

Glenwood Gazette.

BASEBALL NUMBER.

MOTTO:—"WHILE WE BREATHE WE HOPE."

Vol. IV.

MATAWAN, N. J., MAY 11, 1892.

No. 8.

Glenwood Gazette

Edited by the members of the Essay Class, at Glenwood Institute, Matawan, N. J.

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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.

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GLENWOOD INSTITUTE—1892.

Apr. 1 Third Term Ends.

Apr. 4 Fourth Term begins.

Apr. 14-18 Easter Recess.

Jun. 8 Commencement.

For Catalogues or further information apply to
CHAS. A. JAGGAR, A. M., Ph. D., Principal.

HENRY C. GERAN, - - EDITOR.

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

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EDITORIAL.

Baseball.

This issue is the last of the boys' numbers of the GAZETTE for the year; the sheet for June to be edited by the Senior Class, will contain only Commencement matter. Of course we feel like saying that the boys have issued the best series of GAZETTES during the year; however we shall leave each one to decide for themselves. The first issue of the year that was edited by the boys was a Football number, that being the season for that game. As at present we are engaged in baseball we will call this the Baseball number.

We find that football is a comparatively new game while baseball was first instituted in the year 1845 and from that time until the present it has gradually grown to be one of the most interesting and popular of our national games. Thousands and thousands go daily in this season of the year to see the game.

Of course there are some lily fingered people who object to this form of amusement as well as all others, saying that the boys will some day regret that they participated in these nonsensical sports. The only cause for these statements being that "It spoils the shape of the hands." Perhaps it does spoil the shape of the hands, but are we to forego the pleasure of our school days or let the golden time of the spring of life pass by without its joys and merriment because it spoils our hands or causes a little exertion? Well, let us admit that it disfigures the hands, but also let the critic of baseball admit that there is a world of benefit derived from its participation. We claim, because we know, that it is an advantage to us physically and mentally. If we derive benefits physically from this exercise we also derive benefits mentally, and consequently must show the effects of it in our class rooms; if in our class rooms, it follows us through life. Some may think this a farfetched conclusion, to say that the benefits of baseball in youth follow the player through his existence, but it is both theoretically and practically true. Almost every school where there are any boys has a baseball nine. Even the smallest boys in school who can hardly handle a bat may be seen on the campus attempting to play baseball, thinking they have arrived at the first stage of a "Big boy." Baseball has grown to be such a healthful and beneficial sport that colleges are unheard of that do not have a nine. Some object to the training that they have to go through, thinking it is too severe. Each team has what is called a coacher who is with the team to give instructions every time they practice. Every man on the nine is required to go to bed by a certain time and get up at a given hour and go through with a certain amount of exercise; they are also put on a diet; and if a man fails to take the required exercise he is put off the team. Several colleges form a league and play to see who can hold the championship at the end of the year.

There are in quite a number of

Grammar Class Department.

How Pat Held the Pig.

THEON BEDLE.

Pat started out from his home one day
With a dreadful stubborn pig,
Which he was to take three miles away,
Down the road to good Famer Sprigg.

Soon as the pig was out of the gate,
He ran for the wood that was near.
He fell in a hole and rose too late,
For Paddy had hold of his ear.

The pig tried his best to get away,
But the timely wisdom of Pat
Kept him from this, I think I may say,
For down on the pig Paddy sat.

Now Pat was a man both strong and big,
And hence 'tis quite needless to say
With apparent ease he held him fast,
By sitting on him in that way.

Do Animals Have a Language.

MYRON S. CAMPBELL.

Now before one can answer this question, one must think. My idea is that they have; for we will take the horse for instance: The horse is an animal of great knowledge. He can be taught to a very large extent. There is a horse that you might as well say, can talk; although he does not speak, he can make you understand.

If there are two or more horses that are kept together for a while, it will not be long before they will know each other, and if one of them be taken out and the other should pass him on a street somewhere away from home, they would make a noise that they would understand and they would look around, just the same as any would if they were called by some one else.

