

# Glenwood Gazette.

MIDSUMMER NUMBER.

MOTTO:—"WE BUILD FOR ETERNITY."

Vol. IV.

MATAWAN, N. J., JULY 27, 1892.

No. 10.

## Glenwood Gazette

Edited by the members of the ESSAY CLASS at Glenwood Institute, Matawan, N. J.

Issued Every Four Weeks, except During Vacations, 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 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.

No anonymous contributions can be accepted. In every case the author must be known to the editor.

In accordance with the wish of the patrons, copies of all the numbers of the GAZETTE since its first issue will be kept on file in charge of a regularly appointed official. Also, by request, the names of the successive editors for one year will be printed regularly in these columns.

### VOL. IV.

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## THE 1892 CATALOGUE OF Glenwood Institute

will be sent upon application to the principal,  
CHAS. A. JAGGAR, A. M. Ph. D., Matawan, N. J.

SCHOOL - - - EDITOR.

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Entered at the Matawan Post-office as  
Second-class Matter.

### EDITORIAL.

With this issue the GAZETTE closes its fourth volume and we lay aside our pencil and paper until the beginning of another school year shall bring back a renewal of our old duties and among those duties, essay work. It is possible that there may be a change in the management of our paper next year. Instead of having a new editor each issue, we expect to have an editorial board for the year who will be able, after the experience of a few numbers, to get up a much more interesting sheet than a new and inexperienced editor can. It is probable, too, that there will be a change in the time of issue. Instead of publishing our paper every four weeks, we expect to have one number each term which, with a commencement and a midsummer number, will make six numbers during the year instead of ten. We hope in this way to support the paper more easily; advertisers will not have to be dunned so often for their bills, the students will not be called upon so often to buy the paper, and the longer time allowed we think will enable us to get up a much better paper, so that the students generally and also all friends of the school will wish a copy every time it is published. We would be glad to see our subscription list grow so large that we should not need any advertisements at all in order to support the

paper. This would enable us to use all our space for reading matter, for which the paper is published. Every one who is at all interested in our school ought to subscribe for the GAZETTE. This is one way in which you can show your interest in the school and encourage us who are studying here. So send in your subscriptions, friends, and we will give you large value for the money you invest.

### Complaints.

MAYTIE SIMPSON.

"It's so hot," say the girls, "I shall bake;  
I'm so tired, I can't keep awake;  
Oh, what shall I do,  
I'm so terribly blue!  
Some candy I surely must take."

"Oh, pshaw" say the boys, "this old book  
Is so full of the hook and the crook,  
I can't study at all;  
I should just like to bawl;  
I think I am going to cook."

### Libraries a Necessity.

CHARLES GEHLHAUS, JR.

In this wonderful nineteenth century, which is so alive to all matters of general interest, one can scarcely realize what great stores of knowledge are open to all in the abundant reading matter so easy of access throughout our land. It is not difficult to prove that those who avail themselves the most of the large opportunity offered them to read are the ones who succeed in distinguishing themselves among the various classes which make up society.

Since so large and important a part of our education is acquired from books it seems reasonable that all possible influence should be exerted toward the promotion of book making. Imagine a man who has acquired his entire knowledge from oral instruction, as has been the case in the ages of the past. Would not such a one be a narrow minded individual? The minds of some few have moulded his intellect, where to-day the student, by the use of books, has a multitude of teachers.

We admit there might be a family whose knowledge was confined to an acquaintance with arithmetic, and its members might possibly make them-

selves capable of amassing immense wealth; but imagine the narrow minds of the possessors, though controllers of thousands.

The value of reading is inestimable. Certainly no mind can be wholly absorbed in amassing wealth; and if nothing but money making is offered to it, it will be left exposed to debasing influences and thoughts which, instead of advancing, work toward the degradation of the character.

How many there are, who, if asked to give their testimony would say, "My reading has educated me more than all my teachers." Yet books are generally counted a luxury instead of a necessity, and are seldom secured until all other necessities have been provided. We know there are but few houses of means that have a good outfit of books; accordingly reading is neglected, especially by the young.

This lack of interest in providing what is as essential to the mind as food is to the body is most deplorable. Parents who have had few books do not realize the value of good literature for themselves or their children, so make no effort to procure any, saying, "Books cost too much," thus little is to be hoped from them. The children must be educated to want good reading matter, and, when in time they themselves become parents, they will teach their children that a good book is a paying investment, and that it is necessary for each family to have a small library of its own, besides giving all possible aid in obtaining some similar benefit for the public.

