellschaft. Für einige Stunden hatten wir einen 13jährigen Gymnasiasten im Koup'e, der einigen jungen Damen viel Spaß bereitete, indem er alle seine Schulfreuden und -leiden zum Besten gab. Er erzählte viel und zuletzt zu viel, so daß man froh war, als er abstieg. Nun hatte man Gelegenheit, über seinen Erziehungsfehler nachzudenken. Er hatte hellen Kopf und viel Wissen gezeigt, aber zu wenig Bescheidenheit und Pietät gegen Lehrer und ältere Leute. In Marienburg und Umgegend bewegte ich mich diesmal auf bekannten Pfaden und bei bekannten Freunden. Wie angenehm ruhte es sich aus in Sandhof und Kobach, wo ich früher schon gewesen war. Bald waren die paar Tage verflossen, die wir uns diesmal für Preußen festgesetzt hatten. Auf den Landreisen gab es auch jetzt wieder viel zu beobachten, so namentlich auf der schönen Chaussee westlich von Elbing. Hier drängt förmlich ein Bauernhof den andern. Wiesen und Felder waren mit üppigem Gras und Getreide bedeckt. Hier soll der reichste und teuerste Boden Europas sein. Man erinnerte sich daran, daß den die Mennoniten unter Kultur gebracht haben. Hier hat sich also ihr Fleiß die schönsten Monumente geschaffen. Ebenso interessant war uns eine Fahrt nach Thiensdorf zum dortigen jährlichen Missionsfest. Immer wieder imponierten uns die stattlichen Höfe, welche unsere Glaubensgenossen bewohnen. Kehrt man bei einem ein, so findet ein Empfang statt, der herrschaftlicher Art ist. Man sieht, daß die Besitzer mehr das Gut verwalten als selbst den Arbeiter zu machen haben. Hier giebt es Herrschaft und Gefinde und nur in seltenen Fällen den Kleinbauern, der seine paar Morgen Land selbst zu bearbeiten hat. In Thiensdorf trafen wir eine lange Reihe mennonitischer Prediger. Ich verglich die würdige Gruppe mit einer ähnlichen bei uns im Westen. Bei uns sieht man jedem den Landarbeiter an. In Preußen sind es Gutbesitzer. Daher ist hier auch die Predigerfrage keine so schwierige, wie sie bei uns in kurzer

Zeit werden kann. Hier finden die Prediger weit mehr Zeit, ihrem Amt nachzugehen. Und in Bezug auf Bildung besitzen sie manche Vorteile. In der deutschen Volksschule wird bekanntlich guter Unterricht gegeben. Und viele unter ihnen haben höhere Anstalten besucht. Freilich, die Schulbildung ist konfessionell. Zu einer eigenen Anstalt irgend welcher Art haben es die preußischen Mennoniten auch nicht gebracht. Unser einer weiß kaum, wie sie sich ohne eine solche halten wollen. Die Baptisten haben ihr Predigerseminar in Hamburg, die Methodisten ihres in Frankfurt, schade, daß unsere Brüder nicht auch eins haben. Aber wir in Amerika haben ja im eigentlichen Sinn des Wortes auch keins. Ein warmer Freund unseres Volkes, Prof. Kauschenbusch, hat oft gesagt, die Mennoniten sollten ihre eigene Predigerschule haben. Aber in dieser Hinsicht muß bei uns der Fortschritt erst noch kommen.

Der Besuch des Missionsfestes brachte uns um einen längeren Aufenthalt in St. Petersburg. Wir fuhren dorthin am 19. Juli, einem Dienstag, gegen Abend ab. Die Fahrt währte an 24 Stunden. Da hatte man also Gelegenheit, sich das Gebiet der Ostseeprovinzen anzuschauen. Es macht den Eindruck eines mageren Landes. Die Dörfer hatten so ein ärmliches Aussehen. Mit Behmut gedachte man des Ringens des Protestantismus um seine Existenz in diesen Ländern, wo ja Stammesgenossen wohnen,

Um 6 Uhr abends kamen wir in Rußlands Hauptstadt an. Wie schade, daß wir bald fort mußten und somit nur wenige Stunden da bleiben konnten. Zunächst mußten wir uns nach dem Nikolaibahnhof fahren lassen. Also heraus mit den russischen Sprachbroden und einen Kutsher gemietet. Wir brachten es fertig und so wandelte sich einer über die Sprachwanne des andern. Unser Führer hat uns durch eine lange Reihe von Straßen, unterließ es aber nicht, bei jeder Kirche, die wir passierten, ein Gut sich abzunutzen und sich zu bekreuzen. Das war schon geläufig, suchten wir uns schnell einen Gasthof,

ließen dort unsere Effekten und fuhren nun mit der Pferdebahn den „Neski“ entlang, eine der schönsten Straßen der Stadt. Am prachtvollsten nahmen sich die Kirchen aus mit ihren Kuppeln und Kreuzen. Man zeigte uns den Palast, welchen die Mutter des Kaisers, die berühmte Prinzessin Dagmar, bewohnt. Endlich kamen wir an das Ende der Straße und damit an die Nema. Ich hatte mir unter diesem Namen ein kleines Flößchen vorgestellt. Wie erstaunte ich, einen förmlichen Strom zu sehen, dessen Wasser tosend dahin schossen. Rechts ging's zum Winterpalast, einem langen, etwa fünfstöckigen Gebäude, längs der Nema sich hinziehend. An der andern Seite lag der Alexanderpalast mit seiner Alexandersäule. Ich wunderte mich darüber, daß der Platz nur mit gewöhnlichen Steinen gepflastert war und daher weniger einladend erscheint als die Umgebung der Schlösser in Berlin. Wie gerne hätten wir aber das Innere des Winterpalastes gesehen! Doch das geht in Rußland nicht. Somit begnügten wir uns damit, ihn von außen zu betrachten, was infolge der Dunkelheit doch nicht genau geschehen konnte. Unwillkürlich gingen einem die Erinnerungen an die Episoden durch den Kopf, die sich hier abgespielt haben. Hier erlitt Kaiser Paul I. sein tragisches Ende; hier brach Nikolaus I. über den mißlichen Verlauf des Krimkrieges zusammen; hier starb Alexander II. als ein Opfer des Nihilismus. Ja die Krone aller Russen ist nicht leicht. Es war mir doch wichtig, so den Wohnort meines gewesenen Landesvaters betrachten zu dürfen, dem man ein dankbares und pietätvolles Andenken bewahrt.

