

# The Irving Literary Gazette.

VOL. 1.

WESTMINSTER, MD., DECEMBER, 1881.

NO. 9.

## Select Poetry.

### CHRISTMAS-TIDE.

#### EVE.

They say to-night is Christmas Eve, and high as I could reach,  
I've hung my stockings on the wall, and left a kiss on each.  
I left a kiss on each for Him who'll fill my stockings quite;  
He never came before, But, O, I'm sure he will to-night.  
And to-morrow 'll be the day our blessed Christ was born,  
Who came on earth to pity me, whom many others scorn.  
And why is it they treat me so, indeed I cannot tell,  
But while I love Him next to you, then all seems wise and well.  
I long have looked for Christmas, mother—waited all the year;  
And very strange it is, indeed, to feel its dawn so near.  
But to-morrow 'll be the day I so have prayed to see,  
And I long to sleep and wake, and find what it will bring to me,  
The snow is in the street, and through the window all the day  
I've watched the little children pass; they seemed so glad and gay!  
And gayly did they talk about the gifts they would receive;—  
O, all the world is glad to-night, for this is Christmas Eve!  
And, mother, on the cold, cold floor, I've put my little shoe—  
The other's torn across the toe, and good things might slip through.  
I've set my little shoe, mother, and it for you shall be.  
For I know that He'll remember you while He remembers me.  
So lay me in my bed, mother, and hear my prayers aright,  
He never came before, but oh, I'm sure He will to-night.

#### MIDNIGHT.

Mother, is it morning yet? I dreamed that it was here;  
I thought the sun shone through the pane, so blessed and so clear.  
I dreamed my little stockings there were full as they could hold.  
But it's hardly morning yet, mother—it is so dark and cold.  
I dreamed the bells rang from the church, where the happy people go,  
And they rang good-will to all men in a language that I know.  
I thought I took from off the wall my little stockings there,  
And on the floor I emptied them—such sights there never were!  
A doll was in there, meant for me, just like those little girls  
Who always turn away from me; and oh, it had such curls!  
I kissed it on its painted cheeks, my own are not so sweet,  
Though people used to stop to pat and praise them in the street.  
And, mother, there were many things that would have pleased you, too;  
For He who had remembered me had not forgotten you.  
But I only dreamed 'twas morning, and yet 'tis far away,  
Though well I know that He will come before the early day.  
So I will put my dream aside, though I know my dream was true,  
And sleep and dream my dream again, and rise at morn with you.

#### Christmas Morn—The Mother.

All night have I walked with weeping till the bells are ringing wild;  
All night have I walked with my sorrow, and lain in my tears like a child,

For over against the wall, as empty as they can be,  
The limp little stockings hang, and my heart is breaking in me!  
Your vision was false as the world, O, darling dreamer and dear!  
And how can I bear you to wake, and find no Christmas here?  
Better you and I were asleep in the slumber whence none may start;  
And, O, those empty stockings! I could fill them out of my heart!  
No Christmas for you or for me, darling; your kisses were all in vain;  
I have given your kisses back to you over and over again.  
I have folded you to my breast with a moaning no one hears;  
Your heart is happy in dreams, though your hair is damp with tears.  
I am out of heart and hope; I am almost out of my mind;  
The world is cruel and cold, and only Christ is kind,  
And much must be borne and forborne; but the heaviest burden of all  
That ever hath lain on my life are those little light things on the wall.  
Hush, bells, you'll waken my dreamer! O children, so full of cheer!  
Be a little less glad in going by, there hath been no Christmas here.  
Go tenderly over the stones, O light feet, tripping a tune!  
The slightest thing sleeps in my arms—she'll waken too soon, too soon.

### The Influence of the Study of Nature.

BY A STUDENT OF WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE.

Different studies are eminently adapted to develop different mental faculties, while each stamps its student with characteristics which will distinguish him from those around. Some applying themselves exclusively to the investigation of the material universe, at last come to doubt the existence of its spiritual counterpart; while others, devoting time and talent to the study of the spiritual *only*, as eagerly combat the claims of anything material to our notice. The observance of these extremes will lead the candid and generous man to the logical conclusion that each is worthy of his utmost research, and that to reconcile the one to the other is to gain the true idea of the merits of *each*. In accordance with the misguiding rule of human action, men are so utilitarian in their ideas and conceptions as to confine their investigations to those studies which exert a favorable influence on their present, local and material interest.

The studies calculated to improve the ethical part of their being are neglected. The silent yet majestic phenomena of nature, which tend to elevate and refine, are overlooked by them; unless, perhaps, some extraordinary manifestation of her general powers momentarily breaks this apathy. As the issue of such a statement, the mind, therefore, to be properly developed, must discard local and material limitations and study all departments of knowledge that will discipline and culture it.

Many studies properly pursued and analyzed discipline the mind, few culture it. Mathematics, metaphysics and philosophy discipline the reason, the memory and the power of abstraction; but the study of nature alone develops that grand faculty, the imagination. But this faculty is truly at home when reveling in nature's great carnival, whose details afford many by-paths in which it can roam at pleasure, and gain

that exercise so indispensable to its true development.

A cultivated imagination is essential to a finished mind, and a mind without it is like the human face when lacking the radiance of expression; beauty's lines may be delicately traced thereon, and nature may have exhausted her richest hues to paint the features, but if *soul* is lacking, then it is indeed defective. A *cultivated* imagination. Far be it from me to defend this faculty as exercised by many of the writers of the present day, especially the young men of the colleges, whose highest ambition appears, to be, in many cases, embodied in the desire of regaling the audience with wild flights of oratory and fancy, and with distorted and inappropriate imagery, visit the realms of all the Muses, and pluck bouquets of fancy's handiwork, whose value will not compensate for the time lost in such excursions. But an imagination which has yielded to the touch of culture, and which seeks its models not from the ranks of the illiterate or sensational, but fashions its creations with the master productions of the ages ever in its mental vision, is truly an acquisition of priceless value.

Thus we see that this study exerts a salutary influence upon that faculty which others fail to reach, and whose development is so necessary to give the mind its symmetrical proportions. As the last sweep of the artist's brush over the hues, *laying on* with light touches the beautiful tints, is to give tone or general effect to the picture, so the culturing of the imagination is the finishing touch to the intellect, and gives character to it as complete.

Again, the study of nature exercises and refines the *sensibilities*. The emotional part of man's being, embraced under the aesthetic and moral sensibilities should not be neglected. In the adjustment of the physical and spiritual parts of man, nature wisely provided the means to satisfy the varied demands arising therefrom. The perceptible faculties are but the channels to the emotions; God gave man sight, and at the same time made all nature beautiful to the eye to meet the aesthetic demand.

With His skillful hand He pencilled nature's canvass with scenes of beauty as varied as human conception. But variety is most pleasing when the component parts are blended in symmetry. Therefore, He did not make nature's covering a map of objects in themselves beautiful, conglomerated, regardless of beautiful harmony or symmetry, but adjusting the gay and sombre with omniscient skill, He threw around the all-pervading green to give relief to the vision. He did not make the visible heavens a mass of luminous objects to dazzle and perplex the eye, but He made the arch of blue, then studded it with a garniture of stars. And so the *design of all nature* is to cultivate and not degrade the *sensibilities*. Language affects our emotions, whether it be the kind word of friendship or the stern accents of anger; but Nature has a language no less distinct and observable than that of the human voice. We *read it* in the glistening dew drop, in the opening flower and in the rolling storm-cloud. We *hear it* in the murmuring brook, in the song of birds and in the muttering thunder; all of these speak a lan-

guage which conveys its sentiments to and profoundly touches the human heart.

