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RUTGERS, COLLEGE =

Commencement of the (

Sixth Ward Goat

A Visit to a Moxiean Villag

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Personals...

Squeaks ...

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Primary Column.....e.ccccecsesesceesseresserens of

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ngs, either the cloth or the

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‘The Argo .

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR, BY THE

Rutgers College Preparatory School.

New Brunswick, N, J., Junn, 1691,

Von. I.

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One copy, one year, seventy-five cents,

All communications should be addressed to the Senior Editor,

©. W. Guuick, New Brunswick, N.J.,and must be accompanied

with the name of the author,

HE school year is over and in many respects it

has been a prosperous and pleasing one.

‘This has especially been the case in our athletics.

It has been a long time since our school has made

such a fine showing in outdoor sports. We have

sustained some defeats but the great majority of

our games have been victories for us, both in foot-

ball and in base-ball. We hope that the succeed- |

ing years may find our school stronger and not

weaker in athletics.

(" hope our friends and patrons will pardon

the delay in editing this issue of THE

Arco, but for unavoidable circumstances we have

been unable to get out this number earlier. The

Commencement number is always the latest one

out, as nearly all the editors who reside out of

town leave as soon as Commencement is over;

such has been the case this time. Nearly all the

preceding issues of our paper have been delayed a

week or so after the middle of the month, at which

time they are expected to appear. We hope next

GHE & A

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., JUNE, 1891.

year to overcome this deficiency and to produce

GO.

No. 9.

—

our paper as near the appointed time as possible.

We hope our friends will still continue in their

subscriptions, and that next year may see more of

our school fellows, as well as outsiders, contribu-

ting to THE ARGo, the first Rutgers Preparatory

School Paper. Hoping we may interest and

please our readers more in our issues next fall

than we do in this number, we say “ Goodbye for

our Summer vacation.”

S the school year draws to a close, our eyes are

not gladdened by one thing which we hoped

would be accomplished. From an architectural

point of view, we think our school building pretty,

but it sadly needs a new coat of paint. New

clothes improve most people, and we think a fresh

dress on our building would not only improve that

comer of the street, but also add much cheer and

give much gratification to the boys who spend so

much of their time there. We hope when we re-

turn in September to see that this has been done.

Ge are grieved to learn that Dr. E. H. Cook,

our present Headmaster, intends to leave

us next year, he having accepted a position as

superintendent of the schools at Flushing, L. I.

While we deeply regret the loss of so estimable

an instructor, and so kind and agreeable an ad-

visor and friend, at the same time we congratulate

him on this high call, and hope that he may find it

as pleasing and agreeable a charge as we hope he

has found his present one. Doctor, we wish you

success, and

Where’er you may be and whate’er you may do,

Think of the boys who are thinking of you.

We are also to lose Prof. van Allen. Pro-

fessor, although we have cut up in your classes,

and tried to make life a burden for you generally,

don’t think that we meant all that we did. We

will miss you greatly, and we hope that you will

remember us in your new position.

\

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We hope that Prof. Cummings will not leave

us as we understand is his intention. It will be

hard for us to become as intimately acquainted

with a stranger, in. school as well as out, as we

have become with him. It is due to his kind help

and suggestions as well as to his financial aid, that

our paper has become what it now is. To him

we owe the plate which we have for the cover of

THE ARGo, and in many ways has he shown him-

self to be with us and of us. Professor, we hope

that you may decide to stay, but if you think it

your duty to accept this new position, we hope

that your new friends will love you as we do,

which we are sure they will do, and that you will

remember the many friends who will miss you.

Ore question has been asked why should we

not have an Athletic Association, and we re-

peat it, why not? It would surely be a great

benefit to the school in several ways. In the first

place it would boom Athletics, and would help to-

ward placing it on a level with other schools of its

character. We have not been so far behind in

arhletics as it is, but, if an association was formed,

it would bind the fellows closer together and more

would contribute to the support of athletic sports,

and the dues would keep some ready money in the

treasury. ‘There is no lack of good players in the

school, and if they would be bound together by an

association of this kind, it would be just what the

school needs to bring it forward in athletics ; and

when this occurs then our victorious yell will be

heard more often.

Q\* the 15th of May, we, the new editors, found

ourselves in charge of an unfamiliar work in

which none of us, except two, had ever tested be-

fore. We feel our entire unworthiness to take up

the pen which has been wielded so justly and so

determinately by our predecessors, especially by

the senior editors. ‘They have done everything in

their power to bring the Argo in line with the best

school papers; and now that we have condes-

cended to take this responsibility we naturally

look to you, as a school, for your hearty co-opera\_

tion.

AS TO CATCHING FISH.

OW that the season is with us, though not of

us, a few hints to our fellow students who will

go forth tc catch fish and catarrh are quite Repub

lican, i. e., in place. The following rules are be

lieved to be comprehensive; but if you don’t see

what you want, ask for it. If you don’t want what

you see, you don’t have it.

In the first place, pick your fishing grounds. If

you can pick somebody's fish-pond you are apt to

have better luck. In this case do not obtrude

yourself upon the owner's attention. He may have

other fish to fry. Fish in a stranger's private pond

always bite better at night. So sometimes do the

dogs.

Before starting on your trip lay out most of your

money on a rod. This is de rigeus. A split

bamboo one with gold trimmings and a few dia-

monds in the butt, will do. You will not catch

many fish with it, but it is useful in catching “suck-

ers,” of which you are apt to do a great deal more.

When you go fishing you can hide it in the bushes

and borrow a bean pole from some country boy.

Fish are fonder of this sort of tackle. Udi ben ibi

patria, is their motto.

As to flies, don’t be too fly ——. Just mus-

cous enough. You will need a brown rain shackle,

an ensanguined ibis, a roller process miller and a

shoo-fly. ‘These are to stick in your hat. To fish

borrow cockroaches from your hotel and a few

worms from the above said c.b. The fisherman

who cannot await a bite with baited breath will not

catch anything, and doesn’t deserve to.

In fishing, do not talk. Fish are apt to resent

such familiarity on the :part of an utter stranger.

Wait and do your talking at the supper table, where

you can introduce them to yourself—fried. Fry-

ing overcomes their clammy reserve. :

Having fished enough, you can engage the boy

from whom you borrowed the bean pole to catch

something for you. ‘Then resume your ‘diamond-

hilted rod, and return with it and your fish to the

hotel.

If you would be the most famous fisherman that

ever lived, you can do it very simply. In telling

what you caught, say invariably that those which

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got away were all small. This may come very hard

at first, for every one will be telling, “but you

ought to have seen the one I hooked in Green

pond—four pounder, sure. I could have sworn

when he got away.” But stick to your story and

you will be the hero of the summer, After they

have pronounced you not insane, but just honest,

the mammas of lovely daughters will beseige so

model a son-in-law, and all the capitalists will be

ready to take you into partnership.

Most information mills would charge you about

$100 for this pointer alone, but all I ask is ten per

cent. of the business and the partnership.

OUR Y. M. C. A. WORK.

Re RING the last school year our Y. M. C. A.

work has been very encouraging. A great

number of our students are Christians and haye

aided us often in the work. Although we could

not make many inducements to the boys we could

make the one which was, “come and join us in

the work.” A number of the boys accepted this

grand invitation and have worked diligently and

faithfully. We have held a prayer meeting each

Friday evening at the school-house, with the ex-

ception of holiday weeks. We are happy to say

that our work has not been in vain, but that two

fellow students have decided for Christ and have

entered the fold and are diligently working in His

vineyard. Others are trying to lead better lives

and follow closer the footsteps of Jesus. Some of

the boys are interested in the city missions,

leading the meetings and doing personal mission

work. Our Wednesday evening prayer meetings

at the “ Home” were a blessing to us all. Let us

not lose the inspiration we have received from

them when we leave the “Home,” but let us

work with more zeal and vigor. The work of our

“ Mission Band” has been successful and we have

accomplished considerable. With the aid of afew

friends we succeeded in furnishing the “ Y” Mis-

sion with new seats, and have aided other missions

by supplying musical and literary talent on various

occasions. The boys of the Bible training class

are very thankful to their instructor for his kindness,

for he has left many impressions of the lessons

upon their hearts, Now boys, as we meet together

no more for a while, in the school-house or in the

parlor, let us not forget that we have taken the

cross upon us, but let us bear it manfully and be

patient, for with the help of God we cannot but be

successful. Boys, wheresoever we may be, let us

do what we can for the Master and glorify his

name.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE

CLASS OF ’or.

es Class of ‘gt of tha Rutgers Preparatory

School held their Commencement exercises

on Thursday, June 11, in Kirkpatrick Chapel, at

8 o'clock p. a. Although the heat was very op-

pressive and the ex-freshmen rather noisy, ’91

surely did credit to itself both by the size of the

class and the order of the exercises. We hope

they may be as successful in their college life as

they have been in the days they have spent with

us.

