

Lincoln University Herald.

VOL. I.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, MARCH, 1894.

No. 2.

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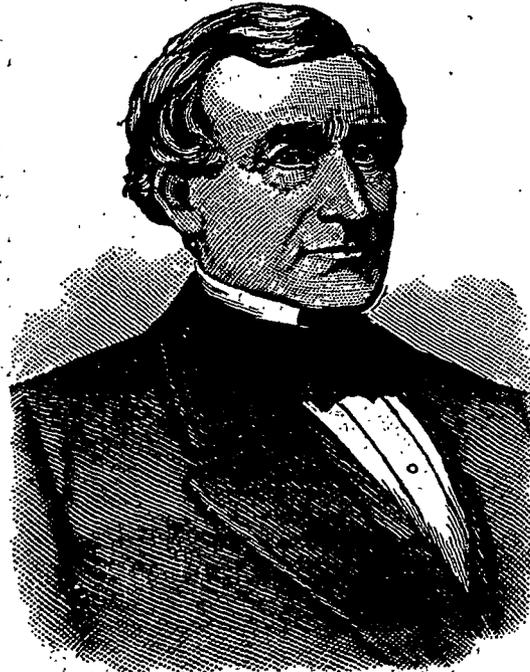
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REV. JOHN MILLER DICKEY, D. D.
(Founder of Lincoln University.)

In the first number of the *Lincoln University Herald*, it was stated that Rev. John Miller Dickey, D. D., was the founder of Lincoln University. In this number we present a picture of Dr. Dickey. Our readers may be interested in knowing something of his character and work. The following sketch, which includes an account of the founding of Lincoln University, is taken from a history of Chester County, Pennsylvania, of which county Dr. Dickey was a prominent citizen.

In 1835, the subject of public schools excited the deep interest of Dr. Dickey. Throughout the State they were taught by teachers poorly prepared. After consideration, he decided to establish a training school for women as teachers, wherein moral science and the Bible would form part of the course. In the employment of women as teachers he was much interested; accordingly, in 1837, property was purchased for the purpose, and he associated with himself, at first, Rev. Dr. Halston, afterwards, his brother, Rev. Samuel Dickey; and the "Oxford Female Seminary" became and remained for more than twenty years a powerful instrumentality for good, sending out hundreds of young women fitted for any position in life. Its work only ceased when the State established normal schools for all.

On the subject of intemperance, Dr. Dickey took decided grounds. He organized local

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societies in his own congregation, gathering in the young. He conducted conventions which did much to secure the present school system. He took an interest in improved agriculture, and in the planting of ornamental trees and flowers. He originated and assisted in completing the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad. One incident, illustrating his character, cannot be omitted, and is of itself full of thrilling interest. A young colored girl, named Rachel Parker, living in Pennsylvania, was cruelly kidnapped and carried to Baltimore and sold into slavery. No one dared to pursue or attempt her recovery. All were intimidated by threats of personal violence if they should presume to enter a slave State for any such purpose. Dr. Dickey formed a party of a few interested men and started to Baltimore. The train on which they traveled was watched by desperate men, who, at one point, near Baltimore, boarded the cars and taking out one of the party, hung him to a tree until life was extinct, thinking in this way to intimidate and turn back the brave leader of the company. But, nothing daunted, he pursued his purpose. He entered the court-room in Baltimore, and demanded the body of the woman upon a writ of law. Accompanied by the sheriff of Baltimore, he passed her captors among the slave-pens of the city. Failing to find her there, he pursued from place to place, until they were beaten out in their vain efforts of concealment and compelled to return their victim, with another taken about the same time, from the far-distant city of New Orleans, whither they had taken her. This incident created universal interest at the time, and may be found at length in "Still's History." It produced a most salutary effect upon public opinion, and the warmest approval was bestowed upon Dr. Dickey for his conduct of the case.

There remains to mention another great and successful work of Dr. Dickey's later life.

He long felt the need of educated teachers and preachers for the colored people, both North and South, and though at the time slavery existed, yet he determined to do what he could to prepare teachers for this destitute people, not only in America, but in Africa, where the life of a white man was very short, because of a fatal climate. Accordingly, in 1851, he resolved to lay the foundations of a permanent institution, though more than ten years were yet to pass

before emancipation should be proclaimed. He secured a charter from the State for "Ashmun Institute," taking the name from that of "Jehudi Ashmun," an African missionary whose character he admired. By necessity he became the president of its board of trustees and its nursing father, although he never taught as a member of its faculty. The site was chosen about four miles from Oxford, at what is now called Lincoln University Station, upon the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, upon a spot where a young colored man, afterwards a missionary in Africa, and whom Dr. Dickey had partially educated in his own study, used to pray that a way might be opened up for the education of his race. The rock on which he knelt was placed in the foundation.

In December, 1856, the Rev. Dr. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer delivered the opening address, and Hon. William E. Dodge, of New York, endowed the first professorship. In the front of the main hall, Dr. Dickey erected a tablet, with the prophetic words, "The night is far spent; the day is at hand." This was truly the darkest hour, when only the strong eye of faith could see that it was "far spent." Under the instruction at first of Dr. Carter, of Baltimore, and now of Dr. Isaac N. Randall, President of the Faculty, the classes have never been omitted. When the work became wonderfully increased by emancipation, the name was changed from Ashmun Institute to Lincoln University, and now, after nearly thirty years of uninterrupted success, its graduates are to be found occupying positions of trust in nearly every State of the Union. Several of its graduates have gone as missionaries to Africa. Dr. Dickey, at the time of his death (March 21st, 1878), had been for many years an esteemed member of the Board of Directors of Princeton Theological Seminary. He is everywhere acknowledged to have been a leading spirit in all departments of public usefulness in which he was engaged.

