Vol.'t oa—+— mK acer No. 3.

Rutgers College Grammar School,

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GHE ® ARGO.

Vor. I. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., FEBRUARY 1, 1890. No. 3.

The Argo:

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR, BY THE

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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Vou. L New Brunswick, N. J., FEB. 1, 1890. No. 3.

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BOARD OF EDITORS:

J. H. THOMPSON, ’90,

Senior Editor.

F. C. VAN DYCK, Jz. '%,

Associate Editors.

L. LAWRENCE, \*92, Business Manager.

P. C. THOMAS, '90,

One copy, one year, fifty cents.

All communications should be addressed to the Senior Editor,

J. H. THompson, New Brunswick, N. J.,and must be accompanied

with the name of the author.

T is with great pleasure that we welcome into

the sphere of journalism a sister publication.

We refer to the 4. B. C. Monthly.

It is published by the Class of ’93, of Miss An.

able’s Seminary.

The letters A. B. C. have a deeper significance

than appear on the surface. They are the abbrevi-

ation for Miss Anable’s Bird Cage Monthly.

We congratulate the young ladies upon their

spirit of enterprise, and extend to them our best

wishes fo. the prosperity of their paper.

We learn from the first issue this startling fact,

namely, that there is a prevailing fondness among

the young ladies for “ rats.” We are much shocked

and horrified at this Chinese propensity.

E notice from the Zargum that many of the

students are very anxious to do away with

the present scheme of compulsory chapel attend-

ance.

Now we don’t want to say so much about what

we don’t want as about what we do want, since

it seems to be the fashion to growl about some-

thing or other.

For instance, if some rich and generous friend

of the school (if we have any) would come forward

and give us five or ten dollars a year as a prize in

mathematics, and if another benevolent gentleman

would kindly offer us fifteen or twenty dollars as a

prize for the best essay written during the school

year on any prescribed subject, and open to any

member of the school, they would both receive so

many blessings from the scholars that they would

blush all over.

It is really too bad that we have no more prizes

than we do. There used to be a prize in speaking

and one in history, but these have been dropped dur-

ing the last two years. Now the only prize left is

the valedictory, which 1s awarded to the best stu-

dent in the classical course during the Senior year.

There are very few schools in the country which

have as many scholars, as great a reputation and

as fine a corps of instructors as ours, and yet have

as few prizes.

OTHING helps a boy in his school work like

a few minutes exercise before school and at

recess. It relieves the mind, strengthens the body

and helps the whole day’s work.

But we have very little opportunity to exercise

at these times. While there is ample room for

play at the “Trap,” about the school building

there is nothing but a sidewalk and within a gym-

nasium, or rather an apology for one.

If it were not for a few clumsy rings and some

antiquated ladders and parallel bars, our gymnasium

would be considered a cold, leaky and illy-floored

garret. But even this could be borne if there was

only an apparatus with which we could exercise.

Certain knobs and sticks scattered about show the

careful observer that wooden dumb-bells and In-

dian clubs once, within the memory of man, formed

part of the equipment. But these are broken and

useless, and now there is no means of systemati-

cally developing the muscles to be found. We

want pulley-weights, dumb-bells and Indian clubs,

of light and medium weights, and the apparatus

now inthe building ought not\_to be used until

She Arges.

18 A

ty

mattresses are provided to guard against injury Litérary.

from falls. VICTORY.

We feel confident that a nice assortment of ap-

paratus would be used and not abused, and we

call the attention of our friends to this need of

our school, hoping that it will receive prompt at-

tention.

§ there seems to be a misapprehension of the

facts regarding the game with Leal’s School,

and as undue prominence has been given to the

matter, it seems proper that a few words of explan-

ation should be made.

In the first place, no thought of deception was

entertained by anyone. The visiting team was

not kept in ignorance of the fact that we were

playing with a mixed team.

In the last issue of Tue Arco it is stated that

six men were dismissed from the team. This is

manifestly untrue, as there were not six men of the

Grammar School team on hand to play, and here-

in lies the source of all the trouble.

One of the boys was disabled, another out of

town and the rest, for reasons best known to them-

selves, failed to give their support. The captain

was, therefore, forced, much against his will, to

fill the vacancies as best he could.

The college men who played were not of the

Varsity.” That team was out of town on that

day.

We trust that, with this explanation, this un-

pleasant matter may be allowed to rest from fur-

ther discussion. P. C. THomas.

NiGMG Ce AS

Feb. 7—Subject: “Personal Work.”—Luke

I.: 67-80.

