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Poetical.

A CRITICISM.

BY J. T. W.

[The following verses are a criticism upon the exercises of the Irving Literary Society, February 15th, 1867. They were written and composed by the honored President of Western Maryland College. For-sans et haec olim meminisse juvabit.—Eds.]

The meeting opened in the usual way,
Although a little after usual time;
Excuse me, Mr. President, I'd say,
I'm bent on talking, for this once, in rhyme.

"The cry from Macedonia," first was sung,
Not quite so well. I think, as might have been;
Next, roll was called of members old and young,
And then came on an interesting scene.

The President, whose term had now expired,
His val'edictory gave, with fine effect;
And, as he from the chair, with grace, retired,
He introduced the President-elect.

The President-elect approached the chair
With dignity, and made his opening speech.
In words well chosen and with utterance clear,
Quite pleasing, I am sure, to all and each.

The Secretary, next, in gallant style,
Retiring from the office he had fill'd,
His fair successor entered with a smile,
And every member's heart with pleasure thrill'd.

The Treasurer then made a brief report—
For little funds took little time to tell;
And then proceedings of another sort
Came off, and, I must say, came off quite well.

The Critic of the previous meeting gave
A criticism worthy of the name;
And, while I'm saying this, I only crave
That you of mine may choose to say the same.

The prose piece read about "The Indian, Lone,"
And then the poem "To the Silent Dead,"
Were both performed in manner, I must own,
Which claims that I pronounced them both well read.

A fine selection then from history
Was read in style deserving of our praise;
The subject took our thoughts to Italy,
And made them dwell in Rome in olden days.

Of the rehearsal, I regret to say,
Although enough was heard to show 'twas good;
The voice that spoke, in whispers died away,
And the finale could not be understood.

The declamations, numbers one and two,
Were well delivered, and drew forth applause
By clapping of the hands, not stamping though
Of feet, for that's against our wholesome laws.

"The Tea Party of Mrs. Partington,"
Although no tea was served was well performed,
And from it rose a great amount of fun,
And all the parties with applause were stormed.

The other exercises all were good,
But I've not time to mention any more;
And I am losing now my rhyming mood,
And beg to be excused upon this score.

But, one request I'll make before I close,
For I begin to tremble in my shoes;
Don't, Mr. President, a fine impose
On me for this,—but blame alone my muse.

Hon. A. D. White has resigned his position as President of Cornell University, and Prof. Charles K. Adams, of the University of Michigan, has been elected to fill his place. President White proposes to go to Europe to prosecute historical studies for several years.

For the Irving Literary Gazette.

Condition of the Country Between the Close of the Revolution and the Adoption of the Constitution.

QUANTOCK MAQUIRK.
I.

Man was not born to be a slave. Deep in his breast lies the love of freedom, which, when its last flickering flame has died out under some Nero, rises like the Phoenix. It was for freedom whose flame was dimly burning on the western coast of the Atlantic, that the thirteen colonies fought, and this they achieved after more than fifty general engagements. But this liberty was not obtained except at a tremendous cost. The conclusion of the war found the government in very straitened circumstances; and it is the condition of the Country (government) between the close of the Revolution and the adoption of the Constitution that is the purpose of this paper.

Not to enumerate the ravages of war—destruction of towns and villages, massacres of isolated inhabitants, formation of militia companies, camp life, with its misery and wretchedness; raids of Indians, bursting from their forest covert, rushing on defenceless villages, murdering the inhabitants, and retreating with their trail marked with the evidence of their cruelty; scenes and circumstances hallowing the memory of Valley Forge; battlefields covered with the dust of the patriots—the closing years of the Revolution found the government laboring under a crushing debt of about forty millions of dollars, due to foreign holders and to the army.

The great and paramount question was, how to liquidate the indebtedness. By the Articles of Confederation Congress had no power to cancel the debt. The only remedy was the recommendation to the States to raise money, but recommendation without a power of enforcement was worthless.

The financial status of the country was about this: On the 10th of May, 1775, the second Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia. After providing for the defense of the country, Congress commenced to legislate concerning the creation of a currency for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the war. A currency was found, or rather resolved upon by that body, in the form of bills of credit, for the redemption of which the faith of the several colonies was pledged. The first issue of this money amounted to \$2,000,000, of which "there were forty-nine thousand bills of each denomination, from one dollar to eight dollars, inclusive, and eleven thousand eight hundred bills of the denomination of twenty dollars." On the 25th of July, 1776, there was a second issue of bills amounting to \$1,000,000, and the issues followed one another in rapid succession, until in 1778 sixty-three and a half millions were issued. At length Congress passed a resolution that the issue of bills should not exceed \$200,000,000. The basis of value was the Spanish milled dollar, which contained 371.25 grains of pure silver.

While the adoption of specie, as a cur-

rency for the colonies would have been better than any other, this plan of issuing bills of credit was the most feasible. Gold or silver would have been better, as their value is steadier. On the other hand, paper money is liable to sudden and great fluctuations. Paper money is simply a promise to pay, and promises are apt to be violated. It is a revolutionary currency. As long as the quantity of paper does not too much exceed the amount of specie, there is a basis on which this kind of money may rest. When, however, the specie has disappeared, or the amount of paper issued is very much greater than the amount of specie, a depreciation takes place in the value of the paper. The depreciation will be in a ratio as the amount of paper exceeds the specie.

To meet the expenses of carrying on the war and sustaining the government, a large amount of money was required. Bancroft says:

The aggregate expenditures of the United States had been at the rate of twenty millions of dollars in specie annually.

In issuing its paper promises Congress found it easier to promise than to pay. Had Congress limited the amount of paper to the sum it would have been able to pay in specie upon presentation; in other words, had Congress made its currency a paper currency convertible into specie, much trouble would have been saved. This Congress failed to do. It appears to have gone on the assumption that all that was necessary was quantity, and quantity it certainly did have. But, as a natural result, the Continental currency was simply irredeemable promises to pay.

The condition of affairs was deplorable. Fisher Ames says:

"The government of a great nation had barely revenue enough to buy stationery for its clerks or to pay the salary of the door-keeper."

The bills of credit had depreciated until in 1779-80 the Continental money stood in the proportion of (40:1) forty to one; in 1778 a paper dollar was worth only five cents, and in the middle of the same year the currency had depreciated until a dollar was only worth three cents, while at the Christmas season a dollar would only buy two cents worth of candy.