None can doubt the influence of *locality* on the sensibilities. Who, for example, could stand on the shore of a stormy sea, when the foaming billows surge around his feet, and the loud winds sing the mariners' sad requiem, and there exercise the same feelings as when at evening he views the landscape smiling at the departing sun, while the foliage is scarcely disturbed by the light zephyr. Or who could wander on an Eastern desert, where the dread simoon withers with its scorching breath all that would be alive and lovely, and feel the same emotion swelling his bosom as when he wanders on the brink of his native river and sees the green shrubbery and the wild flowers blooming around his pathway. "If there breaths a man with soul so dead," the most deserved and blighting epitaph that could be ascribed to his memory would be the simple lines of Cowley:

"A cowslip by the river's brim,  
A yellow cowslip was to him,  
And it was nothing more."

But this can scarcely be, for localities embracing scenes so diverse as these must cause different feelings voluntarily to arise and take possession of the human breast.

Study the sky alone, and you will find there a power to reach and affect the sensibilities. You view it sometimes calm, sometimes spiritual in its tenderness, almost human in its passions, almost divine in its infinitude, its appeal to what is immortal within us is scarcely less distinct than is its ministering of blessings to what is mortal. It is true that nature is constantly beautiful, and, therefore, must display some of her charms to all. But she does not exhibit her highest powers of beauty constantly, for then they would not please and refine our sensibilities, but would satiate and disgust them. It is necessary to their appreciation that they be but rarely shown. Her finest touches are things which must be watched for and studied. Her most perfect scenes of beauty are the most evanescent. She is constantly performing something pleasing for us, but it is probably something which she has never done before and will never do again, and if we do not, in the words of Shakespeare, "Catch the rising glories as they fly," then they are gone from us forever, never to be repeated. Therefore Nature, to accomplish her divine purpose upon our sensibilities, must be studied with a critic's eye, watched with vigilance and pursued with a patient will.

Again, the influence of the study of Nature upon professions and habits is *marked and general*. In whatever department of letters or art, whether in poetry, music, painting, sculpture or architecture, whatever is beautiful and pleasing, whatever is lofty and inspiring, whatever is of choice worth or excellence, arises from a careful study of Nature's works and the laws which govern them. It gives the orator familiar illustrations with which to elucidate his logic and attractive figures with which to adorn his rhetoric. It confers upon him the power to touch the sensibilities, either to awaken the passions, to excite the fears or hopes or to calm the troubled spirit, to allay excitement and to disarm prejudice,



until like the fabled music of the Ægean shores, he will be able to draw all hearers unto him; and upon the attainment of this, success in oratory depends. The study of the laws of Nature is indeed the very life of the fine arts. Artists are but men who devote their lives to this study, and he is the best artist whose works indicate that he has gained the true idea of Nature. If as a poet, we would sing like Scott the storied scenes of Scotia's hill; or like Byron would tell how love's strong passion moves the human heart or will, or like Milton would describe an ideal home of primeval bliss; like them we must become Nature's devotees, and spend each leisure hour in her sweet converse. If as a painter, we would, like Zenxis, portray the scenes of quiet life to perfection, or as Parrhasius would picture passion's fiery glow; if like Apelles we would cheat even birds with painted fruit, or like Protogenes would deceive men by the nice adjustment of the hues and tints of our picture. Like them, we must study in Nature each variation of color, from the gorgeous glow of sunset to the dense blackness which envelopes the storm-cloud. We must watch, like them, each fluctuation of light, from the dull purple hues which stretch along the desert, veiling its spectral images, to the white light of noonday, revealing all objects by its brilliancy. No success can attend the sculptor unless he knows perfectly the human form, with its developments and proportions, ere he attempts to embody them in stone. Without a knowledge of the structure of the human body, with its laws and proportions, he will, like the ancient Egyptians, fail to give ease and expression to the statue. But if, like the classic Greek, he first becomes master of the real as seen in Nature, the ideal execution will seem its counterpart; and, like Praxitelles, he may trace in marble the beauty of a Venus;

or like Daedalus, may develop the muscular sinew of Hercules; or like Phideas show forth the majestic grandeur of a Jove. Thus we see that the artist must faithfully study Nature ere he can clothe his works with that mystic charm which attracts the eye and wins applause. For his works are but copies from Nature, and are pleasing only in so far as they give evidence of a faithful study of Nature's details and laws. But beyond these numerous effects of this study it also exerts a powerful influence upon habit. It implants within man the love of observation which leads to discovery and invention. It causes the student to rise above the common level of life by stamping upon him characteristics of which America is proud to boast in her own great Franklin, and it inscribes his name in the scanty catalogue of benefactors to the human race, where sweetly rest those names that "were not born to die."

But above all these, by this study the mind is lead from the created to the creator. The human mind will naturally trace out a cause for an existing effect; baffled at attributing it to human skill, and knowing that to ascribe it to chance is but to betray conviction, man attributes it to the omnipotence of that Eternal Being "whose ways are not as our ways, and whose thoughts are not as our thoughts." The skeptic is seldom the man who understands the exhaustless knowledge displayed in the structure of Nature's works, for *God is truly seen in his works*. The wisdom of the great spirit of Nature is as deep and unapproachable in the smallest of His works. The giant oak, the cloud-capped mountain, and the storm-tossed ocean, speak the power of a divine Creator, while each tiny flower that grows by the wayside, closing its petals 'neath the evening dew-drop but to spread them blushing to the morning sun, ever proclaims, "*The hand that made me is divine.*"

### Our Exchanges.

Our Exchanges are as usual full of interesting and instructive matter, but we have not space to mention them all. The first that meets our eye is the *Undergraduate* of Middleburg, W. We find in the article headed, "The Negro as a citizen," this factor in American politics, looked at from a northern standpoint. The writer seems to think that his repeated failures to come up to the standard of an American citizen, is because of his incapacity to do so. He closes with the following: "Fifteen years have passed by and they are as yet citizens in embryo. Thus, they remain, an important factor in the population of the south, but worthless as exponents and examples of American citizenship." Cigarette smoking is strongly condemned, and we think rightly, as its effects are seen everywhere to be pernicious.

The *Oracle* of Cheshire, Connecticut, makes its appearance rather late for Nov. but when it does come is filled with sprightly editorials and locals. It deplors the fact that the Mania for trashy literature is spreading to an alarming extent throughout the country, forming the principal reading of thousands of our boys. The *Oracle* is altogether an interesting journal and does credit to the school which sends it forth.

The *Collegian and Neorian* of Appleton, Wis., finds a greeting in our sanctum. In considering the question, "In what does man's liberty consist," numerous definitions are given to the word liberty showing how men have differed on this subject. It very justly remarks that, "It is not alone the wandering horde of the wilderness or the savage tribe, that will have to learn the lesson of respecting superiors and regarding authority, but as well those who are surrounded by culture and refinement."

The *Roanoke Collegian* of Salem, Va.

rejoices over the fact that Roanoke will have so many representatives in the next legislature of the state. That certainly ought to be a gratifying fact, as it not only speaks well for the college, but they will be there to look after and protect her interests, if there should ever be a necessity for it.