Leader—Warren Van Slyke.

Feb. 14—Subject: “ Why Should a Christian be

Happy ?”—Phil. 1V.: 1-23.

Leader—A. Drury.

Feb. 21—Subject : “ Consistent Living.” —Eph.

VIL: 10-18.

Leader—F. C. Van Dyck, Jr.

Feb. 28—Subject—\* Missions.”

Leader—J. H. Seeberger.

He who, believing strongly, sets his hand

Unto the work that waits for him to do,

Though men should cavil, friends should proye untrue,

Love’s promises be writ on shifting sand,

And failure stamped upon him like a brand,

Still in the glorious end he doth pursue,

Shall find a power and victory which few

Or none, with cause less righteous, may command,

For failure ne’er was built on the defeat

Of any man whose aim is human good.

Before no show of loss shall he retreat.

However crossed, defamed, misunderstood,

He knows but Victory in a work well done.

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE IN THE SIx.

TEENTH CENTURY.

USPICIOUSLY inaugurated by the reign of

A Henry VIII., England bade fair to become

one of the leading powers of the world, as, indeed

she did. The wars between the parties of Red

and White Roses had died out, since in Henry

both parties were appeased. Columbus had just

discovered the New World. A race of mariners

which has seldom been equalled and never ex-

celled, was springing into existence. The influ-

ence of literary effort was rapidly becoming a po-

tent factor in the kingdom. Since the printing

press had been invented and brought into England,

about 1475, by Caxton, books and papers had

multiplied and education had become much more

general.

Although no one dared hint anything openly

against the papal dominions yet many persons,

both of noble and low rank, had their suspicions as

to whether the Romish faith was the only and true

faith. Even Cardinal Wolsey seems to have cared

more for the church as a means of acquiring power

and influence for himself than as a means of

bringing souls to Christ.

Poetry, prose and play were advancing. Sir

Thomas Moore wrote his Utopia, Shakespeare his

immortal and soul-inspiring dramas, Bacon his

world-renowned essays—all in this same Sixteenth

Century.

Yet, with it all, the condition of the people as a

Oke

whole was very \_ little improved. They lived

upon floors covered with rushes or straw.

Sanitary precautions were unknown. The very

refuse of the table was thrown under the fldor,

where it remained, a. filthy, moldering mass of dis.

ease germs.

Surgery and medicine were in their infancy.

Astrology and incantations were believed

even by the better educated,

While all this is true of the nobles and princes

of the realm, it is even more applicable to the

peasantry. Nominally free, yet living in a state of

ignorance and filth which can be scarcely dreamed

of in these enlightened times, what wonder is it

that they were ready for any sort of a riot or

brawl]?

in

Even under the besotted bigotry of Henry and

the vain caprices of his daughter, Elizabeth,

there was a force of will anda power of ruling

which has been seldom excelled. To this and to

the fortunate circumstances in which they were

placed must we attribute the enormous strides

which England took during the reigns of “ Bluff

King Hal” and “ Good Queen Bess.”

With the discovery of America a new era in the

shipping interests of the world was inaugurated.

England and Spain, the two leading maritime

nations of the time, vied with each other in found-

ing settlements in the newly-discovered land. ‘To

Spain's Ponce De Leon and Balboa England could

oppose her Cabots and Frobisher; to Spain’s Ve-

spucius England could oppose that wonderful ad-

venturer, Sir Francis Drake. While the Spaniards

had secured almost all of South Americaand Mex-

ico, England had laid her hand on North America.

Such men as Francis Drake and John Hawkins

raised her to that fame for seamanship which has

ever since been her boast and glory.

In the naval battles with Spain England almost

invariably showed her superiority, not only in con-

flict with greater numbers, but also in bravery and

seamanship. Many Spanish galleons, laden with

the gold wrung from the miserable Incas by the

remorseless grip of the cruel fingers of Spain, were

captured and their glittering freight removed to fill

‘the coffers of the daring Englishman,

Argn.

19

Perhaps the culmination of all this glory was

reached in 1588.