A good collection of books is worth more to any town than its cost expended in any other direction possible.

The world has become alive to this great need, and is giving earnest attention to its supply. In all large cities and towns public libraries have been instituted. Works on all subjects are continually being added to the collection. As soon as science makes discoveries in any line, the result is given in print and is available to all who care to read. These libraries are storehouses of the wisest minds of all ages and nationalities. The poets and teachers of past time become alive to the reader. The histories of all nations past and present, the wisdom of all the world's great statesmen and orators, the songs of all the inspired singers may become familiar to those who desire to enter into these treasures.

Such access to books renders one capable of educating ones' self to a great extent. The more one reads of the best literature the more one is educated to love that which is worthy and noble the

taste is improved continually; one becomes the more fluent and correct in speech. And why should it not be so? Is not the judicious reader in the best company the world has afforded?

The ancients teach the moderns in this matter. Look back at the estimation in which they held literature. The excavation of old Assyrian cities reveal the noted writings of their day, engraved on slabs and tablets, and inserted in the walls of the palaces and temples. Even their dwellings were decorated in this manner. The wise sayings of their poets, the records of their conquests, and their prayers could be read by simply raising their eye.

The Egyptian libraries were wonderful evidences of how determined the people of that day were in their endeavor to preserve their national literature. The hieroglyphic writings on tombs and pillars (witness the obelisk in Central Park), gives us to-day vivid impressions of the life and interests of that mysterious people who flourished several thousand years before the time of Christ.

The immense collection of parchment writings which the great Alexandrian library in Egypt contained at the time of its destruction a few centuries before Christ evidences the interest in libraries at that day. The were said to be 700,000 volumes, all written on parchment. In Rome the first library was instituted 167 B. C. Great generals considered it honorable if they could be remembered as the founder of a library. Augustus Cæsar established the first public library in Rome, and from that date they began to be common. Every man of culture had his own collection of volumes, and after the fall of the Roman Empire no monastery was founded without a library to which the patient monks spent lives in adding, by copying and translating all noted works.

In modern times this great want has been appreciated and largely met by cities and towns in our country, and when we compare the short life of our Congressional Library with that of other countries it is astonishing to learn that it ranks sixth among the greatest libraries of the world. The growth seems marvelous since 1800, when it began with an appropriation of three thousand dollars, for there are at present in the library at Washington about 700,000 bound volumes, besides nearly 200,000 pamphlets and 200,000 foreign books, all of which are available to any person wishing to use them; so convenient that any foreigner capable of reading can consult literature in his mother tongue. It is growing constantly and probably in a few

generations it will be the leading one of the world.

In all towns and villages of any importance throughout our land are found libraries which are open for public use. Yet when we come to our fair Matawan we find no provision of this kind; no collection of books, nor any great evidence that they are considered a necessity.

Beyond the great benefit of reading to one's mental faculties, additions to knowledge, etc., there are yet other advantages which a library always brings to a town. A community of this size has few places of attraction for the general public, few sources of amusements and the young are shut up to the one diversion for the girls of walking the street, and for the boys, the more harmful company which congregates at saloon corners and entices to temptation within.

There is not only the benefit which a town library would afford, in and of itself, but there is the positive harm which results from the absence of one.

The amount of trashy novels scattered throughout this place is almost beyond belief for a town of its size. But since there are no good books to be had by the public, and the common taste for literature naturally turns toward trashy reading if not guided in early years, this great amount of worse than useless printed matter is greedily received among us.

There are various ways in which libraries are formed. For instance by donation, some man or woman of means opens his heart and purse strings willingly, and by donating money or giving books, either during their lifetime, or by bequest, affords the beginning of a town library. The project, once started, finds support. Other liberal minded ones follow in giving aid. Money is often furnished by subscription, and sometimes a building is given in memory of some honored dead. Is there not right here in our midst, some warm hearted, liberal handed person who is already thinking upon this important matter in their heart and planning to lay the corner stone of this institution here in our town? Surely others will be inspired thereby.

Without question there will be a public library in Matawan sometime, and what a satisfaction it will afford to its founder to be the one who started it.