Now take dogs for instance, they have many different ways of making a noise and each kind of noise means something different, as anyone can see. They bark, growl, howl, etc.

A cat can call her kittens by meowing, which shows that the kittens understand what is wanted. The same with a hen; you go around any farm or county house, in the Spring, and you will probably see a hen with a flock of chickens. The hen lies down in the sand and the chickens wander off around her; but presently the hen wants to go somewhere else; does she have to go around to each of the chicks and show them where to go? No. No, she just clucks a little and they all gather around and follow her wherever she goes; and when the hen sees a hawk, clucks in another tone which the chicks know means danger, and they all huddle around her for safety.

Then there are the ants. They have a way of making known the wants etc., among themselves. Ants are great fighters; one tribe will often attack an-

other. One ant will go out and act as a spy, or scout, and will inform the rest of his tribe where to begin the attack. They fight; and, if they whip their opponents, they will take what is left as prisoners; and, if the prisoners resist, they are immediately put to death.

Another thing about ants is, that one ant will find out where something sweet is, for they always like sweet things, and will go and make it known to his associates, and before you know it, you will see a whole tribe of the creatures coming to the place where the sweet stuff is.

Another thing about the way that dogs make known to each other what they want to, is illustrated by a little story of two dogs that were trained to mind horses that were out in pasture. One dog left the other and went to the house. He had not been there long, before the other came up and made some kind of a noise and they were both off for the field. Just as soon as they had reached the place, where the horses were, one of the dogs ran as fast as he could to his master, and made quite a fuss, by pulling on his clothes and several other things, until the man finally thought that something was wrong. He followed the dog into the meadow and found one of his horses on his back in a brook, with only his head above the water, and the other dog licking the horse's head as a kind of encouragement.

Now, if animals do not have a language of some kind, it is quite likely that this horse would have drowned; whereas the knowledge of the dogs saved its life.

The language of animals is very peculiar to us and of course we do not understand it. Why is it that the language of animals cannot be learned? When a foreigner comes to this country he cannot understand our language because it is quite different from his, but he tries to find it out, and almost always succeeds. The same way with that of animals. If some one was to try very hard, there is no doubt but that they can learn it; but animal language, people think, is of not much use; and hence it has not been studied.

Vacation Is Near.

LILA ARROWSMITH.

Summer is coming as fast as it can,
Bring out the thin dress, and the palm leaf fan.
The leaves on the trees are all coming out green,
And everywhere round apple blossoms are seen.

When summer has come there's no school, you know,

And we scholars all shout loud that it is so.
As the school-room we leave we will give a big cheer
So happy we'll be that "Vacation is Here."

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

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

WILL D. KNECHT.

The Sunday newspaper is of very little, if any, benefit to mankind. If people were to debate on this subject, the side which argued for the Sunday newspaper would no doubt lose.

One of the chief benefits, as most of its readers claim, is that the Saturday's news can be read in the Sunday paper. This is not a very strong point, as one can plainly see that Saturday's news could be in Monday's paper, as well as in Sunday's, as it is in those papers which have not a Sunday issue. Possibly the affirmative side could confidently state that Saturday's news is quite stale by Monday, and work this question up so as to make quite a point, but it would be one of the hardest questions for them to prove that those who did not take the Sunday paper were any less informed than those who did.

As this article is an attempt to prove that the Sunday paper is an evil we will bring up a few of the many arguments, that can be brought up on that side of the question. First the Sunday newspaper causes a great many unnecessary trains to be run throughout the country, and these trains must employ workmen. This, as one plainly sees, keeps men from having the rest day which ought to belong to all alike. This not only keeps the railroad men at work, but the news-venders also. Many men, as well as boys, who sell papers to make a living, would be very glad indeed to have the day for rest, and for a chance to go to church or Sunday-school, but as this is the only way in which some poor boys have to make money, they are tempted to work this day as well as the other six. Some of these newsboys often belong to good homes, although poor, but they come in contact with more that is bad on Sunday than on week days, and soon learn bad habits. In the city one can see groups of these boys pitching pennies, playing cards, throwing dice, etc., when they soon get to quarreling. The police arrest more newsboys on Sunday than any other day.

