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## The College Portfolio,

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## Editorials.

April has been one of the very busiest months in this year. The first event of importance being the lecture, in the College Chapel, by Henry Dixon Jones, professor of elocution at Harvard University. He to the surprise and gratification (?) of several of the students, asked their assistance in his lecture, and the selections which he gave them to read,

and the Professor's criticism on them, were exceedingly enjoyable and instructive. That he is well informed in regard to the art as well as the science of elocution was fully demonstrated at the entertainment given at night by him in the hall. A full account of his lecture is found elsewhere.

The next lecture by J. Frank Supplee, a prominent merchant of Baltimore, was very entertaining, abounding in humorous illustrations which completely won the hearts of our students. Two society entertainments have kept their respective members at work preparing for them and the remainder of the school in anticipation of an enjoyable time. The result reflects much credit on their endeavors. Again, debates and contests have received especial notice as the two debates of the senior class, two society debates, subjects—"Woman's Suffrage," and "The Advantages of Parlor night," and the oratorical contest between the Sophomore and Freshmen gentlemen and the recitation contest between the ladies of the same classes bear witness. The students will be kept very busy from this time on until commencement with preparations for that event and we are glad since school life is so much more pleasant when one has something besides his regular recitations to look forward.

One of the most interesting portions of a College paper to the students of that institution, is the locals. Into that department is

put the laughable mistakes, which are heard by the local editor. The students read and enjoy them, then apparently forget that there are such things as ludicrous mistakes. Ought they not rather remind us of our own carelessness in regard to the use of our mother-tongue, and also teach us to employ in our conversation the knowledge, the acquirement of which is our purpose in coming to such an institution of learning.

Our readers will notice that in this issue of our paper, two of the essays competing for the Weigand Medal is published. We will publish the five best productions before the close of the scholastic year. Some very good efforts have been made in this direction and we hope they will prove satisfactory to our readers in general and especially to Mr. Weigand, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude. It is not likely that any ideas put forth by our students will revolutionize the temperance move, but they may give other students some little knowledge of this great reform and thereby do an immense amount of good.

We think the love of a scholar for his Alma Mater is always commendable; it indicates that his relations with his instructors and fellow-students were pleasant; for who would entertain an affection for any place or any person that is not congenial; surely very few if any at all. There are several ways of exhibiting this attachment; the most usual one as we all know is by visits after leaving the institution. As a remarkable large number of ex-students of W. M. C. have lately made visits, even if they were short ones, we would naturally infer that their recollections are exceedingly pleasant.

Our Sophomore Class have lately began to study surveying. They have been taking the exact position of the college and they assert that it is precisely  $39^{\circ} 38' 13''$  North Lat. and  $76^{\circ} 57' 50''$  West Long.

As the collegiate year is drawing to a close and the students are planning and building air-castles for the coming year, would it be presumption in us to advise them to leave their castles alone for another year and decide to return to school again? We think such a decision would be especially advisable for the lady members of the class of '87, since the curriculum for the fourth year in the course embraces several studies, Logic, Political Economy, German, Astronomy, etc., which are entirely new to them and which they will probably find very useful after leaving school. The possession of such knowledge is as essential to a young lady as to a young gentleman.

At the recent annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, it was agreed to negotiate a loan for the erection of an additional building at our college. The structure is to be eighty-six feet front and to be annexed to the left side of the main building. It is to contain ladies dormitories, dining-rooms and a commencement hall with the seating capacity of a thousand persons. More definite plans have not been agreed upon; the design is now in the hands of two skillful architects and the work will begin immediately and be rapidly pushed forward to completion.

The frequency of society anniversaries—the Browning and Webster holding theirs in the present month and the Irving on the 6th prox. seems to be bad management or, at least, unfortunate selection of dates. These occasions are always sources of much pleasure to students and community and also they require much work on the part of the members of the society giving them. If they were scattered about through the year, they would be more enjoyable and they would not take so many students from the school at one time, thereby interfering seriously with college work. Our president has seen the defects of the present arrangement and has proposed that certain dates be fixed for the anniversaries, scattered



about equidistant through the year. We think the idea an excellent one. Let faculty, or Societies, or both, arrange the dates, rotate them regularly and we believe that nothing but good results would follow. It is very much easier for a society to prepare for an anniversary, if it feels that it must come by a certain date and it would prevent their being crowded in the end of the session, when all are so busy. Moreover it would make a system and work done with a plan is ever easier than unorganized labor.

### Competive Essays.

We publish below two of the best five essays written in competition for the Weigand medal. The essays of this series will be numbered and the authors will be given in the commencement issue of the PORTFOLIO. The reader will remember that these essays are limited to twelve hundred words, though this limit is exceeded a little in some cases.

#### NUMBER 1.

#### THE BEST METHOD OF PROMOTING THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

This is a subject which is engaging the attention of our best men and women. It is a subject of greatest importance to all mankind, and should arouse in the mind of everyone at least interest sufficient to insure a careful investigation. It is a subject, too, which must be discussed in the light of the present day. However it might have been discussed twenty-five or thirty years ago, that can aid us but little at the present. We no longer have to labor, as did the temperance workers of that time, to convince the world that the cause of temperance is right in principle and beneficial in practice; this is a fact admitted by all right-thinking people everywhere. But all the people of the world are not right-thinking people, and this proportion of them is great enough to keep strong drink forever in our midst. Our work must be to find some way

of compelling those wrong-thinking people to abandon their devilish occupation. And while this work shall have for its ultimate aim the accomplishment of the very same thing that all temperance movements have had for their aim, that it is the saving of men from drunkenness and debauchery, it must be prosecuted in a different manner and in a manner consistent with the present time.

This we believe is to be found in the third party movement. It is not to be supposed, however, that previous efforts have been failures, for they have not. The Sons of Temperance, the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the many other like organizations, have done, and still are doing, a great and good work. It is to those organizations that the present movement owes its very existence. Those organizations were but the fore-runners of this grand final movement which will, we believe, sweep the curse from our land. And this is why we believe it will.

First, because the people are ready for this issue. A few years ago the cry was that the whisky trade was a powerful factor in increasing the wealth of the nation; and that to prohibit the sale of it was to take away the rights of the people. The temperance advocates set to work to investigate those claims, and found that instead of the whisky trade being productive of wealth it was productive of poverty. In states and counties where the sale of intoxicating liquors was comparative small the expenses of government were much less, that those sections where prohibition prevailed were by far the most prosperous, and that in every instance the traffic was a source of taxation instead of revenue. As a medicine physicians were ceasing to use it to so great an extent, because they had found other things as good and even better. Instead of prohibition taking away the rights of the people it gave them greater liberty wherever it prevailed. These facts they have made known



to the people, and to-day the people are prepared to vote intelligently whenever the opportunity is given.

But perhaps some one may say, if it is universally admitted that prohibition is best, why do we not have it? We answer, simply because we have not been sufficiently organized in our efforts. Hitherto the temperance work has been in societies and has been reclaiming the individual and educating him in those truths which have just been mentioned. A national movement has not been attempted because prohibitionists did not believe that the people were ready for the issue. But now they do believe the people are ready, for already by the vote of the people the traffic has been driven from many of our counties, cities, and villages. What they now propose to do is to combine the vote of prohibition territories with the vote of prohibitionists everywhere in the United States and drive it from the country.

Again the third party has adopted a platform which is neither Republican nor Democratic in sentiment. Leaving to the common sense of the people the question of low tariff it has made prohibition the great issue, feeling that if men can only be kept sober other and minor matters will adjust themselves. In this new party the hackneyed question of free-trade is laid aside and Democrat and Republican may join hands in the great work of temperance reform. Whatever difference of opinion may exist regarding other matters, they may be in perfect harmony.

