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RUTGERS, COLLEGE 7

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~HJ.\* S.\* STEWART kx

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ROGE RS. “PEET. & "CO. iar acay | Ware's,

OHE & Aree,

aie

The Argo ;

upp MONTHLY DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR, BY THE

posiis™

aratory School,

New Brunswick, N. J., Apri, 1891, No, 7,

BOARD OF EDITORS:

¢, W. GULICK, "91, J. P. STOUT, °91,

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All communications should be addressed to the Senior Editor,

w. Guiick, New Brunswick, N.J.,and must be accompanied

co W. LICK,

with the name of the author.

E have noticed for some time past that the

attendance at the Friday evening prayer

meetings is very poor. Many active members of

the association do not come to any of the meet-

ings. A poor attendance makes a poor meeting

asarule, and vice versa. “These “prayer meetings

are what we make them. If we want to make

them interesting and spirited we can do so. Let

every Christian fellow at least make it his duty to

be present at every meeting, and to help in the

singing and other parts of the service. If we all

do what we can we will have meetings that will be

interesting not only, but that will strengthen us for

the next week's work’and temptations.

tl HILE the school yeav is drawing-to a

ose, the Class of "9" is busy with the

‘arious duties belonging to the graduating

class. We hope that it will do itseif credit in

‘very thing connected with its Commencement,

and we would like to make one suggestion by

whieh it may add to its honor. It is a disgrace

as old as ours there are no

ords of the classes which have graduated, or

that in a school

ree

e NEW BRUNSWICK, N.

|

J, APRIL, 1891, No. 7

any tokens left by the

m by which they may be

remembered,

Many schools which were not

founded in 1966 or did not exist ever a century

later, now have records of graduates and tokens

of the love of the graduating classes for their

Alma Maters, to which the scholars can point

with pride. Such being the case it is a shame

that few can recall the names of last year’s

graduates even while as for memorials, not one

ean be found except a few names scratched upon

the desks. We expect the school to collect

Some data of the alumni in the future—and a

noble and notable list will it make—but now we

look to the Class of ‘91 to start a reform.

Sure it has enough love for the dear old “ Trap”

to leave something behind by which it can be

remembered beside pleasant memories, rather

etherial and short-lived as they are in a con-

stautly changing school. Up, ‘91! Do credit

to yourselves, and may you have the proud

satisfaction of accomplishing a good thing well !

WHAT NATURE SAYS.

“Oh, Love, if thou wouldst ask.

Wherefore thy steps I task,

The grove, the stream, the hamlet yale to trace.

\*Tis that some thought of me,

When I am gone, may be

The spirit bound to each familiar place.”

Bo townsfolks are apt to miss the restful-

ness, the quiet refreshment they so much

require when they use up their short holiday in

visiting great exhibitions and the cities of the

world.

What a delightful change from the dust and

din is the cool, the quiet, the green, still woods,

and the Sabbath silence of the country! To rise

on Sabbath morning and instead of the smoky

dawn to see the green braes, made happy by the

songs of the birds; the dimpled hills, the quiet

river, what a refreshment to eye and ear to

heart aud soul is this!

a,

al

54

Such were the thoughts that flitted through

my mindas I with my companions Roger and Het-

ty sauntered forth one bright summer day from

an ideal country home to enjoy ® ramble over

hill and dale, through the still forest and along

the laughing stream.

In our restful hours we watch the habits of

the trees and Roger and Hetty crossed the old

stiies. There are not half enough stiles in the

country and not half enough is made of them in

poetry and prose. They are ideal spots for

lovers and partings. Thisbe and Pyramus would

never have remained asunder if there had been

astile over their wall. The decisive touch that

has orbed together two trembling and growing

young passions has often been given in the clasp

of two hands while the one helped the other over

the stile.

We saunter forth up the stream side while

every step recalls some sunny memory of days

gone by, for I walked here about five years ago.

The old bridge still delights to contemplate her

own beauty in the still waters, for there she

shines mirrored as in the eld days, graceful,

but a little gray. Here are the same broad

majestic oaks; the same grey, perpendicular

crags; the old waterfall, singing the same old

melody as it tumbles down the ivy covered rocks.

In the spray the birds sing in contentment as the

summer light falls in sprinkled showers through

the feathery branches of the weeping willow ;

and in the pool the trout leaps in mere sport, as

in the olden time.

Nature never grows old. The grey twilight

comes like

‘“A pensive nun, devout and pure.’

’

The winds are hushed, the birds cease to sing,

from distant farm the friendly bark of the

watch-dog, or from the woods the whirr of the

wood-cock seeking shelter among the darkening

firs, are the only sounds which fall upon the ear.