People that are in the habit of reading Sunday papers often read until it is time to go to church and then, having to stop in the middle of an article, sit and think about what they have read while the sermon is being preached. The mind gets so wrapped up in worldly affairs, that little attention is given to what the minister is saying. A great many persons stay away from church especially to read the morning paper, and some say they will read until church time, but when church time comes, they either do not

hear the church bell, or have a headache or some other poor excuse to stay at home.

Most of this kind of people are always too sick to go to religious services, but they never are too sick to read the daily news which is in the Sunday papers. If people are in the habit of reading newspapers, and when Sunday comes feel lost if they do not have one to pick up and read, they ought to take also a religious paper, which is edited especially for Sunday reading.

When men and boys read the daily papers on Sunday they almost always turn to the sports and game column, which is always fuller on Sundays, and which is not fit Sunday reading matter. Prize fighting and horse racing seem to be the most popular sports for a great many men and boys, and instead of going to church they stay at home and read about the exciting races or how one champion fighter nearly kills the other, but wins the prize. These fights are for a very large sum of money, and it is earned in a very brutal way. Some of the other sports are baseball, football, tennis, lacrosse, bowling, etc., and when ever there is a big game it is most generally written up for the Sunday paper. Although an account of sports is put in the week day papers, it is nearly always twice as long in the Sunday ones.

Not only a full account of sports is published in Sunday papers, but a very large portion of the sheet is taken up with fashions in dress and gossip. Sometimes a lady obtains the paper on Sunday morning, and the first thing she turns to is the fashion column. She is dressed ready for church, but finds her dress not in the latest style, and she immediately begins pinning it so as to look well, and when church time comes she still fusses with it. She gets it fixed at last, but is too late for the services, and so she sits and studies the different styles all the rest of church time.

Whenever the publisher can get hold of a popular song or story, which will take, he publishes it in the Sunday paper, and a great deal of silly reading is thus given on Sunday.

A person who falls into the habit of reading newspapers on the Sabbath soon spoils his taste for Sunday-school books and lessons. Before he read the Sunday paper he used to study his lesson, and read Sunday-school books, but after he began to read newspapers on Sunday he soon lost his taste for Sunday-school books and his lessons were neglected.

One can plainly see that this question of the benefit of the Sunday newspapers would be quite a one-sided argument to

debate, for their is little to be argued on the other side; but with all these points many folks will not believe the Sunday paper is an injury to the people. Most of its readers would still say they did not see that it is an evil, because they like to go on reading it; but since it so spoils the taste for better reading and hurts the judgment, we advise those who have not contracted this bad habit to avoid it, and keep clear of the Sunday newspaper. Yet we put the candid question, "Readers of the Sunday newspaper, do you honestly think your habit is a benefit to you?" Think it over carefully before you answer.

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General Department.

Literary Society.

The main feature of the Literary Society's meeting of April 22 were the inauguration of officers and the account of the adventures experienced by the boys who went "to see the elephant" at Barnum's. The inauguration speeches were chiefly distinguished for the efforts of those who tried to avoid being chestnutty—efforts which were but partially successful. A party of eleven on the afternoon of April 22 had embellished their education by going to the circus; and, out of pity for their unfortunate fellow members who were unable to participate in its delights and pleasures, these favored few gave most interesting accounts of what they saw and did at Barnum's.

May 6, another interesting meeting of the Literary Society was held in Glenwood Hall. Will Kuecht gave a glowing description of "the pleasure of pink eye," though he said he could not see much pleasure in it. Jessie Antiseil and Gem Farry entertained the members with a piano duet and George Kreamer told them "how to catch"—girls. After fully describing the process he stated that he knew all this from observance, not from experience. Mr. Kreamer usually tells the truth, but we are compelled to doubt his veracity when he makes such a statement as that. Reese Alexander gave a select reading that kept a continual smile on the face of those present. The meeting then adjourned.