The students and teachers at Glenwood Institute would extend their most hearty thanks to any one who may be having it in their mind to meet this want in Matawan, since the study of literature by the students is so hampered by this lack. Class after class must satisfy themselves with the text book alone,

when they would indeed rejoice if there were only a library which they could consult, that they might learn not only the names and history of the writers and poets in our language, but could also become familiar with their works.

### Legal Rights of Women.

NELLIE C. WHITLOCK.

We are fast coming to the time when woman will have rights equal to a man. To be sure she has many more than were formerly allotted her, but why should not both sexes have the same rights?

In the time of the early Roman rule man had the entire command over woman. If she should kill one of her supposed superiors she suffered severe punishment, while he could have a band of female slaves slain at his order, or if he killed a woman of any rank he was not punished at all by law. If the latter was inclined to take up suit because of another's death, he could do so; but the former could have defence only against the unnatural death of her husband.

In many countries woman seemed only fit for man's slave, to be commanded by him and have no liberty only as he chose to give it to her. If a father had a pretty daughter he would sell her to one who wished a wife, not taking into consideration any affection or fondness of the two, but the greatest material benefit which he could receive from it. Her life then would more than likely be made miserable. Her property, which she held before marriage, now passed into the power of her husband. If the father was so unfortunate as not to find suitors for his daughters he had their property under his tutelage during his life time and then it passed under the authority of one of his male heirs.

Woman is largely indebted to Justinian for her proprietary independence. He prided himself on being her protector.

We learn from a study of political economy that good homes are essential to the welfare of a nation and, as all citizens should be interested in their place of abode, we feel justified in considering this subject from this standpoint.

In what does a good home consist if not in the oneness of its head, and how can there be perfect unity unless the same joys and sorrows are experienced by both? As has been previously mentioned, in former times the wife was to study the whims and comforts of her companion, yet it not being thought that she was endowed with the same reason, she was not allowed to strive for that higher education which was the pinnacle of her husband's ambition; and

in this state of affairs the husband could not speak with his wife with regard to his business relations, nor a son to his mother, or a brother to his sister about his plans and ambitions, for they would not understand. But why let such a gap exist between the entire form and nature of men's ideas and thoughts and those of woman when she has been assuredly proven to be fitted to enter the higher circles of knowledge? Since it has been found that education is within her bounds, many have been the institutions of learning devoted especially to her development; and now she not only ranks high as a pupil, but also as instructor in various branches, a position which she so largely occupies. The degree of Doctor of Medicine has been conferred upon her, and success in this profession has crowned her efforts with which she couples theology with the idea of working among her less fortunate brethren.

In administering to their physical needs she prepares a way in which to reach their inner consciousness, and thus imparts to them a knowledge of that higher power which only can enlighten, and from these lights in various places many rays diverge which will in time envelop the earth.

Having entered another pursuit she not only receives justice but can be instrumental in obtaining for others their rights. There are twenty law-firms in the United States where men and their wives are equal partners. She is allowed as clerk in government offices with the following exceptions: Army, navy, consular, and diplomatic.

Woman is found to be employed in many different lines and the years are fast approaching when she will have a voice in the matter of government also. She can at present own property independently but has to pay taxes the same as a voting citizen, yet has not the least to say about how much that tax shall be. For example, if two farms were both valued at the same amount the one owned by a man and the other by a woman the former could have a vote as to how much taxes he should pay, but the latter could do only as the former said and keep silent.

Several years ago three sisters in Massachusetts, owning a large amount of real estate on the edge of a town, asked the officers for a few necessary improvements in front of their place. These favors were promised but times rolled by and nothing was done. These maidens said they would not pay any taxes until the promise was fulfilled. When the taxes were due they would not cancel their debt and were placed under law. As

they still held to their determination their best cattle were taken and sold to make settlement. They resisted in this way for five years when they finally gave in and paid the amount. Their plea was the injustice of taxation without representation.

Woman has been initiated in a limited way into the services of her country by being admitted to the school franchise, and we prophesy this is only a forerunner to woman's suffrage. In Wyoming the men and women are equal partners. It seems as though this will be the case in the East, by a bill for Woman's Suffrage which was introduced last spring into the New York Assembly and passed that house by over two-third majority vote. Although lost in the second house it is evident that the time is not far distant when a bill of this character will become a law.