Great men have gone, battles have been lost and

won, fortunes in busy haunts have been made or

squandered, our own circumstances have

changed, but the evening star twinkles on, and

the shimmering moonlight plays on the rippling

The Argo:

Jden with over-hanging foliage as

brook half hic

in former days. The water nymph sings as

before her old, old song:

Nature never changes, but, like a mother, she

receives without question asked, in prosperity

or in pain, all her children to her breast, and

revives them with her unquenchable, unchang-

ing old affection.

Tn making of books there is no end, and much

study is a weariness to the flesh. Let us leave

the tangled web of Parliaments, of politicians

and of party managers. Let us sit down beside

the river on this old gray stone and listen to its

whisper as it sings mons the rocks and the

mossy boulders.

“Nature never grows old, never, never grows

old!” This is the song of the river. ‘‘ Nay,”

put says foolish man, “I will change all of this

and make the stream course back to the

mountain lake. I shall dam up the young hearts

of my children. I shall cause them to cease to

sing. I shall give them no love, no joy, no sym-

pathy. Ishall not be taught by Nature, but

shall repress and contradict her laws.” Listen.

foolish man, Nature never grows old, children

will be children.

‘Love will flow in the old channel of sympathy,

and obedience will arise from the fountains of

gratitude and love and from no other.“ Ab,

but,” says the clever manager of men. “I

I shall domineer. I

shall be selfish and reap where I have not sown.

I shall outwit Nature, civeumvent her, and

defeat her purpose.”

shall improve on Nature.

Nay! but human nature does not grow old or

change.

Freedom is the sole condition of loyal obedi-

ance, and justice and kindness alone can charm

human hearts to do their bravest deeds, and

human hands to work in enduring and\_ perfect

fashion the task which sympathy turns from toil

to pleasure.

Statesmen too would fain

: forget that

Nature never grows old.

9 They would repress

z erty, they would govern, dictate and domineet.

q : 4 . : r

oolish men! How lavish is Nature and bow

The Argo.

absolute the liberty of her reign. Unlike blund-

ering human rulers sie does not make or try to

make all alike. No two trees of all the wood

are alike, no two leaves of all the multitudi-

nous foliage are the sam».

In no iron mould does she cast the water

channel, but every cascade, every pool and

stream has its own fringe, its own margin, and

the river flows at its own sweet will.

Nature which rejoices in variety and in differ-

ence, is never erabbed nor insists ou uniformity.

From year to year new forms of beauty spring

into young life and spray and bole, flower and

fountain, mossy bank and flashing stream, all

rebuke the folly of those who grow old and crusty,

and insist on marring human lives with methods

and with arts unkind and unnatural. Let us

then study Nature more aud see through it the

giander beauties of Nature's God.

A VISIT TO ONE OF THE TRENTON

POTTERIES.

“ ic see the sights this morning,” suggested

one of my companions. “ Now that our

business is over I would like to get a glimpse of

what Trenton and its famous buildings are like.”

We held a consultation and agreed to take a

day off and “do” the town. We had all seen the

State house, so turned our attention to other

sights. But it was hard to decide where to be-

gin. Strawberry wanted to go to the penitentiary,

Snid yearned for the asylum, Hank vehemently

argued in behalf of the poor house, while Josh

hinted at the Normal School, but I had been

through the last named the day before and judged

it unsafe for the other fellows to visit (the girls

experiment in chemistry, you know). So the

suggestion why not take in one of the potteries

was received as the fifth vote, and it carried the

day.

Strawberry saw that his only chance of seeing

the penitentiary walls from the outside was gone.

Snid, with vain regret beheld his beloved asylum

fading in the distance. Hanky lost his only

chance ef going to the poorhouse until he is

55

brought there in the full prime of his old age.

Josh renounced the Normal School with a sigh

and was heard to mutter under his breath,

\* \*\* Of all sad words of tongue or pen,

The saddest are these—it might have been.”

