

# Glenwood Gazette.

A PRACTICAL NUMBER.

Vol. II.

MATAWAN, N. J., APRIL 23, 1890.

No. VI.

MOTTO:—"A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN."

JOHN H. OSBORNE, EDITOR.

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## TO ONE AND ALL.

The GAZETTE expects its patrons to understand that only ORIGINAL matter is presented in its columns, believing it is to the interest of the school to depend entirely on the capability of its students.

This sheet is edited by the members of the ESSAY CLASS, at

**Glenwood Institute,  
Matawan, New-Jersey.**

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In accordance with the wish of the patrons, all the numbers of this issue will be kept on file. Also, by request, the names of all the editors of Vol. II, with the date of issue, will be given in each number.

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This publication is issued alternately by the boys and girls of the Essay Club; the even numbers by the former and the uneven by the latter.

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**THE GAZETTE.**

## EDITORIAL.

### Cranks.

JOHN H. OSBORNE.

On account of the Easter vacation the GAZETTE appears a week late. Perhaps some will expect it to be better because of there being more time for preparation. If there are any such we would caution them not to expect too much, least they be disappointed.

We have named this issue "A Practical Number," and trust that it will merit the title. Perhaps we could have gotten out an April Fool's Number more successfully or more to the point.

We think it to be generally acknowledged that the tendency of girls is more likely to be sentimental; while the leaning of the boys is to the practical side of life. Every one to his liking or forte. We should find it hard indeed to get along without sentiment, and just as hard without practical ideas.

We believe that the main object of all schools is, or at least should be, to teach boys and girls to be practical men and women. The editor wishes to present a few thoughts on the subject of "Cranks," hoping that they will help the readers of the GAZETTE to become the right kind of cranks. And we will here state that we do not intend to be personal in this number, and hope that any personalities which may seem to appear, will be overlooked.

If any one of us should be suddenly addressed with the question "Are you a Crank?" the reply would likely be given in a tone of indignation, "I should hope not!"

Now the editor of the present number is an exception to the rule. He is, or, at least, hopes to be one. A strange wish, perhaps you will say.—Not at all! There are many kinds of cranks and we mean to show that the appellation, crank, is sadly misused.

We speak of an individual as a "crank," when he is wrapt up in some pet idea, or has ways and expressions peculiar to himself on some particular subject.

Now the part, which in machinery is called the crank, is of the greatest importance to the machine. By it the whole is set in motion and kept going. There is scarcely a machine of any kind that does not make use of one or more cranks. The steam-engine depends upon the crank principle for its efficiency. What would the world do if suddenly deprived of the steam engine?

The *mechanical* crank is of undisputed importance. It is an arm revolving around a fixed point, and has a movement of its own. It is said to be at a dead centre when it is parallel to the direction of the acting force. When the two are at right angles, however, it exerts its greatest power, and receives enough momentum to carry it past the dead centre.

So it is with the class of inventors who are called cranks. When the force of public opinion is in the *same* direction they are at a dead centre, and we feel but little of their influence. But when they strike boldly out the two forces acting together make a revolution; sometimes, it is true, only to be again "caught on the centre" and come to naught; but usually gaining speed and steadiness and becoming a permanent factor for the benefit of mankind.

We think it is an honor to be called a crank. No one who did not have an *original* idea, ever received the name; and anybody who has never had any original ideas had better begin to scratch



his head or he will never understand what a genuine crank is.

What would the inventive world have done without cranks? There would have been no inventive world. James Watts was a crank when he wrought out the problem of applying steam as a force to machinery; George Stephenson was a brother-crank when he applied it to locomotives; Robert Fulton followed the brotherhood and gave us the steamboat; Ericsson was one of them when building the Monitor, which was confidently expected by some to sink like lead as soon as launched.

How could we get along to-day without Morse's telegraph and Edison's telephone and electric light? But perhaps you will say they were not cranks. Of course, after success has been attained the term "Crank" is no more connected with the name of inventors. What is thought to day about the inventor of the Keeley Motor? No hesitation about calling him a crank. What is thought of those who propose to navigate the air in balloons? Cranks, too.

What persecution was heaped even by the church of Christ, upon Galileo when he declared that the earth revolved around the sun. He was made to retract what he firmly believed. To-day we speak of him as a mind of superior power, a benefactor to science. Was not Columbus regarded with scorn for years before he proved what he contended for, that the earth was round, and land could be discovered by sailing westward? It cannot be disputed that both of these men were considered hopeless cranks by men of their day.