School Notes.

GLENWOOD'S DRINKING CUP.

Within a desk at Glenwood,
There is an earthen cup,
And many are the students
Who from it take a sup.

There's G. M. and Jess and Shooky,
And Louis Rice, so small,
All run to the oaken bucket,
That yields fresh drink to all.

Soon sadly forth it must go,
On closet shelf be laid—
How then 'twill long for Glenwood,
And wish it could have stayed.

—Jennie La Rue.

As commencement is only four weeks off, all departments of the school are preparing for its coming. The teachers, as well as the scholars, are kept busy by this preparation. In the music department songs, choruses, solos, etc., are being prepared. The members of the senior class are preparing their parts of the commencement program, and, in fact, every department is preparing for the coming of the long looked for event. But this is not all, for the time for ex-

feel the need of something to counteract the depressing influence of Chicago air can obtain it right here on the grounds. They will not have to go outside for a drink and then pay their admission fee over again. Just think what a saving that would be for your guests! We always think of our customers' pockets. And then it would keep them away from the demoralizing influences of those city saloons. Think what a great advantage it would be, morally as well as financially, to sell liquor on the grounds."

ARGUMENT OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS.—The Prohibitionists assert that to allow the sale of intoxicants at the exposition would be equivalent to turning it into one vast beer saloon with its accompanying evil, immorality and intemperance. Well, why should the fair not be turned into a beer saloon? If one of its objects is to exhibit one of the leading characteristics of America as it is to-day, the beer saloon ought to have the most prominent place in the whole exposition. This place the liquor dealers propose to give it. They are as ever on the side of justice and truth, yet some unpatriotic Americans would take from the fair the very thing that would stamp it as distinctively American. They would abolish the beer saloon from it, and hence give foreigners a false impression of our country. If we did not have the saloon at the exposition our transmarine visitors would think, and very justly, that we were far behind the times; they would go away with a feeling of disappointment, not to say disgust, that we had neglected to place on exhibition that which has become the leading industry of the civilized world.

WOULD IT BE A DISGRACE? The fanatical Prohibitionists also declare that the sale of liquor at the fair would be a national disgrace. They do not explain how, and their statement is certainly a remarkable one. If the sale and consumption of over one hundred millions of whiskey, rum, beer and other intoxicants annually in the United States is not a "national disgrace," how can the sale of a few thousands of gallons at the fair be called such? How could it have an influence for evil, as its opponents assert? They surely do not mean to say that the hundred million gallons are productive of any evil; and if not how could a few thousands be such?

NATIONAL APPROVAL.—The misguided Prohibitionists fear that since the expenses of the fair are to be partially borne by the national government, to allow liquor to be sold there would indicate that we, as a nation, actually favor the traffic in intoxicants. That is just what it would do; and it is surely consistent with the course hitherto followed by our country. If we reason from facts no sane man can doubt that the United States, as a whole, does favor and approve of the liquor business. If not, why is it allowed to exist at all? The people of this country have the power to stamp out the traffic in liquor; and, if they do not, it may reasonably be supposed that they have no objections to its existence. We license thousands of our "honorable" citizens to sell intoxicants to other "honorable" citizens, and reward them for their efficient services in behalf of our country by elect-