To the potteries then became our cry. I had

said that my friend in the “ Glenwood” probably

would be very glad to show us through. There-

fore the fellows could not miss the chance to visit

the most famous industry in ‘Trenton. We found

the pottery with little delay, and as good luck

would have it, my friend appeared in the door-

way taking a breath of fresh air. He greeted us

cordially and looked the crowd over with a kindly

glance, saying, “ Did you come on a tour of in-

spection ?” Learning our desire, he piloted us

through the lower floor, dodging piles of half dried

plates and cups on the board racks, Strawberry

managing never to knock down more than two at

atime. We passed several wheels, the flat circu-

lar discs whirling around, now faster now slower,

as the workmen regulated it with the brake. As

we paused to watch a swiftly revolving wheel our

guide receiving a mass of wet clay from an as-

sistant, slopped it on the disk, and we watched a

cup grow under the magic touch of his hands,

complete except for the handle, which he told us

would be put on in another room. Another ball

of clay went on the wheel and in less time than

it takes to write about it, a small flat bottomed

saucer appeared, this grew with lightning-like

rapidity into a graceful vase, whose changing out-

lines seemed more artistic each moment. The

vase descended again and the plastic clay took on

the form of a sugar bowl. With a small rule the

artist, as we now felt constrained to call him,

measured the top of the bowl, and with a second

small lump of clay he fashioned a pretty and close

fitting cover in a twinkling.

“Yes,” he said, ‘ most of this work is done by

two educated organs—the hand and eye. In

making cups and saucers for example, I often

make dozen after dozen and they vary so littie

that the difference is imperceptible. On these

wheels varying in size, the largest meat dishes are

turned,”

56

From the wheel-room we passed to the base

ment where the clay is ground to the fineness of

very fine flour and mixed in great machines by

means of paddle-wheels. After being thorouglay

mixed the clay is put under powerful pressure to

drive out the air which is liable to cause fractures

in the baking if left in the clay. Our guide here

told me that Trenton contained more potteries

than the rest of the United States put together. I

asked why. He said he, could not tell. I sug-

gested that the clay might be of a better quality

in that vicinity. He said no; that it was very in-

ferior; that by far the most was imported.

As our time was limited we were forced,

though regretfully, to hasten through the other in-

teresting parts of the vast establishment, the en-

ormous kilns holding tons of heated crockery were

passed by with a glance. The drying, painting

and decorating rooms were hurried through, al-

though the latter process was very interesting.

We next came upon rows of boys stamping out

the handles of the thousands of cups awaiting them

in the racks of the drying room. The handle is

made in a mould, and when both it and the cup

are nearly dry, the place on the cup where the

handle shculd be affixed is moistened with a damp

sponge as is also the handle; the latter is stuck

in place and dries there.

We passed men stamping out by machinery the

castors that we are so familiar with. A little of

the clay as fine as dust is swept into the opening,

a few drops of oil, and down comes tke die and

four castors are ready made except for the

glazing. ‘This is simply a white, starchy looking

preparation into which the plates are dipped after

the first firing, and when they come out of the

furnace again they have that hard glossy appear-

ance we are so familiar with. After glazing the

dish is done, ard so we, after following an adven-

turous plate from the wheel until we saw its mate

dipped in the finishing coat of glaze, felt bound

for the outer world, and expressing our thanks to

our kind-hearted friend, we wended our way

peacefully trainward, and our visit to a Trenton

pottery was over. Benj. WHITTLESTICKS.

The Argo.

HOW I BECAME A COUNTERFEITER.

ES, unusual adventures are encountered by

Y lawyers aside from their regular profes-

sional duties, remarked an eminent Western law-

er while “ swapping yarns” one cold night last

Winter, with the boys gathered around a glowing

fire in the hotel of an Iowa town. Now, boys,

Tl tell you how I joined a gang of counterfeit-

ers when a young man. The first town in which

I settled had for some time been flooded with

the queer, and so close was tbe imitation that

the sharpest business men were nipped. The

authorities had been baffled for months in trying

to unearth the gang who were known to be in or

near the town, and though every reasonable clue

had been worked, nothing satisfactury was dis-

covered and the people began to refuse to take

silver coin. Iwasa young lawyer just begin-

ning life,and not burdened with too much ready

cash, so I began to think how I could further

the ends of justice and at the same time secure

the rewards offered for the detection of the gang.

Although repeated efforts had been made to fix

suspicion on several well known characters

nothing definite was learned, still the spurious

silver was being “shoved” to an alarming ex-

tent, entailing great loss upon the people.

y

While thinking the matter over on my re-

turn home one evening, I passed two men in

earnest conversation, and when just opposite

them I overheard the remark, “\* we must make

enough to last some time,” which induced me

to turn around, when I recognized one of them

as a well known citizen.

The remark, in connection with the all absorb-

ing topic of conversation among the people

aroused my suspicions, and before going to

sleep that night, I formed a plan for “ working

up the case,” and in my dreams was indulging

in the luxuries the reward would purchase.