Let us also consider such reformers as Confucius and Mohammed. Although their teachings do not conform to Christianity, there is no doubt that they were of great benefit to the poor Pagans who received them. Would not a faithful follower of either of these be on a higher plane of life than the adherent of the grovelling Pagan faith from which these reformers won their followers?

We may also mention another great reformer, Martin Luther, who was, without doubt, regarded by the Roman Church as one of the most pronounced and dangerous cranks of the age. Even Christ was named by terms which carried the same reproach.

Those who endeavor to bring in a reform on the liquor question are branded to day with the opprobrious name of crank. But when they shall have affected their object it will be forgotten that the term was ever used in connection with their efforts.

With cranks as with everything of

value there are the genuine and the counterfeit; and it is the scarcity of the genuine and the abundance of the bogus which brings the name, crank, into disrepute. The term is sadly misused; most of the so-called cranks would be more properly named if styled fanatics or lunatics.

A true Crank is deserving of much respect and honor.

How one in the world of trade is obliged to protect himself against forgeries. Rare fabrics have their counterfeits. The paste diamond challenges the one of pure water. Even the National currency is counterfeited so that only the expert can detect the imitation. In the same way we have to be careful in deciding which is the crank of true ring and the forgery.

There is a large class of dangerous cranks who are deaf and blind to everything but their own fancies. There were Booth and Guiteau, who thought they were doing the country a great service in ridding it of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. The Nihilists and Anarchists belong to the same class. They believe that they are oppressed by their governments, and forthwith propose to abolish or annihilate the rulers, but they do not offer any remedy which is any better than the disease.

The patent medicine quacks and the inventors of perpetual motion and other wild schemers come to mind.

There are a great many so called cranks who are wholly or partly demented, and, to use the proper expression, "have a screw loose," or "have rats in their garrets." They are usually harmless if let alone, but they help throw the name into disrepute, which is a little hard for the real crank who is a public benefactor.

There are these counterfeit cranks in the political ranks all the time. They suggest the wildest schemes of reform, and have no ear for any but their own way.

There are also ministerial cranks, as well as political and social ones. No walk in life has not in it some of these spurious cranks.

We will prove that we have learned one of the lessons of life when we have attained the ability to respect the genuine crank and expose the one who is the counterfeit or forgery. It will also help us to rightly classify ourselves. We will have learned the true meaning of the old Grecian proverb "Know Thyself."

**JEHU P. APPLGATE,**  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**  
**MATAWAN, N. J.**

Office, 2 doors above Matawan House.

## LIFE-BOATS.

FRANK E. WEEDEN.

A life boat is a small strong boat, built for the purpose of going out to sea in a storm to a wrecked ship to save the lives of those who are in peril.

I will describe the wrecking of a ship, and the manner in which people are saved from being drowned by means of these little life-boats.

Suppose a vessel is sailing calmly along the coast of a country, as many a one has, and all at once a strong wind should rise, before which it could make no headway in its effort to get out into the open sea, and after a hard fight with the waves be thrown against the dangerous rocks. It would seem as if the lives of the people on board would be lost; but during this struggle, there have been brave sailors in charge of the life-boat on the shore, watching the disaster. They are willing to risk their own lives to save those who are on board the wreck; therefore, they start out with their frail boat for the sinking ship. They battle with the wind and waves; are even swamped, but their little boat is so constructed that it will right itself again; and at last succeed in getting to the despairing sufferers. Hope brightens. The life saving sailors take on their small boat as many as it is safe to carry; get to the shore with them and return for more, picking up from the angry sea those who have been washed overboard and are clinging to broken spars, until all are saved.

There have lately been placed along the shores of New Jersey several Life-saving Stations, and brave sailors are on the watch day and night during storms, to see if there is not an opportunity to rescue those in danger of death. Sometimes the sea is too wild for their boat, and then they have another means of reaching the wreck. They fire out of a cannon a rope long enough to reach the distant ship. This rope is eagerly caught by those on board and made fast.

Upon this rope a small box-like car is shifted backward and forward for the purpose of bringing to land those who otherwise would find their grave in the sea. This car will hold but a few at a time; still it is a much safer way than to go in the boat, where the dashing waves sometimes sweep off those who are already in the life boat.

Some men are life-boats unto others, by kindly helping them out of an unfortunate position and starting them successfully in business again.

Suppose an honorable man should start off in business with a moderate capital, and should not succeed very well on ac-



count of his lack of business capacity; and another man, who has good business ability, should see the dangerous situation and offer aid and advice, so that the man could recover and his affairs turn out successfully. This man would be a life-boat to his brother in trouble.

A man, overcome by the evil habit of intemperance, having lost all will-power to reform, can be frequently saved by some human Life-Boat in the shape of a helpful fellowman. Who would not be desirous of the honor of having saved, not merely a human life, but a soul from death?