Abends um 10 Uhr reisten wir weiter. Durch die Güte eines russischen Beamten kamen wir in den passendsten Zug, in dem wir ganze 48 Stunden verbleiben durften ohne umsteigen zu müssen. Die Einrichtungen der russischen Wagen für Schlafzwecke sind vorzüglich. Ich ziehe sie unserm Pullman weit vor, besonders auch, weil sie ohne extra Auslagen offeriert werden. Die Fahrt ist sonst langweilig genug. Es geht über monotone Ebenen dahin. Am

nächsten Tage waren wir nachmittags um 4 Uhr in Moskau, wo wir Zeit hatten, uns am russischen Nationalgericht, dem „Borscht“ zu erquicken, nicht aber, die Stadt uns genauer anzusehen. Aus der Ferne winkten die Türme und Zinnen des Kreml herüber. Wie lebendig trat einem die schauerliche Katastrophe des Jahres 1812 vor die Seele! Also hier erblich Napoleons Stern; hier wurde des Dichters Wort zur Wahrheit: „Die Weltgeschichte ist das Weltgericht.“ Sonst hatten wir viel Zeit, das neueste Buch von D. Funke und Ernst Schroll zu lesen und mit dem einen und andern unserer russischen Mitreisenden, von denen einige etwas Deutsch verstanden, eine Unterhaltung in Fluß zu bringen.

Spät am Freitag abend kamen wir in Prischib an, welcher Name den früheren Stationsnamen Michailowka verdrängt hat. Zu unserer Freude hatte sich in Alexandrowsk ein Glaubensgenosse aus der Chortitzer Ansiedlung zu uns gesellt. Er half uns nun, im Dunkel der Nacht ein Fuhrwerk zu mieten, um nach Muntau zu fahren, wo wir bei lieben Freunden ausruhen wollten. Bald ging es im bekannten Bezugswagen über die stille russische Steppe dahin. Die Fahrt währte an zwei Stunden, kam uns aber nicht lang vor. Unser Begleiter erzählte uns viel Interessantes und auch manches Wehmütige aus dem Leben und Treiben unserer Gemeinden am Dnieper. Es berührte einem sympathisch, mit welcher dankbarer Hochachtung von dem verstorbenen Aeltesten Epp sprach, der ihn getauft hatte. Sehr schroff stellt sich dort aber, wie er berichtete, die sogenannte Brüdergemeinde den andern gegenüber, verurteilt sie als ein Babel u. s. w. Daß es freilich in den alten Gemeinden hinsichtlich mancher Punkte traurig stehe, gab er schon zu. Somit versetzte uns die Unterhaltung mit ihm aus dem weiten Gebiet der Weltgeschichte, in dem wir uns in den letzten Tagen bewegt hatten, in den engen Kreis der kirchlichen Fragen und Händel unserer Gemeinschaft, die wir ja auch gern verstehen und würdigen wollen. Bei dem Dorfe Prischib fuhr unser Fuhrmann so sorglos den steilen

Abhang hinunter, daß wir plötzlich umwarfen. Zum Glück war die Stelle sandig, so daß wir mit dem Schrecken und einigen Schrammen davon kamen. In Muntau beobachtete uns der Nachtwächter, als wir unsere Freunde am Fenster aus dem Schlaf pochten, ging aber bald seines Weges, als er bemerkte, wie herzlich wir eingelassen und willkommen geheißen wurden. W.

Hans und Fritz im ersten Termin.

(Aus dem „College Star“.)

„'s ist doch ein Glend,“ sagt Hans zum Fritz und schlägt dabei mit der Faust auf den Tisch, daß es nur so kracht, „ich werde hier mit jedem Tage dümmern.“ „Oh, das ist gar nicht mehr möglich,“ antwortete ihm sein kühler denkender Freund Fritz, obwohl ihm sein Gewissen sagt, daß kein Esel ein Recht hat, einen andern Langoehr zu heißen, denn er selbst wird sich seit einiger Zeit einer bedenklichen Leere in seinem Verstandesreservoir bewußt.

Ja unsern Freunden geht seit einigen Wochen alles verkehrt. Schon die ersten Schultage brachten ihnen bittere Erfahrungen. Daß sie mancherlei Untugenden an sich hatten, glaubten sie natürlich nicht, und hätte es ihnen Jemand gesagt, dann hätten sie, wie es Donar mit den Feuerkeilen gethan, mit der Faust dreingeschlagen. Doch vor diesem hütet sich jeder Student, der die Menschennatur kennt, denn:

Gefährlich ist's am Leim zu ledern,
Verderblich wirkt oft Leberthran;
Jedoch die schredlichsten der Schreden,
Sind Hans und Fritz in ihrem Wahn.

Doch wo Studenten gefühlvoll für das Wohl und Wehe anderer bedacht sind, wird auf Umwegen versucht, die Schlacken rauher Burschen abzuschlagen, um sie in gesellschaftsfähige Kreaturen umzuwandeln, die beleckt von moderner Kultur und Civilisation, sich überall zeigen können.

So wurde auch mit unsern edlen Jünglingen verfahren. Beide hatten einige ganz schlimme Gewohnheiten an sich. Keinem fiel ein, weder vor männlichen Fixsternen, noch vor weiblichen Sonnen, sich zum Gruße zu neigen und die Dächer ihrer Geistesapparate zu lüften. Auch im Klassenzimmer dachten sie erst daran, als sie längst auf

ihren Plätzen saßen. In ihren Zimmern dachten sie natürlich nicht daran ihre Hüte von den Köpfen zu entfernen.

Das mußte anders werden und ihre Mitstudenter zeigten ihnen als wohlwollende Engel durch Verstecken ihrer Kopffutterale das Thörichte ihres Handelns an. Um ihrem edlen Körper eine ruhendere Stellung zu verschaffen, legten sie eines Tages ihre Geh-Maschinen über die nächstbedende Bank, doch als sie diese Prozedur am nächsten Tage wiederholen wollten, leuchtete ihnen ein "Keep off your feet" entgegen. Festes und energisches Auftreten waren immer eine der Haupttugenden unserer Jünglinge gewesen. Das merkten auch bald sämtliche Mitstudenten, denn das ganze Treppenhaus hallte wieder vom Gedröhn ihrer zielbewußten Schritte.

Einmal wurde es dem Hans in einer der Klassen ein wenig zu trocken. Kurz entschlossen packte er seine Bücher zusammen und will stillschweigend Abschied nehmen, doch zu seinem Aerger ladet ihn der Professor höflich ein, die Klasse bis zum Schluß mit seiner Gegenwart zu beehren. Seit jener Zeit fragen ihn seine Freunde oft nach den Einzelheiten der Schlachten von Bull Run.