The avowed purpose of all political parties is to promote the nations welfare and to suppress whatever tends to weaken or in anyway injure it. The evil of intemperance is a national evil and should be so treated. It can receive such treatment only through the third party. This is said advisedly, for right recently both Democratic and Republican parties have openly refused to incorporate the temperance issue in their platforms. Thus they have closed their doors against the temperance

cause and the third party is the only possible way of bringing this issue into politics. The third party, believing their cause to be the cause of humanity, have *determined* to bring this national evil fairly before the people by whom all national evils should be abolished. They have not endeavored to call for a ballot in which the voters of the United States may say whether whisky shall be manufactured in her borders or not, but have adopted even a surer method of reaching their aim. The prohibition party has been organized that temperance men may be put into office, and when the majority of our legislators and senators are prohibitionists the curse of intemperance will be banished. But perhaps some one may say that the third party will never succeed in filling the offices with prohibition men. They do not hope to do this in one year, or even two years, but like all political parties to rise gradually until they have reached the ascendancy. Their prospect of this is surely as good as were the prospects of any political party in the past. The temperance cause is growing in interest every day. Beginning in the north and east it has spread through the south and is now fast making its way westward. Our ministers are proclaiming it from their pulpits every sabbath. Our Sunday school teachers are implanting it in the minds of the children. In many of our public schools it has been required that the injurious effects of strong drink upon the human system should be taught to the students. Does not all this make it seem that temperance is gaining public favor? Do we find in these facts any reason to despair of its final triumph?

Another strong argument in favor of the third party is that it will be composed of our very best men. In it will be gathered our ministers and teachers and our best lawyers and statesmen. With these men as our leaders we shall not fail. They are men whom the people at large will believe and follow. Temperance lecturers may be disregarded, but



when these men speak the people listen. An instance of this, I will relate. A few years ago Chief Justice Jackson of Georgia, in an address before the young men of Atlanta, said: "After an experience of forty years at the bar and on the bench I can safely affirm that ninety-nine cases out of every hundred that have come under my observation have originated either directly or indirectly in strong drink." This statement aroused the people. It was repeated from the pulpits and in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, and was one of the strongest arguments used in the campaign when strong drink was voted out of the city.

We believe the "third party" will succeed because it is the cause of humanity. We believe it will succeed because the noble women of our land are helping it on with their prayers. Finally we believe it will succeed because it is right and right must prevail.

#### NUMBER 2.

#### "THE BEST METHOD OF PROMOTING THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE."

The United States has established her independence and holds her position among the nations of the earth the freest of the free. She has avenged the insults that were from time to time perpetrated on her seamen and has caused Great Britain to feel her power and recognize her independence. The scar which the wound of her great civil conflict produced has disappeared, and to-day, she has entered upon an era of prosperity, equaled by no other. Her government is a model and an example of the enlightenment of the nineteenth century. Such is the period which our democratic form of government, established by liberal thinking and wise statesmen, seconded by a free and patriotic people, has reached, that America has risen to almost the highest pinnacle of glory, and stands forth presenting a model of civil and political completeness of government, worthy the adoption of any nation. The outward, or foreign af-

fairs of a nation having been placed upon such a favorable footing, its citizens look for other channels in which to direct their attention, and legislation drifts to some home issue, and if there is no one of importance, it is only a matter of a short time for energetic politicians to manufacture one. But there is an issue at hand to-day that is not one of the products of the manufacture of designing politicians, or a vain dream of enthusiasts, but it is one of those outcomes of a demand for reform. It is the temperance question. The temperance question and the agitation that attends it is no longer a thing of the future, but such is the advance which prohibition has been making for the last two or three years, that it has surpassed, in its results, even the most sanguine expectations of its promoters, and has forced a recognition from our ablest statesmen, thus establishing its right to be classed among the living issues of the day. Having grown into such importance, and its claim to consideration becoming more just every day, we would naturally turn and ask ourselves the question, "What is the best method of promoting the temperance cause?" This question is a natural and likely one, inasmuch as there is such a diversity of methods adopted, or at least of opinions entertained, as being the best for furthering the temperance cause.

Opinion is undivided on the point that the liquor traffic is morally wrong; everyone admits that. But how it shall be done away with, is a problem of more difficult solution. Some say that the mere fact of its being a moral wrong should be sufficient, in this age of moral and intellectual advancement, for its overthrow. Some say that it should be made a state issue and subject to state legislation; while others prefer the plan of making it a local one only. But the plan that is now winning favor, the one that the great mass of temperance people are adopting, and the one that we shall advocate in this article as being



the best and the only one that can effectually stamp out this evil, is the third party movement. The liquor traffic has been, and is still ascending the throne of American politics. It has secured a firm footing by the laws that have been passed from time to time for its protection; and to oppose its strength, more powerful methods than those usually employed in checking a wrong, will have to be made use of. Slavery, though a recognized curse to the country, was yet unable to be abolished until a third party had been organized. Intemperance is another national curse, and the best element in both of the great political parties, is trying to devise some method for its correction. The less active in the cause—those opposed to such a revolution in the constitution of a national party—are in favor of leaving the question to the legislation of the two parties now in existence; that one, or both, insert in their platform a plank embracing prohibition. But in the possibility of such a thing being done, would it be practicable, or even desired, by the prohibitionists at large? A prohibition control within either of the old parties, by a balance of power vote, is impossible, on account of the constitution of these parties, and because national politics dominate state politics, thus rendering state legislation, in itself, useless as a means of securing the desired result. Then the demand for the third party movement becomes imperative.

The reasons that would justify the formation of a third party are numerous, but we will only enumerate a few. In the first place political parties exist to advocate, or represent, political principles. Secondly, political questions which involve great and opposite interests, and which, being under consideration, are hotly contested, are seldom, if ever settled without party representation and support. Thirdly, there is nothing the whiskey rings fear more than the formation of such a broad, elective, national, reform party. And

lastly, the liquor traffic, by its insolence, its wickedness, its attempt to rule the nation, is an outlaw, and a new political party is necessary for its overthrow.

The National Republican Convention at Chicago, refused to favor the submission of Constitutional Prohibition to the vote of the people, and recently, sixteen Republican Legislatures have made the same refusal. The Democratic party has made like refusals and has shown itself just as averse to the movement, as is demonstrated by its action and policy when in power. Then we draw the conclusion, that a new national party is the medium through which temperance can act most advantageously, and the agent by which it is yet to banish intoxicants from among us.

But how shall the third party be formed? As an answer to this question, we would simply endorse the method at present pursued by the third party advocates. In many communities and localities, and, in some instances, states, high license has been granted. But instead of lessening the evil, it has increased it. Legislatures have passed sumptuary laws bearing upon it, but generally they were mere failures, and consequently resulted in no good. What is wanted is agitation of the temperance question in the town, in the village, in the hamlet. The liquor vender does not fear state, but local action; for he knows when this is taken, his doors must close against his customers. Moreover, for any national measure to receive due consideration in legislative halls, the law framers must receive the hearty support and cooperation of their constituents. The Dominion Parliament, of Canada, by a vote of 140 to 122, has already pledged itself to pass a national law to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as soon as it shall be shown that a majority of the Canadians are in favor of it. Will our national congress do the same? This is a practical age, an age



of progress, and we believe that our country has at heart the liberty and happiness of its citizens, and will soon begin a record unsullied by the liquor traffic.

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### Thoughts Without Words.