On the 7th of January, 1782, the Bank of North America was established under the auspices of Mr. Robert Morris, with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars, which soon ran up to two millions of dollars. The money issued by the bank was the only paper currency convertible into specie. The notes were made payable in the city of Philadelphia, but failed to command public confidence at a distance; and the corporation was able to buy up its notes at a discount of ten or fifteen per cent.

Upon the subject of money in the United States, Dr. Perry says, speaking of this period:

"Till Mr. Morris's Bank of North America commenced operation, *** all the paper that had been issued in the country, whether by the colonies as such or by the central authority represented at the first by the revolutionary government and afterward by the Confederation, was irredeemable paper, and illustrated the universal financial law that such paper, unless issued under very favorable cir-

cumstances and strictly limited in quantity, will depreciate in spite of everything. The bills of the Bank of North America were convertible into gold and silver at the pleasure of the holders, and they mark, therefore, an epoch in the monetary history of the country."

So extended and intricate is this branch of our subject that to enter on anything more than a mere cursory review of it is beyond the scope of this paper. Accordingly we pass to the consideration of the next division of our subject.

II.

The corruption of a protracted war made its impression on the country. The best men had left Congressional Halls for other fields of labor, and men disqualified to conduct the nation through the throes of its struggle for existence occupied their places. Public confidence was shaken. Every move was regarded with suspicion. Congress was impatient to enforce means for raising the requisite amounts necessary for the conduct of its business and the sustenance of the army. The condition of the individual states was even worse than that of the general body, showing no desire to pay the quotas levied on them by the Confederation. Some of the states endeavored to maintain their credit. Massachusetts levied a tax for this purpose, but it met with armed opposition in 1786, which was suppressed after some difficulty.

It was a time when self-interest was exceedingly paramount, each grasping for the lion's share, regardless of the rights of another, making it very uncertain what the future had in store. Business had reached stagnation point. As for a market, and for prices generally, a man would pay a Boston hotel-keeper five hundred dollars for a supper and never ask for a reduction. A deep and sullen resignation had taken possession of the public mind. They were sailing in a fog without a fog-bell.

Fisher Ames says:

Public faith and public force were equally out of the question, far as it respected either authority or resources; the corporation of a college or a missionary society were greater potentates than congress. Our federal government had not merely fallen into imbecility and of course into contempt, but the oligarchical factions in the large states have actually made large advances in usurpation of its powers. The king of New York levied imposts on Jersey and Connecticut; and the nobles of Virginia bore with impatience their tributary dependence on Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Public credit was at low-water mark. There was scarcely anything upon which to base or establish credit. A depreciated currency—we may say a worthless currency—flooded the country. "Foresters" and "engrossers" availed themselves of this condition of affairs to buy up commodities for a rise. The condition of the poor was miserable. The gains of the crafty and unscrupulous were enormous. Congress could give no satisfactory security or guarantee. Even private individuals of undoubted credit were forced to pay a discount on their notes of from forty to fifty per cent.

The time had come for Congress to act in some manner; action was absolutely required. The country had gone too far to retrace its steps, and such a course at all events was not desirable. It was now a

struggle for national existence. Possibly had this termination of the Revolution been foreseen, the tea had not been thrown into Boston harbor, and our relation to England to-day might have been similar to Canada's. On this Von Holst says in his Constitutional History:

A few zealots like John Adams harbored, during the English-French colonial war, a transitory wish that the guardianship of England should cease forever. Political theories had nothing to do with this development of things. It was the natural result of given circumstances, and was an accomplished fact before any one thought of the legal consequences which might subsequently be deduced from it [the war]. But it is clearly from the very first that the masses of the people, as well as the leaders of the movement, would almost unanimously oppose to the utmost the practical enforcement of these legal consequences.

Thus it came about that we were fighting for an existence as a nation before we fully realized the fact.

In this struggle two courses presented themselves to Congress: one to endeavor to negotiate a loan; the other to run it into debt. To borrow was but to run into debt, for the money borrowed must needs be repaid if we were to maintain our positions before the other nations.

Mr. Morris was the financier of the government. He was a wealthy Philadelphia merchant, and like Gutzkow's, the hero of Louisa Mühlbach's novel, The merchant of Berlin, Robert Morris, of unlimited credit, obtained loans on his own credit when Congress was unable to secure them. Mr. Morris found no difficulty in obtaining on his own credit millions, thus securing the "hard cash" for the country.

In 1781 Dr. Franklin obtained a loan of four million livres from the French and a gift of six million livres from the same power. A loan of ten millions of livres was obtained from the States General of the Netherlands through the mediation of France. Mr. Jay also secured a loan of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from Spain. A loan of ten millions of livres was obtained from Holland.

By an estimate made in 1790 by the Register of the Treasury, the cost of the war was \$130,000,000, excluding individual loss in the various states. There was a foreign debt of eight millions and a domestic debt of not less than thirty millions of dollars, due principally to the army. In addition to this national debt, the debt of the individual states was twenty-one millions five hundred thousand dollars, of which Massachusetts and South Carolina owed ten million five hundred thousand dollars. Ridpath estimates the war debt in 1783 at thirty-eight millions of dollars.

To liquidate the debt Congress passed a resolution advising the states to vest in Congress the power to levy a duty of five per cent., ad valorem, upon foreign goods and merchandise, which duty was to be in force until the debt was finally cancelled. This measure, doubtless, would have produced much good. Rhode Island, however, put her veto on this measure and it failed, since such was the power of the states and the imbecility of Congress.

Another measure was for the several states to raise a certain quota, based on the real estates of the commonwealth, as a means of liquidating the indebtedness. In speaking on this subject, Hamilton said in February, 1787, in the Legislature of New York:

In the preceding five years New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia had contributed nothing; Connecticut and Delaware about one-third of their levy; Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maryland about one-half; Virginia three-fifths; Pennsylvania almost her entire quota, and New York more than her quota.

It is evident that the possession of the

portfolio of the Treasury in those days was no sinecure, with the supervision of the reduction of the public debt; to provide for the current expenses of the government, which, after the disbanding of the army, amounted to five hundred thousand dollars, and unable to obtain the required taxes or revenues.

III.

The commercial relations of the colonies or states is the next point in this subject and in its bearings on the formation of the present Constitution second to none. As a source of wealth, commerce yielded nothing; the Fishery too had been destroyed by the war. At the outbreaking of the war in the Newfoundland fisheries the Americans had about four hundred ships, two thousand fishing shallops, and about twenty thousand men employed in fishing. These were scattered, and the industry for the time was stopped.

