

Glenwood Gazette.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

Vol. II.

MATAWAN, N. J., DECEMBER 24, 1889.

No. 2.

MOTTO:—"TIS NOT FINE FEATHERS THAT MAKE FINE BIRDS."

HARRY VAN CLEEF, - 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.

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

GLENWOOD INSTITUTE,
Matawan, New-Jersey.

Issued Every Two Weeks.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Five Cents a Single Copy.

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.

No. 1.....Edith Johnson.....Nov. 27.
No. 2.....Harry VanCleaf.....Dec. 24.

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.

ADVERTISING RATES:

25 cents for 1 inch in one number.

If you want to boom your trade, business men of the vicinity, don't fail to get your advertisement in the columns of the GAZETTE.

EDITORIAL.

Since our fair sisters took the occasion of Thanksgiving week to name their latest issue a "Thanksgiving Number," we see no impropriety in claiming equal right to call the present issue a "Christmas Number."

No holiday in the year is so looked forward to by the pupils as the Christmas vacation. We have approached this time; and all, from teachers to the youngest scholars here, are in good humor and full of anticipation concerning the "Good Times" they will enjoy before we meet again for school work.

The Editorial Staff of the GAZETTE is in good humor also, and since it has such good opportunity for expressing itself in these pages it would sound out its good wishes to all. Teachers of Glenwood, we wish you a Merry Christmas. May many of the good things to be dispensed fall to your lot in the coming week. Schoolmates, may the very merriest Christmas of all your lives be experienced by you during this Holiday vacation. All patrons and friends of the GAZETTE, we repeat to you the hearty wish, "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year" to you all.

As our paper appears this week for the first time in its history in print, we feel sure that it will receive a yet more enthusiastic welcome than it has in times past. The zeal and enterprise which has been necessary to the accomplishment of such a plan, as stands now fulfilled, deserves commendation. This we say ourselves.

The thanks which we shall receive, from the girls' division of the editorial staff, for having paved the way for them to get into print with *their* next issue in January, will be most pleasant to us who are engineering this month's sheet. When the GLENWOOD GAZETTE, in its future enlarged circulation, (we start with an issue of 500 copies) proves to be a successful rival to the leading New York dailies, and, by its independent

honesty, is able to secure the election of the next Presidential candidate, then will our fair sisters probably say that the boys did a grand thing when they raised the standard of the GAZETTE to the proud position it will occupy; and, prospectively, we hear their joyful cry "Excelsior!" Fair sisters, we accept the compliment in advance!

The GAZETTE has been regularly issued for nearly a year, semi-monthly, and has been growing in popularity all the time.

It is a school sheet of which we are proud and we are pleased to send it into the homes of our friends as a representative of us.

We believe the proverb, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and we are sanguine enough to hope that it will not be long before our sheet will be in the front rank of school periodicals in this State.

We expect to deal with the live topics of the day; and as one of the most interesting to all classes at the present time, is the locating of the coming Exposition of 1892 we present to our readers:

**An Argument Why the World's Fair
Should be held at Chicago Instead
of New York.**

From the time the idea of holding a World's Fair to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of our land was first conceived, the inhabitants of all of our principal cities laid claim to the superior advantages their own Metropolis possessed in location, ability to entertain the multitude which such an Exposition would draw, etc.; and although each had some ground, perhaps, for this strong feeling on the subject, most of the claims were based on purely selfish motives. We think that there is a unanimous opinion that New York is showing herself extremely selfish in asking for this celebration so soon after she received the great benefit of the Washington Inaugural Centennial; (but some people are not ashamed to ask for the earth!).

The editor of this number of the GAZETTE sees that the sister cities of the West have a right to be heard and has given them an ear, and in justice feels compelled to champion their side of the question. These western inhabitants of our land have a right to share some of the benefits derived from the series of celebrations which began with the centennial held in Philadelphia in 1876 and will close with the coming Exposition which is to be the crowning one of the whole.

