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Clarence Gurretson, and must be sccompanied with the name of

the author.

Extract from the History of Rutgers College, by Professor 8.

T. Doolittle, in ‘\* The College Book.’”

“There has always been in connection with the college

a grammar school which, during the darkest days of the

colleg:, never closed its doors, but went on successfully in

accomplishing good work.”

UNE is the month for gathering in

the aunual crop of scholars, com-

pared with the agricultural products of

the year, this scholastic harvest is not

Jarge. The number of bushels of corn

and wheat annually raised so far exceeds

the number of students of schools and

colleges annually graduated that the

latter appear utterly insignificant, in

comparison from the numerical point of

view.

It is unnecessary, however, to say that

THE ARGO,

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., JUNE, 1895.

the numerical point of view is not the

only one, and in this case not the most

important one. Dartmouth College gradu-

ated one man whose career reflects upon

his alma mater and imperishable light of

glory. If Dartmouth had done nothing

more than give us Daniel Webster, she

would still be entitled to a high rank

among the prominent forces for good that

existed in the United States. Who will

be the Daniel Webster among the classes

of 1895, it is not safe to predict. Perhaps

many will attain eminence, perhaps none.

That makes little difference, for it is not

the general object of what is called educa-

tion to make great men, but to make men

who can think correctly. The grand busi-

ness of life is to learn to think,—not

merely to let idle thoughts pass feebly

through the brain, but to think with

vigor, with clearness, and with accuracy.

Education should remove ignorance and

prejudice. It may seem useless to empha-

size the first idea, for we are accustomed

to regard it as one of the essential .duties

of education to clear away the mists of

ignorance. Unfortunately not all who

pass through the scholastic curriculum are

in the position of Socrates, who said that

he had the advantage of others, because

he knew that he knew nothing while they

did not even know that.

The ancients would not admit slaves to

their discourses upon philosophy. Pre-

judice makes men slaves. We must ap-

proach the truth in the spirit that Christ

required of his disciples, when he said :

\* Except ye become as little children ye

cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven.”

96

We cannot enter the realm of truth and

see what really is there, if we are blinded

by passion and prejudice. The grand

facts ‘of science, the glories of literature,

the beauties of art, the noble lessons of

history, the wisdom of philosophy,—these

ao not reveal themselves in all their full-

ness to him who does not approach them

in the right spirit. Let us, then, not

allow our education to fill us with pre-

judices, through which, as through a

prison, we shall view thingsin false colors

and distorted relations. Let us rather learn

to accomdate our theories to the facts,

and to receive the truth wherever we

may find it. Let us establish our princi-

plesof life, not upon our prejudices but up-

on the solid bed-rock of truth. Only thus

can we be really free men, for it is the

truth that makes us free. We will do

we'l when entering upon a course of in-

tellectual training to remember the words

of the great English philosopher, ‘‘the

approach to the kingdom of man, which

is founded in science, is as the approach

to the Kingdom of Heaven, into which it

is not permitted to enter except as a little

child.”

OW that vacation has come upon us

N and the school year is at an end, we

books to one side with a sigh of

And yet, did we not expect to re-

he end of a deserved

rest, that sigh would be one of regret ;

not alone because our education, to a cer-

tain degree, would be at aclose, but also

because our lot would be no longer among

those who have with us fought and con-

the preliminary battles with

lay our

relief.

new our studies at t

quered in

learning.

Yes, knowledge is an adversary which

must be overcome by battle. It cannot

be coaxed or bribed. Nevertheless, over-

powered and rightly controlled, it is of

THE ARGO.

invaluable service to its master. Our

preparatory school work is a drill for the

long four years’ war between knowledge

and man, which takes place in college.

This contest is the one which decides

whether the student has in him the quali-

ties necessary for the subjection of knowl-

edge, or whether he is unqualified for his

task.

Some of us have now completed our

drill and are pronounced fitted to enlist in

the great war. To this portion the larger

remaining number extends the hand for

a parting shake, and wishes all success.

Those continuing among us have differ-

ent periods to serve, one, two and three

years. But whichever it may be, it will

soon pass. The time seems very short

since last vacation, and the year from

now till next June will pass just as

quickly as has the one just finished.

Let us, during the Summer months,

store up an inexhaustible amount of

strength and energy, and return in the

Fall determined to do our share towards

maintaining for 014 Rutger’s Prep. the

reputation of turning out students as

strong as the strongest, so far as battling

with knowledge is concerned.

FIRST PRIZE—BismMarck.

LAURENCE PHILLIPS RUNYON.