The Chapel was filled to its utmost capacity

with the friends and relatives of the graduates and

undergraduates. And we must here note that

there were more of the fair sex than have graced

the Chapel with their presence on these memor-

able occasions for two or three years.

At about quarter after eight the graduating

class filed into the Chapel from the President’s

room in the rear, and took their seats on the right

of the platform. After the overture, rendered by

Hart’s orchestra, Dr. Cook announced the first

speaker of the evening, Daihachiro Sagara, of

Tokio, Japan, he having obtained the second prize

in scholarship, the Salutatory. After giving those

present a most cordial welcome in thename of the

Class of ’91 he turned to his oration, Dai Nihon.

He commenced by speaking of the slow growth of

China and of her danger from the Russion Goy-

ernment, warning her that Russia was doing all in

her power to extend her dominions. He then

spoke of Japan as at one time being on an equal

footing with China, but now being far ahead both

in educational and political matters, and also in

spiritual affairs. He concluded by wishing that he

might see the Stars and Stripes and the Rising

Sun advancing side by side along the line of civil.

80 The

ization, giving such aid to each other as they

might be able.

The next speaker, George J. Janeway, of New

Brunswick, had for his subject, Success. After

stating that success in life depended on each man

having a certain point in view, and working for

that end. He ended by saying that the Christian

man was more universally successful, and that

there was no true success without godliness. The

Waltz, “ Return of Spring,” was well rendered by

the orchestra, after which the oration, Our Con-

dition as a Nation; was delivered by Charles Wes-

ley Gulick, of New Brunswick.

After speaking of the growth and prosperity of

the United States he mentioned some of the evils

of our present government, among other things

being corruption in politics, the power for evil in

money, and the immigration of the worst classes

of foreign element to our country.

After him A. Schuyler Clark of New Brunswick,

delivered an oration on Strikes, He spoke of the

continual disagreement between employees and em-

ployers, and mentioned three ways in which these

might be allayed, shortening of hours, profit shar-

ing and arbitration. The « Dance of the Nixies’

was well rendered by the Preparatory School Glee

Club, as was also the encore, “The Sailor’s

Dream.”

The next speaker was R. Ellison Soare, who

had for his subject, The Lawless Suppression of

Lawlessness. He mentioned the immigration of

all classes without restriction as one of the great-

est evils we now have, and set before his hearers

the recent occurrences at New Orleans. He said

that these take the power into their own hands,

and will neither be ruled by the laws of the country

nor by their own common sense. “ Gipsy Cara-

van” was then presented to the admiring ears of

the audience by the orchestra, after which Stanley

W. Jones, of Rahway, spoke on Culture. He

showed forth the value of culture, both morally and

intellectually. He said that a cultured man could

be picked out of an assembly of unlearned, and

vise versa. The orchestra then rendered “Grace

and Beauty.” Next came an oration by Daniel

Morrison, of New Brunswick, his subject being,

Nobility of Labor. He said it wasno degredation

to work, and quoted the first verse of Genesis, Say-

Argo,

ed

ing if God set such an nt why should we

sider it beneath us to work.

The Preparatory School Glee Club rendered

“The Tar’s Song” and a \*‘Serenade” very cred-

itably, after which came the valedictory and

oration by George S. Ludlow, of New Brunswick.

He said that the worst evil of the times was cor-

ruption in politics, and he said that the only way

to prevent this was by sending good conscientious

men to be our representatives in Congress and at

our State Capitals. Turning to Dr. Cook he

thanked him in behalf of the Class of 91 for his

watchful care through the year, and through him

thanked the teachers for the patience they had

shown with them and the time they had spent in

their behalf. He next bid farewell to the class in

a few appropriate words.

Dr. Doolittle made a very pleasing address to

the class, but made an unfortunate allusion to the

lateness of the hour, which produced a laugh from

the Class of ’94, but ’91, alias ’95, took it all in

good spirit, laughing with the rest.

Dr. Doolittle’s address was followed by the pre-

sentation of diplomas, the boys being guyed by 94,

who cried Fresh as each member of the class re-

ceived his diploma from Dr. Doolittle.

Mr. John N. Carpender, as chairman of the

committee for determining the best speaker, an-

nounced that the first prize was given to Charles

W. Gulick, and the second to R. Ellison Soare.

The benediction was then pronounced, and

another commencement of the Rutgers Prepara-

tory School had come to an end.

Immediately after the exercises in the Chapel

the graduating class retired to Schlesinger’s, where

they were entertained by a plentifully spread

board. There were many and pleasing toasts, and

at an early hour the boys retired to their homes

full-fledged Freshmen.

The following are D, Sagara’s and C. W.

Gulick’s speeches complete ;

SALUTATION,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to

welcome you to-night in behalf of the Class of ‘91 to our

graduating exercises in this Memorial Hall.

In a century and a quarter of its existence our school has

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———\_——

sent many students to the glorious Rutgers, who have made

very fine success during their college life. May equal or

greater success fall to the lot of the Class of 91. Youhave

already witnessed several commencement exercises of our

elder brethren, but here what you are going to see are the

first and the last exercises of the Class of ’gt. .

We thank you for your presence this evening and hope

that the exercises may please you. Ladies and gentlemen,

the Class of ’91 welcome you, .

DAI-NIHON,

My heart tells me that on the threshold of my oration it

will be appropriate for me to say afew words about the

wonderful land of China, which is in deathlike sleep, not-

withstanding the light of civilization dimly shines upon her.

Throughout the history of the world we see that the same

law holds good; that nations rise and fall; that now one,

now another, is supreme in the struggle for civilization,

Think how strong was the nation of Rome; look how brave-

ly the Roman eagle advanced; but where is its glory now?

Who discovered the first principles of electricity? Who in-

vented the compass, printing and gun powder? Was it not

a long time ago that the mighty people of China discovered

these wonders? But where are they now? Dead, sleeping

among fumes of opium, stupefied by the impure influences

of old beliefs; their pristine glory faded like the dead leaves

of Autumn.

Awake, men of China, danger is lying before you; de-

struction will not delay to overtake your nation. What is

the purpose of building the railroad of Siberia from the cap-

ital of Russia to the boundaries of China? Is it to improve

commerce? Is it to increase intelligence of the ignorant Si-

berians? Rather to increase the area of Russian territory.

100,000 veteran soldiers can be sent in a few days inside of

Chinese territory. Beware the Russian bear; beware the

British lion; awake, unconscious people! It is not the time

to sleep.

In the drama of mankind every nation is an actor, none

knows her part. One by one the stars leave the stage and

others take their place. There is no pause. The play goes

on. No prompter’s voice is heard and no one has the

slightest clue as to what the next scene is to be. Is not

New Japan one of the actors? Will she be a star of the

stage? Has the curtain fallen, and forever? Will it rise

again in some future time on the glory of this young actor ?

Reason says perhaps and hope still whispers yes.

In the sixth centuty the introduction of Chinese culture

converted the nation of Japan into a semi-civilized kingdom,

Then in 1853 the arrival of the American Commodore Per-

ry at Uraga was the beginning of a movement which has

changed the appearance of the country and has raised the

nation to a level incomparably higher than that at which its

former guide and instructor has remained,

Under the armed eloquence of Christian diplomacy Japan

in 1854 opened her doors to the outside world, and then she

took upon herself modern progress. At almost the same

time the empire was approaching a crisis in her fate. The

Tokagawa dynasty of Shongua, which has ruled the country

for three centuries, was tottering on the brink of ruin,

Think how many young and able patriots suffered and died

to complete the reform both in political and social circles.

The recent promulgation by the emperor of Japan of a

monarchical constitution imposes upon the sovereign

power and establishes an ‘imperial diet composed of the

House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Within

the short space of three and thirty years New Japan has ad-

vanced without any hesitation from the twilight of semi-

barbarism into the full blaze of European civilization, and

has fearlessly changed its old world institutions to those re-

cently developed in western lands.