The future of our nation's prosperity is to be developed in the West and why are they to be shut out to-day from sharing some of the privileges enjoyed by their eastern neighbors? When the tables turn in the future and the West wields the greater power, is it to follow the example which the East is setting, and in a lordly manner listen with a curl of the nostril at the mere mention that the coast cities are claiming recognition?

New York is trying to boom a claim for the selection of that city as the place most properly situated for the congregating of the large increase massed together at the coming Exposition; but what the ground for that assertion is seems to be understood by only the New Yorkers themselves, as all others fail to see that they have the accommodations they claim. And if they tell us again that they can guarantee much larger funds than Chicago to prepare on a grand scale for the "Greatest of the World's Fairs," we think we can prove the incorrectness of their claim by showing them the subscription paper circulating in Chicago.

In the matter of grounds their very actions confess their lack. By proposing to use part of Central Park—land paid for by taxing the people on the ground that it be kept for purposes of recreation free to all the inhabitants—by permitting this beautiful tract of nature, which is set like a precious stone in its surroundings, to be used for such a purpose, we say New York confesses its inability to furnish grounds for the great Fair of 1892.

She proposes to use this site as an advertising scheme for all the World's enterprises which choose to make a display there. Would she submit to this if she had ample grounds beside?

Yet Chicago can offer spacious sites without desecrating her parks; grounds in the very heart of a united land, instead of a fragment snatched from the city's poor.

If New York claims her coast location as a fitting cause for the selection of that city for this subject, advocating that foreigners can find easier access than to a

city a thousand miles inland, Chicago lays claim to a vast advantage in this very respect, as that city is the great centre of both the Atlantic and Pacific lines of railroad; is, in fact, much more central than New York or any other eastern city to foreigners from the Asiatic country. We claim also that it is easier of access for the country at home than any city in the Union. Ask San Francisco, Denver, St. Louis and other Western and Southern cities, which would be most convenient for them, New York or Chicago, and hear the quick reply, "Chicago, Chicago." And if the tourists from European countries should be obliged to add an extra thousand miles to their journey, Chicago offers that, to them, the added distance shall be no added expense, as all travellers and goods from Europe will be transported from New York to that city at her own expense.

But suppose it was held at any of our coast cities, would the traveler from abroad, after visiting the Exposition, have any idea of the greatness of our native land? We think not, but if it were held at Chicago he would land at New York or Boston, and then to reach that city he would travel a great distance through the most beautiful part of our country and get some true idea of our Nation's wealth, and would thus be able to appreciate, in some degree, the extent of the discovery made by Columbus 400 years before.

These foreigners from Europe will not miss New York's glories, or the sight seen in the East, as they will, on coming and going, be obliged to take their way through these very places and will no doubt have better opportunity to appreciate them than if they were filled with the added crowds which the presence of the Fair would bring. We own that the East has more history as yet than the West; but the opportunity to visit its historic grounds will not be lost at all by placing the Exposition at Chicago instead of New York; nor will the trade of New York suffer; for, as it is the last city the foreigner will be in before setting sail for his return, he will without doubt save the bulk of his purchases till then, so as to be in no wise troubled with the care of it on the railroad line.

These are but a few of the reasons why the "Star of Destiny" seems to favor the selection of the Western Metropolis; but we deem them sufficient to warrant it and we sincerely believe that the "Garden City of the West" will so far outshine its Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western rivals, that Congress will with one accord give the palm to her. Let us all, from the Atlantic to

the Pacific and from Michigan to Texas, join in the resolve to make the affair a success and show the World what four centuries of prosperity can do for a new and satisfied nation. THE EDITOR.

NEATNESS.

E. W. BISSELL.

Some people think that there are other things to be attended to, that are more important than neatness, and so they are very careless about being tidy, both in their appearance and work; especially the boys who stand around the corners or other places waiting for some mischief to do. These are generally boys who are untidy about their personal appearance.

Some scholars think it is of no consequence whether their desks are kept in order, and so they will throw their books in with the thought, "I don't care how it looks;" but sometimes when they go to get them for their class, they cannot find what they want, and so they are quick to say to their teacher, "I could not find my book; it is lost;" while if they kept their desks in good order they could lay their hands on what they needed, even in the dark.