The *College Review* of Upper Alton, Ill., comes to us with quite a host of editorials upon almost every subject. The *Review* certainly deserves great credit for the way it handles its editorials. We will close our notices with an extract from the *Lutherville Seminarian* entitled:

#### INFLUENCING CAUSES OF CIVILIZATION.

Civilization, that glorious stage of life when man is indeed lifted from the thralldom of barbarism to the highest realm of being, is reached only through a succession of difficult and tedious stages.

The word civilization is derived from a Latin word, *civis*, meaning the inhabitant of a city. The original derivation of the word points to the culture, refinement, and polished manners of the inhabitants of cities as distinguished from the coarseness of the surrounding rustic inhabitants; but the use of the word has greatly outgrown this limitation.

Whatever may be the peculiar habits of the savage, we know the exact opposite is civilization.

The effects of civilization are very evident. Man, the monarch of all creation, is by civilization enabled to enjoy and appreciate all of the many and wonderful works of nature. He is enabled to produce many works of art, that are in truth wonderful to behold, coming from the hand of man. He is also enabled and taught to find pleasure and comfort in the society of his fellow-beings, and above all to revere the maker and ruler of mankind; instead of wandering as the lonely savage, in restless solitude, from shore to shore of his, now indeed, narrow country, having no other care than tattoo-

ing his body and providing for his few gross wants, and no other hopes but that he may at last become the happy inhabitant of his long-fancied hunting grounds, where the buffalo and deer are imagined to roam in luxuriant abundance.

The civilization may be more effectually promoted, it is necessary that man should be brought into frequent intercourse with his fellow-beings, or if he is left to his own meditations and selfish desires, instead of ascending the scale of improvement, he will retrograde into a state of hopeless barbarity. Man is so constituted, that by frequent intercourse with man that he is taught to look above self and to seek a higher sphere of action. This being the case, skilled founders of colonies have endeavored to concentrate the inhabitants as much as possible, that they may become more as one family, rather than scattered over a great area, having no friends save the inhabitants of the forest.

The Greeks and Romans, to whom may be attributed so much praise and honor for their many excellent introductions and inventions, must have conceived this mode of civilization very thoroughly, for upon establishing a colony they immediately set about to the building of a city and fortifications.

Nature, too, offered a helping hand to the onward advancement of this cause, by the fertility of her soil, and location of it, together with the mental and bodily constitution of the race. However much nature holds out to this end, nothing will be accomplished save by the exertion and will of man himself. Nature has given us much; our own powers of contrivance give the rest.

The cultivation of the fine arts, science, and literature have, indeed, very prominent places as influencing civilization. Though their native power, the great Atlantic cable has been set up, enabling us in a few minutes to hold communication with our friends across the briny deep; and the steam engine is, also, made to plow our mountains and valleys, and sent with electric force from boarder to boarder. The Electric Light and Telephone too are a few results of their influence.

As the wild beasts forgot their fierceness, and rocks, and trees stood entranced by the lyre of Orpheus, so the most barbaric are impelled to pause enraptured in their career by the enlightening voice of art, science, and literature.

As "onward" has been the cry of centuries, so it continues to be the watchword, and as there is so much that influences civilization, may the day not be far distant when the most degraded of our globe may be brought to enjoy the blessings of this unhappy state.

Four students at Wacousta, Wis., stole a farmer's gate. The college faculty condemned them to expulsion, or the alternative of whatever punishment the farmer might inflict. He sentenced them to chop four cords of his wood and deliver it to a poor widow. They did it to the music of a band and the plaudits of a crowd that watched the operation.

"I think, dear, the dew has commenced falling," he said in his softest accents.

"Yes," she yawned, "I've been waiting to hear adieu for some time." He didn't call the next evening.

A fashionable young lady accidentally dropped one of her false eyebrows in her operabox, and greatly frightened her beau, who, on seeing it, thought it was his mustache.

A Mississipi man puts it thus: "At the earnest solicitation of those to whom I owe money I have consented to become a candidate for county treasurer."

### Mr. Phoenix's Munificent Bequest.

One of the largest bequests ever made to any of our colleges is that of the late Mr. Stephen Whitney Phoenix to Columbia College in this city. At the death of his brother and two sisters, who are given a life estate in the property, about six hundred thousand dollars will go to the college under the terms of Mr. Phoenix's will. In addition, he has left to the institution an extensive and valuable library and a choice collection of engravings.

Mr. Phoenix was one of those men of cultivation, of scholarly tastes, habits, and acquirements, and abundant wealth to gratify a refined and studious bent, of whom we have many in New York. In a smaller town, in Boston, for instance, he would have been a marked character, a man who would have been pushed into prominence even against his will. But here in New York he was able to pursue his favorite studies and make his choice collections from far and near without attracting the public notice which his shy and reserved temperament always dreaded.

The munificent sum left by Mr. Phoenix to the college at which he was graduated in 1859 is not the only gift made by him to the city, and he had for many years taken an active interest in the Metropolitan Museum of Art; but his name as a giver and as a patron was never made conspicuous, for he shunned notoriety both as concerned his liberal deeds and his wide and scholarly acquirements.

The bequest he has made to Columbia College will go to what is already the most richly endowed educational institution in the Union. That college is the owner of a vast amount of the most valuable landed property in the city, and the income it receives from its leases steadily increases, for as they expire they are renewed on terms more favorable to the college. "So great is this income that we doubt whether it is all expended annually. Certainly enough money has been accumulated to pay for extensive and costly buildings, though the regular expenses of the institution have been much increased of recent years.

This magnificent endowment is practically unconditional. The trustees of the college can spend it for educational purposes in their own way. Other colleges may have large endowments, but usually a large part of their property has been left to them for certain specified purposes, so that they are hampered in the administration of their funds. But in the case of Columbia its income, now so great, and in the future certain to be enormous, is not burdened with such restrictions.

Mr. Phoenix, however, as we understand it, provided that the money left by him to the college should be first devoted to developing its equipment for original scientific investigation. In that respect the college is deficient, but his munificent bequest will give it the means of fitting up a laboratory for research which will be by far the most complete in the Union. In anticipation of the receipt of the money, the trustees of the college, with their splendid income, ought at once to begin the work which Mr. Phoenix had at heart.

So generously endowed, so favorably situated, with a career so long and honorable, and with so many opportunities enjoyed by no other similar institution, Columbia College ought to take its rank among the greatest universities of the world. It has the means of commanding the best educational talent, the profoundest scholarship of the time.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The assertion is made that, at Harvard University, in the last fifty years, no smoking student has graduated at the head of his class.



## The Old and the New Civilizations.

[Prize Oration, Delivered by F. G. Hanchett, of Chicago University.]

There is a tendency in man to swing, pendulum-like, from extreme to extreme. We can trace it from the individual with his hobbies and eccentricities, to the masses with their ever-varying and unreliable public opinion. We can mark it in the more slow and steady sweep of thought from century to century, and from age to age; in the alternate succession of days and nights in civilization—dark ages and golden ages of light.

It is this tendency in man that accounts for the two opposite extremes of what we term the old and the new civilizations—the civilization that dazzled the world with the Golden Age of Greece; and the civilization of which the nineteenth century is but the morning light; the civilization which recognized the spiritual Plato as the supreme monarch of thought; and the civilization which crowns the practical Bacon as the greatest philosopher of the world. Eras which may be distinguished as the age of the useful.

This old civilization was a magnificent garden, in which the beautiful, the spiritual and the ideal were cultivated with the choicest care, and in which the useful, the material and the practical were rooted out as rank and unsightly weeds. From this well-tilled soil grew and blossomed poetry, from whose fragrance the poet of all ages have drawn their sweetness; eloquence, whose unrivaled periods still ring in our ears; architecture, which has ever been the model and marvel of this world; sculpture, to whose divine beauty our boasted age still bows in admiring worship.