Some people find it difficult to believe that, whereas a

short time ago ‘we were haters of foreigners and oppressors

of our own people, now we are walking in the path of pro-

gress and liberty with all honesty and truth.

Let us recall that on April 6, 1868, the emperor pro-

claimed that a deliberative assembly should be formed and

measures of state determined according to public opinion,

that all customs and usages were detrimental to progress,

and, therefore, should be cast aside. In 1875 Geuroin, a

sort of senate, was established, and on October 12, 1881,

the emperor issued a proclamation in favor of a constitution-

al government, declaring that at the end of 1890 there

should assemble a Diet. and now we see an Imperial Diet,

with good order and an admirable constitution in actual use.

We, the people of Great Nippon, the land of the Rising

Sun, are no more slaves to one man or one government.

We are the government. We were once a group of savages

on a small island of Asia, but believe me we are such no

more. Japan owes much to her neighbor, the United

States of America, the land of liberty, to the expedition of

Commodore Perry, and to her subsequent friendly sym-

pathy and assistance in the efforts of Japan to fall into the .

ranks of Christian nations.

82 oe

Believing that the present friendly relation between Am-

erica and Japan will never be broken, let us hope that when

for the last time we shall look upon this earth, our last

lingering glance will rest upon the Stars and Stripes, ad-

vancing side by side with the Rising Sun, along the path of

civilization towards the ultimate goal of life, true happiness.

Dammacnino SAGARA,

OUR CONDITION AS A NATION,

That the progress of America has been an impetus to the

Progress of the world no one doubts. As goes America,

So goes the world, in all that is vital to its moral welfare,

is a truism which every nation accepts,

And indeed the last one hundred years of the world’s

existense have been years of tremendeous progress. Civiliz-

ation has extended her grand triumphs. The islands of the

sea and the inland deserts and mountains have been explor-

ed and measured. The brave mariner has battled the ice-

bergs of the North, and the intrepid traveler has dared the

heat and danger ot the tropics. The railroad has spanned

the continents and tunneled the Alpine mountains. The

telegraph has cabled the ocean and joined the extremities

of the earth. Africa and Asia have parted their borders

and permitted the Mediterranean to mingle its waters with

the Indian Ocean. Applications of steam and electricity

have assumed such tremendous Proportions and such mag-

nificent variety, and have brought with them such vast

material convenience, that they have tended to lead captive

the judgement and bewilder the imagination.

Despotisms have fallen and monarchies have been re-

modelled. Republican ideas have sped eastward and west.

ward. The advancement of science, the diffusion of litera-

ture ; the establishment of public schools; the opening of

hospitals ; the care of orphans ; the education and eleva-

tion of woman, giving her access to employment and pro-

fessions ;\_ the freedom of religous worship ; the multiplica-

tion of religous edifices ; the emancipation of serfs ; the

striking of manacles from millions of slaves—all these are

but faint outlines of the manifold triumphs of the century,

which might well startle old Galileo from his slumbers to

cry again, ‘\* But it does move though !”

In these great movements America has stood at the front,

She has given the world an example of a free Church in a

free State. She realized the grand ideas of « Liberty,

Equality and Fraternity,” and by her Gecerenas has

transformed oppressed colonies into a triumphant nation,

“Smiling under the sunlight lies Naples, the fairest

picture of calm serenity.” Yet there stands the volcano

Vesuvius, with its gently curling smoke floating on the

qniet breeze, giving no intimation of the terribly destructive

power which has already buried two cities in awful ruin,

It is calm and quict now, but in an instant, at any moment,

it may overwhelm Naples and bury it from the world as it

once did Pompeii and Herculaneum,

So is it with America. She stands triumphant in mater-

ial progress; the nations recognize her power ; “ she is the

friend of all, the enemy of none,” but already within her

borders are felt the effects of national sins, arising mainly

from intemperance, enhanced by the liquor power, through

the agencies of pilfering politicians ; unrestricted immigra-

tion, which brings to our shores myriads of criminals, vag-

abonds and outcasts, who rise up in their ignorance to

wreak out vengeance against imaginary wrongs, for the

real wrongs they have suffered at home ; the accumulation

of wealth, in the hands of a few, making poorer those

already poverty-stricken, and increasing the colossal fortunes

of those already too rich for the world’s good

the ballot and placing men to rule who have not learned

the first lessons of restraint,

» influencing

The saying that history repeats itself is exemplified re-

peatedly. Israel, Assyria, Chaldea, Persia, Greece and

Rome forsook God and truth and righteousness, and in

turn were forsaken by God. The word of the Lord stands

this day unrepealed,

not serve Thee

utterly wasted.”

‘\* The nation and kingdom that will

shall perish; yea, those nations shall be

Nor is America excepted, unless she

shall forsake the sins which dishonor God and curse men—

intemperance, corruption and a selfish greed, we

pect from these \*\* seeds of iniquity

“\*national destruction,”

may ex-

” to reap a harvest of

It is true that the effects of the evils are

tremendous power, may, the future

seems full of hope. The great world, slowly and reluct-

antly though it may be, is still opening its eyes to the ap-

palling spectacle of wretchedness and sin,

afflicted and down-trodden is heard at last.

courageous souls who have taken

burden of suffering humanity,

being felt with

but look where we

The cry of the

Those brave,

pon their shoulders the

are beginning to find not only

sympathy but help in their efforts

to do battle against the

evil powers,

The

Tho battle must be long, no schemes however glorious,

no devotion however generous, can win a sudden triumph,

Men are wanted; men of brain and soul, brave men and

true men; men who have the courage to carry out their con-

victions, whatever be the opposing forces. How the blood

tingles in one’s veins at the thought of the grand awakening;

so long has party prejudice kept them chained like the dog

to his kennel, eating the ‘‘crumbs from the rich man’s

table” and serving faithfully the masters who own them,

The people are thinking as they never thought before. The

manacles are breaking from the brain of man, and human

thought is looking out into the glorious sunlight of freedom

The long night with its darkness and silence is passing

away, and through the awakening world rings the triumph-

ant sound, ‘\* Let the King reign!”

CuARLES W. GULICK.

STATISTICS OF THE CLASS OF “gt.

Wilbur Withrow Ballagh .... +. Tenafly

Presbyterian, Alpha Theta, Y. M. C. A., C. F.

Base Ball Team.

John Garretson Blackwell................ Franklin Park

Dutch Reformed, Y. M. C. A., R. T. Foot Ball

Team, Bicyele Club, Gun Club.

Arthur Morgan Clark........ ..........New Brunswick

Glee Club, Committee on Class Color, Gun Club.

Abram Schuyler Clark.................New Brunswick

Dutch Reformed, President Class 91, Bicycle

Club, Business Manager of the Argo, Speaker

Commencement Exercises.

George Howard Cowie ... ......se00.0005 002. Rahway

Presbyterian, Japanese Club.

George Ray Deshler.............:0000.+046e New Brunswick

Episcopal P. on Base Ball Team, Committee on

Music and General Arrangement, 3d b on Rutgers’

College Base Ball Team, Bicycle Club.

Charles Wesley Gulick ................New Brunswick

Methodist, President Y. M. C. A., Chief Editor of

the Argo, Committee on Invitations, Reporter of

the Times.

Irvin White Howell................... New Brunswick

Presbyterian, Orange Color Club, Committee on

Invitations.

George Jacob Janeway........... .... New Brunswick

Presbyterian, Vice President Class ’91, Vice Presi- /

dent Y. M. C. A., Speaker Commencement Exer-

cises.

Stanley Woodruff Jones. .... ..... 2... see eee Rahway

Presbyterian, Glee Club Committee on Music and

General Arrangement, Speaker Commencement

Exercises,

noe teeeee eee

=>

Argo.

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Gabriel Ludlow .... ........... ss... New Brunswick

Dutch Reformed, C. R. Foot Ball Team, Com-

mittee on Class Color.

George Sullivan Ludlow. .. ................ New Brunswick

Dutch Reformed Valedictory, 13 Club, L. E. R.

Foot Ball Team, 1st Base Ball Team, Committee

on Class Color

Daniel Morrison .... .... .cssssessssoeceeeee NOW Brunswick

Episcopal, Y. M. C. A., Secretary Class 91,

Speaker Commencement Exercises,

Robert Kitching Painter... arenpsea New Brunswick

Dutch Reformed, Secretary Y. M. C. A., Bieycle

Club, Gun Club, Business Manager of the Argo,

Orange Color Club.