Young folks little think that if such untidy habits are formed in their school-days, it will be almost impossible to do otherwise when they are older.

It is as much our duty to be particular about our habits at home, as away from home; and we will find if we are more careful about being neat now, in a few years we will not have any trouble in keeping so.

There are persons who are very poor and have very few things to keep in order, yet are very particular about keeping their houses in a neat condition, and though they have but very little furniture, and that of the rudest material, yet there is that neatness displayed in all their arrangements, that sometimes is not to be seen in the dwellings of those who are in better circumstances.

The habit of neatness affects our thinking powers. An orderly person is likely to have his thoughts work in an orderly manner. Such a scholar will write a better, clearer essay than one with slovenly habits; will think clearer on any subject, and have life possess more than double the value of the careless, disorderly person.

MRS. M. SCHOCK,

Candies, Toys and

FANCY :- GOODS,

Main St., Matawan, N. J.

School Advertisements.

Large reward offered to the young man of nerve, who dares to hint to a young lady that she is one kind of a dule when she whips a comb out of her pocket every half hour in school-time to dress her bangs.

Question from the Intermediate pupil: "Are there girl dudes, anyway?" "Yes, sonny, we fear there are."

2. WANTED TO KNOW.—Why should the Colonel have but half of his corporeal frame in the photographs recently taken of the Boys' Military Company? Is it because he is too large to get in more than a slice of him; or is he so generous that he wishes not to becloud the scene by his dimensions? He seems glum on the subject when interviewed.

3. INFORMATION WANTED.—What has made the tassels of the girls' Tezzes in such active motion this week? Has it been over the promotions to be made in the Broom Drill Corps? Perhaps the busy chatter was concerning the grand debut of the GLENWOOD GAZETTE.

New York as the Exposition Site.

HARRY WALLING.

Those persons who have taken the trouble to make a personal examination of the ground and its surroundings, recently selected for the World's Fair in 1892, find that Riverside Park and vicinity has advantages which even the partisans of other localities cannot overlook or deny. Putting out of the question entirely its topographical features, which have to be more or less studied to be fully appreciated, the advantages of location are seen to be so great as to make the task of explaining why this particular locality was chosen in preference to any of the other really excellent sites in the country, entirely needless.

Its area as outlined has not been definitely computed, but it seems probable that enough land will be secured to give an aggregate of 250 acres outside of Central Park. In itself, the site is varied enough to be an interesting location for the Exposition. The broad expanse of the Hudson River stretches north and south until the higher banks on either side are lost in haze. On the opposite shore are the Palisades, and the river is at all times busy with passing craft of various kinds, and during the Exposition the river here will be a marine study of unusual interest. The Riverside bluff is about 150 feet high, and will make a beautiful show of the surrounding country. The water is deep enough to accommodate any size of vessel that may wish to land, including ocean steamships

loaded with freight exhibits. For marine displays the location could not well be improved upon.

As far as to the accommodation of the visitors to the Exposition, New York has the ability to entertain far greater crowds than Chicago. It will be conceded that New York has far better hotel accommodations. She proved at the Inaugural Centennial, last Spring, that she is abundantly able to meet such a great addition to her population, for, full as the city was then, there were comfortable quarters for almost double the number provided.

Again, since most of the foreign exhibits will come by way of the Atlantic Ocean, the expense of farther travel and wear of goods to be exhibited would be a great drawback if Chicago should be the site selected. It is only a Trust Combination which would advocate the advisability of fathering such a scheme.

Yet another sound argument against the advisability of choosing the western city. It has been estimated that the railroad facilities between New York and Chicago would not be sufficient to carry the passengers and freight which would have to be taken over the road. The lines have not enough coaches for the transportation of passengers, or cars for the freight. Again in such a crowded condition of travel, accidents would be frequent and disastrous, and increase the death rate to an alarming extent. As much of this overland journey would come after the traveler had experienced a most delightful trip across the ocean, he would be too much annoyed by the discomforts of jammed cars and railways to appreciate the beauties of the productive country our opponents have so much to say about.