But with however much of admiration we may look back upon the glorious achievements of these old Greeks, we must still admit that they went to the extreme in their cultivation of the beautiful and neglect of the useful. Their philosophers scorned the idea of debasing their knowledge for the advancement of the useful arts. Steam might have lifted the lids of teakettles before the eyes of the old dreamers for endless centuries, but railroads would still be unknown. To their imaginative minds the thunderbolt told no tale of the telegraph, but was the rattling of Jove's chariot-wheels over the golden pavements of heaven.

In the fulness of time there came into the fields of thought a practical husbandman, Francis Bacon, who was not satisfied with the mere flowers, which, however beautiful, could not please and adorn; but desired "fruit" which could supply the more necessary wants of man. He, therefore, left his old garden of beauty, and in far broader fields scattered the seeds of a philosophy which was destined to bring forth rich harvests of usefulness. The fruits of this great philosophy have ripened into what we call the practical age—an age in which the hidden secrets of God have been found out and man's power invested with the powers of omnipotence, until his feeble voice has been made to echo across continents and his thoughts to pass beneath the billows of the deep—an age in which the petty quibbles of metaphysics are accounted secondary to the great inventions that lessen the burdens and perplexities of life—an age in which the poet who is contented with picturing the outer manifestations of things has been displaced by the scientist, who delights in searching out the inner secrets of the universe. But nowhere have the glorious triumphs of this age taken more practical form than in the modern home, which, crowded with the countless comforts and conveniences of life, is a veritable heaven in comparison with the palatial but empty abodes of the golden age of

Greece, or the turreted but desolate castles of the senseless age of chivalry. In fact, the nineteenth century is one sublime and bewildering panorama of practical achievements.

In keeping with that tendency in man which carries him to the extreme, we observe that the same causes which have produced such great practical achievements have also produced a practical and material spirit in the age, which tends to dwarf and deaden the very noblest sentiments in man's nature. In the fields of modern thought the coarser plants of material prosperity have so overshadowed the more delicate flowers of poetry that have made but a feeble and spindling growth. It is a significant fact that all the great poets lived before the age of material prosperity; that the genius of this age is drifting into the channels of trade, and instead of a Milton or a Raphael we have an Astor or a Vanderbilt; that our scientists from their search for the useful in the world of matter with their eyes spiritually blinded. These things point to the fact that our practical age, with all its boasted blessings, by absorbing the mind with the baser truths of matter, is disqualifying it for the higher truths of the poetical and spiritual. This tendency of the age has produced a spirit which would look with more pleasure upon a man-made machine than upon a God-inspired sentiment—a spirit which, with its material clutch, would strangle the very divinity in man and leave him but the monarch animal of the world.

Physical science is the idol of the age, and the man who has, perchance, found a few bird tracks in a newly unearthed rock, is an illustrious hero. With what profound wisdom we have discovered that the first horse had five toes! How wise are we for having learned that there are 90,000 species of beetles, and possibly more! but is there no mental science? Was he right who asserted that, "as the liver secretes bile, so the brain secretes thought?" Can the scientist lay open our moral structure with his dissecting knives? We do not forget that our age, "which draws its water from wells that are sixty centuries deep," by the natural laws of progress, is in the advance of every preceeding age; but we criticise the extremely practical and material tendency of our age, which has produced a large class of narrowly practical men—men, who see utility only in that which ministers to their immediate wants; who are devoted soul and body to business, for the transaction of which they have become machines; who consider poetry and religion as fit only for women and children; men, who are forever crying in the language of Dickens Gradgrind, "In this life we want nothing but facts, sir, nothing but facts;" men, whose imaginations, the wings of the soul, have become so heavy in the mud of the material things in which they grovel, that they can never soar into the lofty regions of thought where man asserts his kinship with heaven, and suggests that he has an immortal soul. Better be a philosopher and live in a garret, better be a poet and an heir of poverty, than one of these narrowly practical men surrounded with every comfort and luxury that the nineteenth century can offer.

Thus we see that what we term the old and the new civilizations have been the extreme developments of opposite ideas.

Happy will be that age, if it may ever dawn upon the world, when the central idea of these two civilizations shall be wedded in harmonious equality—when the love of the beautiful and the love of the useful shall each have their designed place in the symmetrical development of man—then shall he have the poet's eye to see all the varied beauty in nature and in sentiment,

and the keen perception of the scientist to search out all that is useful to man in the hidden secrets of God.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Late investigations of German scientists have shown that the electric light is not only healthier than other methods of illumination in leaving the air purer, but that it increases the power of vision in some respects, especially in distinguishing colors. Red, blue, green and yellow are much more distinct under this light than by daylight.

Two Leipsic chemists have devised a process for obtaining sugar in a permanently liquid form. The result is said to be effected by adding to a purified sugar solution a small quantity of citric acid, which combines with the sugar and deprives it of its tendency to crystallize.

Some experiments by M. Gautier appear to prove that human saliva possesses, in a milder degree, the same poisonous property as that of serpents. The human saliva injected under the skin of a bird caused death, with symptoms very closely resembling those resulting from serpent bites.

A new theory of the so-called facination of birds by snakes is that the bird mistakes the snake's tongue, which the reptil keeps in rapid and constant motion, for a lively worm, and watches it intently with the anticipation of devouring it.

M. Pasteur has resolved to extend his studies in vaccination to yellow fever, with a view of determining whether or not the disease is due to parasites and can be guarded against by inoculation. A broad field of investigation is open to Pasteur as it is suggested by his discoveries thus far that all contagious maladies may be due to parasitic growths the virulence of which may be so reduced by this method of inoculation as to render this class of diseases no longer a matter of dread.

A Neapolitan gardner, after years of experiment, has produced a camelia with a delicate perfume, and he thinks it probable that these flowers may in the near future be so cultivated as to rival the rose in the fragrance of its odor.

Mr. C. Sharler Smith has given the results of extensive observations in relation to the pressure exerted by the wind. The most violent gale, reported by him was at East St. Louis, in 1871, when the wind overturned a locomotive, the force developed in so doing being no less than 93 pounds per square foot. At St. Charles a jail was destroyed in 1877, the pressure required being 84 pounds per square foot. At Marshfeld, in 1880, a brick mansion was leveled, the force necessary being 58 pounds per square foot. Below these extraordinary pressures, Mr. Smith instances numerous cases of trains blown off rails, and bridges, etc., blown down by gales of 24 to 31 pounds per square foot. In all the examples the lowest force required to do the observed damage has been taken as the maximum power of the wind, although, of course, it may have been higher.