Clarkson Runyan, Jr. ........ 2... ....New Brunswick

Presbyterian, 8. S. Base Ball Team, Orange Color

Club, Committee on Supper, Glee Club, Bieycle

Club.

PAORTY RONG oi; sear waswaaeasen sa

Committee on Class Picture

Club.

Daihachiro Sagara.......... ............--Tokio Japan

Salutatory 18 Club, Y. M. C. A., Half Back Foot

Ball Team, Committee on Invitations, Committee

on Class Color, Committee on School Button,

Scorer of Base Ball Team.

Robert Ellison Soare................. Walden, N. Y.

Dutch Reformed, Y. M.C. A., Committee on Class

Motto, Speaker Commencement Exercises.

William Harvey Stilson .... 2... 0.0... »-++-Bayonne

Episcopal, Alpha Theta, Glee Club, Committee on

Supper.

Oo wees we cece

++ ++++.New Brunswick

, Pres. Fruit Cake

John Provost Stout.. + +++. Nagasaki Japan

Dutch Reformed, Treasurer Y. M. C. A., Senior

Editor of the Argo, Treasurer Class 91, Secretary

and Treasurer of the Glee Club, Alpha Theta.

William Van Bergen Van Dyck... .... New Brunswick

Dutch Reformed, Y. M. C. A., 2 B. Foot Ball

Team, Orange Color Club, Glee Club Committee,

Musie and General Arrangement.

Warren Clark Van Slyke........... -Kingston, N. Y.

Dutch Reformed, Y. M. C. A., L. T. Foot Ball

Team, 3d B Base Ball Team, Gun Club, Bicycle

Club.

John Wills Streets ee seeseeeeeee Stanhope

Presbyterian, Alpha Theta, Half Back Foot Ball

Team, R. F. Base Ball Team, Committee on

Music and General Arrangement.

SIXTH WARD GOAT.

Oye goat is a very peculiar kind of a ruminat-

ing bird, of which the “Sixth Warder” is the

most peculiar. Some of his peculiarities were

manifested the other day in one of our city dailies,

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in which it was shown that he appeared at night in

the form of a ghost, and even went so far as to

manipulate the shrubbery which decorates the

front lawns of the palatial residences on Hamilton

street.

“Pop” says, and he is authority, the “ Sixth

Warder” differs very materially from the Troy bird,

but is inclined to think the “ Sixth Warder” would

be better for initiating purposes. He says he bases

his opinion upon a report rendered by a small boy,

who, upon returning one afternoon last week from

a little stroll down Division street, stated that one

of these creatures hurled the previous part of his

anatomy against him with disastrous effect. Still

‘“\*Pop” insists that the Troy fowl ought not to be

held in contempt, and he would not vouch for the

quietude of the Trojian if he was subject to the

same temptations as this certain Sixth Warder

was..

“Pop” says the goat must be endowed with a

great deal of patience in order to allow’a little un-

attended chap like “ Wholly” to stray around with-

out reminding him by the use of his head of his ex-

istence.

The “ Sixth Warder” gives our Head Master a

great deal of anxiety by its continual presence on

the campus; for goats are never desirous of fol-

lowing the bidding of mankind, but on the contrary

would rather hurry in an opposite direction. The

“ Sixth Warder,” although very eccentric, has some

good and useful qualities which probably accounts

for his presence among the practical and sturdy

inhabitants of this noble region, for we as “ Rats”

trust them implicitly.

A VISIT TO A MEXICAN VILLAGE.

T was a beautiful morning in August and we

were all wandering around the ranch, wishing

something would turn up for us to do, because it

was too hot to go hunting or fishing and we were

at a loss to know what to busy ourselves about.

But at last one of the fellows said: “ Boys, I will

tell you what we will do; we will go down the

river to the Mexican village.” This proposition

was agreed upon, and after we had saddled and

bridled our horses, we started for the Mexican vil-

lage, which was about ten miles distant,

If any of our readers have ever had the privilege

of riding in the southern part of Colorado, you

can imagine how we enjoyed that ride down the

San Luis valley, along the Rio Grande, with bold

and majestic Sierra Blanca on our right, her large

top covered with snow, which looked very much

out of place with the surroundings. And so we

rode on through beautiful scenery, and at nearly

every turn of the road something new met our

gaze.

The time passed very pleasantly, and at last

our guide told us we were nearing the village, so

those of the party who had never seen a Mexican

village scanned the horizon to find the object of

our search, but, strange to say, none of the new-

comers seemed to see the village.

My brother asked the guide to show us where

the village was. Sohe said: ‘Why, don’t you

see it about a fourth of a mile down the river?”

“ No,” was the prompt answer.” “ Well, do you

see that long line of low brick buildings ?” “ Yes.”

“ Well, that is the place you have been looking for

for the last five minutes.” My brother said: “TI

saw those buildings before, but I thought that it

was a Mexican brick yard.” So of course we had

the laugh on him.

In a few minutes more we were in the midst of

the village. One long street constitutes a Mexi-

can village. This street is composed of adobe

houses, built of bricks baked in the sun; or else

the Mexicans build a log cabin and then plaster it

over with clay. These houses are low one-story

buildings with only two or three rooms, without

any furniture save a few benches, so of course

when the first of May comes a Mexican is not

troubled with very much furniture. All he does is

to take his blankets and pony and move on.

After we had visited all the places of interest,

suich as the church and school house, we turned

our horses’ beads homeward, thoroughly pleased

with the day’s fun, although some of us could hard-

ly sit straight in our saddles, from fatigue.

“Dutchy” gave the following as an illustration of

a general conditional sentence: “If you should

live without food you would die.” He doesn’t

know yet why some of the fellows smiled.

St

The Argo,

BASE BALL.

VERY prominent man was once heard to say

A that he would give more for a boy that en-

joyed a good game of base ball than one who was

always saying he could not play, or it was too hot,

or some other similar excuse for not playing.

Base ball is undoubtedly our national game.

There is no school or college, town or city, but has

its base ball nine. And what an exciting thing a

close game of ball is. Take for instance last year’s

game between Yale and Princeton, when, after

nine innings had been played, the score stood 1 to

o, in favor of Princeton. On August 17, 1882, a

game was played at Providence, R. I., between

Providence and Detroit, resulting in a victory for

Providence in the eighteenth inning by the score

of 1 too. Such games are exciting and \_interest-

ing. But you may say such games are very sel-

dom seen. I will grant that, but a 4-2, 5~4, 7-8

or g-1o game can be just as exciting, providing

the playing is good.

In New Brunswick our law makers seem to care

nothiug for athletics of any kind, as they would

even prohibit there being an athletic game inside

the city limits. And what a law it is. Why New

York, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco

and, in fact, every large city in the United States,

has its athletic grounds right in the centre of the

city, while here, forsooth we can have no grounds

less than four hundred feet from anybody's prop.

erty. Ifa man has a pig sty within four hundred

feet of an athletic ground he can force the Asso-

ciation to remove ; while if a man has a beer sa-

loon next to your door, you are unable to keep it

closed, even on Sunday.

This year the Prep. School has done remark-

ably well, both in football and kase ball. At the

opening of the base ball season it certainly looked

dark for our boys as they lost the first three

match games, but after the third defeat the boys

got desperate and determined they would win a

game if playing had anything to do with it. And

so they went to Hightstown with the determina-

tion to win, and came back victorious. They

have won every game that they have played since

then. We have the satisfaction of knowing that

we have a better record than the college team.

|

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The scores by innings are as follows :

PRACTICE GAMES.

R. C. P. &. o 8 3 3 I—!I5

Freshmen 121 t O5§

R..C. PS. 00000 3 I—4

Sophomores 20102 0 0—5

MATCH GAMES.

R. C. P.S. 500001 0 0 I—7F

Pingry 04101002 8

Ri G.-Bs, 1002 00 2 0 O—5§

Iroquois 2003 02 3 3 O13

R. C. P.S. 22001000 1— 6

Princeton Preps 5 2 t 3 3 3 9° 3 0-20

R. C. P. S. 1200001 5 O-@Y

Peddie Insti. o 13000 0,0 O-4

R.C. P.S. 3022 9 I--!7

Freshmen °oo00T OF

R: G; P.S) Reig) args Sg GO. 0-33

Pingry go Ov'oX F 0) OO O-— 4

PURITANS.

ORE than two centuries and a half ago, there

was a line of religious persecutions in

England, and those who wished to worship in

their own way were persecuted or put to death.