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While we have daily before us an abundance of evidence to justify almost any conclusion in relation to words without thought, yet when we try to ascertain to what extent connected thoughts may exist in the mind or a process of reason be carried on without words, we find the task quite difficult. Although a word has no necessary relation to a thought, yet when we have once learned to associate them, the connection appears inseparable. If the word is spoken the thought follows, when the thought arises in the mind the name is suggested; and thus we are not surprised that a philologist like Max Muller, who has spent his life in examining words, should believe that they could never be dissociated from ideas, and that a man cannot reason without words. It requires close introspection and careful mental examination to find in the mind thoughts that are not fitted to symbols, and to what extent people could derive conclusions without words, it is impossible to say. Put a man in a solitary place, alone, to interpret his sensations with no effort, no inducement to communicate his convictions, and he would no doubt use some reason without language, gain some experience, and acquire some skill in protecting himself and making a living; but this is pure speculation, because the experiment has never been tried under circumstances which would give the result. A fine French mathematician who came to America a few years ago, and who speaks English very well, and is a very successful civil engineer, told me last summer that he had to do his thinking and his reasoning in French words. These facts certainly make it imperatively necessary for the student to give great attention to words,

names, symbols—written and spoken language.

But notwithstanding the emphasis we here give to spoken language, yet in order and in importance ideas come before words and thoughts before sentences. As a general rule idiots of low intelligence (if you will allow the modifier) cannot speak because they have no ideas. To speak, one must have some kind of thought to prompt expression—something to say. If the intelligence is feeble, the desire to speak is small and hence the power of speech is lost. A large proportion of imbeciles can understand what is said to them without being able to respond. The fact that idiots who cannot speak can sometimes hum tunes correctly, tends to confirm the view that the sound centre in the brain is different from the word centre. This seems to be the explanation of Blind Tom's musical power. On the other hand one of my class mates who is a fine scholar was never known to whistle a tune or strike a note.

Not only is it a fact that our words are preceded by ideas and our voluntary acts, by thoughts, but it is also evident that man's capacity for thinking is greater than his capacity for speaking. No man can speak all of his mental operations. The finest thoughts for lack of words are unsaid. Webster's reply to Hayne, grand as it was, left much that could not be expressed. A man who closely studies natural phenomena often feels that there are many gaps between what he knows and what he can tell. This explains the fact that eminent scientists are often utterly oblivious of all manner or attitude while delivering a lecture. They are conscious that they have many things in their mind which must remain unsaid because fact and thought are in advance of the medium of communication. When it was my privilege to hear Sir William Thompson, I was struck forcibly with this fact. Indeed no true thinker is satisfied with words as most men use them. When Coleridge coined the word *intensity* and Dundas, the word



*starvation* no word in the language would serve as a medium, and the men had to get new symbols—"find a way or make." The artist knows the how and the why, but cannot communicate the secret to others. The sculptor conceives of a figure of surpassing beauty; he moulds his ideal in clay, and then chip by chip he works it out from the marble block; but the mental process could not be expressed in words.

Sometimes the greatest thinkers bury themselves in their own thoughts, become unconscious of all surroundings, and think without words. His biographer tells us it was from this reason that Newton could often give no account of the process by which he arrived at his conclusions. There were no words by which to remember or to communicate the connecting links.

It is said that Robert Houdin and his son prepared themselves for the tricks termed *second sight* by rapidly passing before toy shops and windows displaying a variety of wares, and by glancing quickly at the objects which could be seen. A half hour later each would write down on paper all the objects momentarily seen in passing—all whose names could be remembered. Taking this experiment as a suggestion, I have tried to note the difference between the ability to reproduce the objects whose names are known, and those whose names are unknown. My experience is that we have far less ability to retain in the mind the image or picture of those objects whose names are unknown.

Lest I should call the reader's attention to words *without thought*, I will close.

S. SIMPSON.

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### Photography and a Few of its Applications.

In this brief article, it is my purpose to call attention to some facts about the history of photography and to a few of its modern uses.

The discovery of the art of photography

was, like so many other great discoveries, accidental and is due to the alchemists. In their vain search for the "philosopher's stone" they produced a substance, which they named *luna cornea*. This was observed to blacken on exposure to light. Here the idea originated, and it only remained to devise a manner of "fixing" the picture. To Thomas Wedgwood is generally conceded the honor of being the first to produce pictures by the action of light on sensitive plates. An account of his experiments was published in the *Journal of the Royal Institution* in the year of 1802, so we see the practice has not been in operation very long. The first attempts were necessarily imperfect and it was not until after Sir John Herschel proposed the plan of "fixing" the picture by hyposulphite of soda, that there was much value attached to the art. About thirty years after this, Daguerre and Niepce applied themselves to the study of photography and the result was the great process that bears the name of the former, *daguerreotyping*. This process was published in France in July of 1839, but not until the French government had secured to Daguerre a pension of six thousand francs and to Niepce two thirds as much, both for life, and one half in reversion to their widows. These handsome pensions were granted by France, because the invention could not be secured by patent and she was willing to give it for the glory of affording the world of science this most surprising invention.

Time is not permitted to mention the many ways in which the photographic art is applied in the modern sciences, so I will state only a few of its latest and most remarkable uses. Among the most wonderful developments of this art is the recent composite photography. This consists in so combining the photographs of any number of persons as to get the average face. Mr. Francis Galton was the first to suggest the blending of the portraits of the individuals of a group by means of photo-



graphy, which he did in 1877. The method of doing this is very simple: the portraits are all placed so that they superimpose each other as nearly as possible, any feature of one upon the same feature of the other. They are allowed to be exposed for the same length of time to the sensitive plate, as they are successively removed. This produces the average of them all, as nearly as possible. The uses of this average are many. Typical portraits are necessary for the study of race or family characteristics. The most obvious application of composite photography is in the field of ethnological research. It has also been employed in detecting the genuineness of a doubtful signature by testing it with the composite made from many known to be genuine. A satisfactory portrait of any one may be obtained by this means, by combining several likenesses taken at different times. In various other ways may the art prove useful.

It has been suggested that the camera may become a very useful agent in medical diagnosis, and I have no doubt that ere long the suggestion will be heeded. In not a few recent experiments symptoms of disease have been thus discovered, before they were otherwise perceptible. Not long since in the negative of a child the face was shown as thickly covered with an eruption, no trace of which could be seen on the child itself until three days afterwards, when its skin became covered with spots due to prickly heat. In another recorded case, invisible spots were brought out on a photograph taken a fortnight before an attack of small-pox. This shows how very useful this art may become in the science of medicine and what a blessing it may be to mankind.

In no case has a modern application of photography been accompanied by more beneficial results, than its use in astronomy. It is well known that the sensitive plate of the camera is affected by light in the shortest space of time; it is also equally certain that the effect

of light energy upon such a plate is cumulative: Thus it is that, if a plate is exposed for a long time to a very dim light, a distinct image is formed. The value of this in astronomy is obvious. Plates are exposed to the heavens and the faintest stars are distinctly photographed—stars which were not only invisible to the eye, but also beyond the reach of the most powerful telescopes. Thousands of new stars and patches of nebula have been thus discovered. The time has now come, when Dr. Draper's prophecy, "that we should soon photograph what we could not even see," has been verified. When we reflect that an hour's exposure of a plate makes a more perfect star-chart than years of labor of the astronomer and that the skill in preparing these sensitive plates is daily becoming more perfect, we are struck with what results may follow.

Many other applications of photography might be mentioned, but I will content myself to close this little sketch with the truly wonderful results of the co-application of the microscope and camera. Large photographs of very small objects may be thus taken and of course such is very desirable in studying a great variety of small objects. I, myself, have seen the fac-simile of the photograph of the Lord's Prayer, taken from a very small original. The photograph is about one and a half by two and a quarter inches. The copy it was taken from has the whole two hundred and twenty seven letters of the prayer in 1-129,654 of a square inch. It was written by Webb, of London, on a glass plate, with a diamond point instrument called the micropantograph. Just think of the smallness of this space, at this rate 29,421,458 letters could be written in a square inch, which is more than eight Bibles, the Bible containing only 3,566,480 letters. This seems almost incredible, but the space was micrometrically verified by Dr. Woodward, of the U. S. Medical Museum of Washington.

P. S.



### The Power of the Unseen.

"We stand upon a hill, green, and of mild declivity," with life all untried sweeping out before us, and feel "The soul expand in the simple luxury of being." A gala day, in which laughing hours dance in tune to joyous spirits. All things are what they seem; friends who throng around us all true; professions all to be trusted.