Even in our own school-room at Glenwood Institute we can practice being life-boats to our school-mates. If they do not succeed well in their classes we can give some friendly help in difficult lessons. We can give some encouragement and a kind word, which costs nothing, instead of enjoying the blunders of unfortunate scholars and making fun of them. "Bear ye one another's burdens" is a good Bible text to learn and practice.

#### VACATION NOTES.

The Easter vacation gave opportunity for Glenwood teachers and students to take short flights into regions outside of the school limits.

The Principal was truly loyal to school interests, so, instead of taking an outing, he spent the time on the ground arranging for the Spring term's work.

Miss Neal, Miss Clark and Miss Kuech spent some time pleasuring in New York City.

Mrs. Doddridge and children took their usual spring trip to Florida, April 11, and are enjoying the height of a Southern summer, while we are still welcoming spring delights.

The boarding students were glad to leave for their homes when the term closed, but their prompt return, when the week's vacation was over, argues that school-life has its attractions also.

Edsell Bissell and Charles Ely took a pleasant trip together up to the city and took in the sights by night as well as by day.

Harry Van Cleef spent most of the week in Brooklyn having a good time.

Reese Alexander and sister Bessie had a little change at Atlantic City, where the Merry-go-round had a strong attractive power over them.

Matie Simpson, Lila Arrowsmith and Frank Cooper enjoyed a bit of New York's boundless city attractions.

Perhaps Mazie Arrowsmith has shared in some of the pleasantest gaiety at

Trenton. We hear whispers of bride and bridegroom and "dresses."

Marie Watts' trip to Long Branch brought back a smell of salt and ocean freshness.

Both Charley Jones and Lizzie Clark enjoyed a pleasant visit at Freehold.

The pupils who are not in this list are not supposed to have missed vacation pleasures. They made merry at their homes, we hear.

J. H. Osborne passed the vacation-week very quietly and pleasantly at his home at Water Mill, L. I. Although the place does not boast of three undertakers, a marble yard and half a dozen churches it has many attractions not possessed by Matawan.

The whole of Long Island is rapidly becoming a summer resort and Real Estate is booming in all parts of the Island.

#### Reception at Glenwood.

On the evening of April 8, Dr. and Mrs. Jagger gave a very pleasant reception to the students of the Institute. The host and hostess were met on new ground, and opportunity was given for fuller acquaintance between teacher and taught. The generous refreshments in the latter part of the evening tuned up the partakers to a high pitch of good humor, and the company broke up with the feeling of having spent an unusually pleasant evening with the Principal and his rare good lady.

Mrs. M. C. Rice, of Cheltenham Academy, Ogontz, Penn., spent a few days in Matawan during the Easter Vacation. She was present at the students gathering of April 8, and gave some of her familiar music for the pleasure of the company. Adj. Ray Van Deventer was also present, being at home on a week's vacation. He made quite an impression in his handsome uniform.

#### Qualifications for Success in Business.

EDSELL W. BISSELL.

##### I. Know your business thoroughly.

Who is it that builds our railroads, telegraphs, canals, conducts all other commercial enterprises, promotes the general welfare of our country? It is certainly *business men*. But still it is said that ninety seven per cent. of the business men fail sometime during their lives. There are reasons for this number of failures. First, no man can succeed in business unless he knows it thoroughly. Why do men fail in law, in farming, clergymen in preaching, others in mercantile establishments? It is because they do not know

their line of work thoroughly, or, in other words, have not the brains to manage that particular business; and of course *brains* are the foundation of success. True, some people will blunder into business without the least knowledge of it, and yet not make financial failures, but the cases are like the white elephants in this country, "rare." No one can know his work thoroughly and not have a love for it, and this will result in his doing it well. He need hardly be advised on this point if he is observing the first. He will not leave important matters to be done by his clerks. His eye will be on all the departments, even to minor details.

II. Always keep your appointments and promises and never allow yourself to forget anything.

The value of a man's word depends upon the man's respect for himself. We hear sometimes of men whose word is as good as gold; and when in business they tell you they will do a thing it means to them that they are in duty bound to do it. These are the kind of men the World is hunting for to fill its offices of trust; to whom to go for advice; the ones who are most successful in business. We hear of another man that his word will hardly be taken under oath, and a man in whose word you can put no dependence is very sure not to amount to anything.

So never fail to keep a promise or appointment that you have made; *train* yourself to keep your promises and appointments and be ready to bear the consequences, whatever the price.