Synod's Testimony.

The following is an extract from the report of the Standing Committee on Freedmen made to the last Synod of Pennsylvania and adopted unanimously by it:

Your Committee feels that it cannot close its report without a word for Lincoln University. For forty years it has been doing a grand work for God and His Church. Located within our bounds, it appeals to us in an especial manner. It is ours to foster and support. A large proportion of its money has come and must come from the churches of this Synod. We are glad to note, from its report, that while both sickness and death have done their sad work during the past year, yet the vacant places in the faculty have all been filled, and Lincoln University was never in so excellent a condition for the efficient training of men as at the present hour. Few of her students come from this Synod and few remain among us; but in receiving these men

from every quarter of the country, training them and sending them forth; we are, through them, doing the grandest possible service for the whole Negro race. More than one thousand of these men have gone out to be teachers and preachers among their own people. The Freedmen's Board has gained many of its most efficient men from this institution. These men are becoming the leaders of more than eight millions of people; an eighth of our entire population, and we cannot over-estimate their value.

This work is wider even than our Church, for while by far the larger part are Presbyterians, the Church at large is reaping substantial benefit. In the theological department there are, at present, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and Episcopalians; as to numbers, ranking in the order named.

There is but one cloud hovering over this institution, and that financial. Already the Primary Department has been discontinued, as the only possible way of keeping the advanced students within her walls. But where are the advanced students of the future to come from, with no place to prepare them? This has thrown an additional burden upon her financial secretaries, Rev. Edward Webb and Rev. W. P. White, D. D. Their appeals to the churches of this Synod should be met with a liberal response for this temporary necessity.

We recommend the following action, viz.:

The Synod of Pennsylvania looks with peculiar satisfaction upon the growth and good work of Lincoln University, and, in view of the present temporary financial condition, we commend the work of that institution to the sympathy and benevolence of our churches.

Significant Words.

A few years since, Dr. James McCosh, then President of Princeton College, wrote as follows:

"The college for colored youths, at Lincoln University, Chester County, Pennsylvania, has many and powerful claims on the Christian public. I have visited it on two different occasions, and I am able to bear my testimony to the high character of its professors (most of them graduates from Princeton), and the effective teaching which the students receive. I found the answering of the pupils quite up to the average in our colleges, and giving clear evidence of the capacity of the African race to receive and be benefited by instruction in the higher branches. I am convinced that the race is to be elevated by giving a high education to the better minds among them, that they may, as ministers of the Gospel and in the various professions, call forth the energies of the people."

Rev. Richard D. Harper, D. D., for many years the popular pastor of the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, said, a short time before his death:

"The friends of the Freedmen are inspired with new hope by the evidence that Lincoln University is training and sending out such

men. I desire to express my high appreciation and hearty approval of the work it is accomplishing. To such influences it will be safe to commit the education of the colored population of our country. And every incentive there is, it seems to me, to the prosecution of this work. Looking at it from the lowest standpoint of selfishness, we must educate them or they will ruin us. Elevating them, we are securing our own national safety and prosperity. The significant endorsement of its graduates by prominent men in the Southern States, indicates that to such influences among the Freedmen we may look with confidence and hope for the healing of the breach between the races."

Educated Leaders.

The colored race in this country is increasing at the rate of one hundred and thirty thousand a year. In the lifetime of the younger generation they may number seventy-five millions. "It is certain that colored men will exert a large, and it may fairly be assumed, a controlling influence in forming and directing the currents of opinion, and the gulf stream movements of industrial, social, educational and religious progress among these increasing millions of our population. It cannot be reasonably expected that their leaders should guide them along the lines of the common life of our whole people unless they are themselves educated, their principles established, and their opinions moulded in intelligent, conscious and consenting harmony with the public life of the nation."

The aim of Lincoln University is to prepare such educated leaders for the colored population of our country. Many of those whom it has heretofore sent out are exerting a noble and enduring influence as teachers and preachers throughout the North and South. We may hereafter refer to some of these by name.

Lincoln University was the first institution established in this country for the advanced education of colored young men.

It has shown itself by its record fully competent for the work in which engaged. It is also, in a sense, very well equipped for that work. But it is also possible to greatly enlarge its influence and increase its usefulness. Through the erection of another dormitory, and the addition to its scholarship fund, a larger number of students could be admitted to its privileges. Its classes might be well-nigh doubled, except for lack of accommodations, and means for the support of the many students applying for admission, who are not able to do much more than pay their way to and from the institution, provide clothing for themselves, and purchase their books. Said President Rendall, in the last University catalogue:

"The whole work of Lincoln University needs immediate enlargement. A comparatively small addition to her funds would greatly increase her power for usefulness."

Study of the Bible.

The Authorized Version of the English Bible is studied by all the classes in all the departments of the University.

For admission to the Freshman Class, applicants are required to pass a satisfactory examination in Genesis and the Gospel of Mark.

During the collegiate years, the course of study embraces the historical portions of the Old and New Testaments. In the theological course, the Biblical facts are considered in their historical and doctrinal relations; the various forms of Biblical literature are studied, especially the figurative language of the Scriptures; particular attention is given to Messianic prophecy; and whole books are explained, applied and searched with reference to special teachings, and with a view to future use in the work of the ministry. Emphasis is laid upon committing Scripture to memory. During his theological course, the student is expected to read the Bible through with studious and reverent attention.

A course of lectures is given on the History of Versions, in which special attention is paid to the history of the English Bible.

Expenses.