Instead of commerce benefiting the country it was continually impoverishing it at the rate of one, to one and a third. Home industries could not compete with the products of European nations. In the year 1784 the amount of imports exceeded the amount of exports by twenty-one millions of dollars.

From a letter of the Duke of Dorset it is learned that the American commercial relations were somewhat complicated, owing to the fact that each state had its own commercial laws, which might, or might not conflict with any treaty of commerce that commissioners sent out for that purpose by the general government might make. On the 26th of March, 1785, the Duke, writing to the American Commissioner, asks:

Whether they had been commissioned by the several states, or simply by Congress, that the apparent determination of the respective states to regulate their several interests renders it necessary for Great Britain to know whether they were duly authorized to negotiate a treaty which some of the states might render useless and inefficient.

The occasion for such language becomes manifest at once by reference to the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States. Article IX of the above document declares:

The United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article; of sending and receiving ambassadors, entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever.

Though the defects of the Confederation were apparent to many, yet it was this very subject of commerce that finally brought about the formation of the Constitution as we now have it. Peace had indeed been restored to the country, but it was patent to every thinking mind that if the States were to remain in a "firm league of friendship," as the articles of confederation set forth; and prosperity was to be insured, a change in the *modus operandi* was a foregone conclusion. To have the several States; or even a certain number of States, united in a confederacy, was out of the question for economic reasons.

The formation of a more perfect union, with all the States united under one general head, was the only course open. Congress as it then existed was a body to pass resolutions; the confederacy a league to see that these resolutions failed. Congress could neither control the revenues; taxes, or commerce, or any of those things so essential to the welfare of the country. In a general way it may be said that wherein the present government is perfect, as far as

it can be made so by human agency, therein the Congress existing under the Articles of Confederation was imperfect. This is not to be understood as implying that our present government, or Constitution, is perfect in every respect, but only that the present form of government affords better guarantees of security and protection, and means of promoting the general good and prosperity than the other; nor would this bear the construction that there was no good in the old, for there was much that was very excellent in the old government.

I believe a general government, blending in itself the general interests of the respective States; reserving to those States certain rights, those rights not to conflict with the general welfare, was felt to be required by the exigencies of the situation. This want of this period had been forecast, unawares, by John Adams, in a debate on an article of the Confederation, when he said:

The Confederation is to make us one individual only; it is to form us, like separate parcels of metal, into one common mass. We shall no longer retain our separate individuality, but become a single individual as to all questions submitted to the Confederacy.

To have peace, prosperity and security, a government that could give a patent of security of person and property was needful. Without that it would be uncertain whether the man who sowed a field would garner the crop, or another.

In the event of war a government that would provide for the safety of the people; a power, with authority to direct the movements of a force for the defence of the country, and not dependent on separate state militia, was a felt want. Again, one government could better establish a uniform currency—a currency uniform and steady, so that a thousand dollars to-day would mean a thousand dollars to-morrow—than the several states individually.

And for the support of this government the levying of taxes, such that the amount and time of payment be not shrouded in obscurity; that these taxes be as equitable as possible, and no more be drained from the pockets of the people than is required. Notwithstanding these measures, it was felt that even this form of government would follow in the wake of the Confederation, unless strong and decisive measures on commerce were taken. A power must exist, having the right to regulate treaties of commerce; for commerce, with its coordinate agriculture, is an important factor in the wealth of a nation.

These were the feelings of the leading men of the country, and it was these feelings that led to the call for a convention at Annapolis. In September, 1786, the delegates from five States met at Annapolis, to take into consideration matters of vital importance to the American continent, which finally led to the drafting and adoption of our present Constitution.

Perseverance.

If we are determined to make life a success and are persevering in all of our efforts to accomplish this end, it matters but little what our present circumstances are, or what rank we hold in a community, or even how degraded we may appear in the eyes of men, so long as we are pure and upright in the sight of God. Many a one from an humble position, of moderate means, and of poor advantages, has by perseverance, which is one of the chief elements of success, been able to fill the highest and most honorable positions, and whose names now stand among the first and chosen of our countrymen, and are also engraved on the memory-stones of the unforgotten.

In the carrying out of our designs and in the performance of our duties in life,

we will have to encounter many difficulties and meet with many stern oppositions. We will often, no doubt, become discouraged, and on account of our frailty be inclined to give up our undertaking. These troubles with which we have to contend are but sifting processes which we are undergoing to teach us the realities, and the ups and downs of life. Others who have traveled the same road long before us have encountered the same difficulties.

Christopher Columbus, the great explorer and the discoverer of America, made many efforts to obtain aid and boats in order to make his discoveries, but met with no success until after repeated applications. He did not, however, give up as soon as he was once refused, as some would have done after receiving no encouragement in their first undertakings, but persevered until he received the desired aid from Isabella, Queen of Castile, Spain.

Whatever troubles and oppositions we may meet with, let us not grow weary but persevere and persevere until the end, and our efforts will surely be crowned with success. If we feel that we are not able to withstand the storms and tempests of life that are continually beating against us, let us go to Him from whom all strength is derived and who has promised us assistance and help in time of need.

Persevere, persevere, not only in the things pertaining to this life, but in the things pertaining to the life which is eternal.

God admonishes us not to grow weary in well-doing, for in due season, He says, we shall reap if we faint not.

A falling drop will at last cave a stone.
—Lucretius.

J. W. N.

The College World.

There is a college to every 100 square miles of territory in the United States.

There are said to be more colleges in Ohio than in all Europe.

A Chinaman recently carried off the Sophomore class prize for English composition at Yale.

If a student at Amherst College cannot master a lesson in two hours, the Faculty excuse him.

Students at Amherst and Kenyon who receive a grade of 75 per cent are released from examination.

Prof. Sylvester, of Oxford, is declared by Englishmen of science to be the greatest living mathematician.

The oldest student in this country, doubtless, is the Rev. I. C. Wilder, who entered the class of '32 in the University of Vermont, but failed to complete the course, and at the age of 83 years entered the class of '85.

Rev. D. O. Mears, D. D., of Worcester, Mass., has been chosen President of Iowa College, to succeed Dr. Magoun.

Whitelaw Reid has offered to give \$50,000 for the founding of a college at Cedarville, Ohio, near which place he was born, if the citizens will raise \$150,000.

In the University of Edinburgh there are professor heads of the department of Latin and mathematics, who respectively receive \$17,500.

Among great Americans who have expended their youthful talents in editing college papers are the poets, Holmes and Willis, the statesmen Everett and Evarts, the eloquent divine, Philip Brooks, and the pleasing author, Donald J. Mitchel.