A great many of these persecuted people went to

Holland, where they were allowed to worship as

conscience dictated.

They lived there for a number of years, but

when children began to grow up around them these

exiles thought they would rather teach their child-

ren the English language and be making a perma-

nent home for them. Above all, they wished to

do something for the, ~ancement of the Gospel

of the Kingdom of Chri, a the remote parts of

the world. “ :

They decided to leave Holland and’go to Amer-

ica, where Virginia as yet was the only place

settled by the English. These people had been

called Pilgrims on account of their wanderings.

Out of several hundred Pilgrims, one hundred

were chosen to go on this expedition.

They secured two small vessels, named the

Mayflower and the Speedwell, but the latter proved

unseaworthy and consequently had to go back,

leaving the Mayflower to continue the journey

alone. Instead of reaching the Hudson River,

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which was their intended destination, they were

driven by storms to the shore of Massachusetts.

For a month they sailed up and down, looking for

a favorable landing. When they first went ashore

sixteen men landed, headed by Miles Standish.

They found deer and duck, which they killed and

ate. - At last they came into a harbor which had

been named Plymouth by a former explorer, Capt.

John Smith.

They decided to settle, and landed on Dec.

21st, 1620. Before landing they held a meeting

on the Mayflower and agreed that every man

should have an equal share in the government.

John Carver was chosen Governor. They also

\* formed a military company with Miles Standish to

command it. The soldiers each had a coat of

mail, a sword and a match-lock musket. Elder

William Brewster was their pastor.

As soon as they landed they began to build

houses. They built a common house as a place

for all (there were one hundred and two people)

and they divided themselves into nineteen differ-

ent families, and in time they each had a\_ house.

They built great sheds for the public goods and

erected a hospital for the sick, also a church,

which had four cannons on the roof for defence.

They lived on what they caught in rivers and for-

ests until they could raise corn.

Of course they were exposed to great hardship,

and one half of them died the first winter; yet

when the Mayflower returned to England in the

spring not one of the brave colonists went back.

On June 2gth, 1629, the Mayflower and three

other vessels returned, entering the harbor of

Salem. The voyage, which was considered a short

one, took six weeks and three days. This new

colony was called the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

John Endicott, who with a few others came over

a year before, was appointed Governor.

These colonists were not called Pilgrims, but

were Puritans—religious reformers who came over

for more freedom, and not with the intention of

separating themselves entirely from their mother

country, as the Pilgrims did. But they soon be-

came quite as independent as the Pilgrims of the

ways and authority of the Church of England.

Although their number was larger and their wealth

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greater than that of the Pilgrims their sufferings

were very severe, and many of them died.

‘The Puritans were very strict In enacting and

enforcing the laws. ‘They had stocks and the pil-

lory, which were constantly used. Often you

would see a man with a halter around his neck,

which he was forbidden ever to take off, as a pun-

ishment for some crime.

Ifa man talked on some religious subject in a

different way from that of the Puritans he was put

in the pillory or stocks, or put on the meeting

house steps with some badge of disgrace on him,

or a cleft-stick on his tongue. These people were

obliged to stay in the village, because, if they went

out of the village, they would be killed by the

savages, and so were unable to escape their pun-

ishment. Such persecutions were not practiced

by the Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth.

These two colonies, Plymouth and Massachu-

setts Bay, remained separate for many years, but

in 1692 were united under the name of Massachu-

sett. R. E. R., 93.

A FEW THINGS I HAVE LEARNED IN

THE “TRAP.”

S I leave the Grammar School I wonder

A sometimes what I have learned during the

three years I have spent as a boarder in the

“Trap.” Thinking it over, I have summed it up

in the following brief way :

Tn the first place, out of regard for parents,

teachers, etc., I place the book learning :

T have gained some knowledge, of Czesar, and

the oblative, absolute and indirect discourse ;

Cicero and his elegancies, hard to master, but

rather fine when once learned; Virgil and the

mysteries of Roman mythology ; the Anabasis,

with its delightful parasangs and marchings, but

utterly detestable other parts; Homer and the

same gods and goddesses as in Virgil, under dif-

erent names ; Algebra and Geometry, with the

meanings of signs and symbols, and a few other

things not as important.

That about sums up my learning as found in

books, although I suppose I could “ enlarge” by

working upon my imagination. Iam no book-

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worm or lover of study, so I will turn to the

second department of what I have learned,

namely, that which is acquired without books,

and which is of more every day value—outside

the recitation room, at least. This department

embraces some of the following points worth

knowing :

I have discovered that every one isgrum when

coming to schoo), and that I was as grum as

any one when I came. I thought I was quite

smart, and was considered so at home, but here

in school I was not a remarkable genius, if a

genius at all. There is one little peculiarity I

have noticed about new boys, which is well

worth knowing. They are all fond of walking

through the college campus, hoping in their

foolish hearts to be taken for Freshmen.

Of course, I have learned a good deal about

New Brunswick and this part of New Jersey. I

really think that this knowledge is worth some-

thing, anyway, and it certainly is worth having

if four years in college are to be spent here.

I have found out a great deal about foot ball

and base ball and have become inspired with

much admiration, mingled with respect, for the

players. I soon “felt, however, that it was wise

to give up emulating these as my few attempts

were not entirely successful. I am of a delicate

constitution, I may state. I have learned to

yell, though, in connection with the two noble

games, and never fail to let my voice be heard

when there is opportunity to applaud. It en-

courages the players, I found.

I have picked up much slang, particularly

some relating to what I first thought must be

the race cours, and to doing poorly in lessons

—“ riders” and “flunks,” for instance. I soon

found out what the “Trap” and the “ Rats”

were, of course. I have also discovered some-

thing pleasing and taking in nicknames, and now

do my share in giving as well as in using them.

T have learned that, contrary to my first week’s

judgment a fellow can easily and happily live

away from home, but also to consider the best

part of going to school the visits home when

vacations come.

Thave become acquainted with lots of facts

oA me

—\_ ~ — 2

a

about Rutgers College and its history. I find

that I feel much interest in it, because I now

have friends there, and I desire to enter it partly

from a wish for more knowledge and partly for

other reasons. Yes, I think I have learned that

being in a college town inspires one with a de-

sire to go through college.

I have found that even a “Rat” looks down

upon a Freshman with thorough contempt, while

he respects and looks up to the other classes in

college. The knowledge that I have to be a

Freshman in order to pass through college is the

only unpleasant feature of a college course I

have seen.

I have learned to sing “On the Banks of the

Old Raritan” with much enthusiasm, if the man-

ner of doing it may not be perfect. Other col-

lege songs also are now familiar to me, and I

heartily enjoy them.

In addition to these Ihave learned sundry

good and bad habits too numerous to mention.

Lastly I find by this review of what I have

learned and now am as compared to what I was

before I came to the \* Trap,” that I am not the

same boy I was when Larrived. Whether I am

changed for the better or for the worse I cannot

say, but will leave it to my friends to cen

SOCIETIES OF OUR SCHOOL.

Ec has been four or five years since there has

been any literary society connected

with our school, but in the last year there have

been two formed, and we would hope that they

may continue to prosper each year.

The Tau Phi was first formed in December,

1890, with three members, D. Sagara, W. Cook

and A. H. Rottger. It has sinee grown to a so-

ciety of eight members. It is in reality a Thir-

teen Club, the limit of membership being thir

teen. Its government is secret, but its object,

which is open to all, is to promote closer inter-

course among the fellows and to create a deeper

feeling and regard for the welfare of its mem-

bers. Not the least of its purposes is the liter-

ary point which it has in view.

At regular meetings there is an extemporane-

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ous debate on some subject well calculated to

enrich the mind, and some of the speeches are

very good.

This society has on its roll the names of the

leaders of our school, both in studies and in

athletics.

This year the society had among its members

the Valedictory and Salutatory, the only honors

given by the Preparatory School. It also had

the captain of the base-ball and foot-ball teams

and four players from the former and three

from the latter.

The Glee Club is also represented by its presi-

dent and the two senior editors of Tur Arco for

next year may be seen to wear the colors of this

society.

There are only two members of the Class of

‘91 in this society, but, as before stated, these

two secured the only two prizes given by the

Preparatary School.

The Tau Phi is ruled entirely by the boys

and admits members of the whole school, and,

in two cases, of ex-Prep. School fellows.

The following are its members: George S.

Ludlow, Daihachiro Sagara, Walter Cook, A.