The yearly expense of a student in connection with Lincoln University is as follows:

FIRST SESSION.		
Tuition	\$10 00	
Coal	2 00	
Furniture	2 50	
Library	1 00	
Board and Washing	31 50	
	\$50 00	
SECOND SESSION.		
Tuition	\$15 00	
Coal	8 00	
Furniture	2 50	
Library	1 00	
Board and Washing	45 00	
	71 50	
	\$121 50	

Small as is the sum, many who apply for admission are not able to meet it. They must provide for themselves clothing and books, and meet some other incidental wants, and unless friends aid them in paying the above bill, many will not be able to acquire the education so much wanted. Hence appeal is made to the benevolent and Christian public for funds to be used in the support of worthy and needy students. These may be sent in either large or small amounts to Rev. Edward Webb, Oxford, Pa., or Rev. W. P. White, Germantown, Phila., Pa., who act as Financial Secretaries of the Institution.

Lincoln's Graduates.

One of these, Charles P. Lee, Esq., we met recently in Rochester, N. Y. He was of the class of 1885, and came from Palmyra, N. Y. He has been admitted to the Bar of Rochester,

and is in charge of the famous Law Library of Mr. Powers, in the Powers Block, and attends to much of his business. He is quite influential in city affairs, and well spoken of by all. Lincoln University has a warm place in his heart, and he spoke of the time when he hoped to give to it material help.

An earlier graduate was Rev. H. T. Johnson, of Philadelphia, editor of the *Christian Recorder*. In the February 22d number of that paper, appeared a poem by Mr. Johnson, on "Richard Allen," the Founder of the A. M. E. Church. We give an extract below of the poem, and regret we have not space for it entire:

Our hero's arm, the gyves and shackles broke
That first his own form held, alike his mind,
Then, Samson-like, from spell-bound slumber
Woke,
Employed his strength to liberate his kind.
Thy chieftain's fame is known in every land,
His magic spell remotest climes have felt;
Wherever praise with prayer go hand in hand,
Around this shrine they kneel—and long
Have knelt.

Our warrior bore no gun or blood-thirst sword;
Unlike thy soldier, scorned a path of gore,
His the dread weapon, God's enduring Word,
Whose tempered edges doth the right secure.

The nation's star let shine o'er empire's waste,
But farther still truth's sun resplendent ray,
Whose touch the midnight pall of churchly waste

Caused to dissolve and break in Allen's day.

The brightest orb that lit earth's Western skies,
Shines dimly in the light of heaven's sun,
So when the chieftain's beams,
Like fleeting dreams,
Dissolve in night,
Our greater light, whose lustre now begun,
In fadeless gleams shall greet admiring eyes.

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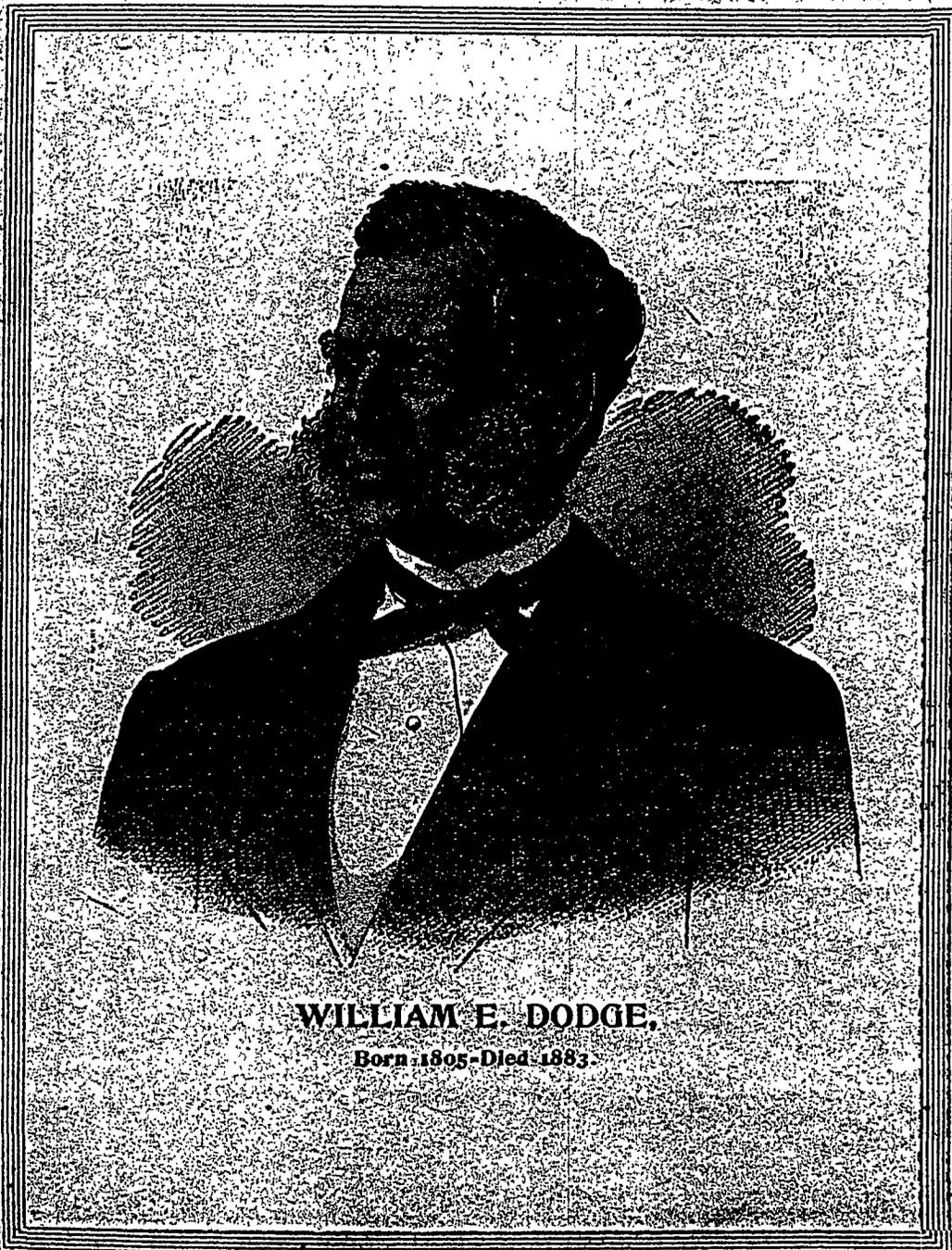
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VOL. I.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, JUNE, 1894.