The next day after making some cautious in-

quiries about the men, I made it my business to

meet them, and threw out some hints about be-

ing hard up, and pouring some professional

slang into my conversation. They nibbled at

the bait by showing a desire to become better

The

acquainted with me, which confirmed my suspi-

cions, but I was careful not to arouse them

against me. After a few weeks acquaintance, I

boldly declared myself a nember of awell known

New York gang, who they admitted were their

friends.

Conyinced that Iwas on the right track, I

went to the authorities and offered to deliver the

gang into their hands if they would protect me.

Although curious to know my plan of opera-

tions and who I suspected, I refused to tell

them, and also requested that they would not

notice me in any manner until I gaye them per-

mission to do so, or our birds would scent the

little game. They agreed to my plan, and I be-

gan to spread the net.

On my next interview I boldly told them I

wanted to resume my old business of “ shoving

the queer,” and they admitted that they were

in the “business”? and would propose me as a

member of the gang the next night. I took

$20 of the “queer” as a starter, and

if successful with this could get more, which

I gladly assented. I got the same amount

of good money changed into small coin and

placed the counterfeit money in my trunk and

gave my colleagues about $16 in good coin,

which fully established their confidence in my

sincerity and success, and induced them to

promise me an introduction to the whole gang

and their retreats.

On the night appointed, they took me to an

isolated frame cottage near the city, where I was

surprised to meet four other well known citizens,

who received me as a brother laborer.

I continued exchanging the money in the same

manner as I did the first lot, carefully avoiding

any communication with the authorities, but

could not for some time gain the consent of my

friends to allow me to enter the factory or mint

while in operation; but after meeting with such

great success in a field that had been so well

worked, I was promised the coveted privilege on

a certain night of seeing Uncle Sam’s way of en-

riching his children

I will not describe the process by which dis-

honest toil and industry was so abundantly re-

Argo. 7

wn

warded by my friends, who worked while

others slept, to increase the wealth of the world.

My object now being attained, I placed myself

in communication with the authorities to aid me

in springing the trap and bagging the game; but

knowing that my life would not be worth a coun-

terfeit dollar if my friends suspected me for an

instant, I planned to be captured with them

while at work to insure conviction, but to be al-

lowed to escape by means of a given signal, well

knowing if my friends were all captured and cdn-

victed, their relatives would avenge them if the

truth was suspected.

The night was appointed when a large posse

of men should quietly surround the house while

we were at work. I went to the scene of opera-

tions toward midnight, realizing how slight a

mistake in our plans would deprive me of life and

the benefit of the reward in this world at least.

After beginning work I made an excuse to visit

one of the upper rooms to unfasten the window

and blinds, and in the course of conversation on

my return to the mint, suggested that if at any

time we should be surprised each one should

jump for a different door or window in order to

standa better chance of escape. This was agreed

to by all, and we continued work until after

midnight, when, without warning, there was a

sharp knock on the door and a demand for ad-

mittance. The look of surprise and fear on all

our faces was indescribable, and with one im-

pulse we prepared to eseape without any attempt

to defend ourselves. I, of course, rushed to the

upper window, pistol in hand, ready to shoot

down any of the men who might yet suspect me.

barring the door of the room to prevent any of

them following me. I opened the shutters, gave

the signal and leaped into the arms of the Sher-

iff himself, while his men captured the rest with-

out firing a shot. The tools were enough to

convict my friends, who were found guilty and

sent up for long terms, while the member of the

gang who escaped received the rewards and

left the town the same night for a more con-

genial climate, but heard afterwards that his

friends refused to bring evidence against him at

the trial, and never suspected how they were

discovered, and I have never called to tell them

how the most profitable industry in the town

was thrown into bankruptcy. Rex.

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH.

eo superfluity causes ambiguity is a truth

well established in language, and if we stop

to consider, we see that it is not only true con-

cerning our language, but also very marked in our

manners, dress and that which develops us physi-

cally. ‘This world is a place in which to think, act

and appear well, else God would not have given

it to us, filled with its many beauties, all in such

perfect harmony.

But to act our part well does not mean ageneral

display of airs on special occasions. If you see a

young man promenading the street with tie superb-

ly adjusted, clothes “fitting to the letter,” and

daintily swinging a bamboo, and probably also pol-

luting himself and the air about him with an

abominable cigarette, follow that same young man

into society. Here you find him talking nonsense

with all the silly girls and bowing low to all to

whom he may be introduced, thus exerting an un-

necessary amout of physical strength.

What conclusion can you draw from such a dis-

play? He is nothing but a bundle of superfluity,

He signifies nothing unless perhaps to remind you

of a parasite. He spends his father’s money on

good clothes and cigarettes, and wastes his time

and vitality in wearing out the one and evaporat

ing the other.