ing them to the highest offices in the land and letting them run things to suit themselves. If that is not favoring their highly honorable and respectable business, we would like to know what is. It would be entirely consistent for our nation to license anybody and everybody to sell as much whiskey at the fair as his fellow men were willing to buy.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' JUST DEMAND.—If we understand it right the main object of the fair is to give an exhibition of the progress and development made in the last four hundred years by the nations of the world, and particularly by the United States. In nothing has this progress been so great as in the liquor business, as a glance at the statistics will show. Now, if all other trades and professions are to give exhibitions of their progress, why should not the saloon-keepers have a chance to show the advance made by them in their business. Why should any unjust discrimination be made against them? Surely they have done more to advance the moral and material prosperity of the nation than any other class of men, or any of those bigoted fanatics who make such an outcry against their honorable and beneficial business. This is all they ask. Merely a just representation. And it will be noticed they do not demand any special building of their own in which to exhibit their wares. All they ask is permission to do so in every building of the fair. How thoughtful! How unselfish! Surely such a reasonable request ought to be granted without an instant's hesitation! Let us help the liquor dealers obtain justice in this matter. Let us aid them in their battle for their rights by every means in our power, by word, by deed, above all by money, which they need greatly as their business is such an unprofitable one. Then let us throw the fair open to all the saloon-keepers in the country! Let us put a liquor counter in every building; half a dozen of them if possible. Let us flood the fair with beer and rum! Let us make whiskey so plentiful that one cannot take a step without walking into a puddle of it! Let us make King Alcohol the grand master of the exposition! If we do this the World's Fair held at Chicago in the United States of America during the summer and autumn of 1893 will indeed be the greatest ever held.

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aminations is drawing near, and all are making their brains more active than ever by studying for these. Let us look forward to commencement-day with pleasure, and, although by its coming our chances of meeting our schoolmates are lessened for a while, let us make it as pleasant and joyful as we possibly can.

Another terrible crime thought to have been committed by "Jack the Ripper" has come to light. The remains of Mr. Tom Felis were found in the science room, Glenwood Institute, a few weeks ago by one of the scholars and upon investigation it was found that Mr. Tom had been mercilessly sacrificed to Dr. Jaggar's physiology class, the remains were sadly mutilated. The different organs, dissected and the features were scarcely recognizable.

It was thought when our former bugler, Wm. Osborne, left our presence, there would be much trouble in finding another to take his place, but immediately three of our students took the bugle in hand with a will not to be conquered, and they are giving the calls till the halls of Glenwood resound. They are Frank Burnett with his two aids, Reese Alexander and Manual Betancourt.

We have sympathy with our Senior, Fred, in his loss of an esteemed friend whose absence is due to an attack of the prevalent trouble, mumps.

Some time ago our teacher of Physical Culture, Miss Clark, read a paper on Physical Culture at Elizabeth, her address was liked so much that she was immediately called to Bound Brook to deliver another on the same subject. Both were for the benefit of the W. C. T. U.

We were all both pleased and surprised to have our former teacher, Mr. Lamont, of Newark Academy spend last Saturday and Sunday at Glenwood.

The seventh report for the year shows perfect attendance, punctuality and deportment for John Van Mater, Reese Alexander, Emily Warne and Mabel Clark.

We congratulate Sergt. Alexander on his promotion from corporal to sergeant; also Corp. Goldthwaite on his promotion.

We were sad to learn on Monday, May 3, that Major Kilpatrick was to leave us the following day; however, it was so. He left bright and early Tuesday morning so as to teach at his new school the same day. We regret very much his departure and wish him much success in his new location.

Miss Chellis, our art teacher, who comes from New York once a week to give her lessons, will make her abode here for the remainder of the year. She does not enjoy good health and she thinks the country air will agree with her.

The following pupils in music are on the honor roll for the half-term just ended: Bessie Alexander, Maytie Simpson, Mary Emma Arrowsmith and Reese Alexander.

Those who have been on the sick list

during the past four weeks with the mumps, measles and pink eye are as follows: With the measles, George Kreamer, G. M. Farry, Emily Cottrell and Miss Whitlock. With the mumps, Nellie Schanck, Vannieta and Irene Whitlock. With the pink eye, Reese and Bessie Alexander, Will Knecht, George Kreamer, Chas. Goldthwaite, Maggie Lupton, Ray Smith, Miss Whitlock, Frank Burnett, George Hobart and Mazie Arrowsmith.