Rumor had been rife for nearly a year past that

Philip of Spain was building an immense fleet with

which to wipe out not only the blot on her reputa-

tion for bravery, but the entire Protestant religion

as well. In August, 1588, the majestic Armada

came in sight of the English shore, with a great

number of ships; yet they were met and defeated

by the English fleet under Lord Howard, assisted

by Drake and Hawkins. Although the English

force was much inferior to the Spanish—they hav-

ing one hundred and thirty-two ships to England’s

eighty—yet England had two of the most able gen-

erals that the world has ever seen—Drake and

Hawkins—and the same Anglo-Saxon spirit

of freedom which three centuries after-

ward spurred on their descendants to throw

off the galling yoke of British oppression, anima-

ted the brave hearts of the Engllshmen. Crippled

as they were, the English defeated them, and by

the next night there was not a Spanish vessel to be

seen. So ended a contest which has been celebra-

ted both in prose and verse. England has never

achieved a more decisive victory against so great

odds. By this triumph England was raised from

a third-rate power to one of the leading nations of

the earth. As Green says: “From that hour

England’s destiny was fixed. She was to be a

Protestant power,” She was to be a maritime

power as well. Her plan of government was to be

one of exploration and foreign conquest.

During tne sixteenth century the first of those

statesmen who were to be England’s main reliance

in after years appeared. Such statesmen and

diplomats as Francis Bacon and Francis Walsing-

ham, such courtiers and explorers as Walter

Raleigh and Philip Sidney are not often met with

in a single century ; nay, what century can display

such a character as that of Philip Sidney? In the

sixteenth century England about reached the

zenith of her sturdy English character, although

probably most cf her citizens will dispute this asser-

tion.

But, as we look down the dim vista of passing

years, we still see the sixteenth century, with un-

diminished lustre, shedding its light upon other

ages,

Ghe Arg.

20

TWO TITAN BROTHERS.

N the Olympian halls, as in many an earthly

kingdom, peace was only a transient visitor,

Zeus was haughty and overbearing, and when

those Titan brothers, Prometheus and Atlas,

sought to elevate mortal men and lighten their

burdens they brought down upon themselves. the

wrath of the Olympian god.

When Prometheus saw the miserable condition

of the sons of men, when he saw them burrowing

in the ground and toiling like mere dumb brutes ;

when he saw that they had eyes and eats, but

neither saw nor heard the beauties and wonderfu

resources in nature about them, his great heart

went out in sympathy, and he resolved to do all in

his power to raise them from their degraded con-

dition. Men were weak and dying from cold and

hunger; and away he sped to Mount Olympus, and

secretly obtained a ferule of fire. Can you not

picture him to yourself as he goes on that mission

of love? Do you not see his kind, yet dignified,

bearing as he mingles with that Olympian throng ?

He feels and knows that he is in the right, yet

dares not make his mission known. Our hearts

go out to him in gratitude as he again mingles

with men and teaches them how to control and use

the precious boon he has brought them, as he

shows them how to cook their food, till their land,

and build houses, But what was the reward he

received for all these benefits to men? High on

the frozen crags of Caucasus is nailed his giant

form. Around him dashes the dreary snow, and

the icy wind pierces and benumbs his stalwart

limbs, while a cruel vulture tears at that great

heart, which beat in such loving sympathy with the

ills and trials of men. But Hermes, that messen.

ger of Zeus, approaches the height. We wonder

what new sorrow awaits Prometheus, and listening,

hear the cruel message, “ Will you now submit

yourself entirely to the will of Zeus?” A laugh of

contempt and scorn is the sufferer's only reply,

We hear the shriek of the icy blast as it sweeps

around those mountain peaks, and Hermes is

answered, ‘The dark clouds sailed lower and lower

on the mountain side, till they covered the rocks

to which the ‘Titan was nailed. ‘The mighty

mountain heaved and trembled, and the fierce

thunderbolts darted through the sky, Brighte

and brighter flashed the lightening, and louie

and louder pealed the thunder in the earg of Pin

metheus, but he quailed not at the wonderfy

power of Zeus. And though the fiery streany en

circled his body, yet, wbove all the storm and ro

‘uy

go ss i ; ;

his voice can be heard, and it speaks of the

Ni

when the good shall conquer and the unjust powery

be crushed and destroyed forever.

Atlas, too, was compelled to. suffer Severely for

his presumption and his opposition to the all pow.

erful Zeus. Ele sought to instruct) men concer.

ing the heavens above them and the waters which

divide the lands, and he fought against Zeus whey

he sought the Olympian throne. As his reward,

you see him in yon. lofty mountains, with sweaty

brow and trembling limbs, supporting the heayeng

on his hands and shoulders. THe must serve ag q

pillar to hold up the skies, Perseus, attracted by

his groans, approached, and at his earnest request

showed him the head of the Gorgon maid, which

turns all beholders into stone. Atlas slowly

changed before the wondering Perseus. — His limbs

ceased their trembling and became huge pillars of

stone, In place of his streaming gray hair and

beard there appeared the riven and rugged crags

of a mountain summit. ‘Thus ended the toils and

sufferings of noble Atlas, and that pile of moun-

tain, rock and earth remains to men a forcible

reminder of his endeavors in their behalf.