On the drst of last April the world wit-

nessed a most remarkable spectacle. A

mighty empire was stirred to its very

depths from proud Emperor to lowly

peasant in paying tribute to the greatness

of one man.

For weeks previous the.din of prepara-

tion had resounded through the land in

anticipation of the great event, and the

echoes of these preparations were taken

up and carried from country to country

until the whole world reverberated with

the name of Bismarck.

97

THE ARGO. —

The sincerity and spontaneity of these

demonstrations shows how deeply love for

the Prince is imbedded in the hearts of

the Fatherland, and with what admira-

tion and respect the whole civilized world

views the achievments of Germany’s

grand old man.

How instructive, how full of interest,

how grand are the life work and char-

acter of this warrior and statesman!

Honored and loved by a mighty nation,

respected and admired by all the world,

he has won a lasting place in the Wal-

halla of the immortals !

Bismarck has been well termed the man

of iron. Born while the Congress of

Vienna was in session attempting to re-

adjust the relations of Europe, which had

been blown to the four winds by the

meteor flight of Napoleon with its trail of

national disintegration, between his cradle

and his eightieth birthday the great Ger-

man leader has witnessed the rebirth and

reconstruction of his country.

Germany, geographically, was divided

into a number of states separated by tra-

dition and religion. Paltry kings and in-

significant rulers, upheld by the bayonets

of their several standing armies, crushed

the people by their despotisms, and all

Europe was disturbed by their constant

bickerings aud jealousies.

In spite of all these differences a deep,

national consciousness was slowly grow-

ing, and a powerful national spirit was

developing itself, which found its embodi-

ment in Bismarck. His period of active

life has been contemporaneous, not only

with the development of the German na-

tional spirit, but with the creation of

united Germany.

He has understood the

day better than any of

aries. He intuitiv

German heart lon

Germany of to-

his contempor-

ely realized what the

ged for, and with the

al of a united Fatherland in view, he

aa his tremendous personality into its

accomplishment. It was his master hand

which involved Prussia, the most power-

ful of the German States, in minor con-

flicts leading up to the six weeks decisive

war with Austria which culminated in

the great victory of Sadowa. /

He realized that blood spilt in defence

of the Fatherland would best nourish the

flower of a national spirit. /

Four years later, when the triumphant

armies of the United Fatherland, guided

by the combined genius of King William

and Von Moltke, with Bismarck at the

head, drove the bleeding troops of Napo-

leon within the walls of Paris itself, the

world realized that the events which had

gone before were simply the early moves

in the great scheme which seemed about

to have a successful culmination. And

when, a few weeks later, King William

in the palace of Versailles, was crowned

\_Emperor of United Germany, the whole

world, as now, united in honoring the

man whose master intellect had brought

about such far reaching results.

But Bismarck’s work was not yet done.

For nearly twenty years he labored in

perfecting that unity for which he had

given his life’s energy. His work was

not always unopposed. His marked in-

dividuality and tremendous personal force

aroused much opposition. He frequently

planted himself resolutely in the face of

so-called popular movements, and from

the start he held most strongly to the

monarchical idea,

He, the father of his country, was most

bitterly assailed by his politic

at home and abroad.

His friends and loved companions, the

Emperor William and Von Moltke,

dropped off one by one, and with the ad-

vent to the throne of the present proud

al enemies

sia THE ARGO.

young Hohenzollern, the old man whose

high spirit would brook no dictation, gave

up the reins of government which he had

held so long, to enjoy a well earned rest.

Even in his proud exile he has been the

most prominent figure in Europe.

It was certainly most fitting as this

grand old life reached its eightieth mile-

stone that the whole world should stop

for a moment to wonder and give honor,

and that the imperious William should

make a personal pilgrimage to bear a

sovereign’s congratulations to him who

made him what he is.

As one has said, “‘it is too early to sum

up his career or to write his life, but it is

safe to say that he is one of the world’s

figures, one of those great peaks which

rise above the level plain, and to which

the eyes of men now turn with a new

tenderness because the light of sunset

rests upon them.”

SECOND PRIZE—OrarTorY IS NOT

DECLINING.

DAVID CRAWFORD WIEDNER.

We are sometimes told that the power

of the orator is on the wane. It is

claimed that no such orators have ever

since been found as existed in the classic

days of Greece and Rome. that Cicero and

Demosthenes reached the climax of ora-

torical achievement, and that since them

various causes have diminished the ora-

tor’s influence.

This we empha

we claim, has not de

as great a power as ever.