Under the head of "Forest Culture in the United States and Abroad," Prof. Wheeler, of Lawrence University has a very interesting article in a recent publication of Stoddarts Review, showing the consequences of the wholesale destruction of forest trees. It is a generally accepted conclusion that the area covered by forests, should be at least one-quarter of the entire surface of a country, and that whenever it falls below that amount, serious consequences are almost sure to follow. Now this proportion of forest trees existed in the United States in 1870, but at this time it must be far below the proper proportion when we take into consideration the vast

amount of lumber that has found its way to market the last decade. In looking for a moment at the results of the destruction of forest trees, we cannot but be impressed with the importance of preventing it in some manner. It is a generally admitted fact that the destruction of forests reduces the rainfall, and more than that, it not only reduces the rainfall, but what rain there is does more damage than good. Now this may seem strange at first sight, but it must be remembered that the forests are the great storehouses of moisture, and when they are absent, the floods that come instead of remaining in the earth, rush down the valleys and wash the fertile soil from the denuded banks, and increasing as they go, overflow the surrounding country, making the devastation widespread. It is asserted on very high authority, that the repeated crop failures and famines in Ireland may be attributed to the destruction of the once abundant forests. The governments of Europe are far ahead of us in looking to their forest interests. They have begun extensive plantations, and established forest academies, whose graduates are to look after the forest interests of the state. There are now more than thirty of these academies in Europe, the best being in Germany and France. The question of forest preservation is considered so important that several governments have special departments of state to look after its interests. Owing to the way in which our government is constituted it would be almost impossible to proceed in this matter as the European states have done; and therefore the only way is to appeal to the self-interests of the owners of property. If they can be made to see, that it will pay them in the end to make forest culture a special feature of their farming interests, there will be no danger in the future of a lack of forest trees. Prof. Wheeler closes with the following: "When the burning of a quarter section of solid oaks shall be looked on with horror, when the wanton destruction of a growing tree shall be counted the sin it really is; when the culture of valuable trees shall absorb some of the time and money now wasted in trying to coax wheat out of the hard stones of New England, or in scaring the grasshoppers away from the windswept plains of Kansas and Dakota, when some of our colleges shall furnish young men with instruction in forestry, and when young men whose fathers hewed houses out of the primeval forest shall be ashamed not to be able to name ten different trees in an American forest, then we shall begin to see the barren hillside re clothed, the dry mill-stream shall murmur through the long summer again, and "The great American desert" may yet furnish the fireside with warmth, and the cabinetmaker with the raw material of beauty.

It is impossible to describe Mlle. Bernhardt. Matthew Arnold, the poet, calls her "a fugitive vision of delicate humanity, under a shower of hair and a cloud of lace." Dumas, on viewing her portrait done by Clsirm, where she is reclining on a couch with a large dog beside her said, "it reminded him of a dog watching a bone."

A young clergyman in Iowa recently married a couple in the following brief manner:

"Do you want one another?"

Both replied "Yes."

"Well, then, have one another."

"Lay off your overcoat, or you won't feel it when you go out," said the landlord of a Western inn to a guest who was sitting by the fire. "That's what I'm afraid of," returned the man. "The last time I was here I laid off my overcoat. I didn't feel it when I went out, and haven't felt it since."



## THE Irving Literary Gazette

IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT  
WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE,

BY  
IRVING LITERARY SOCIETY.

TERMS—75 Cents per year, in Advance.

Entered at the Post Office, Westminster, Maryland, as  
Second Class Matter.

W. M. GIST AND C. E. STONER, EDITORS.

WESTMINSTER, MD., DECEMBER, 1881.

### Christmas-Tide.

Westminster has put on her holiday appearance. The shop windows show a grand display of Christmas goods of all kinds. The merchants are very busy now, everybody is in town now purchasing their Christmas goods. Matrons the essentials for their cakes and puddings; the young ladies their gewgaws; small boys are spending their long hoarded pennies for the famous toy pistol and the substance of world-wide fame called chewing gum; while the larger ones are peeping around the windows and show cases in order that they may see something that will make a pleasant surprise for their sweethearts. All are intent upon merry-making, and a good time is anticipated by all. Especially do you see that Christmas is coming by noticing the knots of little boys collected on the street corners talking very intently, one of them is heard to say: "Well, now, it is only one week and then school closes and we will have holiday for nearly two weeks, won't we have a glorious time?" Another is contemplating a toy pistol or a set of toys which he expects for a Christmas present.

Christmas is coming, and soon all the College students will go to their homes to enjoy a "Merry Christmas," except a few homesick, forgotten looking ones, whose homes are so far distant that the time allotted for vacation does not allow them to go home. The mass of the students will go, but these few will be seen on the streets on fair, sunny days. If you were to ask one of these that are left "do you not get homesick?" he would in all probability say that he was having a grand time, and all the while be nearly dead with the blues. Those that remain have our sympathies; we wish all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

The propriety of giving a theological training to young men, who have successfully passed through a regular college course, before admitting them into the ministry, seems to be a fact so well established among almost all denominations that it needs no comment from us. Indeed, in many denominations it is necessary that candidates for the ministry have such a training before they can be admitted to orders. Who has made the demand for this theological training? What has induced these several denominations to go to the expense of establishing theological seminaries in connection with their colleges? This demand has come from the laity. With

the progress of education, and education among all classes of citizens, this demand has increased and will continue to increase until ministers without a theological training will not be accepted under any considerations. In view of these facts and also for the reason that the Methodist Protestant Church includes among her members some of the most enlightened communities of the country, we think it is absolutely necessary for the well-being of the church that theological seminaries under her direction and patronage be established. By no one is this demand for trained preachers felt more keenly than by those who are now preparing themselves in our colleges for ministerial work. They can see very plainly what is expected of them when they enter the ministry, and at the same time they feel their own inability to perform the arduous duties of a minister without a special theological training. We think also that these young men are themselves the best judges of their fitness or unfitness to enter the ministry after they have completed their regular college course. And if they think they are not prepared for preaching and can do more good in their field of labor by such a training, by all means let them have that training. It will only deprive the church of their services for several years, and this will be more than compensated for by their better preparation to preach the gospel when they do enter the ministry. And moreover, they do not ask any aid in this matter, for they propose to pay their own way. We do not know of their having made a demand for theological seminaries, and on the refusal of that demand, threatening to go elsewhere. We presume that the committee appointed by the Maryland Annual Conference was appointed without their demanding it; and that they did not threaten to go elsewhere, but recognizing the necessity of having a better preparation than they could get in connection with their other course, that they would go elsewhere in the absence of seminaries at home.

We think it would be unwise in the church to try and keep them by force, both from the fact that it would deprive it of better service if they should enter the ministry upon their graduation, and also that it would take an immense amount of fencing to keep them within bounds if any of them should be disposed to be rebellious, and this the church could ill afford at this time. We think on the whole that the article in the Methodist Protestant on this subject might have been written in a milder tone than it was, at least until the facts in the case are brought out more fully.

As we approach the intermediate examinations we also approach the end of our first volume and the first year of our existence. With the next issue the present editors take leave of the GAZETTE and commit it to other and new hands. This is not the time to say adieu, but we wish to say a few words to our friends in this issue in regard to the beginning of another year, and the labors and responsibilities that will rest upon the new editors, in order that

they may not be unnecessarily increased. As very many of the subscriptions run out with the end of the year, do not put the new editors to the trouble of writing to you, but send in your subscription promptly, and they will esteem it a great favor. And we also send out about 150 extra copies of this issue, to persons who have not yet received it, and respectfully call attention to the following liberal offer:—To those who will send us their subscription, 75 cents, before the 15th day of January, '82, we will send the GAZETTE until February, '83, which will be twelve numbers for 75 cents. We hope that all who get this issue will take advantage of this offer. Those to whom we send these extra copies are for the most part old students or persons formerly connected with the College, and we think they ought certainly take enough interest in their alma mater to wish to know what is going on here.