No. 5.



WILLIAM E. DODGE,

Born 1805-Died 1883.

Lincoln University Herald.

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Collegiate Commencement.

This will take place June 5th. The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached by the President, Sabbath morning, June 3d.

Class day will be observed on Monday, June 4th.

June 5th, Junior Orations (contest) will be given from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

The Commencement Exercises will be held at 2 P. M., in the Chapel. There will be six orations delivered. The degrees will be conferred and addresses made by visiting friends. The Valedictorian is Wm. Davis, of Corpus Christi, Texas. The class numbers forty-one, and is the largest ever sent out.

It is hoped that many friends will be present at the commencement.

Trains leave Broad Street, Phila., for Lincoln, at 7.17 and 11.12 A. M. Returning at 5.09 P. M.

William E. Dodge.

The cut on our first page of one of the world's noblemen, whose memory should be kept alive through all time, we are permitted to insert through the kindness of the *New York Evangelist*. The well-known face appeared on the first page of that well-known paper, in the first issue of its new form, January 4th, 1894. We give it in the HERALD, because of Mr. Dodge's intimate connection with Lincoln University. He was one of its earliest friends, and most efficient helpers, and aided largely in attracting to it friends, and advancing it to a leading position among institutions for the education of the colored race. Twenty thousand dollars was given by him for the endowment of the Professorship of Rhetoric, and ten thousand dollars as a Scholarship Fund. Upon one occasion he testified that no investment he had ever made had given him so much satisfaction, and returned to him such abundant reward as that made in Lincoln University.

The following extract from one of his addresses shows the opinion entertained by him of the institution, and the work in which engaged:

It has been my privilege to be connected with the Lincoln University, as one of its trustees, for a great many years, and I have witnessed its progress with a great deal of satisfaction. It was founded for the liberal education of Freedmen. I believe that a great

portion of the North, that took such deep interest in the welfare of the poor Negro when he was a slave, felt as though, when they had knocked off his shackles, and elevated him to the position of a freeman, they had nothing left to do but to thank God for this wonderful deliverance. If we leave them in their ignorance, and abandon them to the culture of those who desire to make them the followers of a sect, so that they may keep them entirely under their control, I am not sure that we have done anything for their welfare.

God has laid upon the Christian people of this nation a most fearful responsibility. We should act at once. This is a thing that will not wait. These black boys and girls are growing very fast. Children who were five years old at the close of the war, will vote in our next presidential election. Unless they are educated they will be a terrible power against our Republican and Christian institutions.

I have had a great deal to do with the South. I am there every winter, and have large interests there. I have watched the drift of events since the war with intense interest. What is wanted there now is that in every large city, in every county, there should be just such men precisely as the selected graduates of Lincoln University. You ought to place intelligent men like them in every centre of influence, and those are the men we want educated at Lincoln. We have other institutions that do not go as far as Lincoln. They are educating a large number of men, and giving them a good plain education, and sending them out to teach during the week and preach on the Sabbath, and do what they can. But they have not the power to exert such an influence as the graduates of Lincoln, some of whom have spent seven years in that institution.

Now, what wants to be done, is to arouse an interest throughout this country to multiply such instrumentalities. There is money enough. Institutions are getting it all over the country. It is a remarkable fact (although Lincoln in its modesty has not reaped the benefit), that during the six or seven years of financial pressure in this country, the classical and literary institutions of the country have received as much money as they ever received in the same number of years in the country's history. There have been very large gifts to our classical institutions, and it would be well if our men of wealth who are giving to our colleges could realize the fact that there is a PRINCETON FOR COLORED MEN IN LINCOLN UNIVERSITY. I believe the Negro is capable of as high classical development as any other race in the world. Lincoln University has demonstrated that already.

I do hope that we shall, as individuals, wake up to a realizing sense of our responsibilities and obligations. Here is an institution, as Dr. McCosh says, that is a child of Princeton. The professors, with one exception, are all graduates of Princeton; every one of them we know and can trust. We ought to send out from that institution, of such men as we have already sent, not less than fifty, and after a little a class of one hundred every year. There is no reason why we

should not have a thousand students there. I believe that gentlemen who are giving to institutions of learning, when they come to die, will look back with feelings of satisfaction that they have left a scholarship, or the endowment of a professorship, for the education of colored men, who will exert such influences upon the masses—the seven millions—of the Freedmen.

Pressing Needs.

As heretofore mentioned, Lincoln University very much needs, for the security of its property, and the comfort and convenience of professors and students:

1. A different system of lighting.
2. A larger and better water supply.
3. A home laundry service.

The Board of Trustees recently appealed to the friends of the University, to provide sufficient funds to secure these three things.

With \$3500, connection can be made with an electric light plant, and thus the best of light be obtained, and the danger from the use of oil lamps abolished.