What the day will be when woman is invested with full power is hard to tell, but we would all wish to hasten the day if the countries of the continents are ever to realize an ideal nation like one that exists in Iceland where, as Mrs. Dietrick informs us, men and women are in every respect political equals. The nation which has about 73,000 people is governed by representatives elected by men and women together. The work of education is in the hands of women and in the whole island not a single illiterate is to be found. These voting mothers have produced a nation in which there are no prisons, no police, no thieves, no army.

### Our Baseball Team.

Air: "Ta-ra-ra boom-de-ay."

Oh we have a great ball nine  
They fairly make old Glenwood shine  
There's not so tony or so fine,  
But they can play with any sign.  
There's Kreamer who's excelled by none  
The greatest catcher 'neath the sun,  
And when he hits it is great fun  
To see him to the bases run.

Chorus: Ta-ra-ra boom-de-ay, etc.

And "Al" who is our pitcher great,  
Has all the curves right up to date,  
And Goldy, too, at no slow rate  
Doth make his great arm circulate.  
And there is Hobart on first base,  
The greatest player of the race,  
Who while a-running makes a face;  
But, oh, his speed is no disgrace.

Chorus: Ta-ra-ra, boom-de-ay, etc.

There's Schock, way out in centre field,  
He to the ball does never yield;  
He on his chest does need no shield,  
But once upon a time he reeled.  
And Burnett, too, who's yet in sight,  
Does play his part quite well at right.  
And Goldy, too, with all his might,  
Could throw from left all day and night.

Chorus: Ta-ra-ra, boom-de-ay, etc.

Clark, Bissell Block, has the best confectionery in town.

## Education : How Much is Necessary?

HENRY C. GERAN.

How much education is necessary to start a boy fairly in life? is a question one hears often these days. Some parents are ready to hear any answer, if it but solves the problem. They are ready to keep their boys in school as long as it will be a benefit to them, and meet the expense, whatever it may be; while other parents seem by their expression and act to say, "How little education can my boy get along with in life?" and hurry to get him into some position in business at fourteen or fifteen years of age, even if his knowledge extends to little beyond the multiplication table and a ciphering.

The whole life is determined by the amount of education a boy or girl has the privilege of acquiring. It matters not if a man is digging the soil, or harvesting grain, if he possesses a good education the effects of it must be seen in his life. Science produces greater results than physical strength; so the man with an education has more ability than ten men of pure muscle without learning.

We have said that no matter in what inferior position in life a man may find himself his education makes him stand forth among his fellowmen as a man of superior opportunity. So in business life is the value of learning yet more evident. Those who have had business experience can realize and appreciate the value and even the necessity of a good education in ordinary dealing between man and man. There have been those who have been able to succeed in business without much schooling; they have had a little knowledge of reading writing and arithmetic, and seem to have got along. So may a man live upon bread and water, but how does he compare with a well nourished man?

Suppose an uneducated young man either by chance or by the aid of a friend gets a position, one that does not require an educated man to fill, he is sure to be brought in contact with men of education and will soon feel his inferiority, and regret often that he does not understand what they are talking about. He may be responsible himself for his lack of learning. Many a boy could have had the opportunity to have good schooling, but he has chosen to end his schooldays as early as possible, and thought that he could get along all right with just a smattering of learning; but now he sees his mistake.

Never in the history of the world have such good opportunities been afforded the poor boys as to-day; and why is it? Because the State of to-day knows that

the better the education provided, the better will be the citizenship of the future.

Again, what kind of men conduct the business of our towns and cities? And what would the business be if not run by men of education?

Just as education refines and elevates society does it raise business transactions to a much higher order than that which is carried on between men of little education.

As the world is advancing in every other way, so is the idea becoming universal that our boys and girls must be well educated in order to make a success of life. It is a great advantage to a boy to be able to speak intelligently with his employer not only on matters concerning the business, but also of affairs in the scientific and political world. No one will deny that education strengthens the judgment and makes the mind quick in thinking; yet some still persist in saying that if boys have a fair knowledge of arithmetic, they are fully qualified for business life. Yet these same boys find out when they come into actual business that there are other things just as essential as the knowledge of figures.

Often, at school, boys think that geography is not any special advantage, but if they ever get into a large business, and want to send agents to different parts of the country, they then realize of how much importance geography is, and may wish they had studied it more when at school. All men would rather do business with those who are educated than with those who are not.