The trustees of Delaware College, at Wilmington, have decided "to do away with co-education of sexes at that institution." The resignation of President Purnell, who introduced "co-education" into the college thirteen years ago, was accepted.

For the Irving Literary Gazette.

The Unnatural Order.

As "Order is heaven's first law," consequently the unnatural order must necessarily be precipitated to a very low degree, and as the precipitation increases the visibility also increases, until it is seen in its true light. The unnatural order arises when sound logical principles are not strictly adhered to, or else it is brought about by the momentary suspension of these principles, and when these principles have once been laid aside they are never regained again, unless a tremendous will-power is expended to cause them to be brought back to their former position, which is hardly ever the case, on account of the insensibility of the unnatural order to progression. It is also caused to exist by having principles and only adhering to them intermittently; in other words, at one time everything is conducted in accordance with fixed principles, and at another time none are used, so that by the relaxation and intermittent use of these, this order is brought into existence. The methods of this order are not always the same, nor are its fruits always known by the same name; they are numerous and various; to attempt to enumerate them would be unwise as well as impracticable, but a glance at them is sufficient to prove to the most skeptical that they really are the principal fruits of the unnatural order. They are incompetency, ignorance, vice and bossism. Discretion, the better part of valor, it interprets to mean that discreetness is at all times to exist, whereas this meaning cannot be applied to this phrase, because to be discreet at all times would be impossible; here is an example of its domineering spirit.

When we see corporate bodies, or associations, it matters not by what names they known, conducting their business according to no systematic form, or allowing their officers to domineer and grind those in subordinate positions, we at once exclaim, "These things ought not to be!" and yet what efforts do we put forth to stop this? We have not the moral courage to cry "enough of this!" and if an individual attempts to counteract the evil we do not give him our assistance, and unless he be independent in every way he will at once drop the matter, because he thinks, as it is natural to think, that if we can live where this state of affairs exists he can do the same, and thus things go on from bad to worse, until the law takes the matter in hand, and then what could have been settled at little or no expense now requires both time and money. When we see the drunkard reeling on the street or lying in the gutter we at once say, "Oh, if we only had prohibition this state of affairs would no longer exist." Without stopping to think that liquor, although the principal cause, is not the only cause; the other is the not practicing of what is advocated, both analogous to this order. What is the cause of so much conceitedness, licentiousness and demagoguism? They are caused by the unnatural order under their respective titles; the existence of these cause the unnatural order to prevail more than it would otherwise, and also to cause the simple and beginners to plunge deeper into the mire, until extrication is almost impossible, and when this is the case the originators look on with pleasure and grin with devilish glee.

Humbleness is another garb under which it is sometimes seen. Chas. Dickens, in "David Copperfield," gives us an illustration of this. The character Uriah Heep is represented to us as an humble person, and is constantly prating about his humbleness. We find that his humbleness was only a cloak under which he perpetrated

and concealed his misdeeds. The result was that he found himself in a prison cell at last. Thus we see the individuality of it from this example.

Circumstances alter cases. If this were not true, then, as a consequence, we would be compelled to admit that this order did not exist under all circumstances; but, as this is true, then we are convinced that it does exist, although circumstances regulate and control its movements.

The effect of this order is felt by persons in subordinate positions mostly, in having incompetent men as instructors, who lord over their subjects just as did monarchs of old. When we see ignorance tolerated in high positions, *i. e.*, ignorant men who hold high positions in the different professions, we at once deplore this state of affairs and try to check the current; but alas! it flows so swiftly for us to succeed in our undertakings, and we feel the effect of it as well as those employed.

Evil takes precedence of the good, and a reign of terror ensues, which is felt to unlimited extent, and prevails in all ranks and classes of human beings.

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Vice is so ably portrayed by Pope that we can elucidate it but little. The embracing of it is produced by our contact with it; and the embracing goes still further when the frightful and abominable effects are produced.

Independency, conservatism and the like, together with bossism, are the natural results of this order.

Bossism prevails not only in business and politics, but also in private life, as in the case of refined society—so-called—where an individual or individuals boss the whole thing, and cause those who are willing to be bossed, if it is done in the right way, many vexations and harassments which are hard to bear up under.

When it affects us, then we cry out, against it, but unless it does then we are silent. We see the same spirit exhibited in other positions in private life; in families who, being raised a little above the common level, and wishing to attract observers, domineer over those who are on the common level, and those over whom they domineer are oftentimes more intelligent, honest and have more principle than they themselves.

Independency arises or is brought into existence by the spirit of self-importance and bossism, and oftentimes it derives its mode of conducting its affairs by contact with conservatism.

Conservatism is so closely allied to independency that one cannot exist without the other, and by this relationship they are brought into notice more than they would otherwise be.

Wherever they exist the results can not but help be seen, and the more they are brought into notice the more they are abhorred; yet the abhorrence is more visible at some times than at others. However, the results cannot be disputed, because they are too visible, and even if they were not, sound logic would teach us what they are and how they are produced.

They are known in common parlance as twin brothers, which is a fitting title.

The location and situation of persons and places is controlled by this order, either directly or indirectly.

The visitation of places by persons for various reasons, and their stay, is controlled by the order that prevails, and their stay would include the bearing up under the fruits of the order, which are various and numerous, and also of the inculcation to themselves of different modes of work that are exceedingly disagreeable.

The situation of individuals in positions controlled by this order causes them to say and perform many things that are deleterious to their reputation, that they cannot help but do on account of the influence of the order.

Having considered the subject in a somewhat philosophical style, let us now glance briefly at it as it is seen in every day life.

We sometimes, when we see things as they are exhibited in every day life, think of the language of St. Paul to the Romans, Rom. 8:28, and then we think that we know the true cause, but oftentimes we are mistaken, for to err is human.

In the daily routine of life we find different specimens of human nature. Our first contact with these is almost unbearable, but gradually we become used to them in part, and what we do not become used to we attribute to the prevalence of evil. Here is just where the greatest mistake is oftentimes made, because the power that exists is of such strength as to make it too formidable to be resisted on account of its predominance.

We therefore see the cause of this order and how it effects every condition of life, and how its cause and effects are judged to be right, because sound logical reasoning is not employed. STUDENT.

The Choice of a College.

BY PROF. S. SIMPSON, A. M.