\$2000 will secure an adequate water supply.

With \$3000, it is estimated that the necessary buildings and machinery for a laundry can be provided, thus obviating the necessity of sending washing to Philadelphia, and providing additional facilities for needy students to earn funds for themselves.

Thus it will be seen that for the small sum of \$8500 these pressing needs can be supplied.

A subscription of \$3000 is already made, provided the rest can be raised.

Who will come to our help?

The pressing need of a Library Building is not to be forgotten either. Fifteen thousand valuable books, the gift of such men as Drs. Jacobus and Hodge, are in insecure and inconvenient rooms, in danger of destruction, and many unavailable for use.

Ten or twelve thousand dollars would erect a beautiful memorial building, that would perpetuate a name through many generations. It would be a secure and profitable investment, and a great boon to an institution that is doing a great work for humanity, for country and for God.

Help for the support of students without any means of their own is constantly needed. It may be sent in any amount, and correspondence in reference to it, as well as the other needs, is invited by the Financial Secretaries, Rev. Edward Webb, Oxford, Pa., and Rev. W. P. White, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

President Rendall's Charge.

The following charge was given by Rev. I. N. Rendall, D. D., to D. B. Anderson, Powhatan, Bagnall, Joseph R. Barrett, Ed. W. Coberth, L. L. Downing, W. H. Peden, graduates of Lincoln University, ordained by the Presbytery of Chester as evangelists, April 17th, 1894.

In the name of Christ, and in behalf of the Presbytery of Chester, I am to charge you before God respecting this ministry, to which

you profess to have received His Divine call; and which we have now ministerially put into your hands.

You cannot make yourselves Christ's ministers by any self-call, or self-preparation, or self-consecration, much less by any inward determination or selfish purpose of your own. You can no more make yourselves His ministers than you can adopt yourselves into His family, or put the crown of life upon your own heads. And ordination by the Presbytery does not make you Christ's ministers.

We do not know that you are regenerate men. We do not know that you are holy men. We do not know that you are spiritually qualified men. You know more about these essential things than we do. But this Presbytery, by a solemn official vote, have sustained your profession of a call from Christ and have set to their seal before the Church and the world that it is credible.

Herein we become associated with you in the responsibilities of your office. Being under our care, we have found nothing to discredit your profession of a call, and having thoroughly examined into your qualifications, we have found them credibly adequate in ability, in scholarship, in piety, in consecration.

We therefore notify the Church and the world, by vote, by public ordination, by enrollment, by certification, and by publication, that we have recognized and welcomed you into the office of the ministry, and you are entitled to go forth into the fold as shepherds of the flock, and into the world as heralds of the cross.

At this juncture of your life, I charge you not to take up this commission merely because it is your choice or our gift, but only as in your inmost souls you have an honest conviction that Christ, the omniscient Head and King of His Church, has called you by His Providence, and enlightened you by His Word, and qualified you by His Spirit, to be His ambassadors to fallen men, to be *undershepherds* to the sheep, for whose salvation He gave His life, and to be overseers and bishops in the Church, which is the kingdom of heaven on earth.

Only dare to take that commission into your possession as you find His sovereign warrant, His gracious signature, His administrative seal affixed thereto.

If your commission is valid, Christ and you now enter into a close and official partnership, in which you pledge to Him yourselves, your time, your talents, in this ministry, against all selfish preferences, or worldly diversions, or personal ambitions. See to it that you—each one of you—have Christ's consent, not merely in that He does not openly hinder you, but in that He spiritually *empowers* you, and inwardly encourages you to the work of His ministry.

And remember Judas, who was permitted to go through the preparatory course, and then went out into the night of unbelief and death.

Remember Simon Magus, who desired the office of laying on of hands, and was refused because his heart was not right with God.

being still in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity.

Remember Demas, who forsook the fellowship of service "having loved this present world."

And if you are *truly*, and not in profession merely, the ministers of Christ, remember, above all, the High Priest of your profession, who, for the joy that was set before Him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of God—"Who is not unrighteous to forget your work and labor of love . . . showed toward His name," in ministering to the saints. Be ye faithful unto death, and He will give you a crown of life.

Ye have not chosen Him, but He has chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should bear much fruit. Remember the word which He spake, "The servant is not greater than his Lord. If they have persecuted Me, they will also persecute you; if they have kept My saying, they will keep yours also," John xv: 20. If you love Him, feed His sheep.

He will honor your ministry only as you feed them. He has not raised up a ministry for the sake of the ministers; but for the sake of the *people*. You are nothing unless you serve His people, for their salvation and His glory. He will cut off the shepherd that feeds himself and does not feed the flock. "Take heed, therefore, unto yourselves and to all the flock over the which the Holy Ghost shall make you overseers, to feed the Church of God, which He hath purchased with His own blood," Acts xx: 28, lest there should arise of your own selves men "speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after themselves."

I do not charge you, but I ask you whether you can say, with Paul, "I could wish myself accursed from Christ for my *brethren*, my kinsmen, according to the flesh." And can you make that kinship as wide as the love of Christ, to include all those to whom He has sent the message of the Gospel?

I charge every man that is among you not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think, but to think soberly, according as God hath dealt to every man the measure of faith. Your abilities and learning are zeros unless they are annexed to faith. No one of you is a whole body in Christ. Each one of you is a particular member. Other members are essential to your efficiency. No one of you is fit for *every* position. Do not imagine, when you hear of a vacancy in the Church, that that vacancy is for you to fill. It may be for a brother. Let Christ decide. Do not rush in with letters and the influence of acquaintance. Your Master knows where He has placed you. Do not think that He has forgotten you. And if you think He has, then it is well for you to be forgotten. You need not think to improve His government by remembering yourself. Self and egotism in a minister bring him deserved contempt.