It is claimed that newspapers have

taken the place of orators. Can this be

so? Newspapers have their place and do

their work, but do not in every respect do

There is greater

the work of orators.

tically deny. Oratory,

clined, but is today

need of public speakers today than ever

before.

Very little is really known as to the

power which the orations of the ancient

orators produced. We have some of their

orations, but did they all produce much

impression on their hearers? If they did

would we not know more regarding this

effect? They certainly did not begin to

contain as many facts as those of today,

and we doubt whether they were as

powerful in their effect as is sometimes

claimed.

Let us look at some of the orators of

both ancient and modern times. Let us

first look at the orators of ancient times.

After the Roman Senate was turned

against Catiline, Qicero simply strength-

ened their purpose of casting him out of

the city, nothing else. Cesar tried to

prosecute Dolabella for extortion, but was

unsuccessful. He did not turn the minds

of any audience. Did Demosthenes’ Phil-

ippics influence the Athenians as\_ he

wished ?

Let us now look at some of the orators

of modern times. Did not Webster in his

reply to Hayne of South Carolina mould

the minds of the United States Senate at

his will? Of Rufus Choate it is said:

«Whether he addressed a jury of twelve

men or a crowded audience, he seemed to

bend their minds almost at his will.”

Did not the eloquence of Erskine make it

safe to speak and print? And that of

Romley make life and property safe in

every city of the English empire ¢ Were

not many minds turned against slavery by

the eloquence of Wendell Phillips and

Henry Ward Beecher !

While the age has advance

Education has

better educated and have

doratory has

not stood still. advanced.

The orators are

they not advanced ¢

Oratory comprises three elements ; pet

THE ARGO. 99

suasion, invective, description. Its great

object is to convince men, to influence

their opinions, and to lead them to some

action. In all these respects we do not

fear to compare the orators of the eigh-

teenth or nineteenth centuries with those

of classical times. More than that, we assert

that wherever a modern orator does af-

fect an audience he shows greater power

than ever, because the audiences are less

easily moved. The great diffusion of intelli-

gence makes them less susceptible to the

orator’s power, and therefore when they

are swayed by the magic of his voice and

his skill, he displays greater power.

Compare one of the best passages from

Cicero with one of those from Daniel

Webster. Addressing the arch traitor

the great consul says: ‘‘O, the times!

O, the morals! The Senate knows these

things, the consul sees them; yet he

lives ! lives! Nay, rather comes into the

Senate, is made a participant of the pub-

lic plan; each and everyone he marks and

designates for slaughter. We, however,

brave men, think we satisfy tne republic

if we avoid his fury and his weapons.

You ough! long since to have been led to

execution by the order of the consul. The

destruction which you have long been

plotting against us vught to be brought

upon yourself.”

Now turn to the eloquent American.

In his address before the United States

Senate he said: ‘‘When my eyes shall

be turned to behold for the last time the

Sun in Heaven, may I not see him shining

on the broken and dishonored fragments

of a once glorious Union ; on States dis-

severed, discordant, belligerent.”

LOCAL HISTORY.

We are not supposed to be very old in

ou country. In fact we boast of our |

newness, and regard it as a proof of our

general ‘‘smartness, ” that we are new

and yet have accomplished wonders. To

be sure there are some things that do not

have much as yet to say for themselves,

because we have not had time to develop

them. For example, we cannot pride our-

selves very highly upon our roads. In

most parts of our country they are

wretched at their best and simply horrible

at their worst. Forimprovements in them

we owe a great debt of gratitude to the

bicycle and its riders, but while a little

has been done, the work has thus far

hardly been commenced.

Yet while we admire our youth we

must not forget that we are growing old:

as fast as we can, and already there are

signs, feeble perhaps, but apparent and

increasing, that we are not ashamed of

the fact that we have one century behind

us and are getting out of our national

cradle, if one may avail himself of such a

figure.

A vast crowd rushes to Europe every

Summer and returns with broader views

and a juster appreciation of what we have

done, and let us sincerely hope, with a

wiser idex of what we have to do. There

the traveller meets an older civilization;

he wanders among cathedrals and palaces

whose foundation stones were laid before

the Pilgrims set foot on Plymouth Rock;

he treads pavements on which Roman

armies marched; he admires the English

constitution, the growth of a thousand

years; he sees great universities whose

history goes back to the time of Charle-

magne and Alfred; he experiences every-

where a feeling of durability and stability,

such as should characterize a mighty

nation, but which our own new buildings

with the paint hardly dry upon them, fail

to excite.