No storms can arise to disturb this sunlit glory; only a distant shower, just to give us a rainbow. Here we will make our home, we say. But the awakening comes, no matter how; in a night or in a day, the illusion is no less gone.

Fortune may have averted her smiling face, or some chance breeze of penetration blown aside the conventional curtain, and we see behind the scenes, beneath the surface. "Ah, from the gilt surface we recked not of the steel beneath."

We had been warned, but—"The torrid suns of Guinea think scorn of icy seas, and the frost-bitten Greenlander disbelieveth suns too hot." The friends who seemed so congenial that "Each shade that either spirit took was straight reflected in the other's face," concealed but cold policy, calculating with feigning deceit.

The smiles, which had all a syren's sweetness, had also a syren's power to lure to destruction. Right at our feet in the lovely summer landscape a dark chasm yawns, and in the glittering gloom we see no bridge; all is waste, desolation and danger, and alas! we know not what to trust.

Ah, it is hard to learn that beneath the surface there is a callous heart, which only some fleeting caprice moved to a feigned sensibility.

The world grows dark—a dim reflection—itsself a darker shadow, and the soul withdrawn within itself, and too often "The mild dreaming youth, whose very life was love and hope, becomes the world defying, world-de-

spising misanthrope." Then if we can grow stronger, and reach a hand through time to "pluck the far-off interest of tears;" if we can turn from the flimsy happiness of gilded fraud and lieu find blessedness, we stand upon a firm foundation. Let us take home the lesson, "and look a little lower than the surface, garb, dialect or fashion, and *feebly* pronounce for a saint, and *jaintly* condemn for a sinner." Reality is very successfully marked. Many a true heart wears frivolity and caprice to hide its quick throbbing.

There is a concealment that is right; a Christian, loyal heart is bared to but one eye. Man knows him not as a champion, so softly and humbly He walks. Oh! so often in the black serge cloth of crime there is a silver thread of goodness interwoven, which no careless scanning reveals.

We live upon a world of hidden beauty, wealth and wonder. To the student, the miner and the thinker is given to find its mysteries and these unravelling.

Of late years what wonders has the geologist revealed in opening to us the nature of the almost fathomless deep, and digging for miles beneath the surface of the earth, to behold the history of past ages. And then Dame Nature also lent a helping hand by disclosing the nature of the inside of our earth by the upheavals through her volcanoes, where melted lava pours forth in great streams, showing us that beneath the crust of the earth a melted ocean lies. What a vast amount of riches are buried under the surface of our globe, and also what great supplies of coal, iron, and hundreds of other minerals and metals which administer so largely to our joy and comfort. Then in the deep study of art, which teaches us by its reserved power, hundreds realize the pleasures therein contained. There are paintings whose meaning lies in the surface, and is exhausted by a single look; and there are others which disappoint at first, yet, reverently studied, gradually glow with beauty,



disclosing new marks of skill at each examination, till at last the genius of the artist stands confessed, and you gaze transfixed as by a mighty enchantment. And again reserved power gives yet greater force to power in action. Indeed, power exerted, however great, never impresses us in the profoundest degree, unless we feel that behind it there is a power greater than itself, by which it can be at any moment augmented. No one is thrilled to his being's core by an exhibition of power that is evidently draining itself to the very dregs. The race horse that, panting and gasping, just reaches the goal; the locomotive that tugs at its load; the philosopher with one idea; the governor elected by one vote, provokes our sympathy rather than our respect. Who are the men that impress us most in history? Are they not those that are felt to be greater than their deeds, who by their acts only beget an expectation that outruns all their performance.

It has been often said that a speech never seems truly great unless there is a man behind it who is greater than the speech.

In reading the great masters of English thought we are constantly impressed by this reserved force. We feel, as we slake our thirst at these "wells of English undefiled," that we can never drain them dry; that they are not cisterns, but living fountains, whose depths are fathomless. Read a page of Macaulay and you exhaust the thought at a single perusal. Read a page of Bacon twenty times, and at each reading you will discover new meanings, unobserved before.

Thus we see that by investigation and careful study we can drink at the deep wells of science, art and literature.

Had man not possessed that inquiring mind which incites him to look into these problems, and searching beneath the visible to reveal the invisible, what strangers we would have remained in God's creation.

We can thankfully exclaim, "Oh! glorious

reason, that in its development to endow us with such rich blessings.

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### SONG.

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*Written for the College Portfolio.*

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Nature has decked the fields with the beautiful garb of green, and dotted the earth with forests of beautiful and varied foliage; has reared the stately oak to giant-like proportions, as if to command obeisance from the surrounding woodlands; has created mountains of huge dimensions, whose summits bathe their lofty heads in the reservoir of the clouds, and also formed the fertile valleys at their base; has put in motion the tiny brooklet, and directed its course until it finds its proper level, increasing its size by contact with streams of larger proportions, which by accumulation have formed the beautiful river; and still onward it progresses, deepening and widening, when finally the great and turbulent ocean receives its contribution. She has filled the land with cattle of divers kinds, and the forests with birds of every plumage; she has inhabited the seas with the finny tribes of every conceivable shape and size, and lastly man, the noblest work of God in nature, has been created, whose dominion extends far and wide, over "every living thing that creepeth," and yet, wonderful as is everything in nature and lovely to behold, still harmony was not complete until song was given to break the monotony, and draw all nature toward Him who created all to worship, praise and adore.

Man, captivated by the appearance of everything in nature, raises his eyes heavenward, exultant with joy, pours forth his gratitude in volume of song to his Creator. The feathered songster, when the sable curtain of night is fast dissolving by the appearance of the coming dawn, uncovers the head from its wing, and with swelling throat warbles its morning carol in gratitude for its creation. The tiny brooklet, coursing its way



adown the mountain side, leaping o'er the pebbly bottom in its serpentine course, is heard in song on every passing zephyr, in the stillness of the valley below, while the surging waters of old ocean sing their siren song as they dash their spray upon the distant beach. The lowing herds rejoice in song, as they wend their way homeward to their accustomed retreat, and the frisking lamb breaks the stillness of the morning air in song, when romping o'er the verdant fields beside the protecting care of its dame, as if grateful to an all-wise Providence for the prospect. Thus all nature, in one glorious accord, pay tribute to God in song. Song lightens the burden of the day, and banishes to oblivion all evil forbodings. Song begets afresh the cheerful smile in the countenance of the despondent, inspiring new life and zeal, and awakens fresh resolves. Song soothes the afflicted, comforts the last hours of a departing soul, and is ever present when the clods of the valley fall gently upon the coffined remains of humanity.

Man enters Heaven with song, angelic choristers joining in the glad refrain, fill the portals of glory with perpetual song throughout an endless eternity.

Song inspires the soul with thoughts of heavenly things, and draws the tender affections of the heart away from contaminating influences, instituting a well of love within the human breast, whence proceedeth that ardent desire to free the soul from its house of clay, and wend its flight to the realms of eternal bliss, where song unalloyed, pure and undefiled, greets the ear of saints with melody the most enchanting.

Song inspires the youthful mind  
To grasp the beauties given;  
It cheers the soul of the sightless blind,  
It paves the way to Heaven.

F.

### A Boom in Foreign Tongues.

The world recently received the Latin Address despatched to Harvard by some Cam-

bridge Undergrads. It was received with unparalleled enthusiasm in America, and the following strictly classical reply was agreed to at a recent "Bump-Supper," on this side of the Atlantic. Its elegant Latinity, like that of its predecessor, speaks for itself:—

DUDI CANTABRIDIENSES, CONSANGUINE CHAPPIES!

HODIE recepimus vestram epistolam Latinam de nostro anniversario. Bullyus pro vobis! Multi Bullyi! Vestrum Latinum est scrumptiosum. Sed nostrum, si non flateramus nos ipsos, est plus scrumptiosum.