Let *your word* be never broken, and your pocket will begin to swell, and you will find that this is one of the successful qualifications of a business man. Again, the habit of careless endorsing has been the ruin of many business men. A friend will come and ask the favor of simply borrowing your name for a note. Of course you will dislike to refuse, so will sign, thus giving him your endorsement. Through misfortune or fraud the maker may fail to pay the note when due; you, the endorser, have to meet it, and may find yourself crippled in business as a consequence.

Therefore, I say, use caution in the matter of endorsing. This does not mean altogether to refuse to help another out of difficulties. But use great wisdom and caution. The one who seeks an endorsement should be able to secure the one whose name he uses against possible loss.

III. Be Independent. Mind your own business. Don't follow other people's advice too much.



It has been well said that there is nothing in this wide world that secures success so completely as does perfect "Independence." Persons in business who are always waiting for help or assistance from their friends, will keep on waiting until they will want no more. Learn to help yourself and take care of your own business. Rather help other people than have them help you. In business life there is a battle to fight, and each one is called upon to fight it for himself. Be independent as far as possible without talking too much about it; and you will be honored by your friends. Again, don't try to run politics at the same time with your business.

Don't waste time; but push, strive and work.

Success in any line of business is the result of hard work, pushing on, and striving; many failures in business result because people do not work; they think they can sit in their boat and float to the shore of wealth without applying the oar. But true, before reaching the top the business man will often be discouraged; but discouragements are not failures, they rather help one to more vigor and pluck. If an unfortunate bargain, or bad debt has deranged your business, don't sit with your arms folded and give up the ghost, but work more vigorously, for we often find through life that experience is the best teacher. The kind of men needed, nowadays, are those who have push in them, and these are the ones who go to the front and carry off the honors; we want men who don't shirk. Our offices, stores, factories, are full of men whose chief desire is to get through with their work as quickly as possible. But some will say, when in business and fail, "Luck was against me." There is no such term in business; the word there is spelled with an extra letter, p l u c k. This is everything, hard and steady work is what counts. Most of our great men, who have accumulated large amounts of wealth, did not make it by luck or at a snap, but it was made by steady, hard work, which is bound to succeed. Hence, we see, the "Hand of the diligent maketh rich."

V. Don't spend money foolishly, but save what you make.

Many persons will have other qualifications to make them successful in life but they fail in this particular one. They live extravagantly. Some men have the expensive habit and taste for cigars and cigarettes. They spend only a small sum at a time, usually a nickel or a dime, but it soon accumulates to quite a good deal, and the young man

who starts in life cannot bear this expensive drain. Such money goes without bringing any return, and often causes physical injury. Many men spend yearly enough money for the vile stuff, to pay the rent of an ordinary cottage, or enough to keep them in clothes the year round. The only excuse they give for using it is: "It is only a bad habit I've got."

It is not what a man makes, but the habit of saving that makes him wealthy. Yet it is a great mistake for a man of business to be stingy. He should study to be generous and public-spirited.

The man who has the reputation of being *close* is shunned, and even when he may be making an honest trade is suspected of fleecing.

VI. Keep your liabilities in arrears of your resources, or don't let your debts get the best of you; and avoid wild speculations.

Many men in business will contract enormous debts, greatly exceeding their resources and sooner or later will be closed out by Sheriff's sale.

VII. One of the old maxims is "*Business before Pleasure*," and it ought strictly to be followed by business men; they should not let pleasure interfere with duty, and if one keeps to this maxim strictly he will be able to say: "I kept my business before me, instead of allowing it to drive me."

VIII. Deal honestly with and be just to everybody, yourself included, by never misrepresenting your goods or deceiving anybody.

Here is shown the true character, and principle of the man of business. A merchant should never slack in weight or measure, a taxpayer should not conceal any part of his property, though it be done by the most respected friend or neighbor in the township. We believe a man with these qualifications is fitted to become a successful man of business, a true friend, and a blessing to his community.

T. H. Roberts & Co., of Keyport, are making some wonderfully low prices on crockery and glassware. Wall Paper also is being sold very low.

A Salz & Co. keep the largest stock of dress goods, millinery and muslin underwear at the most reasonable prices.

Keep your Horses, Cows, Chickens, in a healthy condition by using Pratt's Food. For sale by Peterson.

The best Sad Irons in the country, for sale by C. A. Geran.

## SWAPPING.

FRANK COOPER.

When babies in the cradle,  
With nurse standing by,  
We would swap away our bottle  
For a piece of greasy pie.

When grown a little larger,  
At the charming age of six,  
We swapped away our pennies  
For gum and candy sticks.

When at eight or nine  
We to school did go,  
We'd swap away our marbles,  
To our sister's little beaux.