With keen solicitude a parent asks, What College is best adapted in its external conditions and intrinsic life for the education of my child, so that with a given sum of money, my son or daughter may be wisely prepared for the duties of life? When we remember that the scenery upon which a student gazes, the atmosphere he breathes, the principles he imbibes, the tastes he forms and the stimulus he receives—that all these are to cast their shadows or flash their lights along his whole pathway, aye, that this decision is to result in the formation of a refined gentleman, or a snobbish debauchee, then the importance of the question stands before us momentous in its magnitude.

In the choice of a college, the student should remember the prayer of the old Scotchman: "O Lord, start us right; for if we get started wrong we are hard to turn."

A common remark of Roscommon was: "Choose your author as you choose your friend."

I would say choose your college as you choose your church—with everlasting weal or woe hanging on the decision.

The morning a parent fixes upon a college for his son, he decides whether his son is to become a shining success or a blasted failure; as a student is packing his trunk for a boarding school, he is laying the foundation for a building to rise, in unfolding years, beautiful in its brightness or hideous in its ruins; and as a young man moves off to his chosen Lyceum, he enters upon a road which either brightens into heaven, or darkens into hell. Strong terms these, but they rest on the facts.

What then? you say. Would it not be better to keep one's children at home? No; emphatically no. The problem of life presented to us to-day is such that your children in solving it, will, in a good christian college, receive a hundred fold help. Such are the demands upon us in this age that, even in the middle stratum of society, it is presumed that all well bred young gentlemen and ladies have received a polite education, and have on their endorsement the seal and symbol of some college, to which they with pride and confidence may point as their dear *alma mater*. The education of your children is no longer a

choice; it is a necessity. To be educated, or to be abashed and undone, that is the question.

In choosing an institution, the first principle is to know that the moral and religious influences of the college are unquestionably pronounced and good. Let some of our orthodox Bible be read and an orthodox prayer be offered in the presence of the students every day. Indeed the plain language of President Witherspoon, of Princeton, is but little too strong: "Cursed be all that learning, that is contrary to the Cross of Christ; cursed be all that learning that is not coincident with the Cross of Christ; cursed be all that learning that is not subservient to the Cross of Christ."

In the language of another I would say in choosing a college: "Ask, first, is it a place of sound education? Are the youth who are taught within its walls lovers of truth—are they learned, are they ready, are they trustworthy? Are they useful, courteous, cooperative citizens in all the relations of life? Do the charities, the churches, the schools, the public affairs of the community receive their constant consideration?" (Dr. D. C. Gilman.) To sum all questions in one, is it a place where are developed womanliness and manliness—strong in patience, in perseverance, and in sound religious conviction? What men want is not talent, but purpose. Verily, strength is needed. The timbers and irons must be so strong and the workmanship so skillful, that no obstacle on land will throw them from the track, and no tempest on the ocean will wreck them in the waves.

To pass from general statements to a special application, I will say, with no hesitation, the city of Westminster possesses to a marvelous extent the condition favorable to the establishment of a Christian College. The founders of Western Maryland College were, I will not say lucky, but sagacious and provident, in selecting the location and site of this Institution. Health unsurpassed, access easy, and in ready telephone communication with Baltimore and Washington, which cities can be reached by one and two hours ride in the car. In the courts, we have an honest administration of justice perverted neither by bribes nor personal influence; in the marts of trade, we have a fair business that is neither speculative nor gambling; and in religious service, a respect, a reverence, and a regularity of attendance, at least on the part of young men, perhaps unsurpassed in any town of equal size. In theory the general tone or sentiment is religious—not skeptic, infidel nor atheistic; in practical life there is an exemption from the evils of intemperance, profanity, and from other vices, indeed most exhilarating. As we gaze upon the magnificent scenery piled up around here in conspicuous view, when we are braced and invigorated by the life-giving currents of this healthful mountain air, and when we remember the strength and depth of the moral tone and religious sentiment pervading all classes of society in and about Westminster, we can but exclaim, beautiful for situation is Western Maryland College: it should receive the hearty support of the whole Church.

In any section, members of the Methodist Protestant Church, who do not and who will not attend our local schools, can find, in Western Maryland College, an institution under our own patronage, and, in her appointments and equipments, fully prepared to meet their wants, and ready to welcome them to her classes.—*In Central Protestant, July 25, 1885.*

He that studies books alone will know how things ought to be; and he that studies men will know how things are.

THE
Irving Literary Gazette

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P. W. KUHNS & C. M. GROW, Jr., EDITORS.

E. C. WIMBROUGH, - Business Manager,
To whom all communications should be addressed.

WESTMINSTER, MD., SEPT., 1885.

A Pointer.

Vos salutamus! In assuming the position of editors of "The Irving Literary Gazette," we feel it incumbent upon us to say, by way of introductory—having to introduce ourselves—that we do not expect to please everybody. Our reason for making this startling statement is: A grave doubt exists in our minds whether we have been "called" though we have been "elected." It will accordingly be our endeavor to represent both the College and the society—the Irving Literary Society—to the best of our limited ability. The absurdity of trying to please everybody is so nearly axiomatic as to require no proof. If any one doubts our statement let that Thomas ask a number of people next Sunday what they thought of the sermon, and we will wager our editorial position—it is all we have to wager—that one will say: "the sermon was too long," or "that was a short(?) sermon"; "it was witty," "it was dry." In case this experiment should not convince Didymus of the truth of our statement we will abdicate our "sanctum sanctorum" in his favor.

Should we "chance to fall below Demosthenes and Cicero" in this attempt to run a paper do not view us with a microscope, but put a "caret" there to supply what has been omitted from our lines. Just consider for a moment what it is to "run a paper."

Of the Press one of our celebrated humorists says: "The printing press has made presidents, killed poets, furnished bustles for beauties, and furnished genius with the sandpaper of criticism. It has made worlds get up to roll call every morning; given the pulpit lungs of iron and voice of steam. It has set the price of a bushel of wheat and made the country post-office the glimmering goal of the rural scribe. It has curtailed the power of kings, embellished the pantry shelves and busted rings; it has converted bankers into paupers, made lawyers of college presidents; it has educated the homeless and robbed the philosopher of his reason. It smiles and kicks, cries and dies, but can't be run to suit everybody, and the editor is a fool who tries it." This is our authority for our position.

Gentle reader when you feel inclined to

hurl a "stick" at us for some slip, be kind enough to recall that we have just been brought to the "font", nor have we ever before tasted of printing office "pi." When about to send us an ! or ? or even alas, a "period" ask yourself what would be your "composition" if you were "locked" in a "chase" and had your "form" thoroughly "moulded" on a "composing stone" and then passed through a "roller mould."