I can never forget the peculiar sort of

100

awe that came over my mind as I sat one

Sabbath afternoon, some years ago, under

the shadow of an old church in the little

village of Hohenlohe near Leipzig and con-

versed with the village pastor. That

church, he told us, was over five hundred

years old, and parts of it were thought to

date back as far as Roman times.

‘Yhere is consecrating power in time

And what is gray with years to man is God-like. ”

There is no doubt about it; we are at-

tracted to a certain degree by that which

has withstood the assaults of time and

still is strong and durable.

We must not go to foreign land to see

what is very old, to examine the cities

that Cesar knew, or Socrates dwelt in,

or Jesus wept over. But while we

have no Jerusalem, or Athens, or Rome

within the borders of the United States,

we do have places that are comparatively

ancient, and we are making history as fast

as weareable. This history deserves atten-

tion before it becomes so remote that the

twilight of a real antiquity prevents us

from clearly distinguishing its outlines.

This is a task which may, and should, in-

terest and attract localinvestigators, who

can, if they make the effort, save some-

thing that will perhaps hereafter possess

great value.

An instance of the truth of what has

been said may be found in New Brunswick,

New Jersey, which became a city in 1730.

England still ruled her North American

colonies, New Jersey among the number,

and no one had heard of Populists,

twenty story buildings, or telephones.

To see the streets in some quarters of the

present town, you would judge them to

be the original paths along which the pre-

revolutionary fathers strolled, and such,

I believe they really are. Narrow, odd,

rambling, they remind you strongly of an

old world city. One peculiarity is very

THE ARGO.

noticeable to a new-comer. It is quite

customary to build close up to the street

line and extend the steps and the stoop

away out onto the sidewalk. One would

think that this custom would go out of

date, but it still is frequently practised.

Each day I passa new house, pub up with-

ina year, whose steps actually occupy

half the sidewalk. Back of the houses

and behind the walls or fences it is not

uncommon to find pleasant grounds, un-

profaned by the vulgar gaze of the passer-

by, reserved for the private enjoyment of

the owner and his family.

One notices the old Datch names, for

this is a Dutch town, like Van Wickle,

Van Renneselaer, Voorhees, Vaa Buskirk,

Van Slyke, Hardenbergh, and the like,

some of which belong to families that

have been in the place from its very be-

ginning. If you meet a ‘\* Brunswicker ”

in the evening, it makes no differeace at

what hour, early or late, he never says

‘‘oo0d evening,” but invariably greets

you with ‘‘ good night. ”

Not only is the city historic and peculiar,

but so also are its surroundings. Along

the banks of the Raritan river on which

New Brunswick is situated, the armies of

the Revolution marched and camped,

when the British were chasing Washington

to and fro, and Washington was harassing

the British to the best of his ability. A

house on the east side is pointed out as on

one occasion a stopping place of his. On

a range of hills a few miles distant is an

immense rock, now white-washed and

visible for many miles, from which it is

said Washington watched the enemy.

From it you can see the towers of the

Brooklyn bridge, the cities of Newark,

Klizabeth, Plainfield, New Brunswick,

Perth Amboy, numerous villages, the

winding Raritan, full of vessels, the

Passaic, the locomotives sending up puffs

THE ARGO. 101

of smoke on three or four railroads, and

all the signs of a numerous and busy

population. What emotions.would thrill

the heart of Washington, could he return

and view the landscape now from this

lofty lookout where once he saw forests

and red-coated British soldiers !

New Brunswick is the place where the

Vanderbilt fortune took its rise. You may

see in the older part of the city, on one of

its narrowest streets, the old “tavern” in

which the ‘“‘Commodore” once lived

from which he sent out stages in all di-

rections, where in those days must have

been a very active trade and busy, bust-

ling times. From the dock behind the

tavern his boats used to start on their

trips to New York.

No mention of New Brunswick would

be complete that omitted to speak of the

college, founded in 1760 and still an active

and efficient power in the cause of educa-

tion. Nine colleges, Rutgers among the

number, were established before the

Declaration of Independence was signed.

They are all prosperous today, and they

have very aptly been termed the nine

Muses of the Revolution. Rutgers origi-

nated in a protest of the Dutch against

the arbitrary action of Columbia college,

in refusing them a professorship of Dutch

divinity. The complete story of its estab

lishment and early struggles would take

ina large portion of our educational

history.

I have spoken of New Brunswick and

its vicinity because at present they are

known to me, and because I wish toshow

that while we may not have among us

antiquities as remote in historic periods

as London, or Athens, or Paris, we do

have regions of great historic interest to

Americans. Notal] places lend themselves

so readily to historic investigation as this.