Dies anniversarii erat equalis expectationibus. Habebamus, factò, altum antiquum tempus. Presidens erat presens, CLEVELANDUS appellatus, Democraticus vir; et innumeri reportores et interviewores newspaperum. LOWELLUS—uns, ut tuus immortalis *Chuzzlewit* dixit, "notissimorum hominum in hâc republicâ" — speechificavit speechum non malum; et OLIVARIUS WENDELL HOLMESIUS cepit opportunitatem recitare longum poema, concoctum pro occasione; sed neuter horum erat in Latino, gratiâ ad cœlum! Non sumus mors pravè dicitis, Anglicam.

Non substamus totam vestram epistolam. Quid in natione sunt "Proctores"? Et "Bull-dogs"? Ss ullus Professorhic attempavit mittere canes post nos, calculamus ut ille preciosè cito esset pendens de proximâ poste lampadum, condemnatus Judice LYNCHIO, — aliâ splendidâ institutione Americanâ.

Nostrum flumen, sine dubio, est A unum, et porro melius quam Camus vel Isis, in antiquo mundo. Calculamus, factò, Europam est effetam; ut BRETUS HARTIUR—auctor "Pangani Mongoliensis" — dicit, "Caucasianus (Europiensis) excluditur." Hæc est maxima et liberrima et grandiosissima Respublica que unquam existavit, et nostra Universitas posest facile flagellare omnem creationem. Yoicks! (expressio Anglica.)

Ubi, pro instantiâ, sunt Bossi similes nostris in Viâ Muri? Ubi "annuli mercatorii," et



"anguli porcini," similes Chicagensibus? Vos, infortunati juvenes, lugetis sub pondere Systemæ Feudalis, et Ædificiî Dominorum—quamvis probabiliter non noscitis factum. Aquila Americana, superba volucris, non potest digestare tales res ullâ viâ.

Sed sumus nunc obligati ludere ludum "vilis globi," et oportet siccare. Valete!

QUINDECIM VIRI HARVARDIENSES.

*Hubbo Mundi, Cal. Nov. vel prope.*

### Smiles from a Scientific Standpoint.

Smiles are those invincible objects often seen flitting about in a company of ladies and gentlemen. Like other objects, they observe the first law of motion; that is, they move in a straight line. But if impeded by an external force, and if this force is continuous, the result is curvilinear motion.

A smile once produced is never in a state of equilibrium until it reaches its destination. For example: Suppose when a smile is sent forth on its journey it meets three impenetrable objects. By the first law of motion, it moves in a straight line; then its direction being changed at three points, it executes a curve in reaching the desired goal. A smile cannot be annihilated. The size of a smile depends upon the amount of energy used to produce it, the velocity on the size of mouth, and amount of exertion employed in its expulsion.

One of the most important laws of motion to the smile is the third, which is: To every action there is an equal opposite reaction. If it were not for this we do not know what the gentlemen would do who sit with their backs to the ladies. But by this law a double-back-action-self-adjusting-india-rubber smile is produced. That is, a smile moves in a straight line to the opposite wall, rebounds with its original force, and reaches the one for whom it was intended. There are exceptions to all rules, and sometimes a smile gets *boy-cotted*;

that is, it sometimes is taken by one for whom it was *not* intended.

The latest name for a smile is "a recognition."

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## Exchanges.

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Among the first of our visitors to greet us in the beginning of the new month was the Georgetown College Magazine, which contained several articles of the highest literary merits, which were both interesting and instructive.

From the description of the Seminary Sociale contained in the last number of the Penn. College Monthly, we believe the students are having a royal time this term in our neighboring college, as we are here. The monotony of school days is broken by these social events which, when introduced into colleges, prove so beneficial to all the students.

We congratulate ourselves in having in exchange for our monthly PORTFOLIO a daily journal, the Evening Capital, which, though its visits are sometimes irregular, we enjoy very much.

The Carroll News is also a welcome visitor, and though we are supposed to exist in a world of our own, bounded by the college walls, a county's news is always acceptable to a county's college.

We agree with the reply of the Campus to the Acamadician, that a college paper is bound to be of more interest to a former student than to an outsider, and the public should not always expect us to pander to their edification so much as to those in whom there is more interest manifested.

The Democratic Advocate exhibits a great interest in all the proceedings of the college, and we in turn congratulate the editors on the great success of the paper.

The Seminary Monthly, from Hagerstown,



greet us for the first time this month and we desire to make an inquiry concerning the editorial staff. We are all anxious to know who has charge of so interesting a paper and would suggest that the names of the members of the staff be printed in the paper.

We all appreciate kind remarks very much especially when they seem so earnest and as did those in the last number of Dickinson Liberal and Beaver College Messinger. Other things in connection with kind speeches make them appreciated—who say them, and when such papers speak, we know their words are worth pondering on.

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## Alumni.

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Miss Irene Everhart, of '85, after having faithfully performed her duties for the scholastic year, is now anticipating a pleasant and happy vacation.

Mr. Calvin E. Beercraft, of '82, is practicing medicine at Brownsville, Md.

Miss Bessie Miller, of '81, proposes visiting the College and her old associates during Commencement week.

Miss Sadie Kneller, of '85, formerly a resident of Westminster, reports a lively time from Baltimore.

Rev. J. W. Kirk, of '83, sends word to the present graduating class that he is building a new parsonage, and it is inferred that the cards will soon be out.

Miss Alma Duvall, of '85, is teaching in Annapolis, her school not closing until June.

Rev. Hugh L. Elderdice, of '82, has charge of the Broadway M. P. Church, Baltimore, Md. It is reported in Easton that the young ladies are playing *dice* with the *elder*.

Miss Lizzie Adams Carver, of '72, is leading a happy domestic life near Marion, Md.

Miss Laura F. Stalnaker, of '81, is teaching at Pruntytown, W. Va.

Miss Annie Bruce, of '85, is visiting in Baltimore.

Mr. J. Wm. Moore, of '85, is teaching at Grosvenor Hall, Palatka, Florida.

Mrs. Emma Jones Willis, of '74, sister of Miss A. Laura Jones, will visit the College shortly.

Miss Mamie Nicodemus, of '85, is teaching music in Frederick city.

Mr. E. T. Mowbray, '86, paid a short visit to his friends at college recently. Mr. Mowbray is looking very well, his new duties seem to agree with him.

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## Personals.

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Mr. J. L. N. Henman formerly a student of the college having left in 1884, is teller in a bank at Brunswick, Ga. and paid us a short visit lately.

Mr. F. Mc. Brown, of '85, teacher in a public school at Uniontown, Md., was present at Carroll's celebration and of course included his Alma Mater in his visit.

Miss Blanche Zimmerman former resident of the college was married to Mr. Thomas E. Longwood on March 23rd, '87, at the bride's residence, Powhatan, Baltimore county.

We were glad to welcome Mr. Frank Shriner to our halls who left in '85 and since has entered business with his father in Baltimore.

Rev. S. C. Ohrum, of '83, recently paid the Seminary a short visit.

Miss Sadie Abbott, of '87, visited Conference at Easton during the holiday and reports a delightful time.

Mr. G. S. Woodward, who left the college in 1885, and has since entered the hardware business in Wilmington, Del., paid us a brief visit week before last.

Mr. Reese Woolford, a student of Md. Agr. College, recently visited his cousins, Mr. B. Woolford and Mr. W. J. Mace.



Mr. W. P. Brooks, of Woodberry, Md., visited college friends whom he left in '85.

We were also visited by Rev. J. R. Wooden and Rev. E. T. Mowbray '86, of Rider, Baltimore county, Md.

Miss Lillie Keller, of '83 was present at the college for several days and attended the Webster entertainment.

Miss Carrie Nicodemus, of '89, who left last year was also in the Philo. ranks at the entertainment.

