

Vol. I.



No. 3.

Rutgers College Grammar School,

February 1, 1890.

# THE GRGC.

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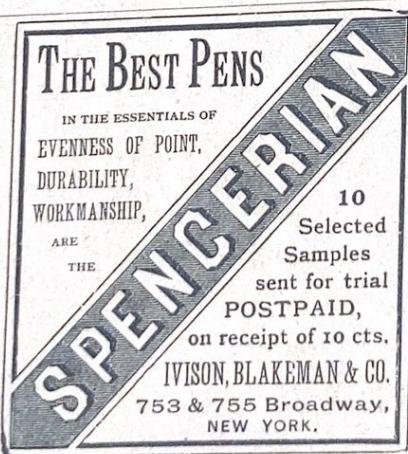
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# THE ARGO.

VOL. I.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., FEBRUARY 1, 1890.

No. 3.

## The ArgO:

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR, BY THE  
RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

VOL. I. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., FEB. 1, 1890. NO. 3.

### BOARD OF EDITORS:

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One copy, one year, fifty cents.

All communications should be addressed to the Senior Editor,  
J. H. THOMPSON, New Brunswick, N. J., and must be accompanied  
with the name of the author.

IT is with great pleasure that we welcome into  
the sphere of journalism a sister publication.  
We refer to the *A. B. C. Monthly*.

It is published by the Class of '93, of Miss Anable's Seminary.

The letters A. B. C. have a deeper significance  
than appear on the surface. They are the abbreviation  
for Miss Anable's Bird Cage Monthly.

We congratulate the young ladies upon their  
spirit of enterprise, and extend to them our best  
wishes for the prosperity of their paper.

We learn from the first issue this startling fact,  
namely, that there is a prevailing fondness among  
the young ladies for "rats." We are much shocked  
and horrified at this Chinese propensity.

WE notice from the *Targum* that many of the  
students are very anxious to do away with  
the present scheme of compulsory chapel attendance.

Now we don't want to say so much about what  
we don't want as about what we *do* want, since  
it seems to be the fashion to growl about something or other.

For instance, if some rich and generous friend  
of the school (if we have any) would come forward

and give us five or ten dollars a year as a prize in mathematics, and if another benevolent gentleman would kindly offer us fifteen or twenty dollars as a prize for the best essay written during the school year on any prescribed subject, and open to any member of the school, they would both receive so many blessings from the scholars that they would blush all over.

It is really too bad that we have no more prizes than we do. There used to be a prize in speaking and one in history, but these have been dropped during the last two years. Now the only prize left is the valedictory, which is awarded to the best student in the classical course during the Senior year.

There are very few schools in the country which have as many scholars, as great a reputation and as fine a corps of instructors as ours, and yet have as few prizes.

NOTHING helps a boy in his school work like a few minutes exercise before school and at recess. It relieves the mind, strengthens the body and helps the whole day's work.

But we have very little opportunity to exercise at these times. While there is ample room for play at the "Trap," about the school building there is nothing but a sidewalk and within a gymnasium, or rather an apology for one.

If it were not for a few clumsy rings and some antiquated ladders and parallel bars, our gymnasium would be considered a cold, leaky and illy-floored garret. But even this could be borne if there was only an apparatus with which we could exercise. Certain knobs and sticks scattered about show the careful observer that wooden dumb-bells and Indian clubs once, within the memory of man, formed part of the equipment. But these are broken and useless, and now there is no means of systematically developing the muscles to be found. We want pulley-weights, dumb-bells and Indian clubs, of light and medium weights, and the apparatus now in the building ought not to be used until

mattresses are provided to guard against injury from falls.

We feel confident that a nice assortment of apparatus would be used and not abused, and we call the attention of our friends to this need of our school, hoping that it will receive prompt attention.

AS there seems to be a misapprehension of the facts regarding the game with Leal's School, and as undue prominence has been given to the matter, it seems proper that a few words of explanation should be made.

In the first place, no thought of deception was entertained by anyone. The visiting team was not kept in ignorance of the fact that we were playing with a mixed team.

In the last issue of THE ARGO it is stated that six men were dismissed from the team. This is manifestly untrue, as there were not six men of the Grammar School team on hand to play, and herein lies the source of all the trouble.

One of the boys was disabled, another out of town and the rest, for reasons best known to themselves, failed to give their support. The captain was, therefore, forced, much against his will, to fill the vacancies as best he could.

The college men who played were not of the "Varsity." That team was out of town on that day.

We trust that, with this explanation, this unpleasant matter may be allowed to rest from further discussion.

P. C. THOMAS.

## Y. M. C. A.

Feb. 7—Subject: "Personal Work."—Luke I.: 67-80.