Not all have had so much to do with

Revolutionary and anti-Revolutionary

times, and not all possess so many \_ tradi-

tions and peculiar customs. But almost

all have something of a history. There

are very few cities of any size that do not

possess a local flavor and a local color,

and these things ought to be preserved

before their origin becomes obscured.

What more interesting than the study of

peculiarities of the place in which we

live? Can any young student of history

or of social institutions find anytning

better for his time and energy ?

BASE BALL GAMES.

Saturday afternoon, June 1, our base

ball team played a game against the nine

of the Jersey City Field Club, on the

college grounds. Although it was very

hot, aninteresting and exciting game was

played.

In the first inning the J.C. F. C. scored

two runs and our boysscored none. There

was no more scoring until the fifth inning

when the J. C. F. C. made one run. In

the sixth inning R. C. P. 8S. went to pieces

and five J. C. runners crossed the plate.

In our half of the sixth we scored one run.

In the seventh inning another J. C. man

scored. In the eighth inning Jennings

struck out three men successively. In the

ninth inning the J. C. F. C. gotin another

runand R. C. P. S. four, making the

score stand 10 to 5.

Our boys batted better than usual and

played a steady game throughout with

the exception of one inning. Van Dyck,

of the college umpired.

One of the prettiest games ever wit-

nessed on Neilson Field came off Tuesday

afternoon, June 4. It was between our

team of the Y. M.C. A. We had been

beaten by this team once before this year

and our boys went to work to wipe out

that defeat.

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In the first inning with the Y. M. ©. A.

at the bat, Foster made a base hit and

stole second. Conover hit the ball and

Foster went to third. Rooney was hit by

the ball. Foster and Conover came home

on errors. Vosper knocked a little fly

which MacDonald caught. Rooney came

in on Harra’s hit. Harra got to first and

Leary knocked a fly to McGann who

threw the ball to second in time to catch

Harra. For R. ©. P. S., Kirkpatrick

made a base hit, stole second, to get to

third on an error. Sarles knocked a fly

to right field and Hoffman, knocked a

grounder to pitcher. Rapalje was put

out at first.

Second inning—Mattison hit a grounder

to second and was caught on first; Buzzee

knocked the ball to first—just where it

was wanted; Premo made a base hit but

Foster knocked a fly toMacDonald. Jen-

nings got first on Conover’s error and

stole second, third and home; MacDonald

made a base hit and stole second, third

and home; Janeway hit past second,

stole second and was caught on third ;

Plumley struck out; McGann got his base

on balls, stole second and was caught

stealing third.

Third inning—Conover was put out at

first; Rooney struck out; Vosper got first

on an error; and Harra struck out; Kirk-

patrick made a base hit; Sarles, Hoffman

and Rapalje were put out at first.

Fourth inning—Leary got his base on

an error; Mattison knocked a fly to first;

Buzzee made a base hit; Premo knocked

a fly to Hoffman; and Leary was caught

napping on third; Jennings knocked ably

to right field; MacDonald struck out;

Janeway made a base hit and Plumley

struck out.

Fifth inning—Foster flied out to Jane-

way; Conover got first and second on

errors, stole third and came home on

THE ARGO.

Rooney’s hit; Rooney made his base and

Vosper knocked a home run bringing him

in; Harra was hit with the ball, stole sec-

ond and third and came home on an error;

Leary flied out to Janeway; Mattison got

his base on errors and Buzzee was put out

at first; Kirkpatrick hit a fly to short;

Sarles got first on errors but was caught

on second and Hoffman knocked a pop

fly to pitcher.

Sixth inning—Premo was put out at

first; Foster’s foul was caught and Cono-

ver was put out at first; Rapalje was put

out at first; Jennings got first on an error;

Mac Donald hit the ball and the two men

came in on Janeway’s base hit; Plumley

and McGann flied out.

Seventh inning—-Rooney struck out;

Vosper and Harra got bases on errors;

and Leary and Mattison flied out; Kirk-

patrick flied out; Sarles was caught on

second and Rapalje failed to reach first.

Kighth inning — Buzzee, Premo and

Foster knocked grounders and were put

out at first; Jennings struck out; Mac

Donald got four balls, stole second

and came in on Janeway’s hit; Plumley

knocked a foul which was caught and

Janeway came in on McGann’s hit; Kirk-

patrick was put out at first.