The judges appointed to select the dozen best speakers during the third term have decided upon the following: Reese Alexander, Rose Antisell, Lila Arrowsmith, Theron Bedle, Emily Cottrell, Nellie Halsey, Nellie Harris, Peenie Howard, Will Osborne, Maytie Simpson, Van TenEyck, John Van Mater.

Personals.

Fred Schock says that if anyone has run chances of catching the mumps he thinks that he has.

One night while Nellie H. was boasting of her ability in walking the railroad trestle, Doctor asked her if she didn't lose her head while doing so, and Nellie's reply was that she did not have any to lose.

Gillie, Why was it that you got on your knees to Jennie the other day when those strangers were here? Was it that you forgot that there were any to witness the act?

Will some one please inform Allie Cartan how to spell dyspepsia so she can find it in the dictionary. She doesn't know whether "dis" or "des" is the beginning syllable.

Question—Say Frank, what has become of light trousers?

Schock, perhaps it would be well to let Nellie know when you intend to come, for she is liable to be out riding with some one else. "The early bird catches the worm."

Miscellaneous. CONUNDRUM.

There is a loving couple.
They're little, but "Oh my,"
Who are so very cunning
And good as humble pie.

You see them play together,
And drill with all the boys.
One comes to school to study,
But makes a dreadful noise;

The other has years several
Before her school days come.
To enjoy the outdoor pleasures
And chase the bees that hum.

I'll leave you now to guess it,
Who's meant by this, my rhyme,
And I know you'll then agree
That they've begun in time.

One evening recently a party of young ladies and gentlemen were discussing an important matter with considerable heat. In the midst of the debate one of the young ladies playfully slapped Henry. Whereupon another said: "Why didn't you smack her back?" Geran replied: "I don't care to smack her back, I'd rather smack her lips."

There should be a sign up in every railroad car something like this, at least Kreamer thinks there should: "Before

sitting down passengers will please see that there are no valuables or flowers on the seats which they are going to occupy."

A girl of Glenwood while looking at the dictionary was interrupted by Louis Rice.

(Louis) Say, are there any pictures in that Bible.

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the large cities baseball nines named after the cities and they form what is called the association and national league; they each have a pennant for the nine which wins the greatest number of games during the season.

The team at Glenwood has joined a league which consists of the nines of Rutgers Preparatory and Freehold Institute. On Saturday April 23, the Glenwoods played Rutgers for the first time. In the first two innings of the game they thought they would have no trouble in gaining the victory but found that the Rutgers soon scored runs on them, and they were unable to do likewise so at the beginning of the seventh inning the score was eight to one in favor of Rutgers. Well! Well! how Lambertson tossed that ball for the remainder of the game! How the Glenwoods all supported him; how they batted Rutgers pitcher; how they scored the runs! It was amazing! The Glenwoods came home glorious with ten to eleven ringing in their ears in favor of Glenwood.

"When will their glory fade?
O, the bold charge they made.
All the world wondered."

On Saturday April 30, Glenwood played with a team from South Amboy for practice; where the Amboys took the palm by a score of 20 to 11.

Our boys were again defeated by the Freeholders Saturday, which make four successive victories for Freehold, two from Rutgers and two from Glenwood.

Our boys play Rutgers this Saturday and if they expect to win they must do good practice this week. Boys, why don't you practice, you have the material if you will only develop it?

MEN,

Get your Collars and Cuffs laundried;

WOMEN,

Buy your Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions;

CHILDREN,

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The Analysis of the Feline.

G. S. HOBART.

Closely around a table long,
In a small room where students go,
Presses a crowd of boys and girls,
Bated their breath, their whispers low.

Starting their eyes. Intently fixed
On a small object, furry, white.
Linen, in ether steeped and soaked,
From its bright orbs shuts out the light.

Slowly it yields. The subtle drug
Gradually, surely gives it peace.
Low drops its head. The tail sinks down.
Limbs soon relax. Its struggles cease.

Sleeping at last. Never again
Shalt thou awake to grief and woe.
Soon will be solved for thee, at least,
Problems about where felines go.