Stick to your ministry. Rule with diligence. Show mercy with cheerfulness. Mind your things, but condescend to men of

low estate. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.

I charge you, according to your profession, and according to the design of Presbytery, that ye war a good warfare, holding faith and a good conscience, which some, having put away, concerning faith have made shipwreck. Be vigilant, be sober, be apt to teach, be not given to wine, not greedy of filthy lucre, not novices—and maintain a good report of them that are without.

Stir up the gift of God which is in you by the putting on of hands. Be not ashamed of the testimony of our Lord, but be partakers of the afflictions of the Gospel, . . . whereunto you are appointed preachers and teachers.

Hold fast the form of sound words, in faith and love. Study to make yourselves approved unto God, workmen that need not be ashamed, rightly dividing the Word of truth.

Continue in the things which you have learned, and have been assured of, knowing of whom ye have learned them. For ye have known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make you wise unto salvation. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.

I charge you, therefore, before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at His appearing and His kingdom,

Preach the Word, be instant in season, out of season, in wrath, in gentleness, in meekness, and in doctrine, and in all patience. And in all the work of evangelists, make all proof of your ministry.

And the Lord shall deliver you from every evil work, and will preserve you unto His heavenly kingdom, to whom be glory forever. The Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirits. Grace be with you. Amen.

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Lincoln University Herald.

VOL. I.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, SEPTEMBER, 1894.

No. 6.

To Our Friends.

We are anxious that you should subscribe to the LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HERALD, for the reasons which we shall give. It is intended to represent the cause of colored education, and keep the work being done at Lincoln University before the public, and be an organ of communication between the Institution and its friends.

When we started it, although we had not very many who had themselves subscribed to the paper, we had no doubt, from what we knew of other similar publications were enjoying, that second class rates of postage would be granted us. But in this we were disappointed. Although we answered the questions on the printed blank furnished us by the Post Office Department, and made affidavit to it, as required, we were denied the second class rate of one cent a pound, first, because we had an office of publication in Philadelphia; and afterwards, on a second application, with this objection removed, because a large number of copies were sent gratuitously. The Department corresponded with a number of those to whom the paper was sent to find this out. By this ruling we are obliged to wrap separately every paper and put a cent stamp on each one. It is our hope that, with a large number of subscribers, who have paid for the paper themselves, we can obtain the second class rate. Will you not help us to this by forwarding your subscriptions to the following address?

REV. W. P. WHITE,
Germantown, Phila., Pa.

A Circular.

The following appeal was sent out recently in the form of a circular:

"In order to come into more intimate contact with the friends of our work, and keep them informed of, and interested in, the progress and movements of the Institution, and also the whereabouts and achievements of those who have gone forth from it, we have established a little monthly paper, called the LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HERALD.

"We desire to send it to you. In order to secure the needed advantage of second-class postage, we are required by the post office department to have a list of subscribers who have themselves paid for the paper. It can then be sent to others as sample copies. Will you not help us to secure the required list by sending in the enclosed envelope your name and the price of subscription, which is twenty-five cents? We will send it at the rate of ten cents to five or more persons.

"We will consider it a great favor, as helping us to overcome the very strict construction that the post office department, in dealing

with us, has given to the law, if you will respond to our request.

"The Institution is in much need of funds for the support of students, and worthy young men will have to be refused admission in September unless more promises of help are received."

We hereby extend thanks to the many friends who responded so promptly to this circular by sending their names and price of subscription.

We trust that others will do so when they here see it for the first time, or perchance read it a second time.

Please send name to Rev. W. P. White, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

The subscription of some of those who receive the paper has already been paid for by friends, and they will please regard themselves as subscribers and so announce if written to by the post office department.

Pray for Us.

Rev. Dr. Cowan, in the *Assembly Herald*, in an article on "The Outlook for the Colored Race," writes:

"Sometimes those who have no money say, 'Well, what can we do?' Answer—You can lift up your voices and cry out for help! You can cry to the Lord—to Him who pleads the cause of the poor and needy. In this cry, if it be perchance in behalf of the Negro, you may know you are joined in prayer by this despised people for whom you pray. Their cry has long ago gone up to heaven. They are a praying race. They learned to pray while in bondage. Their whole history has trained them to look to God. When there was no eye to pity and no arm to save, they cried aloud, and their cry was heard. They can now adopt the language of the old hymn:

"Through many dangers, toils and snares,
I have already come,
And He who brought me safe thus far
Will safely lead me home."

Annual Sermon.

The annual sermon preached before the students of Theology in Lincoln University, by Rev. Robert F. Sample, D. D., of New York, in April last, has been issued in neat pamphlet form by Allen, Lane & Scott's Printing House, of South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

It will be sent free to any one asking for it. Address the LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HERALD if you wish it.

The subject of the sermon is, "Preaching Christ." We heard a Presbyterian minister say, recently, that it was one of the best sermons he had ever read.

We will be glad to send catalogues, also, of the Institution to those who desire them.

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Lincoln University Herald.

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Close Rulings.

The *Episcopal Recorder*, of Philadelphia, learning of the action of the Post Office Department towards this paper, in reference to second class postage, expressed its judgment of the same in an editorial headed, "Close Rulings." We herewith give it to our readers, and extend our thanks to the editor of the *Recorder*:

"The Post Office is generally so well managed and so generally regarded by us all as an example of a properly administered department of the government, that it is almost hazardous to impugn the wisdom or fairness of its direction. Yet instances occur from time to time where the regulations in force work gross injustice. One of those has recently come to our knowledge when the generally proper rule requiring evidence of a *bona fide* subscription list ere any serial publication can take advantage of the low postal rates," has done great harm.