Ninth inning—With the score a\_ tie

everyone played his best. Conover and

Rooney got first on errors and stole sec-

ond, Conover making third on an error;

Vosper brought in two runs on his hit;

Harra and Leary flied out; Sarles made a

base hit; Hoffman got his base on errors;

Rapalje flied out to center and a double

play was made putting Sarles out on sec-

ond; Jennings madea base hit and stole

second and third; Hoffman came in on the

hit. With two out and one run necessary

to the score MacDonald goes to bat and

after the second strike has been called he

knocks a pretty base hit and Jennings

THE ARGO.

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comes home. Pandemonium reigns.

Janeway makesa base hit and MacDonald

goes to second and then to third once on

an error. Then Plumley knocks a pop fly

to pitcher.

Tenth inning—The Y. M. ©. A. get four

men to the bat but it does no good and

their side is out. McGann makes a base

hit and steals second. Kirkpatrick knocks

a liner into right fieldand McGann comes

home. The game was called with no one

out. Y.M.C.A,9;R.O0.P.5S., 10.

Captain Runyon of the college team

umpired. The score follows:

RB. 0.2. 8.

AB. RB. 1B. P.O. A. E.

Kirkpatrick, ¢.........-.- 6 08 2 4 2

Sarles, r.f...........--++- 5 0 21 0 2

Hoffman, 3d ..........--- 5 11 4 0 0

Rapalje, 2d.............+- 5 0 0 2 6 0

Jennings, p. .. .......-.. 5 8 1 38 1 2

MacDonald, s8......--... 5 3 38 2 3 1

Janeway, Lf..........--+ 5 2 56 8 0 0

Plumley, 1b.........-- -- 5 0 0 12 0 8

MoGann, 6.f.:.3.50 5000008 5 1 8 1 1 1

Wotels: ciicswsscsvascios 46 10 18 30 15 10

THE “TRAP” RECEPTION.

On the evening of June 6th, Dr. and

Mrs. Payson gave a reception for the boys

ct the home. Dr. and Mrs. Payson had

done their utmost, as they always do, to

give the boys a good time. The evening

was beautiful. The grounds werelighted

by Japanese lanterns hung on the trees.

Inside the rooms were decorated with

greens and wild flowers, artistically ar-

ranged.

When the guests entered they were re-

ceived by Mrs. Payson, Mrs. Dr. Scott and

Mrs. Ames. Time was allowed for the

guests to meet one another and then they

were escorted to the dining hall where Dr.

Payson introduced Mr. William Howell

Edwards, of Brooklyn. Mr. Edwards

gave excellent recitations and musical

selections. His imitation of a ‘‘hurdy

gurdy” was especially good. His last

number was a recitation of Conan Doyle's

story, ‘The Speckled Band.” He was

greatly enjoyed by all.

After the entertainment refreshments

were served: and then the floor was cleared

for dancing. This was enjoyed till nearly

one o'clock. A large lemonade bowl was

in the reading room, and was often filled

up, showing that the lemonade was very

acceptable. The guests bid farewell to

the hosts and went “each unto his own

abode,” having had an enjoyable evening.

The Arco, in behalf of the boys at the

Trap, wishes to express to Dr. and Mrs.

Payson its sincere thanks, not only for

this reception, but also for their constant

attention to care for the boys, both indi-

vidually and as members of the happy

family at the “Trap.”

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Thursday evening, June 13, Kirkpatrick

Chapel was the scene of one of the best

commencement exercises ever given by

the Senior Class of Rutgers Preparatory

School. Owing to favorable circum-

stances the audience which gathered was

very large. The programme was as fol-

lows :

The exercises were conducted by Dr.

Payson. All the orations were delivered

with great earnestness, which was very

creditable to the students. There were

two prizes given for excellence in oratory.

The first, of $10, given by Dr. Scott, was

awarded to Laurence Phillips Runyon,

and the second, of $5, given by Mr. J. N.

Carpenter. was awarded to David Craw-

ford Weidner. The judges were Rev.

Mr. Wheeler, Dr. Hart and Dr. Bevier.

After a short, earnest address by Dr. Pay-

son to the graduates, he presented them

with their diplomas. The music furnished

by Prof. Garland was very much ad-

mired by all.

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The Glass of ‘98 gave. great credit to

themselves by not hooting and disturbing

the exercises in general to a very great

extent, as the Sophomores generally do,

but after the exercises were over they

tried to scare the Freshmen by their fool-

ish pranks. They did not succeed in their

attempt, as they were not as easily scared

as was thought.