Sweet be thy dreams, beloved cat.
No more shalt thou with limping gait
Wander amid the dark back yards,
Seeking thy food and tempting fate.

No more shalt thou in midnight gloom,
Arch'd thy spine, thy tail upcurled,
Send forth thy voice in anthems sweet,
Lulling to sleep the weary world.

No more shalt thou, vindictive man
Boot-jacks and bricks upon thee fling.
Into the world where thou hast gone
Such things come not. Serenely sing.

Then, on its back the skillful hand
Turns the white beauty. Its sleep is sound.
Sharp, shining knives begin their work.
Deep is the silence all around.

Swiftly the knife with dexterous strokes—
But why repeat the awful tale?
All in the room learned many things,
But they came out with faces pale.

Liquor at the World's Fair.

G. S. HOBART.

INTRODUCTION.—A short time ago a great stir was created among the religious and temperance people of this country by the announcement that the managers of the World's Fair had decided to allow those who were willing to pay for it the privilege of selling intoxicants on the exposition grounds. Many emphatic protests have been made against this turning of the great fair into a beer saloon; and the prohibitions and liquor interests are waging a merry war over the action of the managers.

FULFILLING EXPECTATIONS.—It is argued on the one side that most of our foreign guests will expect its sale on the grounds, since they are accustomed to have it daily at their tables, and it would be discourteous, to say the least, not to allow them the same privilege at the fair that they enjoy at home. This in itself is an unanswerable argument in favor of its sale. It would, of course, be very discourteous not to allow our guests every possible opportunity to debauch and debase themselves. They will expect it; and even if they should injure themselves by indulging too freely in American fire-water, even if we do give them a strong shove on the road to per-

dition, we can satisfy our consciences with the thought that we have done what was expected of us. We have given them the same privileges they enjoy at home; and what of it if the consequences should not be all that might be desired? We have been courteous. We have done what was expected.

THE MANAGERS' PLEA.—The managers say they do not intend to make the fair a place of intemperance. They only wish to allow visitors the same freedom they enjoy outside the grounds and in nearly every part of the country. They do not want to curtail the liberty of those who attend the fair. They wish to allow them freedom to get as drunk as they please; they wish to allow them freedom to ruin their bodies and damn their souls. Great champions of freedom are these managers! Their names deserve to go down in history alongside of Washington, Adams, Henry, Lincoln, and other advocates of liberty. Their action should be heartily supported by all patriotic Americans. Our country has been called the "Land of the Free," and we should do everything possible to deserve the name. So let us have liquor at the exposition for this reason if for no other! Let us fill our guests so full of freedom that they will be completely overcome by our generosity, and will find it necessary to lie at full length at our feet in order to express properly their appreciation of it.

THE CITY SALOONS.—Another argument of the liquor element is that since the saloons in the city of Chicago will be open all the time, to prohibit the sale on the grounds will bring a large amount of money into the hands of the city saloon keepers and help build up their business, while its sale upon the grounds under proper restrictions and a high license will aid greatly in paying the expenses of the fair and will keep visitors away from the demoralizing influences of the city saloons. This is indeed a powerful argument. "If you don't let us have beer shops on the fair grounds," the managers cry to the nation "the liquor dealers of the city will get all the trade and all the money. We are poor and needy. Give us a chance to earn an honest living. Those saloon keepers in the city have more money now than they know what to do with. It is only fair that we should have a finger in the pie. Give us also the privilege of selling death and damnation to your guests, and we will pay you well for it. What are a few paltry souls compared with the dollars that will flow into your treasury if you'll only do as we ask? Then if you do this visitors who

Alumni Department.

'91 CLASS LETTER.

DEAR CLASSMATES :

I take my pen in hand,
To put into a letter,
Some thoughts I have no doubt,
That you could pen much better.

Since we bade good-bye to Glenwood and to school life, the earth has made nearly an entire revolution round the sun, and we have become scattered, each to different occupations and interests.