On one occasion Aristotle was asked how much educated men were superior to those uneducated; "As much," said he, "as the living are to the dead."

We, who are about to graduate, should each keep in mind the advantage of the education we have been permitted to acquire. Some of us will still pursue our studies in other schools; the rest will enter business life. The education which we have received here is but the foundation for a broader and more practical one that we may obtain from our contact with every-day, business life, no matter how pressing we may find our work to be, or how fully our time is occupied.

Let us always take time each day to read the daily papers, that we may keep abreast with current events. Let us not lose the knowledge that we have labored so hard here to acquire, but rather continue our studies by reading and make a specialty of whatever line of work we may decide to pursue; and what we do let us do it well, remembering that "We build for eternity."

Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.

1908.

Oh come, let us all take a peep  
In the future and see what it holds;  
'Tis said 'tis not hard for the brave  
To know just what it has in its moulds.  
First, we see how our ball team has jumped,  
And is doomed not to terrible fate,  
For our catcher is there,  
And he'll not let us lose  
In the year nineteen hundred and eight.

Chorus,  
In nineteen hundred and eight,  
In nineteen hundred and eight,  
For we then go to work,  
And we never do shirk,  
In nineteen hundred and eight.  
In nineteen hundred and eight,  
For the fellows have all found a mate,  
And their sweethearts won't let them go round in  
disgrace,  
In nineteen hundred and eight.

That year will be noted, for sure,  
In the world there's to be a great change;  
And those who now know Glenwood,  
They will think it certainly strange,  
For out of that noble abode  
They will send twenty men to the moon;  
They will go through the air  
By the roots of their hair,  
In the year nineteen hundred and eight.

Chorus,  
In nineteen hundred and eight,  
In nineteen hundred and eight,  
If you want to go, too,  
You must go see a Jew  
In nineteen hundred and eight.  
In nineteen hundred and eight,  
For a change just you hurry your gait,  
And the woman who's there,  
Will of you take good care,  
In nineteen hundred and eight.

And now to the people who're here,  
We hope you will not think us strange,  
But come in and see us once more,  
After we all have seen this great change,  
That's to turn us about in our life,  
And will make it without any strife;  
For the mule is to sing,  
And the frogs cut a fling,  
In the year nineteen hundred and eight.

Chorus,  
In nineteen hundred and eight,  
In nineteen hundred and eight,  
A dream is this all  
Which will surely befall  
In nineteen hundred and eight,  
In nineteen hundred and eight,  
Oh the fellows will all make a date  
As we have one in sight  
We will all say "Good night"  
'Till nineteen hundred and eight.

## GLENWOOD Collegiate Institute

MATAWAN, MONMOUTH CO., N. J.

Calendar for the 58th Year:

1892.  
Sept. 13—Examination for Delinquents.  
Sept. 14—First Term Begins.  
Nov. 15—First Term Ends.  
Nov. 16—Second Term Begins.  
Nov. 24-25—Thanksgiving Recess.  
Dec. 24—Christmas Vacation Begins.

Catalogues, Circulars and Calendars on Application.  
For further information or particulars call on or  
address the principal,  
CHAS. A. JAGGAR, A. M., Ph. D.,  
Matawan, N. J.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

### What Our Friends are Doing.

Maytie Simpson has been to Asbury Park for a week and last week took a run over to Amboy. She is in town again at present but expects to spend another week down at the shore later in the season.

Reese Alexander attended commencement at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

Bessie Alexander is visiting her aunt in West Chester, N. Y. She expects to go with her to the mountains later in the summer.

John Osborne has settled down in Water Mill and is attending strictly to business. Perhaps when the new and palatial store of D. F. Osborne & Son is completed he will have time to go with the girls again but so far he has not had time even to go fishing this summer "which (so he says) is fortunate for the fish at any rate."

James Mason is at home nursing a broken leg and sprained ankle. "For further information or particulars" address him at Keyport, N. J.

Fred Erick F. Schock (sic) is "keeping the shop from running away." Fred is as lively as ever and seems to be enjoying life pretty well.

Harriet Whitlock Bray is doing "nothing."

Mr. Alexander will sail for Europe on the Red Star Line Steamer, Friesland August 3.

Dannie Mason is working on the farm at home.

Nettie Schock is at Asbury Park with her mother.