Having become a knight of the "quill" it becomes our duty to engage in combat with the "devil." We expect to be "embraced" by him, but by means of a "stick" we hope to escape being buried under an "obelisk." If after this the pressman dares to look "daggers" at us we will "brace" ourselves to the delivery of an "apostrophe" on the value of the "Hoë."

Vos salutamus! "Let every man abide in the same calling wherein he was called" but never stay if he is elected, longer than his term of office.

Opening Day.

There are always two days in the collegiate year of special interest to the students, commencement and opening day; the former witnesses the departure of old students and the latter sees the arrival of new ones to take their places, the one is the occasion of superlative dignity, the other of consummate greenness; the Junior begins to feel his importance, the Sophs., oh my! but the wisdom of ye sophs—would out Solomon Soloman, the Freshie—ah so fresh and the Preps—poor dears, a veritable educational menagerie.

Some of our readers can recall what we do at W. M. C., on opening day. The boxes of good things brought from home. The new acquaintances to make and the fellows in the corner sigh for "the girl I left behind me," his sister you know "a wee winsome thing." Then there is the fellow who has been trying all vacation to raise a mustache. Don't look at him he might blush. Be careful of it "pardie" and it may yet be classed among "the survival of the fittest."

And there are the girls, ah me I—I wonder if their trunks has been brought from the depot yet. May be Bruce would let me ride down with him after them, I enjoy riding so much and I think it will do me good. These are the scenes to be met with at every college in the land with more or less variation.

Our College opened to-day (Sept. 1st,) with 40 students enrolled, and up to the time of going to press 9 new students have been enrolled, as follows:

Mr. W. Irving Mace, Church Creek, Md.; Mr. Harry D. Mitchel, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Harry G. Watson, Centreville, Md.; Mr. Wm. M. Weller, Cumberland, Md.; Mr. Benjamine W. Woolford, Church Creek, Md.; Mr. Clarence A. Veasey, Pocomoke City, Md.; Miss Grace Garrison, Norfolk, Va.; Miss Nannie McThompson, Centreville, Md.; Miss Harriet E. Walmsley, Annapolis, Md.

Considering that our Institution was among the first to open the country, we think this presents a very fair showing.

Students both new and old are arriving upon nearly all trains. The prospects are that both departments will be filled and the roster will contain more names than last year. If the present increase continues the cry will be for more room. Ward Hall is but half completed, Dr. Ward will still receive donations, for completing the building; respond to him and forward the cause of education.

The Faculty are on the ground to receive all students. Dr. Ward in his genial way is at his accustomed place to welcome back all old students, to receive all new students, and to give to each fatherly words of advice.

By an electric spark—one of Joves thunder bolts—Prof. Simpson will change your tears into vapor and cause you to laugh at the little polliwigs in the rain drops.

Prof. Reese will examine all candidates as to their ability to extract Greek and Latin roots.

Prof. McDaniel will describe,

By signs and letters,
Great and small,
Mathematical matters
To the students, one and all.

Prof. Merrill will lay the foundation to the young student's college course.

Prof. Schaeffer, will instruct the requisitions all that is requisite to their making a class in a half year.

While in the care of Miss Lottie Owens and Miss Kate Smith, the ladies will receive all the attention they desire.

Alumni Personals.

Possibly no department of a college journal is so interesting to the Alumni and former students as the column headed Personalia. It is right and proper it should be so; for in that department is contained information as to the "doings" and "whereabouts" of classmates and associates of former years, the students now at college being entirely, or almost strangers to the large majority of graduates and ex-students.

In giving the few notes, collected by us relating to the Alumni and former students, it has been our endeavor to meet this demand. Should these notes merely recall to you pleasant recollections of former and present friendships, if perchance they do not interest you or give you any information, our purpose shall have been accomplished in part.

To keep up and awaken interest in this department we hope all former students, graduate or not, will feel privileged to send us items for the column headed Personalia. Rest assured that, while we depreciate the practice of "blowing your own horn," this kind of blowing will be most acceptable.

At the same time that we ask for Personals we cordially invite all—Alumni and others interested in our college—to send us articles suitable for this publication; and freely do we open our columns to the discussion of such matters as may be of interest to *alma mater*, of course reserving for ourselves all rights usually belonging to editors.

A Good Word for W. M. C.

Mrs. Emma Pitt, editress of "Gospel Light," Baltimore, gives the following account of her recent visit to the Western Maryland College:

This Institution is located in the healthy and flourishing city of Westminster, Carroll county, Md., on the line of the Western Maryland Railroad, about midway between the cities of Baltimore and Hagerstown.

The commanding eminence at the "West End"—nearly one thousand feet above tidewater—on which the College buildings stand, overlooking the whole city and many miles of the surrounding country, affords one of the most beautiful and picturesque views of the state. The main edifice is a spacious one, five stories high, containing Chapel, Recitation Rooms, Halls for the Societies, Professors' Apartments and Dormitories. Additional dormitory accommodation for male students, rendered necessary by the steadily increasing patronage of the College, is provided by Ward Hall, a new and commodious building erected during the year 1882; and it is hoped that the accommodations will be further increased by the enlargement of this building, at an early date, to double its present size. The grounds belonging to the College comprise eight acres, allowing sufficient range for the exercise of students during the time not allotted to study.

We were charmed with this delightful location and well pleased with all its appointments. The superb view from the cupola, a panorama which takes in so many miles of picturesque scenery, with a peep at the "Round Top" mountain at Gettysburg, was one not easily forgotten. The gentle suavity and kindly entertainment of the members of the faculty were warmly appreciated, and we were impressed with the fact that, while it is a superior school for training and one to be desired for those who are growing up into manhood and womanhood, it is also a home of beauty.

Statistics of W. M. C.

Western Maryland College was incorporated in 1868. The first class graduated in 1871. From 1868 to June, 1885, inclusive, there have been enrolled 2,083 students, of whom 781 were ladies and 1,302 were gentlemen. The number of graduates up to date is 154, of whom 86 are ladies and 68 are gentlemen. The graduates are about 7 per cent. of the whole number of students. Of the ladies graduating from W. M. C., 56 are single, 28 are married and 0 (?) are engaged. Of the gentlemen graduating from W. M. C., 13 are ministers, one of whom is a missionary; 13 are lawyers, 10 are doctors, 10 are professors, 1 is a school examiner, 1 is a banker, 2 are bookkeepers, 8 are engaged in general business, and 3 are dead; 45 are Irvings and 23 are Websters. The degree of A. M. has been conferred on 9 ladies and 33 gentlemen. The degree of L. L. B. is held by 6; D. D. S. is held by 1; B. D. is held by 3, and D. D. by one of our graduates. To the Class of '79 belongs the distinction of being the only class composed entirely of ladies, and tradition says the wish of this class was "Oh, for a man!"