A knife for a long-tailed kite,  
A jews-harp for a top,  
Everything our pockets held  
We used to trade or swap.

We felt too old at twenty  
To play with childish toys,  
So we swapped away our sister  
For some other little boy's.

Then we swapped our house and barn  
To our neighbor for his store,  
Where we swapped across the counter  
Day and night, yet more and more.

'Tis a craze with restless man,  
In this life so fierce and rough,  
To keep evermore a swapping,  
And he never gets enough.

He swaps Truth for Fame,  
Gold for votes is given,  
Till, to win his heart's desire,  
He swaps even Heaven.

## WITTICISMS.

Over-heard by the GAZETTE Reporter through the key-hole.

"EMPHASIS is distress laid on words."

"Statistics is the state of felicity."

"Tautology is history of a family."

One young Cadet of sentiment gives a new rendering of the German song.

"Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten,

Dass ich so traurig bin,

Ein MADCHEN aus alten Zeiten

Das kommt mir nicht aus dem Sinn."

One of the teachers at Glenwood received a medal from the pupils for the biggest story out yet: A pair of shoes in constant use which lasted the wearer thirteen years. This was given as a fact, under the narrator's own observation. Deserved the medal, didn't he?

GIRLS ALWAYS WANT TO DO EVERYTHING THAT BOYS DO. Now we want to protest. They've mimiced our "Military Company" in their "Broom Drill corps" till they have taken the fine edge of it off for us. Last year they wanted a Girl's Athletic Club, and actually proposed to compete with us in jumping. Now this year they



pitch in for the game of Prisoner's Base. Perhaps we can school ourselves to stand that much. But the "last straw" has been added to the camel's burden. Just as we begin to be proud of our Glee Club, they are found GLEEING TOO. Think of girls singing "Jingo is his name"! Now this thing has gone just a trifle too far. We draw the line at the Glee Club. THAT is a MALE institution!

One of the scholars of this school made a very strange remark the other day. It was: "I have rode horse-back ever since I was a little kid, and never fell off a horse but once, and that was a donkey."

Girls, we would always take off our hats in the house just as you do and struggle to keep them out of sight, too, if they were like yours—not paid for—but we beg to state in self defense that the hats of the boys' company are all their own, to do with what they like.

Dinning-room catastrophe. Waiter bringing in the dessert on large tray—plates of custard-pie—little Miss Jaggar forms an obstruction in the half opened doorway. Waiter's foot catches, and with a tremendous resounding crash, waiter, tray, plates, forks and PIE occupy about one half of the dining room space. It takes less time and self-control to pick up baby, etcetera, scrape up the demolished pie and straighten waist coat than for the choking giggle and mirth of the convulsed audience to subside.

One of the members of the Rhetoric class recently made an unusual confession, viz., "I don't know anything." Now we are quite sure she is not alone in her misfortune; but we know of few who have the candor to acknowledge the fact. Not to know anything is one thing; but to know that you don't know anything is quite another.

#### The Pride of the Cadet.

We have a cap at Glenwood,  
G. M. I. is its name.

Whose rank the noble (?) ladies  
Have banded to defame.

They whip it, they lash it,  
They drag it through the mire,  
In scoff, in taunt, in ridicule,  
These damsels never tire.

O, cap, dear cap of Glenwood!  
Our hearts burn true to thee;  
Thou has no homesick longing  
From our service free to be.  
Thou ne'er in UNPAID GLORY  
Hads't cause to hide in shame,  
The Fez, with drooping tassel,  
May envy well thy fame!

The best Paint in the World, sold by C.  
A. Geran.

#### "There are as Good Fish in the Sea as ever yet were Caught."

CHARLES S. ELY.

The truth of this proverb is being proved daily. No figure of speech is better understood than that of fishing. From the dawn of life to its evening the art of catching fish has a strange fascination. The boy who has never heard of our motto acts as if he might be the originator of the saying. To such an extent does he believe in its truth that he will fish all day without getting a bite and go at it again the next day if he can only get a chance. He is bound to catch these better fish in the brook, which never yet were caught.

The *inventer* recognizes the truth of the motto. He works for something that other minds have failed to catch. Benjamin Franklin threw his line into the sea of air above and patiently waited. His bait was a metal key, and caught the fairest prize of the Century. But "There are as good fish in the sea as ever yet were caught."

Edison has not *one* line out, but many, and who can deny that he is wonderfully successful in his mode of fishing? No project requiring skill and patience has ever resulted in success, except by those who believe in the fact our subject states. Morse, Whitney, and scores of others have benefitted the world by their believing and working under the assurance received from its truth.