Superfluity of manners, however, is not found

among the gentlemen alone. The ladies come in

for their share, and a large share it is too. In

society you hear them talking with fine accent and

an exquisite lisp, and see them displaying such a

pleasant and knowing expression of countenance

that it would take a person of ordinary under-

standing about two minutes to read their whole

character. If one is asked to play and sing, and

the patience of the invitor holds out to urge until

she has made all imaginable excuses (and been

treated to her satisfaction,) she takes her place at

the piano; and now listen! You, perhaps, are

pleased with the melody, but you are led to ask in

what language the lady expresses her thoughts.

The Argo.

This class of both ladies and gentlemen not only

put on a great deal in society, but also leave offa

great deal in the home circle. They are surly at

breakfast, impertinent at dinner, and cross at sup-

per. In fact they are generally disagreeable to

father, mother, brother and sisters the entire day,

forgetting that to act their part well is to be the

same at home, on the street and in society.

But manners do not make men or women. We

may act the most becomingly and yet so array

ourselves that we appear revolting to those with

whom we come in contact. The ladies wear fore-

tops and the gentlemen imitate the porcupine with

hair on end. ‘hus the difference between man

and beast is getting to be so slight that it is diffi-

cult to distinguish at all times. You are some-

times struck with an apparition which resembles a

beanpole, and again by another which reminds you

of a partially inflated balloon. You start in amaze-

ment, thinking that at last the great invention of

an aereal car which can be propelled at will has

been accomplished. On being told, however,

that it is a woman, you suddenly collapse, remem-

bering that it was a woman who first tempted

man; and, if she appear in such forms, no knowing

what new ideas may be in her head.

Our advice to the young ladies is that you take

some of those unnecessary yards of cloth you have

draped around you and make a dress for some one

of the shivering children you see on the streets.

And to the young man of ribbons and cigarettes

we would say, give your stock of perfumed hair oil

to some garbage gatherer to grease his squeaking

wheelbarrow ; use the time you spend in adjusting

your necktie and coaxing your mustache in getting

your lessons, and at the close of the year you will

be more of aman than you ever were before.

In these days of Republican freedom and plenty

man’s propensities show themselves in many ways,

The student goes home at night tired, and to use

Many

good things of life being set before him he par-

takes of them, and does it exceedingly well. Ac-

company this same student to the class room on

The

teacher asks the cause, and receives as an answer.

not, Tate a superfluous amount of food for my

his own expression, “hungry as a bear.”

the following day. Here of course he fails.

The Argo,

59

supper which made me feel sty

terrible headache last night, an

had to go to bed.”

As students we need to remember that we are

not automatons, placed here to 80 through with a

certain form of speech anda fixed mann

pearing, nor wax figures to be dressed up

ed at; but asit takes facts to establish a

soit takes realities to produce men,

how much, but how well, for “ Enou

even of a good thing.

pid, but “I hada

d\_ was so sleepy I

er of ap-

and look-

theorem,

It is not

gh is Enough”

NEW BRUNSWICK AND ITS SITUATION,

ON the banks of that most crooked of all crook-

ed rivers, the Raritan, about fourteen miles

from its mouth, is situated the city of New Bruns-

wick. Having been founded more than a century

and a half ago it is one of the oldest towns in New

Jersey.

A traveler riding on the cars from New York to

Philadelphia will acknowledge that there is no

prettier view than that which meets the eye as the

train emerges from the trees on the east bank of

the river.

Looking to the north one sees the green

meadow lands along the east and \_ the high cliffs

crowned with many handsome cottages along the

west banks, with the foot hills in the distance;

looking to the north, the city is spread out in all

its beauty, many prominent buildings standing out

against the sky as if keeping guard over the smaller

ones.

That plain but spacious building on the top of

hill is the Reformed Dutch Theological Seminary,

surrounded by the different professors’ houses.

A little farther to the south may be seen New

Jersey Hall, and the State Laboratory, connected

with Rutgers College, which you can see among

the trees just to the south of New Jersey Hall.

If the traveler has a powerful telescope he may

see a small brick building to the west of the col

lege, quite insignificant looking, but on inquiry he

will be informed that it is the College Preparatory

School. Then turning his eyes still further south,

he will see the Masonic Hall, a very large build-

ing overtopping everything else standing in almost

the centre of the city on two of the principle

Streets. Still further to the south may be seen the

Old Dutch Church, with its square tower, in which

is the town clock. Then looking toward the south

he will see the old wooden bridge, which stands as

a proof of the antiquity of the city, but let him not

judge the city by its foot bridge. We hope before

long to have a new one.