This issue of the GAZETTE is printed entirely from new type; it has, as the newspaper men say, put on its new dress. Besides this improvement, we wish to make another one soon, to undergo a wonderful transformation, to throw aside the form which we now bear and assume that of a regular college journal. We do not like the idea of being odd, but wish to enter the mystic circle of college journalism, and "be one of them." We have frequently been mistaken by our friends for a regular newspaper, we presume from our outside appearance and not from anything that is contained within, for it has always been our aim to publish nothing that does not pertain to college and to college literature. If our friends will sustain us in the effort we will endeavor to put on our new form with the beginning of the second volume. It will then be in a much better form for preservation, as it can be very easily bound.

### The Bill Joneses.

Bill Jones (white) shot at Guiteau and came very near ridding the world of "The greatest show on earth." Bill Jones (black) has long been a terror to the negroes of Dark Corner district, in Georgia. He went to a ball last Thursday night; Bill Jones (mulatto) was there, a noted banjo picker. During the ball the Joneses quarreled and Bill Jones (black) bit the dust. Bill Jones (mulatto) escaped. Mrs. Bill Jones, of Iowa, gave birth to triplets last Friday.

Nearly all the students have left the College to spend their Christmas holidays; although we do not adjourn properly for Xmas vacation until Wednesday 21.—School re-opens January 3d, at which time the students will be seen coming to College with slow and measured tread.

We are several days late issuing our paper, caused by a delay at the printing office, resulting from an unusual press of work, caused by the Xmas advertisements which had to be put out "post haste."

We wish our readers a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

### Christmas Entertainment.

Scarcely had night in absence of the retiring sun scattered darkness over the land on the sixteenth of this month when a large and appreciative audience assembled in college chapel to witness the celebration of the *Browning Literary Society*. The hour for commencement having arrived, the curtain was lifted from the front of a magnificently arranged stage upon which were standing the ladies of the society who welcomed the audience with a chorus, followed by a greeting by Miss May Meredith, who very aptly spoke of the coming of Christ bringing "peace on earth, good will to men," and in conclusion wished all present in behalf of her Society a "Merry Christmas and happy New Year." Miss Ida Devilbiss next appeared upon the stage and in a rehearsal, admirably rendered, won the undivided attention of the entire audience. Misses Newman and Wedge in an attractive manner then sang a duett entitled "The Lily and the Rose," after which a tableau (Bridget) in four scenes was performed to the credit of all its participants. An excellent selection, viz: "Battle of Waterloo," was rendered no less excellent by its performer—Miss Alverda Lamotte, at the close of which Misses Wilmer, J. Smiley, Yingling and Walker, appropriately dressed, represented the four seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Part second was then initiated with music by Miss Wilmer, and after several fine Tableaux interspersed with music, the mention of which is but to praise, Miss Sadie Kneller in her own peculiar but attractive way threw the audience into a roar of laughter with a humorous selection entitled—"Learning to skate." After the rendition of a Piano solo by Miss Florence Herring, the most attractive feature of the night—Hiawatha's Wooing: Miss Agnes Lease stepped in front of the curtain and in an excellent manner introduced the play taking the part of Mahmahbezee, and at the rising of the curtain the audience in the back part of the room stood upon the benches and gazed attentively upon the scene presented to view, Miss J. Smith arrayed in fine and appropriate uniform appeared with bow in hand and played well her part as Hiawatha, but without further commenting on each character suffice it to say that the entire play was acted admirably well and won for the Brownings many laurels. The closing scene solemn in its nature, the chief feature of which was the death of Minnaha acted to perfection by Miss E. Abbott, was rendered more so by a chorus behind the curtain. In conclusion we send back to the society the echo of their greeting words—A merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

### The Antiquity of Iron.

A wedge plate of iron has been found imbedded in the masonry of the great pyramid, the indication being that it must have been wrought in the age of Cheops, placed by some authorities as far back as five thousand four hundred years ago. This makes the use of iron about two thousand five hundred years more ancient than it is supposed to be, and affords opportunity for explaining the cutting of the sharp and well-defined hieroglyphics on porphyry, granites and other hard stones.

They were walking by the seaside, and he sighed and she sighed; and she was by his side, and he was by her side, and they were both beside themselves beside being at the seaside, where she sighed and he sighed.



## A College Graduate.

BY GEORGE W. DEVILBISS.

Were we called upon to define the above term we would unhesitatingly say it designates one who has so far conformed to College requirements as to obtain the necessary grade and a diploma, but not indicating any definite degree of information or capability for usefulness.

Mathematically speaking, we would say it was in every sense a variable, a magnitude of three dimensions, and each one, while by the conditions of the case, not allowed to reach zero, nor capable of attaining infinity, is yet found by experience and comparison to possess a great variety of values.

In the case of one who entered College with his eyes open and his heart right, he has found his fund of knowledge gradually increasing, his judgment becoming more reliable, and his general information sufficient to enable him to appear to an advantage in almost any emergency, but just as there is a great variety of prospects that loom up before a student as he begins the College curriculum, so there is, if possible, a still greater variety of results obtained by their stay within her walls. There are those who think by taking up a temporary residence at a College, and paying the necessary fees, they will have an opportunity of passing a few pleasant years among congenial companions, without any special regard for intellectual improvement; there are others, who have a lively appreciation of the opportunity afforded them of developing themselves into useful men and women, and who fully realize the fact that it is only by steady and systematic application that they can hope to attain their object.

Both of the classes named, generally fulfill their expectations, but there is yet a third class who have loftier and more praiseworthy aspirations than the former, who honestly and ardently desire to obtain knowledge, but who have ideas less correct than the latter, as to the manner in which this may be acquired; who entertain the mistaken notion that if they have access to competent instructors, and are willing to be taught that is all that is necessary. Those that set out on this latter plan are very liable to be disappointed, for it is a fact more widely known than recognized, that profound culture can be acquired only by severe and constant application. Looking over the names of distinguished men of any age, and dividing them into two parts, those who had the advantages of a Collegiate training, and those who had not, unless we give the subject careful attention, we are liable to conclude that the success of the latter is due to their genius and perseverance, and of the former to their splendid opportunities, but this is true only because they were improved opportunities.

However great the genius, however bright the mind, we confidently assert that unless they are aided by patient toil and research, they will never accomplish the object for which meritorious students go to College.

They may be talked to, and lectured to, they may even recite, but unless they reflect upon what they hear and digest it, assimilate it, make it their own, the work will fall short of its purpose, and the result will be more or less a failure. There must be a sensible and eager desire for knowledge, and an impulse to supply the demand.

But however well or ill the opportunities may have been improved, excepting those pitiable cases in which the student is morally worse than when he entered, the time has not been wholly lost; the individual has at least had the experience of College life, he has met with associations and cir-

cumstances such as he never will meet with again, his asperities have been modified, his oddities have been lessened, his self-esteem has been increased, possibly too much, and in many respects he is better qualified to deal with his fellow men and battle with the world.

In the case of his classmates, he has noticed that success has attended the efforts of the diligent, and failures the slothful, he can see that his own improvement corresponds to the amount of effort he has put forth; he could not have failed to be impressed by certain characters in literature and elsewhere, who were prodigal of the most brilliant qualities, nor by others on the contrary who, but little gifted by nature, yet by diligence and application, made great advancement and gained for themselves places among the world's great men.

It frequently happens moreover that if they are wordly-minded when they enter, before they have completed their course, they are induced by the sympathetic influence of their Christian fellow students, to abandon their sinful ways, and espouse the cause of their blessed Savior. There is in each one of the Colleges of the land, a class of young ladies or gentlemen, and in many cases both, who are known in their respective places as the "Class of '82," who expect at the return of summer to enter upon that life for which they have been preparing; they feel that they have but to climb the ascent of spring and they will reach a point of elevation, from which they can view the many bright and inviting avenues of active life reaching out from their feet. Already, in anticipation, the prospect rises before them like a charming aurora, and to their eager minds time jogs on slowly.