The men of ’97 took a very willing and

strong hand in the defence of the Fresh-

men. The men of ’97 deserve great credit

in protecting the men of 99. After the

exercises the class went to the Mansion

House, where a delicious banquet was set

before them, after which the boys took a

promenade through the city, cheering and

arousing people as they went. The Class

of ’99 wish to thank the Class of ’97 for

their kind assistance.

THE CLASS OF ’95.

How shall I start? I cannot say, ‘“‘We,

the Class of °95,” because I am not one of

the we’s. Well, they, the Class of 95,

(for it is about this class that I am\_ writ-

ing) have passed muster in the moods,

cases, numerals, angles, and the (x&y’s).

They can now smile on the Prep. boys,

for they will soon, in most cases, be

‘\*Freshies.”” Good-bye, boys, we hope to

meet you in the future.

The history of this class is unparalleled.

They have left wonderful ‘footprints on

the sands of time,” especially Gar——,

who wears a number, well hisshoe covers

nearly an acre. An old adage says that

‘variety is the spice of life,” and if that

is true, this class is very spicy. Their

feet run from that of our friend above to

the Trilby feet of \*\*Bilkee.” Their voices

flow from that of Captain J., to the ora-

torical sounds of David Weid-r. Some

part their hair in the middle, some on the

THE ARGO.

rt

ide and others do not know what a pa

is, lik nd Mr. ‘‘Pilk.” Some have

is, like our frie

; ions, probably they have

pallid complexi

er “Cubebs” too much lately. Some

have flushed faces, probably too much

“Port” lately. Some have a meek and

lowly expression. Such a person would

never indulge in severe exercise, such as

galloping through the rough road of

exams on a “pony.” Now there’s our

friend Will Je——ings, who can pass

an exam without anybody around, (?) and

M. V. Camp—l, who expects to enter

Harvard because he does not smoke.

So much for the boys as individuals.

The class as a whole is magnificent,

manly, marvellous and monumental.

The average height is 5 ft. 10 in., the

tallest person being 6 ft. 2 in., and the

shortest 5 ft. 5in. The average weight

is 139 lbs. 9 0z.; the heaviest person

weighing 178 lbs., the lightest 111 Ibs.

The average age is 17 years 10 months,

the eldest being 21 years of age and the

youngest 16 years. We are sorry to hear

that some keep company and that some

are engaged. Ten of the class expect to

go to Rutgers College and one to Har-

vard. Three of the ten will take the

classical course, the remainder the scien.

tific.

The Class of '95 can now say “Fare.

well to the school days at Rutgers Pre-

paratory. We hope to see them often as

visitors and trust they will always re-

member the scarlet and white.

\* Fare ye well,”

OUR SOCIETIES.

R. C. P. 5. seems to have an abundance

of literary societies, and perhaps if we

measured swords with some schools in de-

bate, we would come out better than we

have in some ball games,

THE ARGO,

Jefferson Lyceum League, No. 796

has grown rapidly this year and the ieee

bers have enjoyed weekly debates This

is perhaps the most strictly literary Mo

ciety in the school. Clarence Garretson

has been the honored president, \_\*

The Delta Theta was started this year

and we hope it will develope some Aol

material. They have very tasty badges

but these are seen more often on demas

than on coats. \_

The Beta Phi is strictly a Trap society

and contains some of the best Trap fel-

lows. This “fraternity” did not start up

this year until January, but it has a good

membership.

PERSONALS.

The various college fraternities

“rushing” the ’96 boys.

are

Swimming was a pleasure enjoyed by

many during those hot days.

“Will I be promoted?” is a question

troubling the cadets now. Wait until

next September and then see.

Case had an attack of the measles re-

cently which left his eyes in such a weak

condition that he was unable to complete

the term in school.

Many boys at the Trap have had pic-

tures of their rooms taken lately. Some

very a‘ tractive views of the buildings and

grounds we have also seen from the

camera of Mr. Schlieder.

Ernest Rapalje and George Voorhees

rode to Trenton on their wheels, May 11,

and teok in the Princeton- Harvard game

on their way back.

The Fourth Form meets nearly every

day.

|

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The Trap was visited by two Italians

with a hand organ May 9.

The Trap base ball diamond was the

scene of a bon-fire Monday night, June

10. The remains of severalold fences and

all other combustible material near at

hand disappeared in the course of opera-

tions.

Miss Mabel Burt a niece of Miss Bate-

man, was a guest at the Trap for a few

days after the reception.

William McMahon has not been absent

from drill a single day in two years, and

only one day in three years. (Good for

you.)

EXCHANGES.

The Adjutant, of the Michigan Military

Academy, credits the Arco to Rutgers

College, instead of our Preparatory

School.