Another thing that makes it unwise to select that city is that the visitors would miss the Naval display which New York can offer and Chicago could not. The great population in and around New York will add greatly to the attendance, if this Exhibition is held in our city. Comparatively few of these would take the trip to Chicago. Crowds from all the eastern cities will attend if they can do so comfortably, but they will not go if they have to meet the added expense, uncomfortable travel, etc.

We quote here from the *Mail and Express*:—"No one would come from Europe if there was a prospect of a journey of 1,000 miles inland to a second class town."

We quote from the *New York World*:—"Petitions from twenty-nine States and two Territories have been sent to Congress advocating the selection of our great commercial city as the site for the

World's Fair of 1892. The petition is said to be the greatest document of its kind ever presented, and is likely to have great weight."

The amount of money needed for the grandest Fair of the age can be raised most easily. No one who realizes the wealth of New York can doubt that means enough will be forthcoming.

A Christmas Roast.

HARRY VANGLEEF.

We have heard, for many ages,
Of a country along the coast
On the southern shore of Europe,
Where the people have cause to boast,

That far across the water
They are loved and admired by all,
And that, in connection with Christmas,
They're remembered by great and small.

But never in that land, at Christmas,
Does the snow come down like fleece;
For the name of that country, TURKEY,
Is right in the pan with Greece.

"Look Before You Leap."

ROBERT FOUNTAIN.

Some among us have witnessed the boys' game of leap-frog, and noticed as the excitement in the game increased, how reckless the players became. One of those engaged in the sport leaps over the back of his fellow, and, having not looked before he leaped, lands in the centre of a large puddle of muddy water, from which he emerges only to be laughed and hooted at by his companions. Boys, when you play leap frog, "Look before you leap."

What an appropriate name has this game of leap frog! You have all, no doubt, noticed a frog leap when disturbed; he makes a frantic jump and lands on that part of his head or body that the law of gravitation decides. His white vest and sprawling legs expose him to the same kind of laughter that greeted the boy floundering in the mud-puddle. Frog and boy, we advise you to "Look before you leap."

How many lives are annually lost through the carelessness of engineers of passenger trains, who wishing perhaps, to gain some time that had previously been lost on the trip, put on all speed possible, and looking not ahead, crash into some obstruction and perhaps cause the loss of many lives. Of course, afterward they deeply deplore their carelessness, but that cannot restore the lives of those who had been sacrificed. They should have practiced the above adage, and everything should have been well. Before every engineer should flame constantly the warning, "Look before you leap."

A man was once driving along the edge of a huge precipice; being a very

skillful driver he thought, of course, there was no danger; but ahead, right in the track of his wheel, is a large stone, and he is not on the watch, is not paying strict attention to what danger may be before him, so lets the wheel strike the obstacle; the wagon is hurled over the rock and he is found a mutilated corpse.

We can use this illustration as a warning to the reformed drunkard. He may not know how near he is to the edge of the precipice, nor how easily he can be tempted when led by an old companion. For the sake of old times he may be induced to take one glass of whiskey, thinking that he can stop there. But this one glass is the stone in the way, that is to throw him over the side of the precipice. After having taken the first glass he finds that he thirsts for a second one, then another and another, until his end is at last the drunkard's grave. We would say to these men, do not take the first glass and you will be safe. "Look before you leap."

Perhaps we need to apply the warning nearer home. There are boys in this school who, we know, are taking mad leaps without looking. The boy whose hand is unsteady, whose eye is not clear as it should be, whose breath betrays him, who confesses the use of tobacco, has already taken his leap. Do you ask where he will land in the end? He is likely to prove a physical wreck, and land in the dark—a ruin. Not one, but several of our number, need the ringing warning! Boys, fellow-comrades, "Look, Look well, before you leap."

A young lad secured a position as office-boy in the city of New York, and being sometimes left in charge of the office with large sums of money in his care, he often thought that if he took a small amount it would never be noticed, but a warning from his conscience always made him hesitate, and he never yielded to temptation; he always looked before he took the leap. His employer soon noticed his honesty, placed larger confidence in him, and soon promoted him to a bookkeepership, and from thence he rose, until at last he became a member of the firm, all because he followed the maxim, "Look before you leap."