Auf diese und ähnliche Weise geht's weiter, doch Hans und Fritz haben für alle Anspielungen nur ein verächtliches Nase-rümpfen. Sie sind hergekommen, um mit genialem Geiste die weiten Gebiete des Wissens zu durchforschen. Aber auch hier in ihrem Streben nach den höchsten Idealen warten ihrer schreckliche Enttäuschungen. Allerlei lästige Fesseln werden ihrem kühnen Geistesfluge angelegt, alles soll nach Regeln steif und förmlich zu gehen, doch das ist eine Sünde, ein Verbrechen an ihrer geistigen Existenz. Mit Entsetzen sehen sie, wie sich alles in chaotischer Unordnung in ihrem Verstande durcheinander zu wälzen beginnt und wie fahle Nebel in dichten Wolken ununterbrochen daraus emporsteigen. Ja, es ist klar, statt vorwärts geht es rückwärts.

Beide sehen ein, daß bei den leitenden Faktoren keine Vorbeeren zu holen sind, doch sie wollen der Welt schon

zeigen, was sie für Helden sind. Würdevoll fragen sie bei einem der literarischen Vereine um Aufnahme an und erwarten natürlich als hochgeschätzte Kräfte mit offenen Armen empfangen zu werden, doch zu ihrem maßlosen Erstaunen weist die Prüfungskommission den eingereichten Aufsatz ab mit der Bemerkung im nächsten Jahre wieder anzufragen. Jetzt wissen beide nichts mehr zu sagen, resigniert nehmen sie alles mit stolzer Ruhe hin.

Trotz allen Verhältnissen schmeckt beider das Essen. Die Speisen werden anfänglich in ungeheuern Quantitäten verschluckt, doch nach und nach nimmt der Appetit ab. Die Speise giebt ihnen wieder Kraft und Energie und wenn ihnen auch manchmal nur noch ein kleiner Hoffnungstern leuchtet, so haben Hans und Fritz nebenbei die nötige Willenskraft und eine gute Grundlage für einen festen Charakter, Bedingungen, die zukünftigen Erfolg verheißen. Ruach.

Bericht über das 6. deutsche Lehrer-Institut.

Gemäß vorausgegangener Ankündigung in verschiedenen deutschen Blättern, versammelte sich das 6. deutsche Lehrer-Institut am 7. August, 8 Uhr morgens, in der Hillsboro Vorbereitungsschule.

Es gereicht uns zur Genugthuung, berichten zu können, daß die Beteiligung gleich beim Beginn größer war und geblieben ist, als sie in den vorgangenen 5 Jahren gewesen; es sind nämlich 33 Lehrer und angehende Lehrer auf der Liste.

Um dem Leser einen etwaigen Einblick in die Arbeit zu geben, sei hier ein knapper Umriss des täglichen Programms gegeben. Unserem Lehrplan zufolge wurde vormittags Unterricht erteilt und Besprechungen gepflogen in Bibelfunde und Geschichte des Erziehungswesens, geleitet von J. F. Duerkfen; in Grammatik und Methodik unter der Leitung von G. D. Penner, und in Physiologie und Gesanglehre geleitet von A. S. Hirschler.

Der Unterricht in Bibelfunde umfaßte die prophetischen Bücher des alten Testaments, beginnend mit Jeremias,

sowie die vier Evangelien des neuen Testaments. Dabei wurde das Wichtigste in Bezug auf die Zeitverhältnisse, den Verfasser, Zweck, Stil, Einteilung und Inhalt der einzelnen Bücher hervorgehoben.

In Psychologie wurde die letzte Stufe des Erkenntnisvermögens besprochen, umfassend das Begriffs-, Urteils- und Schlußvermögen. Dann noch das Gefühlsvermögen mit Bezugnahme auf das Gefühlsleben im allgemeinen, das Wesen der Gefühle, und deren Einteilung in sinnliche und höhere. Wo zweckmäßig wurde auch die pädagogische und praktische Seite betont.

Der Unterricht in Grammatik befaßte sich dieses Jahr mit der Wortlehre. Die zehn Wortarten wurden eingehend behandelt. Besonders legte man Gewicht auf die Ausnahmen zu den Regeln, auf idiomatische Gebräuche, wie überhaupt auf schwierige Konstruktionen und Biegungen. Es dient solcher Unterricht nicht wenig dazu, einem die edle deutsche Sprache immer mehr lieb und wert zu machen.

In der Gesanglehre wurden die bedeutendsten Punkte in der Rhythmik, Melodik und Dynamik erörtert. Auch praktische Fragen wurden behandelt wie z. B.: „Was sind die Eigenschaften und Erfordernisse eines guten Sängers? u. dgl. w.—

Für Geschichte des Erziehungswesens ist im Lehrplan blos ein Jahr eingeräumt; es wurde daher auch ein kurzer die Hauptsachen hervorhebender Ueberblick über das ganze Gebiet gegeben. Als wichtigste Anhaltspunkte dienten die alttestamentlichen Pädagogik; sodann die Pädagogik des Mittelalters, und der Reformation. Auch wurden die Verdienste Luthers, Melancthons, und Trogendorfs für das Volksschulwesen erörtert und schließlich noch der Einfluß, den die Philosophie auf das Schulwesen gehabt hat, hervorgehoben.

Die übrigen 30 Minuten des Vormittags verwandte man auf Methodik. In dieser Stunde wurden die verschiedenen Methoden aller Unterrichtsfächer unserer Volksschulen besprochen; sowohl solche Methoden, welche in vergangenen Zeiten üblich waren, als solche die heute

gebräuchlich sind. Vorzüge und Nachteile suchte man klarzulegen. Die Besprechungen in diesen wie in den anderen Fächern ließen meistens nichts zu wünschen übrig, was Lebhaftigkeit und Freiheit im Gedankenaustausch betrifft. Besonders in Bibeltunde, Grammatik und Psychologie waren alle Lehrer beflissen, stets verschiedene Autoritäten auszuführen, um so die besten und maßgebendsten Ansichten zu erhalten, und um dem Studium und Unterricht die Gründlichkeit zu verleihen, die er in allen Fällen haben sollte.

Nebst Unterricht in den Angeführten Lehrgegenständen wurden täglich vier Lehrproben (3 derselben jeden Nachmittag) geliefert. Im ganzen legten dieselben Zeugnis von sorgfältiger Vorbereitung und taktvoller Ausführung ab.

Wir glauben in dieser Beziehung bemerkenswerte Fortschritte verzeichnen zu dürfen, im Vergleich mit unserem ersten Institut. Ohne Zweifel sind diese Musterlektionen, (wozu Lehrer und angehende Lehrer sich stets willig finden) sowie die angewandte Kritik, sehr förderlich für die Praktik des Lehrers. Wir könnten dieselben einfach nicht mehr entbehren.

Von nah und fern haben uns Besucher mit ihrer Gegenwart beehrt, und mit Bemerkungen öffentlich und privatim uns nicht wenig ermutigt und angespornt.