Of course we all recognize that the faith we are witting of is very old, but we are curious to know who first put the fact in the words of our text. Perhaps it was some fisherman who wanted to cheer himself after a day's unsuccessful fishing. Perhaps when success rewarded his efforts at last, he used the same words to cheer son or daughter when they became discouraged in their first attempts to battle with life—"Don't give up,"—Perhaps he said. "No matter if you have lost in your first venture, start in again! 'There are as good fish in the sea as ever yet were caught.'" Perhaps he used it to encourage a friend or brother, who had met with a failure in business, or some other unfortunate in need of helpful words. No doubt he was a good comforter. Now it is possible that this old fisherman may have had a friend jilted in love and wanted to assure him, without hurting his feelings, that there were yet as good and fair ladies in the world as she who has just given the wound; that he must screw himself up to bear the hurt with the hope that he might yet find a good and true wife. Perhaps his neighbors and friends caught the saying, using it, till it has become a proverb.

This is about the way a saying becomes a proverb. It has come to mean now, "Cheer up! Cheer up!" and "Take courage again!"

Another expression having the same meaning is: "If at first you don't succeed try, try again." Don't be afraid to start in again, if you have been disappointed.

If you don't get the situation you want at first try for another. There is a place somewhere in the world waiting for you.

New York had a grand celebration in honor of Washington's Inauguration, Millions of dollars flowed into that city. They thought a greater one in their hands, but Chicago's superior angling secured the World's Fair for 1892.

In our work at school there come days that are failures and we become discouraged. At such times this motto can help us to take fresh heart if one says with determination. "Never mind! 'There are as good fish in the sea as ever yet were caught.'"

Failures should after all only call into action what *snazp* there is in us, and stimulate to further effort and help us to become conquerors over difficulties.

Where would be our Nation to-day had our forefathers succumbed before the great difficulties which they continually met? When driven by persecution from their own Native Land could they in their wildest imaginations have pictured such a Nation as has arisen from their courageous efforts? They had *grit*, and grit says continually under discouraging failures "There are as good fish in the sea as ever yet were caught."

Let it then not be a school motto only, but a Lite motto.

At the end of school days may it go on giving us courage to turn our acquirements to good account, and may we on the "Sea of Life" fish with a strong heart, and realize always, no matter how much we have attained, that "There are still as good fish in the sea as ever yet were caught."

#### LOCALS.

The second platoon felt highly elated when they secured the flag for the first week of this term. Notwithstanding the glory of that victory they were utterly routed on the day following. A new comer appeared on the ground, at sight of which they fled in all directions, and were rallied only after a member of the FIRST platoon valiently seized the intruder and made way with him. Next time a garter snake ventures this way we advise the TIMID cadets to put on a SHOW of bravery, and repeat, to warm up their courage, "Stand, the ground's your own, my Braves!"



The Spring term opened very favorably. The school suffered a dropping off of but three old pupils, while twice that number of new ones were added to the list. Everything at Glenwood works harmoniously and the weeks just fly by.

The office of the GLENWOOD GAZETTE received an exchange from the Lawrenceville school this month. One of our old pupils is there in the person of Jonathan Holmes. The sheet certainly proves a fine school.

The Franks in school refuse to rest under the imputation which the last number of the GAZETTE cast upon them in the matter of their writing love-epistles. The letter mentioned, signed Frank, was received by one of Glenwood's misses from an admirer out of the State.

Miss E. Johnson led the van in Spring hats this year. Its warm color soon drew out quite a company of others.

Miss Neal, the music teacher, contemplates a flying trip to West Virginia this week to assist in the marriage ceremony of her sister. We propose to send along a bag of rice, that the auspices may be without a flaw.

Glenwood has had the fortune (?) or misfortune (?) of having repeated change of janitor. At present we are practicing on No. 6, or he on us.

The Athletic Club has awakened from its much derided hibernation, and, as usual, the girls must needs follow suit in crowding into the boys' games, by such unladylike sports as Prisoner's Base, Tag, etc. The girls have made constant fun of the club, because they were not green enough to go out and play ball in the winter time. Just let us kindly remind you, critical sisters, that summer sports are not fashionable nor healthful in the winter, and the Club simply follows the example of the National League and Association in suspending operations when the grounds are covered with snow or saturated with water. In short, we would advise you not to let the boys' affairs worry you in the least, and you may be sure they will keep their place well to the front.

Special bargain in fine plated watch chains. Bracelets and solid gold rings of all the late patterns are among the late additions to the fine stock at Woodruff's Jewelry Store, Keyport. As usual, special attention to the optical department and repairing of fine watches.