"THE LINCOLN UNIVERSITY HERALD, which has for some time come to us monthly, has been obliged to suspend publication because it could not satisfy the postal authorities that it was entitled to the benefit of periodical rates. It seems very hard that an effort to benefit a race much in need of instruction, if its many millions in our land are to be advanced in fitness to act as citizens of this great republic, should be hindered by a petty mode of interpreting the law and a rigid adhesion to technicalities.

"The object of the Post Office is the convenience and advantage of all, and its benefits, so largely favorable to all kinds of dubious enterprises, should not lightly be withheld from so purely benevolent and useful a one as that to which our sometime contributor, Rev. W. P. White, D. D., is devoting his energies.

"One friend suggests that so hard and fast a rule would not have been adhered to had the institution in question been a Roman Catholic one. We cannot, of course, say how this would be, but we can say, without fear of contradiction, that every facility should be shown to such enterprises as we have referred to, and that no department of the government should be allowed to hinder them by arbitrary rulings."

Lincoln University Items.

The next term of the Collegiate Department and Theological Seminary will begin on Thursday, September 20th. The Preparatory Department will not be resumed this year, and the applicants to the Freshman Class must of necessity be limited.

The indications point to a larger attendance than usual in the Theological Seminary. It is probable that the Junior Class will number twenty or more when all the applicants shall have reported. This School of the Prophets seems to have entered upon a new era of prosperity, and with the blessing of God, will continue to exert a greater and more widely extended influence year by year. While most of its students are of the Presbyterian faith, it is also educating men for the ministry from the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational Churches.

The Professor of Biblical Archaeology has procured for the Institution the new Raised Map of Palestine, constructed from the surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. It gives the natural features of the country in distinct coloring, in relief, showing at a glance the relative proportions of the mountains, valleys, plains, etc. This will be a valuable adjunct to the helps already provided for the study of the lands of the Bible.

The Professors of Collegiate and Theological Departments are all at their posts at the present time and ready for duty. The situation of Lincoln University in one of the most breezy and healthful portions of Chester County, makes it a pleasant summer resort, and most of the professors prefer to spend the largest part of the summer vacation in the quiet of their own homes.

Except a brief vacation at the sea shore, President Rendall has spent the summer on the grounds, planning and laboring, as usual, for the interests of the work to which he has given so many years of his life.

Prof. J. B. Rendall and Dr. Woodhull, have varied the even tenor of their ways by an occasional hunting or fishing excursion of brief duration, but have spent the vacation at home.

Dr. Martin and family were absent during the month of August. They sojourned with friends in his ancestral home in Western Pennsylvania.

Prof. and Mrs. Stewart spent six weeks of the early part of the vacation at Falmouth Heights, on the Massachusetts coast, and returned near the close of July.

Dr. Aspinall Hodge contented himself with a ten days run to the Bermuda Islands with his youngest son, the pastor of the church of Tunkhannock, Pa.

Professors Kerswill and Wright were content with the rural retreats in and about the University, and except a brief trip made by the latter to New Jersey and Niagara Falls, both have remained on the grounds.

Dr. Miller, as usual, has remained in his pleasant home, and has ever been ready to respond to the call of duty in the line of his medical profession.

The General Assembly.

Twenty-two colored Commissioners attended the General Assembly at Saratoga in May last; the majority of these, at least of the ministry, were graduates of Lincoln University. One evening was given to a popular meeting in the interests of the Freedmen. Rev. H. C. McCook, D. D., of Philadelphia, presided. The addresses, with the exception of that by Rev. Henry M. Payne, D. D., were all by colored men. Four of them were by graduates of Lincoln, viz.: Rev. George C. Shaw, of Oxford, N. C.; Rev. Frank S. Logan, of Concord, N. C.; Rev. Wm. E. Carr, of Danville, Va., and Rev. James A. Bonner, of Lexington, N. C. They were listened to with great attention, and spoke with much acceptance.

Rev. Dr. Sanders, of Biddle University, also made an address.

The Rev. Dr. MacIntosh, of Philadelphia, was Chairman of the Standing Committee on Freedmen, and made an eloquent address, urging the importance of interesting the young in the cause. He declared that (in allusion to the work among the colored race) "this tree, planted in a soil enriched with blood, had already brought forth a harvest of the fruits of the Spirit, of consecrated hearts, living men and women, missionaries for Christ among their dark-skinned brothers and sisters."

From the Rev. Dr. Cowan's address we make the following extracts:

"Few people, unless they have given the question thought and study, really comprehend the vastness of the field or realize how many millions are to be reached. Men talk sometimes foolishly of deporting this people to otherlands. Let us see. Suppose we attempted to put them in the places of the inhabitants that now live in our States and Territories that have less than a million each, and to do so first deport the people that are there now. It will show the vastness of the undertaking when we remember that we would have to depopulate the following States and Territories to make room for the Negroes that now inhabit the Southern States: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nevada, Wyoming, Washington, Utah, Oregon, Alaska and California. The Negroes of the South could take possession of these vast areas of our country, inhabitant for inhabitant, according to the figures of the census of 1890, and still have 16,000 unprovided for. This comparison and illustration clearly indicates that the Negroes are of necessity here to stay. And why not? They landed at Jamestown, Va., just one year before the Pilgrims put their feet on Plymouth Rock. They are here for our weal or woe. Their advancement is to our advantage. Their degradation is our disgrace.