Then in the background may be seen the high

cliffs covered with trees, which mark the course of

the river. Looking behind him he will see High-

land Park, covering the cliffs at the east end of the

foot bridge, while as far as the eye can reach one

sees the beautiful meadow land and groves.

Along the water front of the city are the large

manufactories for which New Brunswick is noted.

A steamboat plies between the city and New

York, making one return trip every day. The

Delaware and Raritan canal terminates at the

southern end of the city and a large part of our

commerce is carried on by means of this.

By this time the traveler has reached the depot,

and stepping from the cars he is at once struck

with the beauty and surroundings of the station, if

he is not struck with anything else.

Walking out of the depot the first thing which

meets the eye is Rutgers College. Standing on a

slight hill surrounded by large elm trees, it rests

the eye to look upon it.

He may ask, “ What is that coming around the

corner?” ‘Oh, that is one of our street ears ; if

you wait long enough you will see another. ”

Walking down George street, which is one of

the principal streets, he will notice how clean eve-

rything is, no dust or dirt, which you are likely to

see in cities; he will also notice how even the

pavements are, but he will be lucky if he reaches

the post office without breaking some of his toes.

Whenever you see a person raise their feet pretty

high you may know they are New Brunswickers.

Walking out to Livingston Avenue he will at

once notice what a beautiful avenue it would be

if paved and kept clean. Don't worry, they have

been paving it the last year, and we hope to see it

finished by the time of the World’s Fair.

In walking around the city the stranger will

notice what splendid business and dwelling sites”

60 The

the city has, with plenty of room for spreading ; a

good water front, direct communication by the

Pennsylvania Railroad with Philadelphia and New

York, a good, pure atmosphere ; all city improve-

ments, a good climate, beautiful scenery, and, in

fact, everything which would tend to build up a

city. Such is the place to which we come to study

and to fill our brains with the teaching we receive

at the Preparatory School. A“ Rat.”

BICYCLING.

BY \* ALRIC.”

A Bicycle! ‘The very word thrills you, that is if

you can ride without getting off more than ten

times a minute. ‘The Dime Museum grows tame

after you have seen a person learning to ride. I

remember my first experience. ‘\* Safeties” were

not out then and I was oblidged to endanger my

neck by learning on a high machine. A couple

of boys held the bicycle while I climbed up.

‘Then I started off, and as I was going down a

little slope I did not fall off immediately I was just

thinking what an edifying sight it must be, to see

me ride so well the first time when—Bump, bang

slam.

Well I learned to ride after a while, and I

have never repented it.

Nowadays boys have not the danger of breaking

their limbs, for with a “ Safety” the principle diffi-

culty is to keep the front wheel straight. Although

this is not as dangerous, beginners are apt to think

it as hard as keeping the rear whee! of a high bicy-

cle on the ground.

Bicycling has been spoken of as next door to

flying and the person who spoke it was just about

right.

When you have before youa good road, an easy

running bicycle, a nice cool suit, a good compan-

ion, and can go out in the country at this season

of the year and see the green grass and wild

flowers growing, the trees blossoming and hear the

birds singing, what more can a person desire.

Then again it has another advantage that should

not be over-looked. Ladies can enjoy the bicycle

as well as their brothers and husbands. Doctors

say it is one of the best exersises possible for

\* women, for it is beneficial exercise and yet not

Argo,

iolent enough to be injurious. A person can

go five miles on a bicycle with less exertion than

he could walk one, As to impropriety, it is

certainly as proper to ride the bicycle as to ride

hores-back and besides a person on a bicycle is

not so high as one on horse-back and consequent-

ly not so conspicious.

And now what is the point of this article, why

simply this, my advice is: Reader, buy a bicycle

and be happy!

Y.M.C.A.

“THE YOUNG MEN OF THE WORLD FOR CHRIST,”

IN INDIA.

T was in response to action taken by the Madras

Misionary conference in March, 1888, that a

representative of the American International

Committee of Young Men’s Christian Associations

reached Madras on the 9th of January, 1890. After

a careful survey of the situation it was decided to

organize a Y. M. C. A. in Madras.

On January roth a union meeting of Christian

young men was held in Memorial Hall, at which

about three hundred were in attendance and much

interest was shown in the movement. The organ-

ization was completed, a building was rented, com-

mittees were appointed and the association began

at once to do effective work.