Wir fühlen uns zu Dank veranlaßt für das Interesse, welches man im allgemeinen in dieser Umgegend und von weiter her für die Bestrebungen des deutschen Lehrerverbandes bekundet.

Mögen Schulfreunde, Eltern und Lehrer je mehr und mehr gemeinsam arbeiten, damit das große Werk der Ausbildung und Erziehung der Jugend immer besser erkannt und ausgeführt werde!—

Das dieses Institut auch ein Etwas dazu beigetragen haben möchte, ist der Wunsch der Beamten, sowie die Lehrer überhaupt.

H. D. Penner, Vorsitzer.
A. S. Hirschler, Schreiber.

Verzeichnis der Lehrer (Namen angehender Lehrer in Paranthese).

Anna Hirschler (J. R. Duerksen)
Maria Nidel (H. J. Pantraz)

(Sarah Quiring) (Daniel Hirschler)
(Thida Lorenz) J. H. Vanman
J. F. Dürksen H. Richter
H. D. Penner J. J. Vanman
A. S. Hirschler K. H. Enns
David Harder (Agnes Nidel)
E. J. Hirschler W. B. Unrau
P. A. Hiebert J. H. Löppke
U. G. Mitchell F. G. Pantraz
H. P. Peters G. A. Wiens
H. B. Penner P. B. Buller
J. H. Riesen J. H. Fransen
J. B. Epp P. C. Hiebert
J. A. Becker J. J. Wiebe Jr.
(P. J. Harder)

Kassenbestand:

Einnahmen:

In Kasse am 19. Aug. 1898... \$27.54
Eingegangen für 17 Lehrpläne.. 1.70
Kollektiert vom Institut (1899).. 2.07

\$31.31

Ausgaben:

Gehalt an J. F. Duerksen \$10.00
Gehalt an H. D. Penner 10.00
Gehalt an A. S. Hirschler 10.00
Postauslagen10
Rent für Orgel..... 1.00

\$31.10 \$31.10

In Kasse am 17. Aug. 1899... \$00.21

Bericht des Beschlus-Komitees:

Beschlossen:

- I. Daß wir uns zu innigem Dank gegen Gott verpflichtet fühlen, daß wir das sechste Lehrer-Institut abhalten durften.
- II. Daß wir uns freuen, daß wir trotz der großen Hitze das bestbesuchte Institut abhalten durften; doch wäre es wünschenswert, wenn die Zahl der sich beteiligenden Lehrer in Zukunft sich verdoppeln möchte, da solches wohl möglich wäre.
- III. Daß wir es bedauern, daß mehrere der erfahrensten Lehrer unsere Reihen verlassen und den segensbringenden Lehrerberuf mit einem geringeren vertauscht haben.
- IV. Daß wir den Lehrern H. D. Penner, J. F. Dürksen und A. S. Hirschler für ihren wertvollen Unterricht und ihre Anleitung danken.
- V. Daß wir Lehrer H. D. Penner danken für die freie Benutzung des Schullotals und für sein freundliches

Entgegenkommen in jeder Beziehung.
VI. Daß wir unser herzlichstes Bedauern darüber aussprechen, daß sich niemand bereit gefunden hat, unsere Institutsache, sowie die Schulsache im allgemeinen, durch einen Vortrag zu fördern.

VII. Daß wir den Blättern: „Bundes-Vote“, „Kansas Volksblatt“, „Hillsboro Post“, „Menn Rundschau“ und „School and College Journal“ danken für die Veröffentlichung der Einladung, und daß wir den Bericht des Instituts in genannten Blättern veröffentlichen.

W. B. Unrau
David Harder
J. B. Epp
J. H. Löppke
Anna Hirschler

Beschluß-
Komitee.

Local Notizen.

— Ein erquickender Regen stellte sich ein, und hat sehr belebend auf die Bäume im Park gewirkt.

— Die Zahl der Studenten, die in der ersten Woche eingeschrieben wurden, erreichte 76. Jez sind's schon 87.

— Prediger D. Goerz fuhr Sonntag, den 10. Sept. nach Halstead um als Gast Prediger zu dienen.

— Frau Dellenbach und Tochter Emma von Hutchinson machten etliche Tage Besuche bei ihren längst bekannten Freunden C. Wirklers.

— Der Jugendverein hielt seine erste Versammlung in diesem Schuljahr den 10. Sept., bei welcher Gelegenheit Prof. G. A. Haurv und C. H. Wedel Ansprachen hielten.

— Das Minnesota Heim ist schon so weit fertig, daß die Studenten es beziehen konnten.

— Prof. C. H. Wedel leitete den Gottesdienst am Schul-Vetag und knüpfte seine Betrachtung an das Wort Jeremias 31, 3. Ich habe dich je und je geliebet, darum habe ich dich zu mir gezogen aus lauter Güte.

— Am 5. Sept. abends wurde die Schule eröffnet; die Zahl der Anwesenden von Newton und Umgebung war sehr ermutigend. Prof. Wedel führte den Vorsitz. Auch die andern Professoren hielten kurze und zeitgemäße Ansprachen.

— Die Bethel-Gemeinde hielt den 27. Aug. eine Versammlung ab, nach welcher die bereits beschlossene Ältesten-Wahl vollzogen wurde. Prediger D. Goerz wurde fast einstimmig gewählt. Es wurde auch beschlossen, daß am 17. Sept. Abends seine Einführung ins Ältestenamtsamt stattfinden sollte.

School and College Journal.

CHARTER.

Continued from page 75.

their number a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and they shall also select a business agent who may or may not be a member of the corporation, all of whom shall hold their office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified,

g.) The secretary, treasurer and business agent shall give bonds to the corporation for the faithful performance of their duties in such amounts as shall be prescribed by the board of directors.