Telling does not convince them that they are passing the time of life, to them most free from care and anxiety. It will be an after experience to them to find those paths, which seemed so bright and smooth, interlinking and overlapping, and stretching out their devious ways through many places, rugged, sterile and uninviting.

The time for the trial however will soon come and they will go forth with the benediction of those associated with them. Who can properly estimate the influence of this army of young ladies and gentlemen, who each successive year, go out from the Colleges both great and small? It is a fact patent to every observer, that they are granted the most influential places both in social and in public life, and for this reason they should never forget that they incur a responsibility which cannot without detriment be disregarded.

It is important that the sources from which they derive mental nourishment should be pure and abundant, then that they should freely imbibe, with hearts grateful for the opportunity, and go forth into the great business of life, with blessings and to bless.

Prof. Chas. T. Wright, formerly of Western Maryland College, now principal of Stewartstown, Pa., English and Classical Academy, informs us that his school is progressing finely. It opened in September with eight pupils and now has forty-five. Prof. Wright's many friends here will be glad to hear of the success of his school.

A dreamy writer says it would be curious to follow a pound of silk from its origin until it becomes a lady's dress. No doubt; but most men would prefer to follow it after it becomes a dress, and while the lady was in it.

A girl just returned from a Boston school, upon seeing a fire-engine in operation, exclaimed, "Who would ever have dreamed that such a very diminutive looking apparatus would hold so much wattah!"

## Alumni Notes.

Rev. T. O. Crouse, A. M., '71, a member of the Maryland Conference, is stationed at St. Michaels, in Talbot county, where he is much liked in his capacity of pastor.

William S. Crouse, A. M., '71, is principal of a classical school in Pennsylvania, and is quite successful as a teacher.

Henry E. Norris, A. M., M. D., '71 is a practicing physician in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Lizzie Adams Carver, '72, is residing in Somerset county, Md.

Miss Mary E. Johnson, '72, of Westminster, is teaching school at Finksburg, Carroll county, Md.

Mrs. Annie Price Roe, '72, is residing in Cecil county, Md., where her husband is occupied in farming.

William P. Wright, '72, is a professor in Coleman's Business College, N. J., where, we understand, he is meeting with marked success as a teacher.

Miss Alice Fenby, '73, is residing at her home near Westminster.

Miss Mary V. Nichols, '73, is teaching in a private family on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

B. F. Crouse, A. M., '73, is practicing law at the Westminster bar.

Thomas B. Ward, '73, is operating in the lumber business in Washington, D. C.

Miss Annie Birkhead, '74, of Somerset county, was recently on a visit to friends in Frederick county.

Miss May Brockett Ingle, A. M., '74, who recently married Prof. Ingle, is now residing in Salisbury, Md.

Miss Sarah L. Whiteside, '74, is teaching school in Cassville, Pa.

Rev. C. S. Arnett, A. M., '74, is a minister of the Maryland Annual Conference.

James A. Diefenbaugh, A. M., '74, who has a position in the Clerk's office of Carroll county, is now visiting in Washington.

Rev. P. T. Hall, A. M., '74, a minister of the Maryland Annual Conference is stationed at Washington, D. C.

Geo. B. and Samuel R. Harris, '74, are at their homes in Oxford, N. C.

Phileman B. Hopper, A. M., '74, is practicing law at Centerville, Md.

Miss Ida Armstrong, '75, residing at Galena, is teaching a select school.

Geo. W. Devilbiss, A. M., '75, is acting Vice-President and Professor of Belles Lettres in this institution.

Rev. T. H. Lewis, A. M., '75, a member and secretary of the Maryland Annual Conference, is pastor of St. John's Church, Baltimore.

Miss Laura K. Matthews, '76, residing in Prince George's county, was recently visiting friends in Westminster.

Louis L. Billingslea, A. M., LL. B., '76, is practicing law in Baltimore.

T. J. Wilson, '77, is merchandising at Johnsville, Frederick county, Md.

Miss Mamie V. Swormstedt, '78, is teaching school in Washington, D. C.

Mr. F. H. Peterson, A. M., LL. B., '78, is taking a special course at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Lizzie Trump, '79, was recently on a visit to Westminster.

Miss Lou B. Wampler, '79, is teaching school in Westminster, Md.

Mr. Joseph W. Smith, '80, who graduated last year at Eastman's Business College, is now at his home in Westminster.

Miss Bettie Braly, '81, is teaching school in Washington county, Md.

Miss Hattie Holliday, '81, is teaching school in Annapolis, Md.

Miss Laura Stalnaker, '81, is teaching in Oakland, Garrett county, Md.

## Cost of Student Life, Germany.

From Fraser's Magazine.

I shall take, then, an ordinary average student who practices economy so far as it is consistent with the habits of the society around him, I take it that an Oxford undergraduate in one of the better colleges, who wishes to do his fair share of hospitality, and to live without either seclusion or ostentation, can not manage on less than £200 a year. In the case of Germany, I cannot tell what additional expense may be involved in belonging to a corps, but as everything is on the same scale, it can not be much. All I shall do is to mention my own expenses for ordinary living, and it will be seen that, however broad a margin be left for amusements, the whole expense will still be comparatively trifling. My rooms—bedroom and sitting-room—in a nice old house, with a beautiful garden, in the best part of Gottingen, cost £4, 15s. for the whole semester—that is, if we liked to keep them from the middle of April to the end of September. Breakfast, consisting of coffee, eggs, and bread and butter, 6d; dinner at a regular student's restaurant, consisting of soup, two courses of meat and stewed fruit, 1 s. 1d. per diem. Supper less if taken at home. Beyond these there were no expenses for board and lodging except a slight outlay at the beginning on china and cutlery, a trifle for boot-cleaning and a small amount (only the actual cost of fuel and oil,) for fire and light when needed. The university fees are proportionately moderate. There is first of all the matriculation fee, which is about £1. Then each course of lectures is paid for separately, the charge varies between £1 and £2 for a single course for the semester, according to the number of hours per week. It must be remembered that everything—whether it be subscriptions, theatres, concerts, or what not—is on the same scale of rigid economy. In one town, for instance, where I stayed, I remember that the stalls in the theatre cost 1s. 6d., and for this, one heard a constant variety of operas and plays very fairly rendered. Altogether, a student may live comfortably, not to say luxuriantly, and travel a little in his vacation, for £100 a year. Even this estimate, which puts the ratio of expense at two to one, is hardly accurate. The £200 a year in England does time, and this is but twenty-four weeks in the year; whereas, the £100 a year in Germany not only covers the semesters, which make nearly eight months, but leaves a margin for vacation tours.

A New York woman was standing with a friend before Zola's greatly admired picture of Lot and his daughters, which was on exhibition in an art store on Fifth Avenue. "O!" remarked the friend dolorously, what do you suppose Lot thought when he beheld his wife turned to a pillar of salt?" "I suppose," replied the lady, with admirable gravity, "he thought how he could get himself a fresh one."

By the will of Charles H. Northam, of Hartford, Conn., Trinity College receives \$125,000, the Hartford Hospital \$50,000, Christ Episcopal Church \$10,000, the Hartford Library Association \$5,000. Thirty thousand dollars are given to erect a chapel at Cedar Hill Cemetery. The remainder of the estate, about \$600,000, is divided between the heirs.