I presume we all thought, in those days when we talked of "what we shall do when we leave school," that we should do wonderful things in the days to come; that our lives and doings would perhaps be a little bit different from other graduates, but somehow we find as the days pass, that we slip quite easily and naturally, as though we belonged there, into the same routine that people all around us are pursuing; for it is a big world and it wouldn't be at all pleasant or satisfactory for us all to be great.

I wish that I had been doing something very interesting to tell you about, but I have nothing of the kind to report, not even the announcement that I have applied for a German professorship.

Just now I am pursuing the even tenor of a home life, with occasional interruptions.

I am flattered by the acquisition of a pupil in the German language, who, though I protested my comparative inability to take such a charge, declared themselves satisfied, if I would teach them all I knew. You are, I think, aware of the extent of that knowledge.

I expect to take up music in the near future; both teaching and being taught.

Not doing much which is of interest to you, I will tell you some of the thoughts I have been thinking.

Thoughts are a little abstract to you who desire information appertaining to the members of '91 Class; but then you must remember that all the acts of commission or omission of the world's history have resulted from thought; and who knows what some of you may yet accomplish through its agency.

Perhaps these may have coincided with your own in some respects; I think most people think the same things sometimes only with different ways of looking at them; having different natures it affects them differently. I think that way because we are creatures of the same human family; but we are so all sufficient in ourselves to ourselves that we can only see our own view.

It has been a habit of mine, when on the eve of some important event, or passing some milestone at some time when I am quiet and desisting from the excitement of preparation or daily routine of duties, to dissect and analyze the effect that event will probably have upon my life, to ask myself the question have I done everything I could to win myself a place worthy of the cause in which I shall take part, to win for myself a place in the esteem of others.

Perhaps I have not done so; shall I try to improve the time I have left? Or perhaps I have wasted so much time already, I have not ambition to take a

comparatively low place, so will give up the venture. Sometimes I have given up and sometimes have tried according to my degree of interest in the object.

It has happened that when I tried hardest, failure came and took all sweetness out of everything worth striving for.

Again, I would not half try and things would twist around just right.

Failures have been different in nature; not only failing to gain a coveted standing, as at school, or in a certain department of profession, but it has been loss of friends.

Those friends we thought most true we have lost, because they never were real friends, who only knew us for a while when it was advantageous to them.

It has been my own fault, frequently. Perhaps I have revenged myself because of the untrue. I have found it out when it was too late to retrieve my error.

Repeated failure brings extreme depression. One lets one's self get completely discouraged. But we rally again, for we find that the world is wide, and there is plenty of opportunity to improve.

I know you want news of action and life to interest you; you don't care to hear from me about politics, the progress of the World's Fair, or the latest fashion in hats. I confess I know little of the doings of other members of the Class.

I should like to hear from them all, as with the exception of a very few, I have heard nothing of their whereabouts for a long while.

Our class motto was "Live and Learn." I should like to hear what the class have learned, that is interesting, since we chose that motto.

By the way, we had such a time choosing it last year, and it did not altogether suit our fancy after we adopted it, yet I have thought since, that although it was not funny or odd, or stylish, it will wear as long as we live.

I am looking forward to the pleasure of meeting you all at Commencement '92, when we as Alumni, may witness with experienced eyes, the final bows of this year's class, on the platform of Glenwood.

Hoping not to be disappointed, I am ever,

A Friend of the Other Seven,
MINNA GUTMANN.

One of our '91 graduates paid a visit to the Institute, Thursday evening, "on business." He "could not stay long," for he is sole agent in the States of New York and New Jersey for a new chemical ink eraser, and his "time is precious." He is quite suited to his business, for his lingo is the same as when he was in school, and with half a show he will satisfy you of the merits and worth of his article in a way that does credit to an experienced agent. We wish Harry Van Cleef good success in his undertaking.

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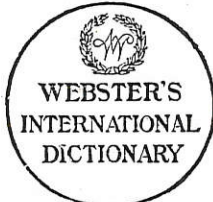
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