Minna Gutmann is living quietly at home except when she occasionally goes away for a short visit among her friends.

Benny Gutmann has the bicycle mania this summer, spends most of his time riding. He and Eddie Furman have recently ridden across the State together.

Hulda Beers don't go anywhere but is anxious to know what in the world she will do after their raspberries are all picked for that is all she does now and when they are gone she is afraid she won't have anything at all to do.

Miss Neal is enjoying her vacation at home resting ready for next year.

George Hobart is at Marlboro at present loafing, reading poetry, running foot races, and having a good time generally. He expects to begin Shorthand in a few days. Hobart will enter Rutgers in the fall.

Miss Clark is just at present vegetating at home. She has been to the W. C. T. U. School of Methods at Ocean Grove

and attended the Endeavor Convention in New York. Later in the season she will spend a couple of weeks at Southampton, L. I.

Nellie Whitlock is at home. Will go to Asbury Park by and by.

Jesse Beers attended the State camp at Sea Girt with Company G and found that he had not forgotten all the drill he has learned at Glenwood.

The Brooklyn Citizen of July 14 published a picture and a short account of the career of Mr. Doddridge. He is now Passenger Agent of the Brooklyn Bath and West End Railroad and likes the situation very much and, judging from the boom the road is having just now, he must be just the right man for the place.

Miss Whitlock is at home just at present but will accompany her sister to Asbury Park soon.

Lillian Beers has been to Holmdel, Red Bank and other neighboring towns but is spending most of her time at home.

What has become of Frank Burnett, and how does he occupy his time during vacation? Go to Southampton and take a peep over on the ocean shore, and you will see him standing on the shore, watching the bathers, ready to render assistance to any in need. He has obtained a "healthy tan" in spite of the big straw hat under which you see him, and his muscles are greatly developed with swimming. He and his partner have a class of twenty or more, to whom they give swimming lessons, and to watch the young swimmers as they advance, you will say that the teaching is a great success.

After the closing of school Vannieta and Irene Whitlock paid a visit to an intimate friend in New York, but are at home now enjoying themselves by various amusements.

Bertha Honce is at home picking berries and finds this a very enjoyable way of spending her vacation.

Bessie Warne is at home.

Mabel Clark has been for some time at her grandmother's but is at home now enjoying the bathing and other sports.

Laura Geran is spending her summer at Twilight Park in the Catskills.

Mary Jaggar is playing in the sand on the beach at Southampton.

Jennie LaRue is at home but expects to visit Nellie Halsey at Water Mill, L. I., in a week or two.

George F. Walling is still at Denver, Colorado.

Our printer, Mr. B. F. S. Brown, ex-

pects to take a vacation of two weeks. He leaves Friday for Denver, Colorado, which will be his farthest point west.

Dr. Jaggar was in town Sunday. He is spending most of his vacation with his family at Southampton, L. I.

Henry Wyckoff is spending his vacation in the printing office.

Hobart received the gold medal for sprinting at Freehold July 4. Scored 100 yds in 10 3 5 seconds. See account in Freehold papers.

Frank Smith is visiting his grandfather at Hopewell, N. J.

Elmer Geran is gateman on the Atlantic Highland pier. Is home every night.

Rose and Daisy Antisell go in bathing in the creek twice each day, Sundays excepted, with Mabel Clark.

Willie Knecht expects to play in the croquet tournament at Norwich, Conn., in August.

Henry Geran is clerking for his father. He likes his employer very much indeed, for he gives him a day off occasionally to go to the shore.

Edith and May Johnson are spending the summer quietly housekeeping at home.

Annie Fordham has a new red dress (calico?). She has a new fellow, too, who doesn't live in Water Mill. She is helping her mother keep boarders at Southampton.

Mamie LaRue is spending her summer in Matawan.

Arthur Smith is learning the confectionery trade in Rahway.

Reseau Hulsart has a position in the general superintendent's office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Perth Amboy and likes his new position very much.

Lila Arrowsmith is visiting at South Amboy.

Louis Rice visited Highland Beach on Friday last. He is playing at home this summer and says he is having a good time.

Allie Cartan is rustivating in Matawan and is looking as well as usual.

Carrie and Maggie Lupton are in town. Goldie is supposed to be at Bellport, L. I.

Harry Van Cleef has again entered the non-existent state, accompanied presumably by some of his class mates.