A lady with a fatal squint came once to a fashionable artist for her portrait. He looked at her and she looked at him, and both were embarrassed. He spoke first, "Would your ladyship permit me," he said, "to take the profile? There is a certain shyness about your ladyship's eyes which is as difficult in art as it is fascinating in nature."



## College Notes.

The latter portion of the Senior Class held their first quarterly exercises in the Chapel, on Friday afternoon of last week. Positions on the platform were taken by the participants while the Misses Wilmer executed a suitable duett on the piano. Mr. E. P. Leech inaugurated the Literary portion of the programme with an oration on "Oliver Goldsmith." Miss Myers following in an essay entitled "Time," setting forth the alterations and mutations incident to national and individual progress. An oration on "Oliver Wendail Holmes," was next delivered by Mr. L. R. Meekins, analysing the literary career of the "autocrat of the breakfast table." Miss Janie Norment, in a production, "Change," spoke of the incalculable value attached to each golden moment, and the necessity of duly appreciating and utilizing the passing hours. She was followed by C. E. Stoner who discussed his theme, "Education of the Youth for the State" from the standpoint of civil liberty and its effects on legislation. In accordance with the programme of the evening, Miss Jennie Smith now read her essay whose caption was "To-day," clearly and forcibly demonstrating the possibilities that cluster round the present, and invite to their development. Mr. C. B. Taylor selected as his theme, "Demosthenes," and disanted to some extent on Greece during the period of her downfall. "Oratory" was the subject of Miss Warner's essay, which she spoke of briefly, "leaving the theme," as she said, "to some future oration to develop." Mr. Warfield closep the literary exercises in his oration "The Possibilities of American Youth," to whom, he said, are proffered pre-eminent advantages. A vocal duett by Misses Newman and Wedge was rendered during the exercises which elicited many complimentary tributes from the audience. Miss LaMotte closed with a piano solo, after which the audience was dismissed with prayer by Dr. Ward.

## College Locals.

Some of the students seem to have a desire to display the musical powers of their vocal organs, for they may be sound every afternoon on the campus, with their mouths wide stretched, giving forth sounds which would do honor to his donkeyship opposite the College gate. The above article was written by a third-rate "devil" while the editor was out, and was not noticed until it was set up in type. We do not wish to disabuse his mind of this idea, but we think it is because his own voice bears such a resemblance to that of this far-famed animal that he makes this comparison, and that he is envious of the world-wide reputation of the Birely Bros.

The gentlemen of the College were favored with an entertainment given by the ladies on the evening of the 25th of November. It was a success. The evening flew away quite rapidly, and was much enjoyed by all present. It was the wish of everyone that Thanksgiving might come more often, if such a treat as this were to be presented everytime it arrived. We think that it was not the entertainment but the treat that came afterwards which was enjoyed so much.

Christmas is fast approaching, and in consequence the turkeys which formerly used to be seen quietly feeding in the campus now no longer appear at their accustomed place, but have flown to parts unknown, for fear of gracing our table at the coming festivities. There need be no fear on their part, as all the "Theologues" expect to eat their turkey elsewhere.

It appears that some of our students are so bound to the feline species by ties of af-

fection that they even take them into the recitation rooms with them, and amuse themselves by stroking their downy fur, tying tin cups to their tails and having a general frolic around the recitation room.

"Taffy pullings" are now in style, and the one redeeming quality they have is that the students can get all the taffy they want without giving any. The following seems to be the prevailing sentiments:—

When the swallows homeward fly,  
And the bloom is on the eye,  
And the corn is gently waving, Annie dear;  
I will meet you at the gate,  
Though it may be rather late,  
For the hundredth time pour 'taffy' in your ear."

There was ice here thick enough for skating purposes on Saturday, the 26th of November. Some of our students enjoyed the rare sport for the short time that it lasted; some of them returning with their clothes well saturated with water, the ice becoming weak toward the middle of the day.

The first snow of the season here occurred during the afternoon of the 25th of November, but it ceased falling in a short time after it had commenced.

Christmas holidays will soon be here, and the students, for the most part, are anticipating a season of pleasure, either at their own happy homes or at those of their friends, and consequently are longing for that time to come when they may lay aside their arduous studies in order that they may have a week of recreation, and recuperate themselves, both in mind and in body.

Mrs. Jones, our former music teacher, and her daughter, have severed their union with this institution; the former has gone on a tour through the Southern States, for the purpose of regaining her health, and the latter is attending an institution at Norfolk, Va. The vacancy thus caused has been filled by Miss Davis, of Buckeystown.

Mr. D. W. Aering, the worthy professor who occupies the mathematical position in this institution, was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock to Miss Webster, daughter of Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., of Baltimore, on the 23rd of November, 1881. May they live long and may the union be a happy one.

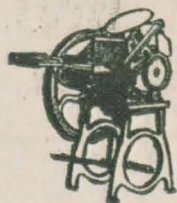
Prof. of French to lady juniors—"What does *maitre d'armee* mean? Lady junior—"It means a fencing-master. Professor—"Correct. What is a fencing-master?" Lady junior innocently replies, "one who builds fences." Tableau.

The game of pitching quoits is the one most participated in by the students during their hours of leisure; and although it is getting rather cold for this amusement, nevertheless it affords them much pleasure.

The roosters in this vicinity stopped crowing on the night before thanksgiving, and we have not heard them give forth their melodious strains since that time. Inference—they graced our table on that day.

## PATENTS

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## Westminster Notes.

The panoramic views represented at the Lutheran Church, on Monday evening, December 6th, were so interesting and instructive, that by request, they were repeated Tuesday evening, but with what success we are unable to say.

The Westminster Fire Department has purchased a bell weighing 1,000 pounds, and has erected a belfry upon the engine house. They celebrated this deed on the night of the 8th of this month by a torch-light procession. The bell is one that is a credit as well as an important addition to this city.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisements in this issue. By calling on the firms who have herein advertised, you will find a full supply of Christmas goods.

Mr. Shellman has replenished his stock with a complete assortment of Christmas novelties, where the lovers of the curious may purchase anything from a doll baby up to an elephant or a whole regiment of soldiers. Give him a call!

There has been many cases of diphtheria in this city during the latter part of this year, and some deaths have occurred from the effects of this disease.

Mr. W. L. Seabrook, of the Westminster bar, has been married lately to a lady from Gettysburg.

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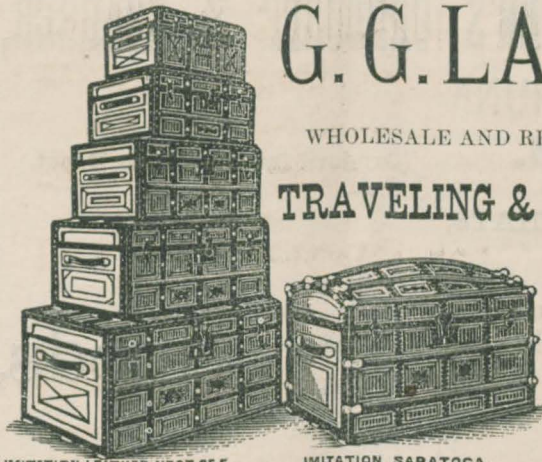
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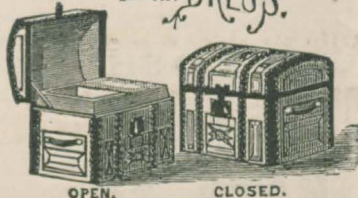
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