Harry Rottger, Albert Collier, John E. Jennings,

Grinfill H. English, Isaac N. Enyard.

The Alpha Theta was formed shortly after the

opening of school after the holidays. Itis com-

posed exclusively of “Trap” fellows or those

who live at the Home.

This society has for its aim the cultivating of

the mind by debates. When first started the

fellows did not take the interest in the society

that was expected, but since then it has grown

gradually but surely, and is now strong in num-

bers, and the fellows already show the progress

they have made in debating.

The Alpha Theta has on its roll the names of

two of the Professors, Cummings and Van Al

len, it also has one of the Tau Phi men, Collier.

We hope that these two societies may continue

to grow and may not die out, as did their pre-

decessors.

The latest is to go down town during study

hour leaving your lamp burning. From an out-

side inspection every one is in, of course.

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AN ATTEMPT AT ECONOMY.

URING my first year in school I suddenly

had a desire for a blue felt hat. Quite ,

number of the boys had such hats and I thought

them very handy and becoming, also with theiy

drooping brims. They cost a dollar and as]

considered that rather expensive I gave up the

idea of getting one. However, I happened to

mention my longing for a felt hat to one of the

fellows who at once offered me a very light felt

hat he had for fifty cents. It was so light that

this fellow had stopped wearing it. It used to

provoke the little “ Micks” to sing out “ Who

skinned the cat?” I thought that with a pack-

age of the famous Gem dye I could color it and

get my felt hat quite cheaply after all.

I bought the hat for fifty cents and a package

of the Gem dye for ten cents. Then I found

that the article to be dyed had to be boiled and I

was ina pickle. There was nothing to be done

except wait until I had a chance to get ata

stove. As it was almost Easter I put the hat

and package of dye away, and when I started

for my cousin’s for the Easter holiday I took

them with me.

Then I was in another pickle as I had de‘i-

cacy about bothering my cousin with my busi-

ness and yet I seldom had much time in the

house alone. Finally a day came when all but

my cousin were away, and when she said she

would have to go down town foran hour or two

and asked me to look after the house TI was

charmed and was so visibly pleased that she

asked what was up. I gave some answer and

watched her off.

As soon as she was well away I hurried up

stairs for the hat and dye and then went to the

kitchen. I gota stew pan down, filled it with

water, and poured in one of the two papers of

dye I found in the original package and after

stirring it up put my hatin. Then continuing

to follow the directions, I stirred up the mess

with a stick as it boiled. After half an hour it

was time to pour in the other paper of dye.

Ah! that seemed to make the “deep, dark,

beautiful blue” the package was labeled to pro-

duce.

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More stirring. Then I noticed that although

the dye was almost black as was the hat when

first taken out of it, yet if any part of the hat

was out for afew minutes it got rather light.

That was queer but the dye was to make a

“deep, dark, beautiful blue.” — Possibly it

needed to be in longer. Oh yes! the directions

said put in salt. I went to the dining room and

got a couple of salt cellars and emptied them in-

to the dye. It did improve the sticking quality

of the preparation. In went another salt cellar

full of salt. More stirring. How time did fly

and soon my cousin would be back.

It must be time for the next process. I

poured out the dye and rinsed the hat in cold

water. Jimminy! How light it got in spite of

the salt. but— happy thought—the vinegar and

water of the next step brought out the “ deep,

dark, beautiful blue” the directions said. I

hurried once more to the dining room and got a

bottle of vinegar from the cruit stand. The

vinegar and water wash was then prepared. This

was supposed to fix the eolor as well as fetch it

out in allits beauty.

In went the hat. Ah! ? Did it fetch

the deep, dark color? Not very perceptibly,

but now there was no time to waste. It was

not such a bad color, and then besides in dry-

ing, it might get darker. I hurried it out into

the back yard and hung it on the line. Back to

the kitchen I rushed and began to clean what I

had used. Horror! The stew pan was dyed. I

scrubbed. No use, it was indelibly colored.

Well, stick it away for the present. It was done

in a jiffy and everything was cleaned up. Then

I went into the yard to look at my hat. It was

a pale, sickly blue! Most of the color had

dripped out with the water. It was too late to

do anything now as my cousin was already

home.

That wretched hat was dry by supper time

and what a shout rose when the family saw it! I

was guped unmereifully about it, and after I

tried it on found that the vinegar or something

had been no good, for the color came off on my

forehead and hands. I would not wear the

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thing anyhow on account of the horrible color

so up garret it went.

Gradually the story of how I colored the hat

leaked out and now it is one of the standing

jokes in the family. My attempt at economy

was not a success and the next time I try to save

forty cents it will not be by dyeing a hat. I will

not repeat what my cousin said when she saw

her stew pan.

THE GLEE CLUB.

N the last number of the Arco it was stated

that we had given no concerts on account of

the small profits we could kave made. How-

ever, the school year was not to close without

a beginning having been made in that direc-

tion.

A proposition was made to us to sing at an

entertainment in Milton Chapel, Rahway, on

the evening of June 4th. We were very glad

to accept and did so at once.

The evening of the 4th was rather unpleasant,

but the members of the Club were in high spir-

its. We went to Rahway by the 5.49 and spent

the time between our arrival and the beginning

of the entertainment at 8:00 o'clock at the home

of one of the Club’s members, S. W. Jones.

Here we fortified ourselves and improved(?)

our voices by eating the cake and drinking the

lemonade which had been thoughtfully pro-

vided.

Then we were driven around to the Chapel

where we were treated right royally. Besides

being supplied with cake and ice cream, we had

the opportunity of enjoying the banjo playing and

the recitations, which together with the Glee

Club’s efforts, comprised the entertainment.

Best of all the Club sang well and was greatly

complimented by all present.

Beside the pleasure the Club received we

were given five dollars and had our expenses

paid.

At commencement we sang two pieces with

an encore to each.

In closing the year we think we have reason

to feel well satisfied with what has been ac-

complished. We have had a pleasant year and

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oyed considerabie pleasure in

the Club. The Club has be-

pe for

each of us has enj

connection with

come better organized and is in good shay

Most of the members will be in the

next year,

e ones who

school and those leaving are not th

would he most missed. Considerable new mu-

sic has been secured and mastered, while there

are six and a half dollars in the treasury.

Altogether the outlook of the R. C. P.S. Glee

Club is decidedly bright. SECRETARY.

HOW WE WENT TO HIGHTSTOWN.

( received a challenge early in the season to

play a game of ball with Peddie Institute

at Hightstown, N. J., about eighteen miles from

New Brunswick. Of couise, we accepted and

the game was arrnged for May 9.

On that date about thirty fellows assembled at

the school at quarter after eleven in the morn-

ing. We were to go by stages and were to start

at half-past eleven, but the stages being late, we

did not leave until twelve o'clock. -

We rode through George street, making as

much noise as it is possible for so many boys to

make, We sang allthe songs, both new and old,

that we could think of, and then, like a former

hero, sighed for more.

From George street we turned into Commer-

cial avenue and started out the old Cranbury

turnpike.

We did not make much noise here, as we

wanted to save our voices till we reached some

village.

After journeying for two or three miles we

came to a two-story structure at the side of the

road with large barns and evidently a race track

at the side. Perhaps some of my readers recog-

nize the place, if not I will say it was Red Lion

Tavern. Here the drivers got out to water the

horses (?) and some of the fellows also got out

as they said to stretch.

After waiting here for ten or fifteen minutes

we started off again, singing songs and cracking

jokes on each other, and anything amusing along

the road.

After riding for ahout four miles another tay-

The Argo.

view on the port bow. Here as

descended from their lofty

ture’s relief, aqua pura,

ere drawing us on

ern loomed into

before our charioteers

positions to administer na

to the faithful animals that w

to victory.

After our drivers

what inside we again startec

wondering how soon the horses wou

ering again.

The bos now began to feel tired, and we

quieted down, some almost going to sleep, when

suddenly we, of the rear stage, heard that good

old yell, Rah, rab, rah ; rah, rab, rah ; R. C. P.

S., bow, wow, wow, proceeding from the for-

ward stages. We braced up, and looking ahead

saw we were approaching a small station, which

on inquiry we found to be Dean’s Station.

There was a train standing in front of the de-

pot, well filled with passengers, and if they do

not know our several school yells it is not be-

cause we did not give them.

We here saw an ex-“ Rat,” ‘“ Peddie” Comp-

ton. It brightened us up very much to see in

this out of the way place one familiar face.