How many unwise business ventures there are; for instance, a young man having recently become heir to quite a large sum of money, wished to invest it in some way in which he could soon double his property. Hearing of a company that had started out west, and which claimed to have struck a rich vein of gold ore, he immediately invested all his wealth in it; but the word soon came that the company had failed and that the stock was therefore worthless. How if

this young man had investigated more closely before investing, or, in other words, "Looked before he leaped," he would have been spared his misfortune.

How many unkind words are spoken where, if we "Looked before we leaped," the lips would be silent. Let us think when we are about to speak, that "Words unspoken are our own, but spoken belong to the devil."

Think how many ill feelings can be aroused even in our schooldays; when being teased by some one, we snap out some angry word that will make enmity that will last, perhaps, even longer than our youthful days.

Schoolmates, how careful we should all be to "Look well before we leap" in *everything* we do or plan.

Even Christ's words have reference to our subject, when he said, "For which of you intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it? Lest haply after he hath laid the foundation, and is not able to finish, all that behold it begin to mock him.

Or what king going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first, and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand."

Scholars, we are all to make our leap in life, and let us be *very* careful before we make the plunge, to see that we are to land on firm and solid ground.

Something :- New!

ELEGANT

Holiday Goods

now for sale at my store on
COMMERCIAL :- BLOCK,
MATAWAN, N. J.

All in the Newest Designs,
At Lowest Prices.

Cups, Saucers, Vases,
Glassware,
Silverware.
Lamps a Specialty.

CHAS. A. GERAN.

LOCALS.

Town locals solicited for this column.

Subscribe for the GAZETTE, if you want to keep abreast of the times.

"Fours right and left," is a predominating command on the parade-ground at present.

"That Thanksgiving Proclamation in the girls issue last month was a neat affair," some one remarked after its reading.

Our friend, Mr. H. Walling, of Keyport, has been obliged to suspend his pursuit of knowledge at Glenwood this week, to attend to the more urgent demand of Christmas business. We wish him success and speedy return.

The Truck Company's fire-bell has made a change of base, shall we say, or apex? We hope it will not soon again be called into active service. Such a town servant as that, one had rather have idle than on duty. "They also serve who only stand and wait."

We have seen some of our townspeople's eyes open pretty wide this week on hearing of the new enterprise at Glenwood Institute. One old gentleman exclaimed: "What, a school paper to have 500 copies printed!" "Yes sir," was the reply, "The GLENWOOD GAZETTE is a live sheet, you bet!"

The editor is in a rush as the paper goes to print, and can say only that the Entertainment given by Glenwood Institute, Thursday evening of this week, was a very pleasing affair. The programme promised a high order of music, and the audience was not disappointed. The selections, both vocal and instrumental, were of the finest.

THE NEW PERFECT
ASPARAGUS
BUNCHER.

This Buncher is so arranged that the arms can be adjusted to any size bunch desired by simply loosening the bolts at either end and pulling out the arm so as to fit shape of the bunch, and thus both ends of grass can be bunched properly.

When the grass grows larger at one end than the other, this will be found a great advantage, as either end can be regulated.

E. WATTS,
Patentee, Keyport, N. J.

I Will Guarantee
the soles of all Shoes bought
of me, for three months.
J. RADL, Matawan.

EMIGRATION.

FRANK COOPER.

Emigration to America was first commenced in 1492, when Columbus first discovered this beautiful country.

Columbus was a Spaniard; therefore I suppose Spain must have commenced this great train of emigration, which has come from all the countries of Europe, as well as Austria and Asia; and I suppose will continue to, for hundreds of years to come.

If Pres. Harrison should be able to hold his honorable position for a hundred years, I know a nation in the eastern part of Asia that could come to this country.

They are a very unprofitable kind of people, to have among us; they make all the money they can, never spend a cent unless it is of the greatest necessity, and send all their earnings back to China.

They even send their bodies back, for they think their souls will not go to Heaven if their bodies are buried in "Melica."