The Holmdel postoffice was robbed last spring. It is possible that the Holmdel people do not dare trust matter to the mails any more. Mary Schenck, John and Nellie, Louis Du

Bois, Charlie Ely and Theodore Schenck may be alive yet but the GAZETTE knows nothing about them.

Nora Hulsart leaves to-morrow to visit relatives at Bronxville, Westchester Co., N. Y., and from there intends going to Asbury Park for a week.

Dora Antisell, Helen Terhune and Ray Smith are all enjoying themselves in town.

Will Osborne is busy farming way out on the east end of Long Island.

Carrie Gehlhaus is in town.

Miss Chellis returned to her home from Matawan via Water Mill and spent a week with Nellie Halsey.

Chapin and Forman McLean are spending most of their vacation in Matawan.

The Gordon boys and lots of others have not been heard from since school closed.

Mary Emma, Maytie, Gussie and Nellie Harris went to Asbury Park last Monday.

Will Bishop is clerking for his uncle in Southampton.

Frank Manning expects to enter the scientific department of Rutgers College next September.

Gussie Fisher will go to Saratoga in August to stay some time.

Jessie Antisell is enjoying her father's front lawn and Gravelly Bar at intervals.

Robert Fountain has a permanent position at the Matawan Bank.

G. M. Farry, Chas. Gehlhaus and Emma Fountain are in town.

Freddie French is still clerking at White & Co.'s store.

Will Fordham is helping his brother-in-law at Southampton this summer.

There is no post office at Browntown, hence the GAZETTE has not heard from its friends on the New Brunswick turnpike, including Theron Bedie.

Little Silver, Red Bank, Hazlet and South Amboy have forgotten the GAZETTE.

Nellie Halsey is spending the summer with her parents at Water Mill and is having a lovely time.

Miss Kuech is still in town but will go to Vermont to see her brother and family soon.

Fay Millsbaugh attended the Matawan Presbyterian church last Sunday evening.

Kreamer writes as follows on "What I am doing":

The people on the eastern and southern parts of Long Island depend upon the summer boarders for their livelihood. These people make their living in different ways; some by sailing the boarders to various places in boats about thirty feet long built for that purpose, others by keeping hotels, others by keeping places on the beach, etc. The beach is divided from the island's main shore by bays.

At one of these beach houses I do my work. It consists of baking clams, seeing to lath-houses and bathers and sailing across the bay every morning for provisions. In some of these trips I have

some exciting times when the wind comes up quickly, for as the sail I have on my boat cannot be reefed the boat comes nearer to capsizing than I care to have it.

While at the bath-houses I see some very funny bathers. At times when the surf is rough it is pleasant to look at bathers who don't understand the surf. The other day a man came and hired a house and said, "The water looked very nice." With this he went in the water, but was rolled back on the shore again; he tried again, but the same thing happened. When he came to the bath-house he said, "I think it is quite rough."

#### School Notes.

School opens September 14.

School notes are not very numerous when there is no school.

Our commencement passed off very successfully and pleasantly.

The Institute has a very deserted appearance indeed.

We hope for a larger attendance than usual next fall.

The new catalogues will be ready in about a week.

A Glenwood Calendar for the remainder of the year is to be enclosed with the catalogues.

The apples on the Institute trees are in great demand, so much so that there seem to be more seekers than there are apples.

The bath houses are in great demand now. Some days there is hardly water enough to wet the people who come.

A new sign board on the corner directs the traveller to Glenwood Institute.

Our efficient ex Captain, Elmer Geran, will be instructor in Military Tactics next year.

A good many of our scholars attended the Christian Endeavor Convention in New York and had a very enjoyable and profitable time.

William Clark has some of the loveliest oranges ever seen in Matawan.

## Mrs. R. F. Schock's

NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter

## DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,  
Umbrellas, Gossameres, Etc.

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The champion peanut roaster in town is William Clark. If you don't believe it, try him. He also has the best assortment of candy, fruit, nuts, etc., in town. His store is in Bissell's Block.

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**FRANK A. MILLER,**

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## New Harness Shop

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**OLD HOTEL PROPERTY,**  
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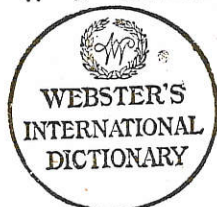
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