SIXTH. That the estimated value of goods, chattels, lands, rights and credits owned by the corporation is One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

SEVENTH: That the annual meeting of the corporation shall be held at such time and at such place as the by-laws of the corporation may require and that the right of voting shall be exercised in the following manner:

a.) Every member, congregation, or conference of the Mennonite Church of North America, having each and separately donated at least one hundred dollars to the endowment fund of said Bethel College, shall be entitled to one vote and to one additional vote for each additional one hundred dollars so donated by the same person, congregation, or conference.

b.) Individuals entitled to one or more votes as specified in the foregoing paragraph may exercise their right of voting individually during their lifetime, and may dispose of such right by testament or will, bequeathing their right of voting either to some other individual member, congregation, or conference of the Mennonite Church of North America; provided, however, that if after the death of the original donor toward the endowment fund of said Bethel College it will be found that the deceased has made no disposition of his right of voting by last will or otherwise, then and in such case, the legal heirs of the de-

ceased shall inherit all scholarship-privileges the deceased had remaining in Bethel College and they shall also exercise the right of voting, provided always, that they are members of good standing of the Mennonite Church.

c.) Every member, congregation, or conference of the Mennonite Church of North America, contributing annually at least twenty-five dollars toward the Bethel College for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of said institution; or who pay the tuition for a student to be designated by the board of directors of said Bethel College, shall be entitled to one vote and to one additional vote for each additional twenty-five dollars or each additional tuition thus paid, provided, that such right of voting shall in such cases be limited to the period during which the said contributions or tuitions are regularly and promptly paid, and shall cease with the discontinuance of the payments of such contributions or tuitions.

d.) Single members, congregations, or conferences of the Mennonite church of North America, donating each and separately less than one hundred dollars toward the endowment fund, or contributing less than twenty-five dollars annually toward defraying the current expenses of the said Bethel College, or paying only part of the tuition of one student as prescribed in the preceding paragraph,—may unite, with other donors or contributors of the same category and elect among themselves one representative for each one hundred dollars donated; or for each twenty-five dollars contributed, or for each tuition paid by them collectively, as above specified, to cast the number of votes to which they collectively are thus entitled.

e.) Every person entitled to one or more votes may transfer or sign his individual right of voting to the congregation or conference of the Mennonite church, of which he is a member.

f.) Donations and contributions received from outside of the Menno-

nite church do not entitle the respective donors and contributors to the right of voting, but such donors and contributors shall be considered honorary members of the Bethel College.

g.) All members, congregations and conferences of the Mennonite church of North America, having the right of voting, shall be properly registered and recorded upon the books of this corporation kept for that purpose and such records shall show: 1.) the correct and full names of individuals, congregations and conferences having the right of voting; 2.) the exact number of votes each person, congregation or conference is entitled to cast; and 3.) all transfers, assignments or bequests of votes by individuals to congregations or conferences;—or by congregations to conferences, or otherwise.

A record shall also be kept of honorary members of the Bethel College.

h.) Persons having proxies of absent voters or voting as delegates or representatives of congregations or conferences, shall produce in writing such original proxies or certificates of authority from their respective congregations or conferences, certifying that the holders thereof are authorized to vote, and stating also the number of votes they are entitled to cast.

i.) Each voter shall cast the same number of votes for each and every one of the number of directors to be elected, and a plurality shall elect.

EIGHTH.—That each one thousand dollars donated to the endowment fund by members, congregations or conferences of the Mennonite church of North America shall entitle the respective donor or donors, their successors, heirs or assignees to one scholarship in the said Bethel College for a student designated by the donor or donors at their own directions, and if they fail to name a student, then the board of directors of said Bethel College shall award such scholarship at their own pleasure to a student of known ability, but without the means to pay the tuition

School and College Journal.

himself;—and if applications are made to the board of directors for such scholarship, the directors then shall thoroughly examine all such applications and shall award such scholarship to those of the applicants, who are most worthy of support in this way, and who would apparently be of most benefit to the church and community at large.

Members, congregations or conferences of the Mennonite church, donating each and separately less than one thousand dollars toward the endowment fund of the Bethel College, shall also be entitled, to a full scholarship or a part thereof for a limited period in the following manner:

a.) Five hundred dollars donated to the endowment fund entitles the donor or donors to one full scholarship for the period of fifteen years.

b.) Three hundred dollars donated to the endowment fund entitles the donor or donors to one full scholarship for the period of ten years.

c.) Persons, congregations, or conferences having donated heretofore or donating hereafter separately or collectively, one hundred dollars or more to either the Endowment Building, or any other Fund of the Bethel College, shall be entitled to one vote permanently, and, to one scholarship for three years for every one hundred dollars thus donated, provided always, that such donation must have been paid in cash; before the scholarship therefore granted can be made use of.

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, this eleventh day of May, A. D. 1887.

JOHN J. KREHBIEL,	H. R. VOTH,
BERN. WARKENTIN,	ABR. ENTZ,
DAVID GOERZ,	J. R. TOEWS,
BERN. REGIER SEN.,	H. H. EWERT,
RUDOLF CLAASSEN,	D. C. RUTH,
ABRAHAM QUIRING,	P. CLAASSEN,
C. R. McLAIN,	W. J. EWERT,
J. M. RAGSDALE,	H. GOERZ,
PETER PANKRATZ,	JACOB VOGT,
A. B. GILBERT,	H. SCHULTZ,
DIETR. GAEDDERT,	A. RATZLAFF,
D. T. EYMANN,	WM. EWERT,
JACOB BULLER,	H. RICHERT,
HERM. SUDERMANN,	J. W. PENNER,
PETER BALZER,	JACOB FUNK,
JACOB STUCKY,	C. C. WEDEL,
JOHANN NICKEL.	

STATE OF KANSAS, }
Office of the Secretary of State, }
I, E. B. Allen, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original instru-

ment filed in my office May 23d, A. D. 1887.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 23d of May, A. D. 1887.



E. B. ALLEN,
Secretary of State.

Newton City Business Directory and Index to Advertisements.

BAKERY.
Thad. Mitchner, 616 Main St. (See ad.)

BANKS.
First National Bank. (See ad.)
First State Bank. (See ad.)
Midland National Bank. (See ad.)

BLACKSMITH SHOPS.
J. J. Krehbiel, East 6th St.
James Howard, 116 West 5th St. (See ad.)

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. W. Chase, 511 Main St. Fine Boots and Shoes.
John Graybill, 525 Main St. (See ad.)
Ray Boot and Shoe Co., 515 Main St. (See ad.)
Will May, 609 Main St. (See ad.)

BUTCHERS.
Jos. Steinkirchner, 708 Main St. (See ad.)
C. Kunde, 620 Main St. (See ad.)

COAL DEALERS.
Nicholson & Ball, 311 Main St. (See ad.)
M. McGraw & Co., 121 E. 3rd St. (See ad.)

CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.
H. M. Walt, 509 Main St. (See ad.)
N. Barnum & Co., 517 Main St. (See ad.)

DENTISTS.
J. R. Lowe, Cor. Main and 5th St. (See ad.)
H. D. Wells. (See ad.)

DRUGS.
W. G. Pearson, 513 Main St. (See ad.)
Conrads, 501 Main St. (See ad.)
John Reese, 426 Main St. (See ad.)
Charles Johnson.

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Agenten verdienen von \$2.00 bis \$5.00 den Tag. Ist auch in englischer Sprache zu demselben Preise zu haben.
Man schreibe sofort für Territory an
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Berne, Indiana.