The Irish emigrants are a very boisterous and drunken lot; but on the whole they make a very good people to work; but when they first come over they are so dumb that it takes them longer to learn than it does the native of Cathay.

I think the Italian emigrants are the most peaceful of the whole. They work industriously, and by themselves, and when they are not laying new railroads for us, they are grinding some hand-organ, which isn't half as mean a way of making their living as to take the road as a tramp.

Then there are the French, Germans, Poles, Swedes, Russians, and the John Bulls, and South Africans; they are what the greater part of our country's population is composed of.

A foreigner, after being in this country three years, can take means to become a citizen if he wishes. He goes to the county-seat and takes out his first papers; then swears he has been in this land three years, and intends to make America his home. Two years later he goes and gets out second papers and takes an oath of allegiance to the country.

But how about the Harrison friend, the pig-tail? He never takes out papers to connect himself with the United States. Perhaps we would not let him if he tried. We don't seem to have much use for him as a citizen.

But the Harrison friend, Ah-Long, Ah-Sing, and Ah-There, has his good qualities as well as the rest of these foreigners.

Does emigration do our country any

good? This is a question on which much has been written. On one hand it does, on the other it don't. It increases our trade. These labcrers do our work. It is true that in the earlier years they opened out our Western country; but when it comes to their trying to run our government, which has been prosperous without them for a hundred years and more, and fixing the prices of work, and kicking up riots and strikes, it is time their plans were interfered with.

They are welcome to stay at home, unless they bring a recommendation from their country, testifying that they are good and peaceful citizens.

WHISKERS.

There's a brilliant cadet,
Without any sisters,
Who tries on his face
To raise some whiskers.

His name is J. M.,
He's quite long and thin,
And the whiskers come out
All over his chin.

The girls like J. M.,
Without any sisters,
Because on his face
He grows them whiskers.

Right under his nose
There are three in a line;
But the girls say,
They are very fine.

There are whiskers on the moon,
One can shave them with a spoon,
Put yours off, J. M.,
Before Friday noon!

And give them, my friend,
Let me advise you,
To the Colonel this day,
Who has only a few.

T. L. Peterson has a large assortment of Nuts; also, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Citron, Raisins, Mince Meat, for the Holiday trade. Call.

Hominy Chops only \$1.00 per 100 pounds, at Peterson's.

WITTICISMS.

Where, O, where are the Hebrew children?" "Where, O, where, has my little dog gone to?" are songs most appropriate for the boys of Glenwood to whistle just now; only the words would be different. Perhaps they would read like this:

"What, O, what, has become of the broom drill?"

"Where, O, where are the brooms a sweeping?"

Don't feel hurt, gentle sisters, over the aisle. We have to be amused when we remember the boasts of the Broom-drill Corps in the last issue.

(Scholar in the Primary Department)
—A horse has two tails; one at the back and the other on his neck.

"Who, Who, Whoo!" screeches the owl, "broke the wainscoting in the Gymnasium?" "Katy did, Katy did," pipe the voices in the air.

"What is a Cyclone?" asked the teacher of the Physical Geography class recently. "A buster," was the ready reply.

Who wouldn't belong to the German Class, just to be able to sing the Cuckoo Serenade? "And the other German Songs," chime in the girls with a smack of the lips.

Who, which, what, will next be cut up on the dissecting-table in the Science room?

A visible shudder and silence.

Buy your Feed, Hay and Straw, of Peterson & Co., Matawan.

A. Salz & Co.

— ARE SELLING —

HOLIDAY GOODS!

At Most Popular Prices.

Useful and Ornamental.

A Bradbury's Encyclopaedia will be given free to each customer who purchases to the amount of Twenty Dollars during this month. A. SALZ & CO., Keyport.

Just Received, at Bissell's Furniture Warerooms,

a fine assortment of Holiday Goods, comprising Ladies' and Children's Chairs,

Toys of all kinds, Sleds, Musical Instruments,

Violin, Banjo and Guitar Strings of the finest quality.

The Female Grenadiers.