Dr. William Perry, of exeter, N. H., in his ninety-seventh year, and the oldest living graduate of Harvard, accompanied Robert Fulton on the trial trip of the first steamboat, August 10, 1807. The old Doctor, who is portrayed in his granddaughter's (Sarah Orne Jennett) story, "The Country Doctor," insists that the name of Fulton's craft was "Katherine of Clermont."

College Locals.

We are glad to see the old students back. The GAZETTE extends a cordial welcome to the new students to W. M. C. Scarce—Locals.

Latest—How did you spend your vacation? How many books did you sell?

Wanted—A few more 75 cent subscriptions to the Gazette.

Among the visitors to Westminster during the summer were Miss Carrie Yingling, Miss Alice Earnest, Rev. J. W. Gill, Mr. Wm. R. Edwards and Mr. R. E. Garrison, former students of W. M. C.

Mr. T. E. Davis had typhoid fever while on a visit to Rev. Wilson, at Youngstown, Ohio.

The trees in the College campus along College avenue have been trimmed, adding much to the appearance of both the campus and avenue.

The rooms in the College have been re-numbered.

A change has been made in the walks in College campus. Ladies to the right, gentlemen to the left—right and left through (the campus).

A number of old trees in the campus will be cut down, as they are unsafe.

Pius is married. The College orchestra will serenade him when they get their new horns.

Miss Lottie A. Owings has been re-elected Preceptress. Miss Lottie was quite popular, and her friends will be glad to have her in their midst again.

Ward Hall has been whitewashed all through.

Prof. McDaniel will occupy the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. J. W. Kirk, in the "Main Building." Mr. F. H. Schaeffer will guard Ward Hall, assisted by Prof. Merrill.

New seats have been made around the different trees.

Prep.—"How do you get ahead in your class?" Freshie—"Steal into the cabbage patch and get one."

Town Notes.

Messrs. J. F. Everhart, of the Class of '88, and N. H. Baumgartner have bought Jas. M. Shellman's news depot, and will continue business at the old stand.

Two new enterprises have been started in Westminster recently, a shoe factory and an anti-nicotine cigar factory.

Quite a number of citizens have been grading and paving in front of their premises, adding much to the appearance of the town.

A number of new buildings have been erected in town. Among them we note the fine residence of Mr. J. T. Orndorff; the row of new store rooms built by Westminster's enterprising merchant, Mr. Geo. W. Albaugh; and the splendid grain elevator of N. I. Gorsuch & Son.

The Salvation Army has a barrack in town.

The phrase "Hear, hear"—originally "Hear him"—was first used in Parliament to remind members of the duty of attending to the discussion. It gradually became, however, a cry indicative, according to tone, of admiration, acquiescence, indignation, or derision.

Col. William Kent, of Concord, N. H., claims to be the only living man who heard Daniel Webster's first public address at the old North Church, Concord, July 4, 1806.

For the Irving Literary Gazette.

Some Famous Educators.

Solon, (Greek), born B. C., 639, died 559.
Pythagoras, (Greek), born B. C., 580, died 500.

Socrates, (Greek), born B. C., 469, died 399.

Plato, (Greek), born B. C., 429, died 348.

Aristotle, (Greek), born B. C., 384, died 322.

Seneca, (Roman), born B. C., 7, died A. D., 65.

Quintillian, (Roman), born, A. D., 40, died 118.

St. Augustine, born 354, died 430.

Bede, (The Venerable), born 677, died 735.

Alcuin, (English), born 753, died 804.

Rabanus, born 776, died 856.

Pierre Abelard, (French), born 1079, died 1142.

Alexander Hégins, (German), born 1430, died 1498.

Rudolphus Agricola, (Dutch), born 1442, died 1485.

Erasmus, (Dutch), born 1457, died 1536.

William Lily, (English), born 1466, died 1523.

Mathurin Corderius, (French), born 1479, died 1564.

Johann Bugenhagen, (German), born 1485, died 1558.

Johann Sturm, (German), born 1507, died 1589.

Sir John Chekel, (English), born 1514, died 1557.

Roger Ashcam, (English), born 1515, died 1568.

Francis Bacon, (English), born 1561, died 1526.

Johann V. Andreae, (German), born 1586, died 1654.

John A. Comenius, (Moravian), born 1592, died 1671.

Richard Busby, (English), born 1606, died 1695.

Ezekiel Cheever, (American), born 1614, died 1708.

George Dalgarno, (Scotch), born 1627, died 1687.

Edward Coote, (English), born 1627.

Fenelon, (French), born 1651, died 1715.

Robert Ainsworth, (English), born 1660, died 1743.

Richard Bentley, (English), born 1662, died 1742.

August H. Francke, (German), born 1663, died 1727.

Johann A. Bengel, (German), born 1687, died 1752.

Johann M. Gesner, (German), born 1691, died 1761.

Johann A. Ernesti, (German), born 1707, died 1781.

Abbe de l'Epee, (French), born 1712, died 1789.

Thomas Braidwood, (Scotch), born 1715, died 1806.

James Elphinston, (Scotch), born 1721, died 1809.

Johann B. Basedow, (German), born 1723, died 1790.

Johann von Felbiger, (Austrian), born 1724, died 1788.

Samuel Heinicke, (German), born 1729, died 1790.

Robert Raikes, (English), born 1735, died 1811.

Giovanni Borgi, (Italian), born 1735, died 1820.

Ferdinand Kindermann, (Austrian), born 1740, died 1801.

Johann F. Oberlin, (German), born 1740, died 1826.

Alexander Adam, (Scotch), born 1741, died 1809.

Carl F. Bahrdr, (German), born 1741, died 1792.

Anna L. Barbauld, (English), born 1743, died 1825.

Johann von Herder, (German), born 1744, died 1803.

Lindley Murray, (American), born 1745, died 1826.

Johann H. Pestalozzi, (German), born 1746, died 1827.

Timothy Dwight, (American), born 1752, died 1817.

Andrew Bell, (English), born 1753, died 1832.

Noah Webster, (American), born 1758, died 1843.

John Bonnycastle, (English), born 1760, died 1821.