The Goering-Krehbiel Mercantile Co.
—Dealers in—
Dry Goods Clothing, Groceries
MOUNDRIE, KANSAS.

W. S. DOTSON

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T. B. ATCHISON.

Eisenwaren-Geschäft.

Champion Selbstbinder, Mähmaschinen, Wagen, u. s. w.

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Wallace & Farrington,

Sattler-Geschäft.

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S. LEHMAN, President, C. W. GOSS, Vice-Pres.
A. B. GILBERT, Cash. TH. KAESTNER, Ass't cash

J. W. EDWARDS,

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Möbelhändler,

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Proprietor.

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Cream Parlors.**

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Proprietor of

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Material- und Spezerei - Handlung.

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C. C. McDANIEL, Prop. 515½ Main Street.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE JOURNAL

October, 1899

Overdue Supporting Funds - Interest

The semi-annual interest is due on October 1 for the supporting funds for Bethel College. Many of those who signed for these have paid their interest, although there are some in the delinquent list. These would be much appreciated at this time due to the fact that the number of faculty members has been increased. At the same time there has been no similar increase in income (other than the income from this source of interest). Since this proportion is expected to remain the same in this seventh school year that has just begun, we would like to plead that all overdue interest accounts are paid. Otherwise no matter how hard we try we will experience a deficit. Nearly half our students are going to school on scholarships and are not paying any tuition. These would then be covered and be assured of sufficient funds for their expenses. Therefore, we are justified in requesting that all deficits in interest payments be made as soon as possible.

With all best wishes and the highest respect to all our school friends,

The Board of Directors

Notice and Invitation

The twelfth annual meeting of the Bethel College Corporation will be held, God willing, on Thursday, November 9, 1899, beginning at 10 a.m. in the college building. All members of the corporation, the representatives of member congregations and conferences, and other school friends are cordially invited to attend.

The agenda includes: election of three board members, discussion of the report of the past school year by the board of directors, accepting the financial report of the business manager, discussion of motions, recommendations, and other business matters.

It is requested that all members of the corporation who cannot attend the annual meeting would ask people to represent them and give them the voting rights. Wherever possible the names of these representatives should be sent to the secretary of the board of directors so they can be registered. This way there will be no delay during the meeting.

We are hoping for perfect attendance of all voting members or their representatives as well as many school friends and guests.

The Board of Directors

Invitation to the Meeting of the Board of Directors

We find it necessary to call a meeting of the Board of Directors on the day preceding the annual meeting on November 9. This is to enable us to give a proper report to the corporation. This meeting will be on November 8 and will begin at 2 p.m. in the business office of the college building. There is a considerably long agenda and we plead for all members or their proxies to be present. The following matters are to be discussed: 1. Reviewing the financial report and the treasurer's book, 2. A review of the report handed in by faculty members concerning the past year and the recommendations for the coming year, 3. Discussing the various requests handed in by individual members of the corporation, 4. Formulating a proposal for the annual meeting, 5. Discussing any and all questions and business matters that come up.

Therefore we ask all members of the board to be represented.

The Officers of the Board of Directors

The Charter

of the Bethel College Corporation was amended at the eleventh session of the annual meeting. These changes have appeared in the College Journal as the official notice to the public. However, this issue of the Journal wishes to publish the exact wording as the charter now stands in the English language for the clarification of its contents to the members of the corporation. We will also print additional copies of the amendments in English to be sent to the members of the corporation who can keep them for reference at all times.

Travel Sketches and Passing Remarks

X

It is not far from Wittenburg to Berlin. We hurried to the German capital area and looked around a while. The visit to an old castle was especially interesting. It took us through a row of auditoriums that were just beautiful. The one that stays fresh in my memory is the white hall or the throne room. That is where those solemn openings of parliament take place, and it was easy to visualize that scene. Then we took an excursion to Charlottenburg where I intended to look up the historian, Dr. Keller. I soon found his home, but to my great disappointment he was away on a trip. How I did want to introduce myself to him and to tell him how I have enjoyed his writings. I wanted to compliment him for his courage in pursuing the history of our forefathers and allowing them the justice they deserve. He remains unconcerned that through them the Protestant heights were reached and many weaknesses and confessional fanaticisms were identified. Anyone who does not laud to the skies the ground Luther walked on in German Protestant territory, will have to brace himself against gross tactlessness. The historians are very careful not to give Keller a place of honor with other historians. It seems as if they would like to ignore him altogether. I was so glad that Dr. Harnack was so open with his praise of Keller's description of the Waldensian movement when he wrote his "Lehre der zwölf Apostel" (Teaching of the Twelve Apostles). I regret so much to have missed meeting this very fine scholar. From Berlin we went to Marienburg. We had good weather and pleasant travel companions. For several hours we had a thirteen year old gymnast in our compartment. He was very entertaining and caused his schoolmates to laugh, especially the girls. He talked constantly until finally we were glad to see him get out. Now we could reflect upon the lack of training that fellow had received. He had a clear head and plenty of knowledge, but definitely lacked courtesy and consideration toward his teachers and other adults. I could step into familiar territory in the Marienburg area. How good it was to relax a bit in Sandhof and in Robach where I had been before. Soon we had spent several days there - the time we had set aside for Prussia. There was much to see in the country, especially in the lovely main road west of Elbing. This area is actually crowded with farms. Meadows and fields were lush with tall grass and grain. This is considered to be the best and richest farmland in all of Europe. We remembered the fact that it was the Mennonites who had originally cultivated it. Here they had earned their wonderful reputation. Equally interesting was our trip^{to} Thiensdorf to attend the mission festival. Those lovely farms were outstanding and we knew they were inhabited by our partners in our faith. When we stop to visit some of them the people are most hospitable. It is obvious that the owners are good stewards and do more of the actual work than their hired hands do. In this area we find many land owners and their hired hands rather than small farmers who work their few acres. We met a number of Mennonite ministers in Thiensdorf. I compared this group with a similar group in our country. We see our ministers as part-time farmers, but in Prussia they are gentleman farmers with hired help. That is why it is much easier to find ministers in Prussia than in our area. They have much more time to pursue their vocation as ministers. They also have advantages in acquiring an education. In the German community schools there is a good opportunity for training in

this area. Furthermore, they have opportunities to attend secondary schools. Actually, their schools are denominational, and the Prussians really have not founded one of their own. Personally, I do not know how they intend to progress without one. The Baptists have a ministers' seminary in Hamburg; the Methodists have theirs in Frankfurt. It is unfortunate that our brethren do not found their own. Actually we do not have our own here in America either. Prof Rauschenbusch, a good friend of our people, has often said the Mennonites should have their own minister training schools. In this respect our progress is a bit slow.