The first month only the reading room was

opened ; then the social room was furnished with

periodicals and a few games. The reception

committee was soon appointed to extend the hos-

pitality of the association, especially to strangers,

and to conduct evening prayers each evening just

before closing.

A class for the study of the Bible on Sunday af-

ternoons was formed. Then the nucleus of a

library was gathered, which has grown until it has

become a circulating and reference library of three

hundred volumes.

The social feature of the work is prominent,

The members’ parlor is provided with games,

bound volumes of periodicals, etc. ; a social is held

in the parlor on alternate Friday evenings. The

restaurant is an invaluable social adjunct, being

now neatly self supporting. It is very valuable in

breaking down caste restrictions. Hindu students

My

The Argo,

may be seen taking tea or coffee

without fear of caste.

broken down.

in this restaurant

Caste fear, in fact, is almost

Some attention has been paid to

ture, and more will be in the future,

plication to the municipality for

has been favorably received,

hopes soon to begin a more

physical cul-

Recent ap-

athletic grounds

and the association

systematic effort in the

line of physical education, for which there is so

much need among the young men of India.

The young men’s meeting held every Saturday

evening has been a blessing to many young men.

this association

there were several missionary societies working

with the object of evangelizing the

Before the establishment. of

non-Christian

population, The means adopted for this end were

open air preaching and teaching in mission insti-

tutions, both on secular and religious subjects.

The missionary societies could not go further than

this. No attempt was, nor could any be, made to

bring about meetings of Christian andnon Christian

young men either in a social or religious manner.

It was felt that an association of a cosmopolitan

character, where Christian influence could be ex-

erted in every direction, was very much needed in

the interest of both Christian and non Christian

young men.

In India, in addition to the ordinary methods

adopted for the evangelization of the people,

special measures ought to be adopted to attain the

object in view, and the Y. M. C. A. can well claim

to perform this duty.

Any young man of good moral character is ad-

mitted to membership without reference to his re-

ligious caste or creed. The work carried on at

Madras has served as an object lesson to ocher

places, and several other associations have been

formed elsewhere in consequence.

There are twenty associations in the Madras

presidency, four in the Bombay presidency, two in

the Deccan, two in the Punjaub one in the Cen

tral Province, one in the Northwest and one in

Sind.

A common interest has. been aroused among

these associations and a convention, the first’ in

India, will soon be held.

. 61

The following are the subjects and leaders of

the prayer meetings during the month of May :

Wednesday, May 6—Subject: “Seeking the

Best Things.” Leader, H. Spelker.

Wednesday, May 13- Subject: “ Love Not the

World.” Leader, H. G. Cooke.

Wednesday, May 20—Subject: ‘ Lovest Thou

Me 2?” Leader, F. E. Tilton.

Wednesday, May 27—Subject: “How Can I

Get More Blessings from Reading the Bible ?”

Leader, J. P. Stout.

Friday, May 1—Subject: “The Wages of Sin.”

Leader, A. E. Latschar.

Friday, May 8—Subject: “ The Battle of Life.

Leader, R. E. Soare,

Friday, May 15—Subject: “Thy

Come.” Leader, E. T. F, Randolph.

Friday, May 22—Subject : \* Watch.”

W. Van Slyke.

Friday, May 29—Subject: “What is Your

Life 2” Leader, C. W. Gulick.

Kingdom

Leader,

BASE BALL NOTES.

ie base ball team played a practice game

with the Freshmen, beating them by a score

of 1§ to 5 in five innings. The boys showed up

very weil and we will expect some great things of

them.

A practice game was also

Sophomores, they winning by

ings.

played with the

5 to 4 in seven inn-

On the 25th the team played two games, being

defeated in the morning by Pingy, at Elizabeth, 8

to 7; and in the afternoon by the Iroquois, at Ber-

gen Point, 15 to 5.

Deshler pitched the morning game and Van

Slyke the afternoon game, both doing very well,

The boys feel pretty sore over the loss of

Deshler, the regular pitcher, who hasbeen secured

by the college, thereby materially weakening our

team, as we have no good pitcher left in the

school. We expected to have him forall our hard

games, and now we will have to do the best we

can.

We hope that we may make as good if not a

better record than our foot ball team,

62 The Argo.

f

The suits are something new in the history 0

the Preparatory School, being black, with white

trimmings. They present a very good effect in

the field.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Cook has had a severe attack of the

“ grippe.”

Yingling has left school to go into business in

New York.

Clement, ’92, has returned, after a prolonged

Kaster vacation.

G. Janeway has had the measles, but has re-

turned to school again.

Jennings and Painter have been absent for some

time on account of sickness.