Mr. Jno. M. Denton who left in '85, is engaged in business with his father, the Line Stock Insurance Company of Baltimore.

Mr. John Baker, of the class of '89, who recently left the college returned to his society's entertainment on Friday evening. We are always glad to see old members.

Miss Mary Galt, of '87, recently attended the Browning entertainment, she being an old member of the Society.

Miss Eloise Bond frequently visits her friends at College.

Misses Jennie Wilson, Lena Gore and Adie Handy paid a short visit to Union Bridge on Saturday, April 23.

Mr. C. A. Veasey, who felt college during the present scholastic year on account of his eyes and who was a member of class of '88, has entered Jefferson Medical College, Phila. He writes us he is much pleased and has had the pleasure of meeting an old member of his society, Mr. R. Gordon Simmons, who was a member of class of '80, he is now a student at Jefferson.

Prof. Simpson has been invited to deliver the annual sermon to the students of Thompson School, Silver City, N. C.

Dr. Ward has been selected to decide the merit of the belles lettres-essays of Adrian College.

Prof. Rinehart gave a piano recital to the Maryland Annual Conference of the Meth-

odist Protestant Church at Easton, Md., April 9. Professor rendered the following program:

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|--|---------------|
| 1. a. Rondo Capriccioso.....               | } Mendelssohn |
| b. Duet .....                              |               |
| c. Down by the Seashore.....               |               |
| 2. a. Forget Me Not.....                   | } Gottschalk  |
| b. Last Hope.....                          |               |
| 3. a. Waltz in Ab, Op. 69.....             | } Chopin      |
| b. Nocturne, Op. 22, No. 1.....            |               |
| 4. La Rose, variations.....                | } Hunton      |
| a. Prentissimo from Sonata Op. 2.....      |               |
| 5. b. Adagio from Sonata Op. 13.....       | } Beethoven   |
| c. Second Movement from Sonata Op. 90..... |               |
| 6. Impromptu in Bb.....                    |               |
| 7. Three Songs } a. Resignation.....       | } Rinehart    |
| Without Words } b. The Early Dawn.....     |               |
| c. The Winding Path.....                   |               |

Prof. Rinehart played with his usual grace and skill, and the recital was very much enjoyed by all the ministers present.

### Seminary Notes.

Final examinations at the Seminary are over, and the commencement will be held on May 1st, 2nd and 3rd. The graduating class is composed of L. L. Albright, J. D. Corbin and E. H. Vandyke. The Staff thankfully the receipt of an invitation to attend the commencement exercises.

President Ward will preach the annual sermon Sunday morning, May 1st, and in the evening Rev. L. R. Dyott will preach the sermon before the Missionary Alliance of the Seminary.

E. H. Vandyke was compelled to go to his home during the month on account of sickness, but he has returned much improved.

O. L. Corbin preached at St. Michael's April 23, text—"I am the true vine, you are the branches."

E. H. Vandyke has been appointed to the circuit of St. Michael's, Talbot county, Md.

All the students except the Seniors expect to return to the Seminary next year.

The past year has been full of work, and it is hoped that much useful knowledge has been gained by the students. While the effort has been made to benefit the head, the heart has not been neglected. Special as well as regular religious exercises have been held during the year. The monthly meetings



of the Missionary Alliance have been very interesting, and have left lasting impressions.

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## Locals.

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Two eggs!

Entertainments!!

Steamboat Ned!!!

Only a stamp.

A new dish—Pepper sauce (gravy).

A Soph says hot water comes from the reservoir.

Senior final examinations begin May 16th.

Réné Descartes: who is she? Miss Ab—wants to know.

Miss Whi—asked if "Artemus Ward's Lecture" was not from Shakespeare.

WARNING.—Stateroom No. 38 on steamer Ida is either haunted or sea-sick. Beware.

Mr. L—, alias "Spoopendyke," says that Romulus and Remulus were nourished by a bear.

"Are you going to have a combustible train to your dress?" asked Miss W—.

Freshman C— defines love as "an invisible link connecting two hearts together." He speaks from experience.

A Sophomore asked the other day if Southern people were not called Yankees. Oh! ye silly Sophs.

Ladies speaking of different authors name George Eliot. "What are some of his works?" asked Miss Ad—.

Did the famous orator know that Sky Parlor was vacant when he said, "There is plenty of room at the top?"

Sunday, 23d inst., being such a fine day, the Sophomores turned out in their cutaways and the Freshmen with their white wings.

Act I, Scene II—Miss Gr—: S— Please give me a pickle. Miss Ab—: I will if you

will give me a pretzel. Scene II—"Get away from that 'window.'" Grand rush.

Prep.—The Sophs certainly ought to beat the Freshmen. Soph.—I don't see why. Didn't God give the Freshmen as good powers as the Sophs?

Freshman Class in Greek: Prof. R.—Mr. C—k, who was Thetis? Mr. C—k: Why, she was the wife of Juno. Prof. R.: That will do. Class dismissed.

Parlor Night.—Lady: Mr. S., why are you so pensive? Mr. S.: Because I do not like to expatiate without extempore. The lady was quite pensive also.

We heard one of the students accusing somebody of stealing his key-hole. It is not necessary to say he was coming in after the lights were out.

One of the Seniors said they were going to play out in the streets at Marion. It happened to be a drama, "Out in the Streets."

Senior Class in German, after reading a piece from Alexander Humboldt.—Mr. W—Prof. is this the same Humboldt who discovered the Pacific Ocean? The same gentleman also asks if 40,000 Israelites were not fed in the wilderness on manna.

"Have you any rivisene?" asked a Freshman of a post graduate. "What?" "Rivisene; that stuff you make scenery out of." She meant ribbosene, which is used in embroidery.

A certain gentleman of the Freshman class, returning from an entertainment, and being impressed with one of the scenes, attempted to enact it himself. He, however, found himself in the mud instead of "Above the Clouds."

Lady Freshman, seated at the window, sees one of the gentlemen coming. She turns and says: "Oh, girls, do my bangs look all right?" After he has passed, she says, the *day* is gone and a feeling of sadness comes o'er me that I cannot resist."



A Senior, not having studied geography for several years, was not willing to trust his memory. Having no geography convenient, he sought the aid of a bright Prep, and was informed as follows: Sr.: "M—y, what is the capital of England?" Prep: "Wales." Sr.: "Ever so muoh obliged."

One of the young ladies since last parlor night has been cherishing the hope of sometime in the dim distant future becoming the lady of the White House, since one of the young gentlemen seems to be of such *sterling* worth as to become President, and he said if he did he certainly would make her the President's wife.

Senior conversation on board a train: "Oh, dear me, just listen to the sweet warbles of those birds; arn't those canaries, M—dg?" "Why no, Bl—; that noise you hear is the croaking of frogs coming from that meadow there." The conversation attracted considerable attention, and the Senior seeing her mistake, remained in deep reverie until the train arrived at the desired station.

Male Seniors reciting Evidence of Christianity to Dr. Ward in the President's room. Ring at the telephone. Dr. W., after taking down the phone and placing the wrong end to his ear, shouts, "What's the matter?" Class laugh and tell him his mistake. Dr. takes his seat, and very soon another ring is heard. Dr.: "Boys, won't one of you go to the telephone who knows more about it than I do?" Mr. Sl— answers call and shouts, "Halloa!" Dr. to Mr. Sl—: "Who is it?" Mr. Sl—: "Miss—." Dr.: "Don't say halloa, then." Senior bows to lady at other end of line, and now says he has learned a new lesson in etiquette.

#### SENIOR RECEPTION.

What is old to the students of the College may be new and interesting to the outside world. An event that transpired nearly a month ago is much too brilliant to have become stale already and classed among the

"chestnuts." As it is, Parlor nights never grow tiresome and a sweet remembrance lingers from one to another and forms a slender but indissoluble chain under the strain of a months scholastic duties. Parlor night, ever varied as it is this year, assumed a more pleasing character than ever on March 26th.