"Self-preservation demands that this mass of humanity should be purified and kept

pure by the light and sweetness of the Gospel of Christ.

"These people are rising to a higher degree of intelligence and morality, and they will continue to rise, even if we do not help them to the extent of another dollar. They breathe the free air of America, and they will take in the American ideas of liberty, progress, independence by absorption. They will of themselves advance slowly, but they will advance. Our help will hasten their elevation, and the sooner and the more we help them, the better for them and for ourselves. Their advance in the last twenty-nine years has no parallel that I know of in history. * * *

"Whatever be the rate of progress of the whole race, here and there we already see individuals and will see more as the years go on, who will not only be an honor to their race, but to the country at large. We want some share in producing these men. We have already produced some men as public speakers who can easily hold their own among other men of other races on the public platform. Good men, of whom we have not a few, are winning confidence and fast breaking down prejudice. Only the other day one of our colored ministers finished his labors and entered upon his reward. He was blameless in his life. White neighbors cried over him when he died and made the request of his old mother that her son should be buried in the white people's graveyard: and so he now lies by common consent among the silent dead, who, in their life time, bore whiter skins; but he lies there because their living friends believed that his soul was white. A pure man, a holy man, one truly and devotedly consecrated to his Master's cause, will win his way to the affection of kindred spirits, regardless of race or color. By this sign this people may conquer."

Report to the General Assembly.

The following is the closing portion of the report made by Lincoln University to the last General Assembly:

"The business depression which has fallen upon the whole country has greatly reduced the amount of our collections. The interest received from the Pierce estate has also been less than our expectations. The necessity of repairs has also increased our current expenses. We close the year, therefore, with an embarrassing debt, which will necessitate the reduction of the number of our students next year, unless our friends out of their bounty, supply our deficiency.

"It is impossible for us to present a statistical report according to the schedules adopted by the Assembly for its Theological Schools, because this Institution has a Collegiate, as well as a Theological Department, and both have an *undivided* interest in the great bulk of our property.

"Our habit has been to report the gross property and income of the Institution, and the number of students in each department. The professorships, scholarships, library,

chapel and public buildings, are owned and used in common, and an attempted exhibition of their proportional distribution would be misleading.

"The cost to the University of aiding twenty-nine students during the year has been \$3238. The total number of students in all departments has been two hundred and five, of whom about one-half are candidates for the ministry.

"We have not been able to carry into effect any of our desired improvements or enlargements. Our hope, deferred, waits with patience and expectation. The influence of this Institution would be greatly increased by the complete and separate endowment of the Theological Department; but, in the meantime, all our resources are used to raise up a large body of educated Christian leaders, especially ministers of the Gospel, for our colored fellow-citizens of the household of faith.

"Respectfully submitted, by order of the Faculty,

"ISAAC N. RENDALL,
"President of Lincoln University."

Pressing Needs.

As heretofore mentioned, Lincoln University very much needs, for the security of its property, and the comfort and convenience of professors and students:

1. A different system of lighting.
2. A larger and better water supply.
3. A home laundry service.

The Board of Trustees recently appealed to the friends of the University, to provide sufficient funds to secure these three things.

With \$3500, connection can be made with an electric light plant, and thus the best of light be obtained, and the danger from the use of oil lamps abolished.

\$2000 will secure an adequate water supply.

With \$3000, it is estimated that the necessary buildings and machinery for a laundry can be provided, thus obviating the necessity of sending washing to Philadelphia, and providing additional facilities for needy students to earn funds for themselves.

Thus it will be seen that for the small sum of \$3500 these pressing needs can be supplied.

A subscription of \$3000 is already made, provided the rest can be raised.

Who will come to our help?

The pressing need of a Library Building is not to be forgotten, either. Fifteen thousand valuable books, the gift of such men as Drs. Jacobus and Hodge, are in insecure and inconvenient rooms, in danger of destruction, and many unavailable for use.

Ten or twelve thousand dollars would erect a beautiful memorial building, that would perpetuate a name through many generations. It would be a secure and profitable investment, and a great boon to an institution that is doing a great work for humanity, for country and for God.

Help for the support of students without any means of their own is constantly needed. It may be sent in any amount, and corres-

pondence in reference to it, as well as the other needs, is invited by the Financial Secretaries, Rev. Edward Webb, Oxford, Pa., and Rev. W. P. White, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

[The above article appeared in the June number of the HERALD. The needs, however, have not yet been met, and in hope that still others may read the appeal, we reprint it in this issue.]

Obituary.

Mrs. H. W. Jones, the sister of Dr. Rendall, passed away on the 16th of June. For twenty-seven years she has presided over the interests of the President's home. Many friends of the University, during their visits to the Institution, will remember the thoughtful hostess who welcomed and ministered to the comfort of the University's guests. There was no special disease or painful illness, but she seemed to rest from her labors and "fall on sleep."

Important Testimony.

An ex-Confederate soldier, during the great railroad strike this summer, gave expression to the following: "I never heard of a Negro conspiracy, or of a Negro bomb thrower, even of a treasonable or disloyal utterance; and I further declare, upon reflection, that the Negro is not only peaceable and loyal, but he is patriotic and ready at any moment to take up arms in defence of his country and its institutions, notwithstanding he has but a limited share in their enjoyment."

How to Reach Lincoln University.

Take a train of the Baltimore Central Railroad, from the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Broad and Market Streets. The following is the time trains leave: 7.17 and 11.12 A. M.; 2.53, 4.32, 6.23 and 11.43 P. M.

The name of the station to get off is "Lincoln University." But the conductors only call out "Lincoln." It is forty-six miles from Philadelphia.

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