Gustav F. Dinter, (German), born 1760, died 1831.

Benjamin Abbot, (American), born 1763, died 1849.

James Hamilton, (English), born 1769, died 1831.

August F. Bernhardt, (German), born 1769, died 1820.

Gregoire Girard, (Swiss), born 1769, died 1850.

Ernest M. Arndt, (German), born 1769, died 1860.

Philipp von Fellenberg, (Swiss), born 1771, died 1844.

John Adams, (American), born 1772, died 1863.

Eliphalet Nott, (American), born 1773, died 1866.

John Griscom, (American), born 1774, died 1852.

Joseph Lancaster, (English), born 1778, died 1838.

Frederick Froebel, (German), born 1782, died 1852.

Jeremiah Day, (American), born 1783, died 1867.

Emma Willard, (American), born 1787, died 1870.

Josiah Holbrook, (American), born 1788, died 1851.

John L. Cornstoch, (American), born 1789, died 1858.

Cyrus Pierce, (American), born 1790, died 1860.

Denison Olmsted, (American), born 1791, died 1859.

Lowell Mason, (American), born 1792, died 1872.

Warren Colburn, (American), born 1793, died 1833.

Wm. Whewell, (American), born 1794, died 1866.

Thomas Arnold, (English), born 1795, died 1842.

Francis Wayland, (American), born 1796, died 1865.

Horace Mann, (American), born 1796, died 1859.

Mary Lyon, (American), born 1797, died 1849.

Wm. A. Alcott, (American), born 1798, died 1859.

Charles Davies, (American), born 1798, died 1876.

Alonzo Potter, (American), born 1800, died 1865.

Francis Leiber, (German), born 1800, died 1872.

Wm. McGuffey, (American), born 1800, died 1873.

Louis Agassiz, (Swiss), born 1807, died 1873.

Louis Braille, (French), born 1809, died 1852.

David P. Page, (American), born 1810, died 1848.

Karl Mager, (German), born 1810, died 1858.

James Hadley, (American), born 1821, died 1872.

This list might be extended and made very useful for purposes of reference to

students interested in tracing the history of education, and the various methods of teaching. J. T. W.

H. H.

Have you read Ramona? The Public have scarcely ceased to ask this question and the death of its gifted authoress is announced.

Helen Fiske Hunt Jackson died in San Francisco on August 14th, 1885. She was the daughter of Professor Nathan W. Fiske, and the place of her birth was Amherst, Mass., where on the 18th of October, 1831, she first saw the light of day. Her first husband, Major E. B. Hunt, of the United States Engineer Corps, died in 1863, at Newport, leaving Helen a widow at the age of 32 years. In 1876 Mrs. Hunt married a second time, marrying William S. Jackson, of Colorado, and took up her residence in the West.

The first appearance of Mrs. Hunt in print was in the *Atlantic* and other publications, as a writer of some charming verses. These verses were published over the *nom de plume* of H. H., which has ever since been her pseudonym, and by which she has been most generally known. The "Saxe Holm" stories in the *Century* were attributed to her, but were never publicly acknowledged as the production of her pen. Bits of Travel, Bits of Talk about Home Matters are some of her works, and right pleasing they are too, being written in the style she knew so well how to use.

Her residence in the West brought her face to face with the Indian question. Becoming greatly interested in the cause of the Indians, after a careful study of the subject, she published "A Century of Dishonor," in which she severely criticises the National Government's treatment of its aboriginal wards. The readers of the *Independent* know in what manner she dealt with the wrongs of the Cheyennes, describing their lot at Fort Robinson and their massacre.

A romantic novelist and a redresser of the wrongs of the Indian, in Ramona H. H. has united the aims of both the novelist and the reformer. While her zeal as a reformer has left its impress on the romantic parts of the book, it is rather a successful blending of two characters almost diametrically opposite.

A series of articles in the *Century*, on the old California missions, the result of a recent residence on the Pacific coast, was her latest literary work.

The scenery around Amherst is picturesque, with beautiful views of the Holyoke range, and other mountains add their charm to the landscape. The spirit of the scenery around her childhood home seems to have enveloped Mrs. Jackson: her writings are so full of idealism and warmth.

In the death of Mrs. Jackson America has lost one of her most prominent literary light and the Indian a true friend.

Very little is known about John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College. Rev. E. E. Hale states that in the summer of 1882 he copied records in Emanuel College. It is Dr. Bennett's careful copy of the original. The words are: "1627, Nov. 19, Jno. Howard, Pensioner, Middlesex, A. M. 1635."

At the late anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Prof. Elmslie brought down the house in tremendous applause by relating a Yankee story of a Western man, who said: "If a speaker can't strike oil in ten minutes, he ought to stop boring"—an excellent suggestion for all public speakers, especially for bores.

When you give to others give cheerfully. There is no blessing for an unwilling offering.

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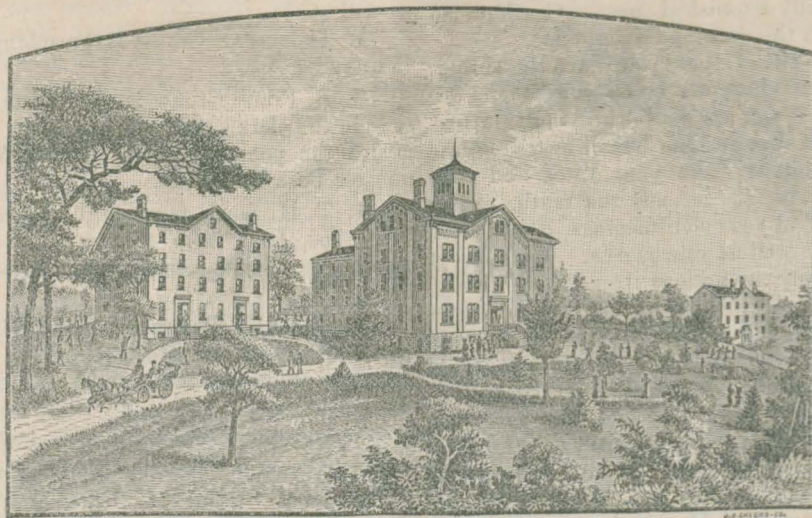
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Number of copies of the first edition limited. Secure one while you can. Those who contribute more than one dollar to be supplied first, and an extra copy for every extra dollar. The delivery of copies, in the order in which the names are received, to begin not later than January 1, 1885.

Address, at earliest convenience, J. T. Ward, D. D., President Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.

Western Md. College

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