As all the editors of the Mnemosyneau

are young ladies, it may properly be

called a sister publication.

The Daily Academe, of Colgate Aca-

demy, is a very well edited paper.

Thanks are due the Union School

Quarterly, of Glens Falls, N. Y., for good

advice in regard to editing the exchange

column.

EASILY TRANSLATED.

There is a young man in town who

will shortly pay for a new hat which he

will not wear himself. .

“Do you read French ¢” asked a friend.

“As well as English,” said the young

man. /

“A hat you can’t read this,” and the

tempter wrote on a slip of paper, ‘\*\*Pas de

lieu Rhone que nous.”

‘That’s nonsense,” said the young man,

passing his eye over the line, ‘‘anc Til bet

the hat that you can’t read it, either.

“Oh, that’s all I wanted you to say.

Here’s where I win the hat,” and he read :

“Paddle your own canoe.” Washing-

ton Post.

SOME STATISTICS OF THE CLASS OF ’95.

Name. \s\s Smoke. Engaged. Keep Company. Future Occupation.

M. V. Campbell|17 \145/Has sworn off. No. No. Harvard Prof.

C. Garretson \21 17s Yes. No. Whenever I can. Lawyer.

W. N. Jennings|16/144/When pais not around|No. You bet. Lawyer.

J. W. Mettler {16)116\No. No.- - Ma won't let me. Ship Builder.

F. E. Peabody |20|160\No. Doubtful as to nu’ber Certainly. ‘Doctor.

|W. F. Plumley |17/145|When madon’tsee me|No. When somebody turns up Minister.

|L. P. Runyon /{18/117/When [have the mon|No. Not very steady. Broker.

. le H. Sarles = (16/111)No. No. No. A great man with Ph.D.

2 D.C. Weidner |18 130'No. No. Yes. Minister, Ref.

SH. J. Weston 20 165 Latest cigar imported. | Yes. Yes. Walking delegate.

= F. H. Winn 17\129/Yes. No. \Can’t get anybody. Give it up.

fa |

=

& reas - —— =

| Name. Favorite Pastime. \Favorite Expression| Religious Pref 3 = Future Home.

M. V. Campbell Studying for Exams. {I will not. Dutch Ref. 82.9

$2.9\Cambridge.

C. Garretson (Reading and Studying'I’ll tell you my idea.|Dutch Ref. 85.4\Somerville or vicinity.

W. N. Jennings Writing for the Argo. Have you the Greek “Dutch Ref. 85.4;/Where the People are dilatory.

J. W. Metter |Feeding chickens. Fine bird.

Dutch Ref. 84. |On the Somerset Poultry Farm.

F. E. Peabody |Athletics. Going up the road. |Congregational 83.5|In the Parlor City.

W. F. Plumley (Studying Greek. Mother won’t let me./Presbyterian, $8.1|Holy Hill.

Ic P. Runyon |Walking the avenue. |The exams are over.|Presbyterian. |85.3/Oh my, I don’t know.

|B. H. Sarles [Chewing tacks. By gum. Baptist. 89.5

Where the people grow small.

The sky.

In the palace of a king.

In the dormitory.

Weston (Talking in school. Plenty of time. Presbyterian. (85.6

D. C. Weidner \Coll’ing subscriptions.|Got that money? Dutch Ref. 84.5

H. J.

F. H. Winn pains? hard. Go to the deuce. Not decided. 83.8

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Bogert has the unfortunate habit of

taking shower baths on his divinal

promenades with the rising bell.

Garretson became excited in our last

drill and executed a bayonet charge on

Purdy.

Why was H. C. Voorhees afraid of

catching the scarlet fever from his Delta

Theta pin ?

Peabody, (singing)—‘‘Although I am

stuck up, I am not proud !”

Bogert, (listening)—‘‘Well, you’ve no

reason to be.”

Rehberger is quite ‘“‘jokified.”

Almost every day Charles Corbin, of

Oxford, attempts to break his record of

20 3-5 seconds for the distance around the

Trap.”

\*\* Why is Bogert’s upper lip like a foot-

bill game?” ‘It is first down—three

yards to gain.”

A certain Trap fellow filling out a

blank in getting a book at the college

library put down the name of the pub-

lisher as the author. The book was Mil-

ton’s “Paradise Lost” and the man was a

fourth form scientif.

Scholar—‘‘I think I could tell all I

know in fifty minutes.”

Prof.—‘\*Wouldn’t five do ?”

“Vil tell you !” |

108 THE ARGO,

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