So has it been with mortals in every age. They

who would disclose truths before hidden, they who

would soothe the suffering and raise up those

bowed down with toil and ignorance, have had to

bear the scoffs and jeers, the thrusts and blows of

their fellow men. But if, like these brothers of old

they still persisted, still had a soul large enough to

look down through the ages and call all men their

brothers and friends, they have always received a

grand reward.

Prometheus and Atlas would teach us that our

lives are not entirely spent when our bodies have

ceased to move about among men. The greater

part of our life work is often accomplished after we

apparently are no more, and that man is most

noble and most happy whose life is a source of

help and joy to his associates,

Ohe Arya. ai

AN ODE TO THE “ANIMALS.”

Walking up on Bayard street

A pretty girl I often meet ;

Dainty shoes upon her feet,

Dress and hat so nice and neat.

Going to the \* Animals.”

She has hair a golden maze,

Eyes that thrill you with their gaze,

Pretty, sweet, bewitching ways,

Making Heaven where’er she stays,

Going to the “ Animals,”

Oft I wonder, when I see,

Who this beauteous maid may be ;

Member of great ’93,

Editress of A. B. C. ? :

Going to the \*\* Animals.”

Could this maiden only know

How my heart is filled with woe,

In the moonlight’s silv’ry glow,

When she says that she must go;

Going to the \*\* Animals.”

Then this maiden would, I guess,

Give me her dear hand to press ;

Grant to me a sweet caress.

And—I think, you know the rest.

Going to the \*‘ Animals.”

\*\*Van SHUCKS.”

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF A

CONTINENTAL CAPTAIN.

(The following extract from the diary of a captain

in the Continental Army was kindly lent to one of the

editors of Tuz Arco. Thinking it might be of in-

terest to our readers, we give it verbatim ad literatimn.]

Newburg, April 19th, 1775.

The Regulars came out of Boston, and went to

Concord, and fired at our men, which a Larmed

all the whole continent, and our men fired at them

and Drove them back into Boston, & Kild and

Wounded Several Hundred of them, & this Same

Day I went of to Cambridge where there was a

Vast Number of Men, and we stayed at Cambridge

for some time. our Duty was to Guard ye Cannon

at Watertown.

May the 21st, 1775.

The King’s troops went over to Hog Island

after Cattle and Sheep, But our troops molested

them & Beat them Back and took a Scooner. and

Killed and Wounded ut Winisincot ferry about one

Hundred & od and Burnt an House and Barn &

Ware House, June ye oth 1775. at Noddles’

Island.

We marched from Cambridge to Chelsea &

some of our Men Went over to Noddles’ Island

and fired att the Summersett man of war and they

fird att our men and the Cannon Balls Struck So

Near them that it Like to Heave Killed them.

June ye 13 there was a number of transports ar-

rived att Boston With about too Hundred Horsses.

June ye 16th. Colonel Putnam Went from

Cambridge to chalstown and Built a fort, and in-

trencht all night. Saturday the 17th the Kings

troopes fird an a Larm Before Sunrise & Contin-

ued the fire With there Cannon all the forenoon.

and after Noon the Kings troopes Come over and

Landed on chalstown Point about five thousand

as near as I could Judge and Marcht up to our

Brestwork and the Battle Begun and they Did

fight Like Men on Both Sides But our men re.

treated because there Brethren Came not up to

Help them. ¢

June 17th. 1775.

There was a Sore Battel that Day and By what we

Larn ther was fifteen Hundred of the Kings

troopes Kild and Wounded. \_ there was also about

Eighty or Ninety of our men ware Lost in Battel

and as Many More Wounded this Same Day

chalstown Was Burnt to ashes the Kings troops

took Possession of Bunker’s Hill which they forti-

fied Very Strong Newengland Soldiers Encampt

on Pros Pect Hill and We fortified that Place

Very Strong & firnisht it with Long Spears. The

Governor fird from Boston to Roxbury By times

for Some Days together.

July the roth. thare Was Some Ships Came in

With troops to Boston. ss

July 17th. the General at Boston Sent three hun-

dred Men Down to Nantasket Point to Cut hay &

Grain. But our men Went from Roxbury about

one thousand to Nantasket Point & Went over to

the Light house and Burnt it & all the other Build-

ings that was on that Island there was a Small

Skirmish at Nantasket But we did Not Lose any

man But we took too.