Crossing this railroad we continued four or

five miles to Dayton. The country through

which we passed was very dry and showed the

lack of rain. It was also noticeable how level the

country was.

Arriving at Dayton we stopped in front of a

large tavern and nearly all of us went in, even

Prof. Cummings, who was along, for by this time

we were rather dry. The reader, of course,

knows that we took nothing stronger than sarsa-

parilla Gr cider. ‘

Several of the boys met here old acquaintances

two young ladies, who attend a certain boarding

school in our town. It was hard work to get

the fellows to leave such unexpected pleasures

but after a good deal of hallooing and shouting

for them to come they made their appearance

casting wistful glances over their shoulders as if

they were loth to leave. After we had started

we noticed that they were quite melancholly, but

new sights and scenes soon put them in spirits

again.

We soon reached Cranbury and I guess from

had rested themselves some-

T on. our journey,

Id need wat-

The Argo.

the way the inhabitants eame running to the

doors and windows in open-mouthed wonder,

that they had never seen such a crowd or heard

such a racket in their little town before. Here

also many of us saw an old acquaintance. “ Jim-

my,” the very same Jimmy who used to do the

overseeing around the College; the very same

Jimmy whose ash cart the College boys have so

often stolen, made his appearance in a store

door and inquired of us where we were going.

On being informed he wished us success, and

we left him standing in tne doorway watch-

ing the stages as they disappeared down the

street.

Just on the outskirts of Cranbury we, to usea

schoolboy expression, struck a house which at.

tracted a good deal of attention from both sta-

ges. We noticed in a front window two young

and lovely females, aad ou passing the house we

saw in a side window two more damsels, while in

a wiadow in the rear we saw two more. We

concluded that that house was well supplied with

sunshine, and as we had no time to spare we con-

cluded to go by without any other demonstration

than yelling for all we were worth.

We soon reached Hightstown and here again

we roused the inhabitants by sending forth our

yell with all the gusto that we could command.

We were conducted to the school by one of the

boys and the first thing that met our vision was

a crowd of young ladies on the porch waiting to

see the Rutgers Preparatory boys who had come

down to be defeated.

After dressing we immediately went to the bal]

field, which is in the rear of the building, and

after practicing for ten or fifteen minutes we

started the game which resulted in a victory for

us by a score of 9 to 4.

I must not forget to mention the fact that

after we arrived at the school the first persons

we met were “Ma” Stout and Jennings. whohad

walked down from Brunswick to see us play.

We were treated to a fine supper after the game

and after resting for some time we started for

home. :

Before starting we sat on the grass in front of

the girls door and’ gave all the college airs we

gt

could think of, as well asa number of Prep

School songs.

After getting into the stages we sang “ Good-

night, Ladies,” and after giving three hearty

cheers we started for home, where we arrived at

half-past ten pretty tired but well pleased with

our day's sport.

Prof. Cummings very generously took the

team to Bates, where be treated us to cream, and

after giving another yell we retired to our homes

to sleep and dream over our victory.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

WING to our being unable to obtain Ludlow’s

Valedictory and Oration until rather late, we

could not enter it with the other speeches, but

thinking it will interest our readers wherever we

may put it, we here give the speech in full:

Dr. Coox:—It is with true and genuine regret

that we part with you and your associates. You

have been to us more than we had a right to ex-

pect. At once our instructor and our friend you

have become so entwined and ingrafted in our

memories that many a year will lapse before you

are numbered among the forgotten. We have

been with you but a short time but we have recog-

nized your interest and anxiety for our welfare.

~ You have always used your influence to guide us

in the path of virtue and uprightness. Words are

inadequate to express our thanks, but we pray

that the blessings, which you, by your experience,

your learning and your fidelity have been able to

bestow upon us will return to you with ten-fold in-

tensity to bless you. With these simple expres-

sions of our affections allow us to bid you fare-

well.

Men of ’91 we have graduated. The time of

- our separation, at least for a while, if not forever,

has come. Our lives are developing, our sphere

is growing broader, and we are about to step into

a world of new scenes, new interests and new

duties. But we do not go unprepared, for we

have tried our mettle and are confident of its qual-

ity. Care lays his hand but lightly on our shoul-

ders and our hearts beat high with joy and hope.

We go forth enthusiastic and determined, happy

in the consciousness of our own strength and re.

92 The

joicing as a strong man to run a Face. W e all

have our future plans and models of perfection

and know that the only road to true success ze

through continual striving upward into light. But

I shall weary your patience no longer. Yet

hard to say goodbye. We hope to meet again,

but our paths may diverge and we will not always

recline on beds of roses, but may we SO run our

race that those saddest of all words, “It might

have been,” will never ring in our ears, but may

we finish our course with joy and leave deep prints

of success in the sands of Time.

Once again, Farewell.

GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE.

Westward the course of empire takes way. We

may trace its course from Asia, the mighty realm

of the Medes and Persians, the seat of Oriental

pomp and glory, to Ancient Greece, small and in-

significant on the map, but powerful in her in-

fluence over civilization. Here art and literature

had their birth and were fostered until they

reached a degree of perfection never since attained,

the fragments of which have been the envy and

admiration of all succeeding generations. From

this land of Homer, Solon and Pericles, she

wended her way to proud imperial Rome, who sat

on her seven hills and from her thorne of beauty

ruled the world.

This, the nation of conquerors, had conquered

all nations of the earth, had surrounded the Med-

iterranean with her possessions and it her high-

way. Well might Rienzi say that in those days

to be a Roman was greater than a king. From

this land of warriors and heroes, it swept north-

ward toward grand old England, the mighty mon-

arch of modern times. This, the strong and

sturdy race of our forefathers, had fought long and

hard for existence, then for equality and finally

superiority. Though small in herself she pointed

proudly to her rich colonies in every part of the

world and prided herself on her title of Mistress

of the Sea.

Thence with a mighty leap ske cleared the At-

lantic and the Course of Empire had completed

the circuit of the world and reached her destina-

tion in America.

Here in the land of the poet’s dream has been

Ago.

concentrated all the glory and sptendor of ang

nations. With freedom and liberty as our eae

word and with a government of the People, for ch.

people and by the people we are grown cathe

acknowledge no nation on earth as our Sipe

We have outstripped the most prosperous kas

of the globe, we have surpassed the fondest om

ticipations of our fathers, we have become -

world’s brighest hope. What republic jg mi

that was not fashioned after our mode]? We

have become as it were, the central star in o

constellation of nations towards which the others

look for light. But we have not yet reacheq the

zenith. ‘There is a height which we have not at.

tained and which we must attain or our star will

set and go down in oblivion. We cannot stand

still. There is no state of rest. We must rise

or fall.

Looking over our vast achievements the thought

comes: What lack we yet? It will need no ex.

haustive research to find the fault, for it is a com-

mon assertion that our politics have reached the

lowest stage to which they can safely go. They

have become so altered and corrupted as to be

scarcely recognizable. We have lost, or I should

say we have never recognized all the truth that is

hidden in the cornerstone of our government that

it must be by the people and for the people. We

have never realized its meaning in the deepest

and fullest sense of the word nor have we con-

ceived all the possibilities that lie along its future

development. It is the keynote of democracy

and until we reach it we will never reach the first

principles of the true and ideal republic. The

truth is that more than one half of our voting popu-

lation is practically divorced from legislation. The

only expression of public opinion we have 1s by

the press, and that is but an imperfect one. Have

they then no voice in the government? Are

they not represented by chosen men? They are

nominally represented. But does such represen-

tation represent ? Ask your ordinary citizen what

views his representative has advocated in the Leg-

islature the past year. He is totally ignorant of

the subject and the more shame to us the major

ity are like him.

Then take a look at Trenton. The same thing

The

might almost be said of many of the representa.

tives. There is no free and open discussion, ‘The

pill is read and then passed into the hands of a

committee, It is then passed or rejected accord-

ing to what wires are pulled, what influences are

brought to bear or how much money ch

hands. It is in the Committee Rooms behind

closed doors that the laws are really passed. But

nevertheless, the work of legislation is going on

and the mass of laws often contradictory and in-

consistent and generally useless if not actually

harmful, is becoming more alarming from year to

year. We see at a glance that a check must soon

be placed upon this unrestricted wholesale legisla-

tion. As a remedy let the principle of the Refer-

endum come into play—let the representatives

formulate the laws and the people pass them,

either all or only the most important as may be

decided.