The Senior Class of ladies composed of eleven members gave a reception to which were invited all the College students and those of the Seminary. Of the one hundred and ten invitations issued not six were declined and the spacious parlors of the president were very comfortably filled at half past seven. The decorations were very unique and beautiful. A great number of blooming potted plants having been arranged into artistic mounds as a rich back-ground to the charmingly attired receiving party. The class was in full evening dress, and the dignity, grace and beauty as befitting seniors was not assumed for the occasion but was exhibited as qualities intimately pervading the character of all the members of '87. After the reception the entire assembly divided into three sections proceeded in couples to the refreshment room where substantial and delicacies were served in elegant style. This room as well as the others was prettily decorated in an appropriate manner, and the entire management and the eclat of the whole affair reflected great credit upon the preparation of the young ladies.

#### BROWNING ANNIVERSARY.

The Browning Literary Society held its Nineteenth Anniversary in the College Chapel on Friday evening, April 15th. The bell rang at a quarter of seven o'clock for the assembling of the societies, and by seven o'clock they were all seated in the chapel, after which parties holding tickets were admitted. By half past seven, the time for opening the exercises, the room was well filled with an appreciative audience.

Miss Jennie F. Wilson, the president, welcomed the audience in a neat and appropriate



address. She was surrounded on the stage by the society, and prominent among the rest were its two youngest members supporting the society banner. The address was followed by a vocal quartette, entitled "Cheerfulness," which was given by Misses Wilson, Franklin, M. Shriver and Gore. This was followed by the Anniversary Essay which was read by Miss Carrie L. Mourer, her subject was, "Shun Delays, they Breed Remorse." A piano solo, entitled "Gems of Scotland," was then performed by Miss Jennie Wilson.

A farce, "The Mouse Trap," by W. D. Howells, was next played. The *dramatis personae* were as follows:

Mrs. Somers—a young widow.....	Miss C. Mourer
Mr. Willis Campbell—her betrothed.....	Prof. Rinehart
Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Campbell's sister.....	Miss Laura Taylor
Mrs. Curwen.....	Miss F. Malehorn
Mrs. Bemus.....	Miss M. Shriver
Mrs. Miller.....	Miss J. McKellip
Jane—the servant.....	Miss Fannie Grove

The farce was presented in one act and scene, and was full of humor from beginning to end. The bravery of Mrs. Somers as a supporter of Woman's Suffrage, the novel way in which Mr. Campbell tested her courage and the dilemma in which he was thrown by his mouse story, are points of interest in the play, and were well rendered by those who took the respective characters. While the stage was being prepared for the next part of the program, Misses A. Shriver and Wilmer gave a piano duett, entitled "Artist's Life."

The third and last part of the program was next rendered, an operetta in one act and scene by Luigi Bordese, entitled "The Crown of Virtue," or "Coronation."

This was rendered in an excellent manner, and was much enjoyed by the audience, which gave frequent applause. The singing of Misses Stem and Franklin was particularly appreciated. The part of "Little Peter," was well filled by Mr. A. T. Moore. The piano was presided over by Miss Sallie Wilmer.

The Anniversary was considered a grand

success by all present, and indeed it was thought by some to be the best entertainment ever given by the society. We congratulate the Brownings on their success, and hope they may always illustrate the truth of their motto, *vita sine literis mors est*.

#### WEBSTER ANNIVERSARY.

On Friday night, April 22nd, in spite of the pouring rain, a large and appreciative audience was assembled at Odd Fellows' Hall, to witness the celebration of the 16th Anniversary of the Webster Literary Society.

Although Mr. Burgee, in his admirable President's Address solicited a lenient criticism upon the result of the Society's labor for the year, since some of their most able workers had left, apology was altogether unnecessary, as the success of the entertainment was as great when the work devolved upon the shoulders of the younger members as in former times.

The latent talent of the younger members only, needed an opportunity to display itself. The acting throughout was unsurpassable.

The opening address was followed by the anniversary oration, delivered by Mr. N. H. Wilson, subject, "Liberty as seen by Lafayette and Bartholdi."

The drama, entitled "Above the Clouds," was the feature of the evening, and every character was well sustained.

Philip Ringold, "Crazy Phil," a Mountain Hermit.....	Paul Combs
Alfred Thorpe, a City Nabob.....	I. G. Michael
Amos Gaylord, a Country Gentleman.....	L. Irving Pollitt
Howard Gaylord, his Son.....	W. McA. Lease
Titus Turtle, a Gourmand.....	Amon Burgee
Curtis Chipman, "Chips" in the Rough.....	H. G. Watson
Nat Naylor, Thorpe's Protege.....	J. B. Whaley
Grace Ingalls, a Young Artist.....	Miss Mollie H. Hoppie
Hester Thorne, Gaylord's Housekeeper.....	Mrs. Wm. H. Vanderford
Susy Gaylord, Gaylord's Daughter.....	Miss Mary B. Shellman
Lucretia Gerish, "so romantic".....	(Miss) Chester Ames

The ladies, who so kindly assisted the Webster's in their entertainment, and thereby manifested their interest in it, took their characters to perfection. Miss Shellman is particularly to be commended for her life-like acting. Mrs. Vanderford rises as a new



star in the zenith of the Webster's success, though she has often appeared before Westminster audiences; while Miss Hoppie is to be congratulated in her manner of sustaining the character of Grace Ingalls.

Every character seemed especially adapted to the person who assumed it. It is the unanimous opinion of those present that "Crazy Phil," Nat Naylor, "Chips," and Titus Turtle could not have been better selected or more admirably carried out than in this instance.

The progress of the Society and its flourishing condition was made manifest, and reflects great credit upon its supporters.

#### LECTURES.

In accordance with the announcement made in our last issue, a series of lectures was begun at the College Thursday, March 31st. Prof. Henry Dixon Jones, of Harvard University, was the first to lecture. His subject was "Elocution," and he lectured for about two hours, his remarks at no time losing interest. At the beginning of the lecture he informed the students that he did not propose to do all the work, but would ask them to assist him. Five of the gentlemen were selected, one from the preparatory department, and a collegiate from each class. He began the lecture by giving position of body. This, he said, should be natural and easy, with free and ready movements on the balls of the feet. He then turned his remarks to the subject of voice, and made very plain to the students what muscles were brought into action in producing sound. At this point in the lecture one of the above students was asked to read an extract selected by Mr. Jones. He was duly criticised by the Professor, and his errors pointed out for the benefit of the school. The book was then passed to another, and another, till finally it moved around promiscuously among the students. A goodly number of gentlemen read, and the Professor got quite a variety of voices to criticise. In answer to

Dr. Lewis' question, "what fault in this respect is the most common with students?" the Professor answered that it was a failure to get a conception of the piece rendered, and proper control of the voice in speaking. The Professor closed the lecture with two recitations, "Little Joe" and "Adoon the Lane," which were greatly enjoyed.

In the evening an appreciative audience gathered at Odd Fellows' Hall to attend a reading given by Prof. Jones. He read from Dickens, "Little Emily;" Shakespeare, several scenes from "As You Like It;" Holmes, "The Boys;" Longfellow, "Sandalphon;" and from Mrs. H. B. Stowe's Old Town Stories, "Laughing in Meetin'." He read several other selections, all of which were much enjoyed by the audience. We feel safe in saying that if Prof. Jones appears among us again he will be greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience.

Mr. J. Frank Supplee, of the firm of Daniel Miller & Co., Baltimore, lectured on the 14th inst., on the subject "Stepping Stones to Success." He was introduced by Dr. Lewis as a man worthy to speak on such a subject, from the position he had made for himself in life. His lecture lasted for about an hour and twenty minutes, and was full of good sound advice, interspersed with anecdotes, which made it interesting.