Photographer H. VanCleaf has a rival in the profession in one Edwin Furman, another cadet at Glenwood, who sets up his camera on the grounds also. The officers have stood for their likenesses, as have groups of girls this Spring.

PROMOTION IN THE RANKS.—Private W. D. Knecht has received the position of color-bearer in his company, and will hereafter have the honor of bearing the National flag on all occasions of drill. His badge of office is a handsome decoration of crossed flags on the sleeve.

If you want a fertilizer to make your garden jump, call on C. A. Geran.

The boys protest against having the trapeze and rings in the gymnasium taken down for the Broom-drill, unless they are put up again. The Cadets find no difficulty in drilling with them in position.

Money saved by buying your clothing, shoes, etc., at A. Salz & Co., Keyport, N. J.

The Military Company's new cross belts were given out just before school closed last term, and were made up during vacation. They improve the appearance of the company immensely. If we remember aright those belts were the subject of derision in one of the girls' issues and the cadets were charged with being "vain." We haven't seemed in such a hurry to decorate ourselves after all, for the belts have been here six weeks and are not all made up yet. Please inform us where is the boasted ribbon for the girls' brooms? Even twine is not forthcoming.

Mr. Antisell, of California, who has purchased the old Shade Cloth Factory for the manufacture of his popular pianos, arrived in town with family April 10. His pianos are well known on the Pacific coast. The F. & N. Y. R. R. has laid a switch directly opposite the factory, and Mr. Antisell will erect several new buildings for the various departments of his work. His machinery arrived April 5, having come by vessel from San Francisco. We wish him success in his new location and welcome heartily to Glenwood the children in his family, who come among us as pupils.

We miss several familiar faces this term, we parted unwillingly with Louis DuBois and Charles Vanderveer.

A. Salz & Co.—Special Sale of fast Black Ladies' Hose at 25c a pair, worth 50 cents a pair.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**  
ALSO VIOLIN, BANJO  
AND GUITAR STRINGS,  
OF THE FINEST QUALITY, AT  
**BISSELL'S Furniture Warerooms.**

The athletic club received a communication, the first of last week, inviting them to play the Freehold Nine a game of ball. They were obliged to decline it, however, as they had not yet had enough practice to select the best players. The boys have kept the ball hot since school began on the 14th, and were in good shape to play a good game on Friday afternoon, April 18. As things look now we shall be able to accommodate our Freehold friends before long and at least worry them a little. Chas. Crawford, as catcher, and Frank Cooper, as pitcher, make a very good battery; and Elmer Geran, Edsell Bissell, Will Knecht and Chas. Gehlhaus usually "get there" whether they have the "ins" or the "outs."

Prof. Chas. Jacobus, former Principal of Glenwood, made a call at the Institute on Saturday, April 19. Regret is felt by old pupils that he did not time his visit so that they could have met him and received one of his warm hand grasps.

Gilt-Edge Butter, only 25 cents a pound, at Peterson's.

#### A BBIDAL THEFT.

HARRY VAN CLIEF.

She is young and beautiful,  
He is very old,  
While his locks are silver grey,  
Hers are tinged with gold.

There they stand in solemn mood,  
At the close of day,  
Waiting for the Priest of God,  
Robed in white, to say,

"Lovest thou each other well?"  
"Yea!" they both replied.  
"Take this maid," continued he,  
"Take her for thy bride."

Stoops the old man low to kiss;  
Shy, she turns her face,  
When the Best Man softly steals  
That first kiss of grace.

"Stolen Kiss!" the bride-grooms cries,  
While his eyes flash fire;  
"I'll give it back!" the thief replies,  
And twice robs the sire.

**Fine Spring  
Neckwear**  
— AT —  
**WM. MILLER'S,**  
Matawan, N. J.



## Necessity is the Mother of Invention.

HARRY VANCLEEF.

When man was placed in the "Garden of Eden" he was put upon a plane high above the brute creation, but, mentally, morally and spiritually, far beneath his Creator. Other animals were clothed by creation. He must invent a way to clothe himself, or suffer extermination from the climate. Brutes were created with some means of defense against a superior enemy. The sharp teeth, the powerful tusks, were not given him. Man is helpless until he invents some weapon to fortify himself against the animal kingdom. There were great necessities of his nature unsupplied. In his struggle for existence he rose in the scale of being and was forced to become the architect of his own fortune.

The necessity laid upon mankind made him an *inventive being*. He proved equal to the demand. He must produce food from the earth, so provides himself with a plow. His need required the loom, and power of mind produces it. The mighty ships of commerce are the result of necessity. Our comfortable dwellings with their conveniences would never have been constructed if man had not been obliged to furnish himself with means for shelter and protection.