July the 2oth their was about thirty of our men

Went over to Noddles’ Island & When our Men

had Got Back the Regulars Came upon them &

they fird at our men a Crost the River and ou

22

men Returned the fire. we Kild one and wounded

too More.

July 2gth there was Ten Ship

Went out of the harbor of Boston this Day.

July ye 25th 1775- We Marcht to Malden Near

Perry ferry in order to Gard that Place.

But We Returned to Chelsea the Same Day. There

was three or four Rigulars Desarted from Bunkers’

Hill att that time.

[vo BE CONTINUED. ]

s & transports

A CLUB FOR BROWNING CLUBS.

CORRESPONDENT, after reading our article

on Browning in the January number, sends us

the following from an English paper :

The shire Browning Club had resolved to discuss

a certain poem by their hero at their next meeting. One of

their number had prepared an elaborate paper on the sub-

ject, and all the members were looking forward with much

interest to the occasion. Mr. Henry, one of the founders

of the club and a personal friend of Mr. Browning, wrote

to the poet for illumination. Mr. Browning’s reply was to

the effect that his meaning was very simple, and nothing

more was intended than was obviously in the lines. Mr.

Henry attended the mecting, but quietly listened'to the

paper of the evening and the discussion which followed,

until he saw that the club had indeed roamed faraway from

the poet’s track. He then read his note from Mr. Browning,

showing how they had all missed the point. Instead of re-

ceiving a vote of thanks for his efforts in obtaining a clear

view of the truth, Mr. Henry was thunderstruck to find the

entire club in arms against him! Cries of ‘\*That is not

fair | It is a reproach to the club ?? and similar remarks by

different members met him on all sides. He found that all

seemed to prefer enjoying their own efforts at interpretation

(even if wrong) more than to have the truth clearly set be-

fore them. ‘The incident conveys its own moral,

eee

COURSE OF STUDY FOR PREPARATORY

DEPARTMENT, R. C. G. S.

C Crass—Reading—Third Reader and \_ selec-

tions ; Spelling—As in D Class—Book to be used

last term; Writing—Copy Book, No. 2, and re-

productions ; Arithmetic—Advanced book to frac-

tions ; Geography—Introduction—U nited States

with sectional map drawing ; General Lessous—

Insects, minerals and plants ; Drawing ; Language

—Parts os speech—Simple forms.

B Ciass—Reading—Fourth Reader and selec-

tions; Spelling—Use of books continued, with

words from all lessons ; Writing—Copy Book, No,

Ohe Arges.

33 Arithmetic—Fractions complete; Geo :

\_\_U. S. completed—N. and S. America ; cay

Lessons — Physiology — Botany — Blemieg

Science; Drawing ; Grammar—Continued ta

use of books ! History—U. S., read and Me

duced to Indian Wars. Pro.

A Ciass—Reading—As in B Class ; Spellin

As in B Class, Writing—Copy Book, No, 4, i

ithmetic—Decimals completed—Compound Ne Ie

bers ; Geography—Europe, Asia, Afnca, Ags

tralia and review; General Lessons—Physiolo "

Botany, and Elementary Science, atau

Drawing ; Grammar—Continued as in B Class

History—U. S., completed ; Latin—Conversa,

ional work—Collar & Daniell’s Latin Lessons,

PERSONALS.

A. R. Briggs has gone home sick.

M. E. Gates, Jr., has been quite sick with La

Grippe.

W. W. Cook, ’90, has recovered from a severe

attack of “La Grippe.”

Peddie says that he expects to raise anew mus-

tache for Commencement.

By the way, it is said that W. Van Dyck is ex-

pecting to have his hair cut during the ensuing

year.

Dr. Cook has purchased an electric clock which

is to ring the bells in the recitation rooms at the

expiration of each hour.

We understand that an entertainment will be

given on Washington’s Birthday, consisting of pa-

triotic speeches, and songs by the Glee Club.

Dr. Cook has placed a number of new desks in

the front room, instead of the low ones that

cramped our legs before.

Mr. J. W. Graves has left his place as teacher

here to take charge of a school in Bristol, Conn.

Mr. C. S. Johnson, Rutgers, 91, will fill his place

for the remainder of the year.

A problem «in algebra—McC.—

if A is greater than B, how can B be les

Prof. Newton— K 2, translate ‘ Czesar ibit

haec sibi cure esse.’”