Why should we not give the people that which

is theirs by birthright.

It has been successful in the little Swiss repub-

lic, and would we rank our people inferior to hers.

Even in our beginning we were an experiment and

have we not stood when others predicted our fall ?

Let us then take this final step. Civil service

and ballot reform when once thoroughly applied

are destined greatly to purify our politics, but the

crowning reform would be to restore to the peo-

ple a direct and final verdict over legislation. ‘This

is the zenith of our hopes, the height of our ambi-

tion and from which, being attained, there will be

no fall. Already some of the states are tending

toward this end by the provision that their consti-

tution can be revised only by a popular vote. May

the advance thus begun go on until it reaches the

desired end and our country becomes an earthly

paradise. As the inspiration grows fancy outlines

her castles strong and clear. I see a Utopia in

America ; a land where the people govern them-

selves in a manner hitherto unknown. Here exist

the first principles of genuine democracy, faith in

the equality and brotherhood of man. Here the

people is not feared as an unreasoning beast which

must be controlled. Here politics cease to be a

trade, there is no elaborate party system, nor wars

of rival factions or contests of popular favorites,

but the individual voter is clad in a new dignity

and the sovereignty of the people stands forth

clothed in the majesty of final appeal, while the

whole conduct of the government is marked by

the utmost moderation and sobriety. "Tis thus I

view the future of our country controlled by the

common sense of the people as a whole unfettered

and unperverted.

Then will the world welcome the prir

anges

ciple of

Argo.

93

the Referendum as the most important part of

self-government and as the greatest triumph over

the peculiar dangers to which the representative

government of to-day are exposed.

Grorce S. LupLow.

PERSONALS.

“We graduate.”

Stout ’91 spent Sunday, May 31st, in Dayton,

Ne J.

R. B. Littell ’90 was present at the Commence-

ment exercises.

J. H. Seeberger will spend his vacation at Lake

Monhonk, N. Y.

Prof. and Mrs. Newton sailed for Europe om

the 27th of June.

General Merrick, ex-Consul to London, visited

Dr. Cook on May 25th.

S. S. Wills pleased his brother by paying him

an unexpected visit on May 15.

Strawberry is doing great work keeping the

tennis court from getting sunburned.

Martin ’go visited the school on June roth. He

intends to join the class of 92 as a special.

Vacation will soon be here as it can be plainly

seen by the way the fellows are bracing up in

tennis.

Clement ’92 is becoming a rattling tennis

player. He succeeded in breaking two rackets

the other day.

Burrows and Cain, of Peddie, called at the

Home on the 16th inst. to see ex-Senior Editor

Stout, who unfortunately was at school wrestling

with a geometry examination.

The Broadway and Bowery base ball teams of the

“Trap” had a friendly contest on Decoration Day,

P y

and as usual the Bowery knights overcame the

Broadway knaves by the score of 26—er,

—

SQUEAKS.

We can furnish the wind if he w

“Does that m

Prof?”

R says that “Czsar's men-of-w

the Tigris.”

Prof.: “I am going to purchase a windlass witle

which to support some kids in class.”

All wishing to be candidate

dred” please call at my Office.

Geom. Class:

examinations tha

book ?”

Prof.: “Anything but ponys.”

ill get the lass.

ean a fellow smaller than himself,

ar were made on

S for the “four hun-

Wooly,

“Prof, can we use anything in

t we have had” up to the fifth

The Argo.

94

i ei vita-

iti very te for the in

ve was waiting every minu r

orb h coming.

tions, when asked when they were

Who is Prof. Henry ?

: j in Rah-

Professor Newton according to @ friend i

way.

Student translating Anabasis.

: . k

“And selecting a suitable person he struc

him.” b

S.: “I think I will go to a convent and be a

nun.” acsingn

B.: “I think there will be none more like you.

H.: ‘Why is a murderer like a shirt ? ‘

B.: Because he is collared, cuffed and neck-

tied.”

Does Seeberger do credit to his name as to re-

ligion? Berger means one who lives on a moun-

tain ; in other words, lives on a firm rock. Some

think he does more credit to the first part of his

name, as he is moved by all kinds of winds.

PRIMARY COLUMN.

EDITORS:

C. T. CoweNnoven, Joun W. METTLER.

The closing exercises of the Primary Department took

place Wednesday morning, June 10, under the direction of

Miss Esther Andrews. the Principal. :

The room was filled with an appreciative audience of

friends and relatives, who enjoyed the exercises exceed-

ingly.

The exercises, contrary to the general rule, consisted

chiefly of oral examinations in the several branches of

study, interspersed with music and speeches. Taken

altogether the exercises were a very creditable affair, and

spoke well for the training the scholars had received, at

the hands of Miss Andrews and her assistants.

The class is a large one this year, numbering twenty-

two, The Primary Department is at present the largest

it has ever been. There are between sixty and seventy

names on the roll, of which some fifteen or twenty are girls,

Miss Clara C. Cook, daughter of Dr. Cook, Headmaster of

the Prep. School, is the only girl graduate this year.

Some patrons of the school complained, when it was

first thought advisable to make the Primary Department

co-educational, but already the advantage has been seen

and from one girl, at the beginning of Dr. Cook’s Head-

mastership, the number has grown to nearly twenty.

We will be glad to welcome our younger schoolmates to

our number, and we hope that each year, the size of the

graduating class of the Primary, as well as of the Academic

Departments, may increase, and that our school may rank

among the first in the State both in numbers as well as in

standing.

The graduates are as follows: Walter I, Auten, Julius

M. Bottstein, Kalph W. Booth, Jr., Morris B. Campbell,

Alfred C. Carpender, Chas. T, Cowenhoven, Jr., Clara C,

Cook, H. Gardner DeVoe, Wm. N. Jennings, Jr., Ed P,

foo J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, Jr., Peter RK. Letson,

Vm. J. Moore, Jr., Chas. F. Neilson, James K. Rice,

Lawrence P. Runyon, C. P. Stevenson, Edgar II. Sarles,

Frank Totten, Harry J. Weston,

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Instructors in Primary and Intermediate Departments.

a oe nes careful preparation for Colleges and Scientific Schools will be its chief aim; attention will also be paid to students desiring to pre-

The number of pupils at the “Home” is limited, and each boy will receive individual attention and care.

ADMISSION. :

Pupils will be received at any time and assigned to the classes in which they can most successfully prosecute their work. It is earnestly

urged, however, both for the individual and the class, that pupils enter Promptly at the beginning of the year or quarter. The class work will begin

promptly at the opening of school, — if

zach pupil will bring with him a certificate of good moral character from the last school he attended, or from the pastor of the church he has

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES. &

The aim of the school is not only sound scholarship, but the development of Christian Character as well. On Sunday the pupils of the Pre

paratory School worship with the Students and Faculties of Rutgers College and the New Brunswick Theologi al i Sirk patri Shap

Attendance at other places of worship is allowed at the request of parent or guardian. 2 ological Seminary, at Kirkpatrick Chapel

LIBRARY.

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

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

THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

There are two buildings connected with the School, one in which the recitations are held and the other in whic! ys li i

Master. These are five to Ten minutes’ walk distant from each other, and thus insures every student some exertion ta tee coe atite WH" the’ Tend

The buildings are in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Ample grounds are provided for out re t

~door games.

DAY PUPILS.

Many pupils residing in the cities and villages adjacent to New Brunswick attend school daily and reside

the day and special school rates can be obtained from the railroad.

For day pupils the terms of tuition are as follows :

First and Second Primary +++ B10 00 Per quarter. First Year Classica} 1 Scienti

Third Brimary..... »- 1250 « “ Second “ Meee Sciontific...... eee ee as Per Quarter.

First Intermedia

2 “ “ hs ORS . : Stteeee seeeee

Pe eer: ueseate . on rs ei Third, Fourth and Fifth Years Classical and Scientific 24 « «

TERMS FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

The terms for Board, furnished room, Care of room, fuel, lights, tuition,

single rooms, $100 per quarter.

PRIMARY Atsi INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS. ome

The work in this department is designed t, .,y. 4) a boys of the youngest school a

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of pupils is limited. Special care iy taken in} Tiorals aud lanyerapeateoee on he more advanced work of the school. The number sh

For Catalogue or further informatior ‘OOK, A. M., Ph. D., Head Master.

attended.

pupils of the Preparatory School the

athome. ‘Trains arrive at all hours of

ete., are $90 per quarter, payable strictly in advance, Suites and