If my kind friends will listen to what I have to say,
I will tell them of a company who are extremely gay ;
For their uniform, a dark blue füz and a braid trimmed dress, I ween,
Is the prettiest and neatest that we have ever seen.
With their Brand new brooms and officers they think that they can vie
With any company of girls that live the country nigh ;
And when they're at parade they cast aside all fears
And march so grand by Watts's band
These female "Grenadiers."

(Refrain)

Oh they march so fine,
In a perfect line,
With their heads erect,
And their brooms bedecked,
And when he commands,
Our brave Colonel stands
Near the Female Grenadiers.

Their Captain, I am told, is a maid named Mary Schanck,
She's a splendid officer, though some say she's a crank ;
And when she has the Company dressed in a perfect line,
She teaches them "Right Shoulder Brooms" and don't she do it fine ?
But when it comes "Inspection Day" the heart of each one quails,
When they hear their gallant Captain Schanck command "Inspection Nails."
And when inspection's o'er she calls "Attention" all,
"Right Face," and then she marches them direct through "Glenwood Hall."

And when they're in the "Library,"
Which they do nearly fill,
She commands "Squad Halt,"
Then takes her broom, and teaches them the drill ;
And our brave Colonel, standing near,
with a smile upon his face,
Says, "Capt. Schanck, just put them through at a more lively pace ;
But soon the second bell does ring,
Then back again they go,
To put away their mimic guns
In the armory below.
And the next command "Brooms Port,"
"Break Ranks!" soon breaks upon their ears,
And the rest of the day they spend in play,
These Female Grenadiers.

Try our 25c Coffee ; it makes a delicious cup of coffee. You will use no other. Peterson.

BEN. E. GRIGGS,

— DEALER IN —

Choice Family GROCERIES

And Provisions.
TEAS, COFFEES
And Spices.

Mince Meat, Fruits and
Nuts, for Christmas.
Fine Butter a Specialty.

Merry Christmas TO ALL!

Smith Bros.

Would call attention to their stock of

Dry Goods,
Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Boots and Shoes,
Cheap for Cash.

LOST!

On Wednesday last between Glenwood Institute and the MATAWAN JOURNAL office, a buckskin glove nearly new. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at either of the above named places.

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

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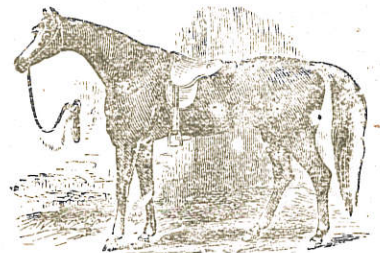
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OBITUARY.

It is sad to pen another death-notice. A confiding stranger, whose name we have not been able to learn, appeared in our classical "Hall" one day last week, and in a few hours was numbered with the dead.

The last breath was breathed forth in the interest of Science. Thy death, O stranger, we hope was not in vain. The sympathetic sigh and tear were not wanting among the bystanders. We shall not see thy like again, O, feline waif!

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PROGRAMME.

PART I.

PIANO AND SONG RECITAL,

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1. ANDANTE ET ETUDE DE CONCERT.....SCHULHOFF.
2. EINTRITT, }SCHUMANN.
- JAGDLIED, }
3. SONATA, OP. 26.....BEETHOVEN.
4. SONG—"The Flower Girl".....BORDESE.
5. NOCTURNE, OP. 9, NO. 2.....CHOPIN.
6. HUNTING SONG.....MENDELSSOHN.
7. COM'E GENTIL.....SMITH.
8. SONG—"Una Voce Poco Fa".....ROSSINI.

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMME.

1. READING—Selection from Ben Hur.....
- MISS ANNIE WHITLOCK.
2. CHORUS.....GERMAN SONG.
- GERMAN CLASS.
3. RECITATION—"Poor Little Will".....
- MISS EMMA FOUNTAIN.
4. BROOM DRILL.....
5. RECITATION—"Barbarossa".....
- MISS LOTTIE HUNTINGTON.
6. WHISTLING SOLO—"There is a Green Hill Far Away....GOUNOD.
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