We stayed in St. Petersburg a bit longer due to our attendance of the Mission Festival. We left on July 19, Tuesday, toward evening. The trip took twenty-four hours so we had ample time to see the Baltic Sea area. It looks a bit barren, and the villages do not give the appearance of prosperity. There are fellow believers living in these countries, and I had to think of the difficult times the struggle for Protestantism had encountered here.

We arrived in the capital of Russia at 6 p.m. Unfortunately we could stay here only a few hours. We had to be driven to the Nikolai railroad station. Quickly I recalled my bits of Russian and hired a driver. I was actually surprised at myself. Our driver took us through some dirty streets. He did not neglect, however, to remove his hat and cross himself every time we passed a church. We hastened to find a hotel as soon as we reached the station. We left our baggage, then took the tramway along the "Nevski", one of the nicest streets of that town. The elegant churches were outstanding with their domes and crosses. We were shown the lovely palace in which the famous Princess Dagmar, the mother of the Czar, lived. When we reached the end of the street we were on the Neva. I had imagined it to be a small stream. Imagine my surprise when I saw this wide river with its rushing water rolling in front of us. To the right was the Winter Palace, a long five story building built lengthwise along the Neva River. The Alexander Palace lay on the other side with the Alexander School. I was surprised to see that place paved with ordinary stones. This made it much less attractive than the palaces in Berlin. How I did want to see the interior of the Winter Palace! That just does not work in Russia though. We had to be satisfied with seeing the outside. This was hard to do because we knew what all had taken place there. My thoughts went back involuntarily to the incidents that have been recorded. Czar Paul I suffered a tragic death here; Nikolaus I broke down here after the miserable Crimean War; Alexander II died here as a sacrifice to nihilism. Indeed, all the Russian crowns are heavy. It was very interesting for me to visit the country of my birth to which I owe a thankful and respectful memory.

We left again at 10 o'clock. Due to the goodness of a Russian official we could take a very good train in which we spent the next 48 hours without changing cars. The comfortable seats were not bad for sleeping - I prefer them to our Pullman cars, especially since they do not cost extra. The ride is monotonous as it goes through endless plains. The next afternoon at 4 we arrived in Moscow. There we had time to go into a national restaurant and eat "Borscht" (Russian soup), but not to go see the town. We could see the towers and the pinnacles of the Kremlin in the distance. Now we could really visualize the awful catastrophe of 1812! Here Napoleon became a great star; here the poet's words rang true, "World history proves to be the world court." We had plenty of time to read O. Funke's latest book as well as to converse amiably with some of the passengers who were able to speak German.

We arrived in Prischib late Friday night. Formerly this was called Michailoska. We were happy to find that a fellow believer had joined us in Alexandrowsk. He was from Chortiza. He helped us hire a team in the middle of the night so we could go to Muntau. There we planned to get some rest while staying with people we knew. There we traveled in a closed wagon in familiar territory. The drive took two hours although it did not seem that long. Our guide told us many interesting and some sad facts from the lives and the activities of our congregations on the Dnieper. We felt

sympathetic. He spoke with high regard of the late Elder Epp who had baptized him. According to him the so-called Mennonite Brethren were very judgmental toward others condemning them to being a hotbed of vice etc. He admitted that in some respects things looked pretty grim in those old congregations. Then our conversation shifted to a larger scope of world history rather than in the small circle of our own denomination. We were well aware of our concern for our own people. When we were near the village of Prischib the driver did not watch his business in driving down an embankment and we upset very suddenly. Thank goodness, it was sandy there and we escaped with a few scratches and a lot of fright. In Muntau we were being observed by the night watchmen while we were trying to rouse our friends by pounding on their windows. The watchmen left when they saw how warmly we were greeted by our friends.

W

Hans and Fritz During the First Semester
(From the "College Star")

" 'Tis a pity", says Hans to Fritz while he pounds his fist on the table with a bang, "I am getting dumber every day."

"No, I don't think that is possible", his cool thoughtful friend Fritz answered, although his conscience tells him no donkey has a right to call another donkey an ass (a pot calling the kettle black). For some time he has kept a reservoir of knowledge to himself.

For several weeks now everything has gone haywire for our friends. Even the first days of school brought disastrous experiences. Naturally, they refused to believe they were guilty of any vices - if anyone accused them of that they would pound their fists until the sparks flew. However, every student who is familiar with human nature shies away from this method, because

Dangerous it is to lick the glue;
Codliver oil often causes distress.
However, the worst of all disasters
Is the insanity of Hans and Fritz.

While students do have feelings of goodwill for others, all efforts are made to knock the crudeness out of these fellows and to make presentable creatures out of them. At least they should be exposed to our modern culture and civilization so they will be fit to be seen in public.

That is what we tried to do with our two fellows. Both had some really bad habits. It never occurred to them to greet anyone whether it was a male star or a female sun with any kind of courteous gestures. Even in the classroom they did not even remove their hats until they had been seated for a long time.

Their fellow students realized that something had to be done about these fellows. They tried to be their helpful angels by hiding their hat boxes from them. One day these two wanted to give their legs a rest so they put them on an adjoining bench. The next day when they wanted to do it again they saw a sign that said, "Keep off your feet". Making energetic appearances was what these fellows always enjoyed. The entire group of students who live where they do are aware of this when the whole stairway echoes and reechoes with booming entrances.

One time it got a little too dry in class for Hans. He made a sudden decision to get up and leave. He grabbed his books and started to go out. Then to his disgust the professor politely asked him to sit down and stay there until class was dismissed. Since then his friends keep asking him questions about the Battle of Bull Run.

Many similar incidents have happened to Hans and Fritz but they merely sneer at them. They have come here to learn a vast amount of knowledge and to have a good social life at the same time. Even in that area they were dreadfully disappointed. They find all sorts of obstacles to thwart their flights of imagination. They are asked to abide by various rules and regulations - a stiff and formal way of life - and to them that is a sinful and disgraceful way of distorting their spiritual existence. To their dismay they see the chaos and disorder their own plans are taking. They see pale fog shrouding like thick clouds ahead of them. Indeed, it becomes clear to them they are going backward instead of forward.

Both of them finally understand that their leading influences do not bear any laurels, even though they are trying to prove to the world that they are true heroes. In a dignified way they ask one of the literary societies to accept them into their membership - they are sure they will be welcomed with open arms. They were absolutely astonished when the board of examiners answered their request by telling them to repeat their application next year. Now they are at their wits' end. They are frustrated and try to resign themselves to take their defeat in a dignified manner.

In spite of all adversities, these two enjoy eating. At first they devoured their food in enormous quantities, then their appetites diminished a bit. The food has given them renewed energy and vigor. Now if they could only see a bit of hope shining for them. Hans and Fritz would try to muster the necessary will power to build up good character and the qualifications to future success.