The boys have all recovered from the spring

Jever and lessons are progressing finely.

Stout, ‘91, has been quite ill with the “ grippe”

and has gone to Raritan for his health.

The fellows don’t like the way in which they

have been “left” in respect to their base ball

pitcher.

“ Sheeny” caps have become quite fashionable

since Easter, and consequently “ Ma” is “in the

swim,” for a wonder.

It was astonishing how many fellows went after

Arbutus this spring, yet while they went alone (?)

they did not bring back a great deal of the trailing

flower.

The Alpha Thetas have selected olive green and

burnt orange as the colors of their society, and

have them made up in a button with two stream-

ers.

The Arco’s contribution box has been quite a

success. A number of personals and “squeaks”

were found in it when it was opened, as well as a

ro cent (!) piece.

There seems to be a good deal of sickness

among our editorial staff, Stout and Jennings each

being sick, and Gulick having had a severe attack

of toothache.

There are five boys in school who were born in

Japan: Sagara, Stout, Cowie, Ballagh and

Wyckoff. Sagara, the son of K. Sagara of Tokio,

was born in Saga; Stout, the son of Rev. Henry

Stout of Nagasaki, was born in Nagasaki; Cowie,

the son of Capt. George Cowie, Jr., U. S. N,,

was born in Yokohama ; Ballagh, the son of Rev.

James H. Ballagh of Yokohama, was born in

Yokohama ; and Wyckoff, the son of Prof. M. N.

Wyckoff of the Meiji Gakuin, Tokio, was born in

Niigata.

On April rr Alpha Theta enjoyed a literary

contest. As part of the programme for the eve-

ning the President had made a list of fifty questions

on literary topics, authors, books, etc., and sides

were chosen in answering these. The contest

resulted in affording much amusement and at the

same time profit. Mr. Johanknecht proved him-

self the most literary and won the prize.

SQUEAKS.

“ A great many measels are in town.”

Again we were too much for the Freshmen.

Ruffians (rooffians) are fellows on the roof.

“ Have you seen S.’s pants?” “ Y-a-a-s, how

lovely.”

How is “ our goat” and \* Argo” fora pun? Not

bad, is it ?

“The Arithmetic class will remember to\_ bring

their tablets.”

Some one said lately that the chemistry room

“smells odiferous.”

\* Doc.” says the fellows must fill up before they

come to school.

Prof.—\* Suppose you stir up those things in the

top of your head.”

Some say this is a measly school. Well, we

have about fifty, more or less.

When can a zero be called a corollary? When

it immediately follows a proposition.

“Sport” says he has to be very circumspect

about home because his father is an “alderman in

the church.”

Prof.—\* An account of a hanging was head-

ed ‘ Jerked to Glory,’ ”

Student—\* That was quite a choke” (jokes)

we

The Argo. 63

Student, reading Casar—\*T put too much

strain on the word confligendum sit.”

Prof.— Now take the strain off and go ahead,”

Student, jumping up, tries to shake something

out of his neck—

Prof.—\* Have you been annoying Mr. S— 2”

H.—\*‘ No, sir.”

Prof.—What’s the matter, S— 2”

S.— Lost my collar button.”

PRIMARY COLUMN,

EDITORS:

C. T. CowENIIOVEN, Joun W. METTLER.

BASE BALL.

As base ball is the only subject of interest

connected with the Primary department, we will

give a few of the merits of the team which rep-

resents it. The batting being the most impor-

tant element in our games, we will speak of it

first. A good sure batter is Scudder. The hit-

ting of the rest is pretty good. Of the fielding

of the team not much can be said. The meet-

ings of the team for practice are not very fre-

quent, and they are also handicapped in not be-

ing allowed to play at the “Trap” until 4 o'clock.

The pitcher and catcher, however, are doing

very good work. The new Captain is doing well

and the team may win the Metuchen games,

which is the most important of the season.

PERSONALS.

Miss Harding, who was called away by the

illness of her parents, has returned.

Mildred Davis, who expected to return to

school this quarter, is sick with the measles.

Lucius Janeway, who has been ill with the

measles, is again in school.

Remsen Cowenhoven has been compelled by

ill health to leave school, and will not return un-

til school opens in the fall.

We are glad to notice that the epidemic of

measles and whooping cough is subsiding.

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‘es of nearly 70,000 volumes are accessible to the students.

r work. It is earnestly

The class work will begin

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The aim of the J

at Kirkpatrick Chapel

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‘Attendance at other places o

The college anthorities have very kindly, an

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one in which the recitations are held and the other in which the boys live with the Head

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