« Cesar said he had a cure for these things.”

« Now, Prof. C,

sthan A?)

Ohe

Ludlam's moustache can now be seen without

the aid of a telescope.

Warren Van Slyke went into a drug store the

other day and bought a bottle of “ Anti-fat.”

The effect is magical. His weight has been

reduced from 250 to 180 pounds already, and we

are anxiously awaiting further un-developements.

On New Year's Day the teaehers and many of

the pupils received a pleasant surprise. Crouse,

who left the school a short time since, sent a num-

ber of beautiful cards to them, engrossed in his

own handwriting.

At the first business meeting of the Glee Club,

held Jan. 17, the following officers were elected :

President—J. H. Thompson.

Secretary and Treasurer—F. C. Van Dyck, Jr.

Musical Director—W. R. Newton.

“ Bobby” was seen the other day hurrying to

the Electric Light Works. We wondered whether

it was safe for him there, as he is easily shocked ;

but our miud was relieved on learning that he

only wanted his Dr. Scott hair curler recharged.

“BAIT FROM THE TRAP.”

We know that girls are afraid of mice, but boys

—well—some of them are.

To what breed of dogs do our Professors be-

long? Rat-terrors (terriers).

One of the fellows on the second floor has a

weapon in his room which should be handled with

care.

The “Trap” is a dangerous place. One can-

not turn around without getting the “ Grippe ” or

having his picture taken.

We have heard that C-Annables like.‘ Rats,”

but we know that “Rats” like C-Annables.

JOKES.

BY “ ARLIC.”

“ A little nonsense now and then is relished by

the wisest men.” So say I and so say other au-

thorities on the subject.

In looking over the comic papers I have come

to the conclusion that there are five great classes

of jokes, and all belong to one of these sets or are

blood relations to them.

One of the most common species is the punning

joke. I will give an example. It may be a little

stale, but as it illustrates my point, no matter.

Arya. 23

Brown (six days out)—“ Well, Sicman, you look

several years older than you did when we started.”

Sicman—\* That is not strange, considering I

have had several berth-days.”

I notice a number of the papers have a good

many sentimental jokes in lately. I suppose it is

all right to publish them, but if they really hap-

pened the question is how did the editor get hold

of the fact. For instance, who would tell the

world of a case like the following :

Deaf Suitor—\* Will you marry me?”

She (gently) —‘ Yes.”

D. S.—“ What ?”

She—\* Yes.”

D. S.—“ Huh! can’t hear.”

She—“ No.”

In all probability the worst joke to take is the

practical. Most victims do not like them, but I

heard of a fellow who was made a victim of a

practical joke, that seemed to get the best of the

bargain. Listen:

He lived in a small town, and the people thought

he was a greeny. A man paid $25 for a human

skeleton and put it in the hoy’s bed, and the na-

tives went up to see the fun. There sat the boy

with two pounds of candy. a dozen ginger cakes,

some tops, a dozen baseballs, some toy guns and

sundry other articles. He had sold the skeleton

for $3 and bought out the village store !

The most nauseating joke is the stale joke.

“Seen him ?”

“Who ?”

“ McGinty.”

I pity the person who is the victim of this joke.

A pointless joke is a joke with no point.

You may often hear these jokes. They are the

father of far-fetched jokes.

Here is a pointless joke:

Mr. Facete—\* Heard a fine joke to-day.”

Mrs. Ditto—“ What was it?”

Mr. F.—\* A man asked me why a piano was

like an onion. I said 1 didn’t know. Do you?”

Mrs. F.— No, tell me.”

Mr. F.—\* Because it’s harmonious.”

Mrs. F.— What is the point ?”

Poor lady, no wonder she could not see. Mr.

F. should have said “ Because it’s smell-odius.”

‘These are the five great classes of jokes. If I

have omitted any greater class, let some one else

write about it.

Rector: \* Itis interesting to think that the Star

of Bethlehem will soon appear to us.”

Miss F. (fromNew York): “ Really, Mr. Prior, I

don’t know who she is; and what does she play

in ?”°—Life, :

- She Arge.

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The number of pupils at the ‘“ Home” is limited, and each boy

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or. The class work will begin promptly at the opening ef school.

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will receive individual attention and care.

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LIBRARY.

The college authorities have very kindly, and to the great advantage of the school, thrown open to the pupils of the @

par School the Library connected with Rutgers College. Libraries of nearly 70,000 volumes are accessible to the students,

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