Ruach

Report of the Sixth German Teacher Institute

According to former issues of various German papers, the sixth session of the German Teacher Institute took place on August 7, 8 a.m. in the Hillsboro Preparatory School. We report with great satisfaction that the attendance at this meeting was larger than at the preceding five years this group has met. Currently there are 33 teachers and prospective teachers on their list.

A short resume of the daily activities that made up the agenda is printed here for the purpose of showing the readers what takes place at these meetings. According to our lesson plan we had regular instruction sessions and discussions in Biblical research and in History of Educational Matters every forenoon. These were led by J. F. Duerksen; Grammar and Methods were taught by H. D. Penner; Physiology and Teaching Singing were taught by A. S. Hirschler.

The Biblical Research course included the prophetic books of the Old Testament beginning with Jeremiah and the four Gospels of the New Testament. During these sessions the most important facts of time lines, the writers, the purpose, the style, and the contents of each book were discussed.

The last phase of the cognitive faculty was stressed in Psychology. This included the scope of concepts, judgments, and conclusions. Added to this was the concept of feelings with general life attitudes, the substance of feelings and their divisions into sensual and higher quality. Wherever possible both the pedagogical and the practical sides were discussed.

The grammar instruction included a study of words. The ten parts of speech were stressed with special emphasis on the exception to rules, to idiomatic uses, and to difficult constructions and inflexions. This certainly adds to our admiration of the beautiful German language.

The instruction in singing considered rhythm, melody, and dynamics. The practical aspects were dealt with too such as "What are the characteristics and the requirements of a good singer?" etc.

The curriculum included only one year of history of educational matters, so this area was given special attention for review. Some requirements that were

emphasized are Old Testament Pedagogy, Teaching of the Middle Ages, and the Reformation. Other courses that were discussed for the curriculum are The Merits of Luther, Melancton, and Trotzendorf in School Work, and finally The Influence of Philosophy upon Schoolwork.

The remaining 30 minutes in the forenoon were used to discuss methods. The methods of all the subjects in our community schools were discussed, as well as those methods that were commonly used in past years and are still considered helpful. We tried to point out the advantages and the disadvantages. These discussions, as well as others, left nothing to be desired - it was a lively and uninhibited exchange of ideas. All the teachers were keenly interested especially in Bible Research, Grammar, and Psychology. The discussions were productive as they quoted various authorities and as they exchanged their own ideas of what would be the most useful and practical in actual pedagogy.

Besides the classes mentioned above there were four trial lessons taught every day (3 every afternoon). These proved to be evidence of good preparation and tactful delivery.

We feel that there has been much improvement when we compare this institute with the former institutes. These model lesson developments (coordinated by teachers and future teachers) and their continuous critiques proved to be very helpful. We would not want to do without them.

Our participants came from quite a distance. Their input proved to be a valuable part of our institute, and we feel greatly encouraged as a result of their presence.

We are also thankful for all the interest shown in the entire community. We feel that we have their support for our work in this German teacher project.

May school friends, parents, and teachers develop more and more unity in these efforts of educating our youth!

We hope this institute has done its share in improving the training of our young people.

H. D. Penner, Chairman
A. S. Hirschler, Secretary

Inventory of Teachers (Names of prospective teachers in parentheses)

Anna Hirschler	(J. R. Doerksen)
Maria Nickel	(H. J. Pankratz) (Sarah Quiring) (Daniel Hirschler) (Lydia Lorenz)
J. F. Dürksen	J. H. Banman
H. D. Penner	H. Richert
A. S. Hirschler	J. J. Banman
David Harder	K. H. Enns
C. J. Hirschler	(Agnes Nickel)
P. A. Hiebert	W. B. Unrau
U. G. Mitchell	J. H. Löppke
H. P. Peters	F. G. Pankratz
H. B. Penner	G. A. Wiens
J. H. Riesen	P. P. Buller
J. B. Epp	J. H. Fransen
J. A. Becker	P. C. Hiebert
(P. J. Harder)	J. J. Wiebe Jr.

Cashier's Report

Receipts:	
Cash on Hand on August 19, 1898	\$27,54
Received for 17 Lesson Plans	1.70
Collection from Institute (1899)	<u>2.07</u>
	31.31
Disbursements	
Salary of J. F. Duerksen	10.00
Salary of H. D. Penner	10.00
Salary of A. S. Hirschler	10.00
Postage	.10
Rent for the Organ	<u>1.00</u>
	31.10
Balance on Hand, Aug. 17, 1899	00.21

Report of the Resolutions Committee

Resolved:

- I. That we give sincere thanks to God for the privilege of having this institute.
- II. That we express our joy for the large number of participants who could attend our institute in spite of the hot weather. We would be very happy to see this number be doubled next, although that might not be possible.
- III. That we express regret for those in our ranks who have chosen other professions that in our estimation are lower in dignity.
- IV. That we give our thanks to instructors H. D. Penner, J. F. Dürksen, and A. S. Hirschler for their valued instruction and leadership.
- V. That we thank H. D. Penner for the free use of his school complex and for his friendly hospitality at all times.
- VI. To express our regret that no one volunteered to promote the cause of our institute and our school interests by speaking out in their behalf.
- VII. To express our appreciation to the newspapers "Bundesbote", "Kansas Volksblatt", "Hillsboro Post", "Mennonitische Rundschau" and "School and College Journal" for publishing the invitation as well as the reports of our institute in their respective publications.

W. B. Unrau
 David Harder
 J. B. Epp
 J. H. Leppke
 Anna Hirschler

Resolutions Committee

Local Notes

- A refreshing rain came, and as a result the trees in the park look more alive. The number of students who have registered the first week is 76. By now there are 87.
- Minister D. Goerz drove to Halstead on Sunday, September 10, to serve as guest minister there.

Mrs. Dellenbach and her daughter Emma of Hutchinson spent several days at the college visiting their friends of long standing, the C. Wirklers.

The Christian Endeavor Society held its first meeting of this school year on September 10. Prof. G. A. Haury and Prof. C. H. Wedel were the speakers.

The Minnesota Home has been completed to the point that the students were able to move in.

Prof. C. H. Wedel led the worship services on School Prayer Day. He based his meditation on Jeremiah 31:3, "Yes, I have loved thee with an everlasting love; therefore with lovingkindness have I drawn thee."

The official school opening took place in the evening of September 5. It was good to see so many people from Newton and the surrounding communities present. Prof. Wedel was the chairman. The others professors also gave short addresses.

The Bethel Congregation had a meeting on August 27 at which time it held its election of an elder. Minister D. Goerz was overwhelmingly elected. It was decided to ordain him as an elder on the evening of September 17.