Hon. Chas. B. Roberts was to have lectured on the 21st inst., but he was prevented from so doing by being called away on business. He will lecture on May 5th.

Prof. F. C. Young, of Johns Hopkins University, will deliver the next lecture on the 28th inst.

Since our last issue Prof. McDaniel has delivered a course of four lectures, on the "Theory of Determinants," to the upper classmen. The lectures were delivered every Monday afternoon, beginning on March 28th, ult., and omitting Monday, 11th inst. Space would not permit the publication of the lectures here,



and a synopsis of them could hardly prove useful, as the lectures themselves required the practical and thorough illustration the Professor gave them.

At the close of the last lecture, however, a brief summary was given of the history of the subject, in which it was stated that Leibnitz, as early as 1693, seemed to have a foreshadowing of the theory of determinants, and Cramer, in 1750, independently of Leibnitz, came to a somewhat fuller conception of the subject. In 1771 Vandermonde introduced a notation which was very helpful to progress. LaGrange made some improvements, and Ganss gave the name determinant. After these, in 1812, came Cauchy, who is justly called the founder of the theory. He carefully and systematically arranged the work of his predecessors, and added the connecting links between the theorems they had established. A sudden powerful impulse was given to the subject by the two great English mathematicians, Cayley and Sylvester, and partly during their connection with the Johns Hopkins University. Muir's Theory of Determinants, Peck's Treatise on Determinants, and the introduction to Salmon's Higher Algebra, were recommended as the best books of reference.

To say that these lectures were interesting is to speak comparatively, for mathematics is not an equally interesting subject to all, but at least they were very instructive. From the little we gained of the subject we were made to regret that we had not learned of determinants before we left algebra, but the Professor assures us that we will find it equally useful if we ever continue our mathematical studies. We are sure that the students are highly grateful for the knowledge of this subject they have gleaned from the lectures, especially since it was not a curriculum branch, and the Professor had to make extra preparations for them.

#### CARROLL COUNTY'S GREAT DAY.

On April 11th, Easter Monday, the semi-centennial of the formation of Carroll county from Frederick and Baltimore counties was celebrated in Westminster. For several weeks previous to the eventful day preparations had been in progress to celebrate it in a becoming manner and in a manner that would do Carroll credit. The people of Westminster were so enthusiastic in anticipation of the event that they began the decoration of their residences and places of business several days beforehand. The three days immediately preceding were days of the finest spring weather, thus giving ample opportunity for perfecting all preparations. Visitors began arriving in the city as early as Saturday, and by Sunday evening Main street presented a scene more suggestive of a thoroughfare in one of our great cities than one of the usually quiet streets of Westminster. Monday brought a beautiful day, which made the city present even a more magnificent appearance. Main street looked as though it was one long tunnel, the top and sides of which were composed of flags, bunting, evergreens, flowers, etc. Early in the morning people from the surrounding country began coming into town, and every train from Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown, and intermediate points brought hundreds of visitors. The programme for the day consisted of a grand parade in the morning and speaking in the afternoon. The bicyclists formed on Main street and the trades display on Liberty. Holding a prominent position at the head of the latter was the float of Western Maryland College, upon which was burlesqued its faculty. The writer, perched on a goods box in front of Willet's store, kept out of view of the august body as much as possible, for he was not far from the college ladies, at whom he would occasionally cast furtive glances. Mr. Combs, as King Louis I., tried in vain to call the faculty to order; for the Professor of Science, Mr.



Mitchell, was too busily engaged in observing a star just discovered through the Simpsonian to attend to other business; three of the Professors were engaged in quelling a disturbance in Prepdom; one had just gone out in a surveying party; Mr. Lease, as Dr. Reese, A. M., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., F. R. S., was training his pony; and Reuben was making hash. However, a grave offence, committed by Little Peter, was promptly reported by his music teacher, Mr. Burgee, as Prof. Rinehart, which offence, being considered of so grave a character, King Louis' diminutive gavel promptly called an extra faculty meeting and the culprit was expelled and sentence read by the Secretary of the Faculty, etc., etc., Prof. McDaniel, alias Mr. Slifer.

The trades display was very fine, but the fifty-five bicyclists, noiselessly speeding along, were decidedly the most attractive thing in the parade. In addition to the trades display and bicyclists there were also several hundred horsemen in line. In the afternoon an historical address was read by Colonel Maulsby and an oration delivered by Dr. Hering, both of which were well received. At night there was a grand magic-lantern display and centennial hop. There were estimated to be about twenty-five thousand people in the city, and the day will long be remembered as the greatest in Carroll's history.

## Chapel Exercises.

On March 25th, the Senior Class had a disputation, subject "The Tariff Laws now in force in the United States, are right in principle and beneficial in operation." Messrs. Slifer and Wilson were on the affirmative and Messrs. Combs and Downing for the negative. Miss Richards drew the conclusion. After carefully comparing the arguments on both sides, she decided in favor of the affirmative. These orations showed much labor and skill.

On April 1st, we had a lecture by Prof. McDaniel, and themes by a portion of the Junior Class. The subject of the lecture was, "R n  Descartes." Prof. J. McDaniel treated it in a very adroit and interesting manner. "Poet's Harp," a selection from Mendelssohn was well rendered by Miss Madge Slaughter. Miss Phoebus then read a theme

entitled, "The Sphere of an Educated Woman." This was followed by "The Causes, Conduct and Results of the War of 1812," by Mr. Mitchell. The exercises were closed by Mr. Radford, whose subject was "Samuel Johnson."

April 8th being Good Friday, there were no exercises.

April 15th, the 1st section of the female portion of the Senior class had a debate on "The right of suffrage should not be abridged on account of sex." Affirmative, Misses Adams, Dodd and Hill. Negative, Misses Abbott, Handy and Harlan. Mr. Stockdale, who had the conclusion decided that the right of suffrage *should* be abridged on account of sex. The arguments on both sides were sharp and witty and were much enjoyed by all.

Friday, April 22nd, was the day for the Recitation Contest between the female members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes. Following is the programme :

Where do you live?.....	Josephine Pollard
Invocation to Light.....	Miss F. W. Sappington, '90.
The Good of it.....	Mrs. S. H. DeKroyft
The Burning Prairie.....	Miss M. Shriver, '89.
The Suliste Mother.....	Dinah Mulock Craik
A Singing Lesson.....	Miss M. J. Fisher, '90.
An Interesting Husband.....	Alice Cary
The Suliste Mother.....	Miss L. B. Taylor, '89.
Nothing Lost in Nature.....	Jean Ingelow
A Night of Troubles.....	Miss M. E. Stem, '90.
	Sarah Parton ("F Fern.")
	Miss A. E. Parker, '89.
	Felicia Hemans
	Miss L. E. Gore, '90.
	Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton.")
	Miss Carrie Meredith, '89.
	Marietta Holley ("Samantha")
	Miss Adelia Handy, '90.

### MUSIC.

Carnival of Venice.....	Voss
Pan.....	Miss M. E. Stevens.
The Maestro's Confession.....	Elizabeth B. Browning
The Lost Chord.....	Miss M. L. Shriver, '89.
Sim's Little Girl.....	M. J. Preston
"Topsy".....	Miss G. E. Franklin, '90.
Death of Eva.....	Mary M. Dodge
	Miss A. Whittington, '89.
	Adelaide A. Proctor
	Miss C. V. Underhill, '90.
	Mary Hartwell
	Miss H. E. Walmsley, '89.
	Harriet Beecher Stowe
	Miss N. M. Thompson, '90.
	Harriet Beecher Stowe
	Miss I. J. Whaley, '89.

### DECISION BY

Mrs. S. K. Herr, Miss McKellip and Miss Thayer. The members all did very well. They had learned their recitations perfectly and recited them in a very pleasing manner. The judges after consulting for a short time appointed Mrs. S. K. Herr to announce their decision. This she did in a very neat way, and it was in favor of the class of '90.



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