As the history of man progressed necessity called for research and invention in every sphere of life. Necessity is the Mother of Invention. Invention is the child of Necessity, while both are the patrons of science. Gutenberg felt the World's need of a printing press, and it was invented. Elias Howe saw the poor women painfully and slowly working with the needle and gave them the sewing machine to aid them in their labors. Under the blazing sun of July we produce, by chemical action, when we cannot secure it in a natural manner, blocks of clear ice, rivaling the most solid and crystalline productions of mother nature. Our surgeons can graft the skin from one person's arm to the face of another, and it adheres and becomes an integral part of the body. Man greatly needed some knowledge of measuring time; not only the years, months and days, but the hours and minutes; so he resorted to many expedients. The tides, the sun in its course by day, and the moon by night, helped him invent the water clock and the sun-dial. These proving insufficient he was obliged to satisfy the strong demand with something better, and the wonderfully accurate time pieces of this age are marvels of invention.

The zenith of Inventive Science, however, has not yet been reached. Necessity is calling for inventions at every turn, but will the need of navigating the air give us a flying machine? Will perpetual motion ever be an accomplished achievement? We cannot tell. It would not be as strange as some of the successes of the past.

Another present want seems to be some means of supplying mechanical energy in place of the vast amount of coal now consumed. To meet this demand many schemes have been laid and it is altogether probable that this difficulty will be overcome by some force, the existence of which we are to-day in ignorance.

But it has not been in the material world alone that great inventions have been made. Man was probably not a speaking animal at first; but he had thoughts to communicate, and was under such necessity to express himself that he invented words for that purpose. Thus an articulate language was wrought out; not complete as to day; no doubt it was very rude and limited, and has only grown to be what it is by centuries of development. Surely this met a great want and yet we are apt to forget its blessing and seldom regard the debt we owe to father Adam for being the originator of this marvelous invention. In the earliest book in the Bible we find him naming the beasts of the field, and he must have been the first teacher of language to his children and descendants.

There have been mental needs also which necessity has laid upon man to satisfy. The mind of man is always craving more; its want is never filled. Thousands of libraries with over-flowing shelves only makes the demand louder. Knowledge multiplies, but the mind, in its search for more, grows bigger and bigger in its capacity, so that we can safely say it will never be filled.

There are moral and spiritual necessities, also, larger than any mentioned yet. Necessity is laid on man to find God. Are there not many pagan religions, which are proof that man has by his inventions sought to meet this demand?

There are to-day many unsolved problems, political, social and otherwise which should of necessity receive our undivided attention. Among these are the Labor Question, with its many complications; an efficient system of voting, without possibility of intimidation; a system for reducing the national surplus, in a manner most beneficial to the working-class, and many others of equal importance.

We have said that "Necessity is the Mother of Invention." Though she seems stern she is like a mother, kind in her teachings, if at times her lessons do seem severe.

The necessities of the human race are being met more fully with each century. The world has before it an era of marvelous prosperity and peace. Higher wants will, however, continually arise. So great a destiny has man before him that we foresee in the future life a continual development still. Necessity will ever make him aspire after more. Still can we see that Necessity, after having nurtured her vast family from their infancy until they stand full-statured, strong and noble, will still be the keeper of larger treasures in the life beyond the body. We hope never to bid her farewell, but to recognize her at last as the Divine Hand who moulds us after his own pattern through the ages of eternity.

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II. A SCIENTIFIC COURSE, intended for those who expect to enter schools of Technology or pursue the Scientific Course in our Colleges.

III. A GENERAL COURSE, specially adapted for those who expect to complete their education at the Institute. It is intended to give a broad, practical culture and thorough scholarship, such as is required to fit young men and women for the active duties of life in cultured communities.

IV. A COMMERCIAL COURSE, specially designed to accommodate those boys who intend going into active business life upon leaving this institution. It includes Practical Business (Correspondence, Commercial Arithmetic (including foreign money), Book-keeping (double and single entry, wholesale, commission, importing and banking), and the ability to draft all papers used in business. The instructor, in this department, has had practical experience in double-entry, railroad and bank book-keeping.

V. A THOROUGH COURSE IN VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. Although, heretofore, instruction in Music has been offered to students, a thorough graduating course in Music, upon completing which the student receives a diploma as in the other courses, is a new feature of the Institute for this year.

VI. The school has also a PRIMARY DEPARTMENT in charge of experienced and painstaking teachers, which is specially intended to prepare young students in the shortest possible time for entering upon one of the regular courses.

Catalogues and Circulars on application. For further information or particulars call on or address the Principal.

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