Leader—Warren Van Slyke.

Feb. 14—Subject: "Why Should a Christian be Happy?"—Phil. IV.: 1-23.

Leader—A. Drury.

Feb. 21—Subject: "Consistent Living."—Eph. VI.: 10-18.

Leader—F. C. Van Dyck, Jr.

Feb. 28—Subject—"Missions."

Leader—J. H. Seeberger.

## Literary.

### VICTORY.

He who, believing strongly, sets his hand  
Unto the work that waits for him to do,  
Though men should cavil, friends should prove untrue,  
Love's promises be writ on shifting sand,  
And failure stamped upon him like a brand,  
Still in the glorious end he doth pursue,  
Shall find a power and victory which few  
Or none, with cause less righteous, may command.

For failure ne'er was built on the defeat  
Of any man whose aim is human good.  
Before no show of loss shall he retreat.

However crossed, defamed, misunderstood,  
He knows but *Victory* in a work well done.

## THE ENGLISH PEOPLE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

HUSPICIOUSLY inaugurated by the reign of Henry VIII., England bade fair to become one of the leading powers of the world, as, indeed she did. The wars between the parties of Red and White Roses had died out, since in Henry both parties were appeased. Columbus had just discovered the New World. A race of mariners which has seldom been equalled and never excelled, was springing into existence. The influence of literary effort was rapidly becoming a potent factor in the kingdom. Since the printing press had been invented and brought into England, about 1475, by Caxton, books and papers had multiplied and education had become much more general.

Although no one dared hint anything openly against the papal dominions yet many persons, both of noble and low rank, had their suspicions as to whether the Romish faith was the only and true faith. Even Cardinal Wolsey seems to have cared more for the church as a means of acquiring power and influence for himself than as a means of bringing souls to Christ.

Poetry, prose and play were advancing. Sir Thomas Moore wrote his Utopia, Shakespeare his immortal and soul-inspiring dramas, Bacon his world-renowned essays—all in this same Sixteenth Century.

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

whole was very little improved. They lived upon floors covered with rushes or straw.

Sanitary precautions were unknown. The very refuse of the table was thrown under the floor, where it remained, a filthy, moldering mass of disease germs.

Surgery and medicine were in their infancy.

Astrology and incantations were believed in even by the better educated.

While all this is true of the nobles and princes of the realm, it is even more applicable to the peasantry. Nominally free, yet living in a state of ignorance and filth which can be scarcely dreamed of in these enlightened times, what wonder is it that they were ready for any sort of a riot or brawl?

Even under the besotted bigotry of Henry and the vain caprices of his daughter, Elizabeth, there was a force of will and a power of ruling which has been seldom excelled. To this and to the fortunate circumstances in which they were placed must we attribute the enormous strides which England took during the reigns of "Bluff King Hal" and "Good Queen Bess."

With the discovery of America a new era in the shipping interests of the world was inaugurated.

England and Spain, the two leading maritime nations of the time, vied with each other in founding settlements in the newly-discovered land. To Spain's Ponce De Leon and Balboa England could oppose her Cabots and Frobisher; to Spain's Vespuccius England could oppose that wonderful adventurer, Sir Francis Drake. While the Spaniards had secured almost all of South America and Mexico, England had laid her hand on North America. Such men as Francis Drake and John Hawkins raised her to that fame for seamanship which has ever since been her boast and glory.

In the naval battles with Spain England almost invariably showed her superiority, not only in conflict with greater numbers, but also in bravery and seamanship. Many Spanish galleons, laden with the gold wrung from the miserable Incas by the remorseless grip of the cruel fingers of Spain, were captured and their glittering freight removed to fill the coffers of the daring Englishman.

Perhaps the culmination of all this glory was reached in 1588.

Rumor had been rife for nearly a year past that Philip of Spain was building an immense fleet with which to wipe out not only the blot on her reputation for bravery, but the entire Protestant religion as well. In August, 1588, the majestic Armada came in sight of the English shore, with a great number of ships; yet they were met and defeated by the English fleet under Lord Howard, assisted by Drake and Hawkins. Although the English force was much inferior to the Spanish—they having one hundred and thirty-two ships to England's eighty—yet England had two of the most able generals that the world has ever seen—Drake and Hawkins—and the same Anglo-Saxon spirit of freedom which three centuries afterward spurred on their descendants to throw off the galling yoke of British oppression, animated the brave hearts of the Englishmen. Crippled as they were, the English defeated them, and by the next night there was not a Spanish vessel to be seen. So ended a contest which has been celebrated both in prose and verse. England has never achieved a more decisive victory against so great odds. By this triumph England was raised from a third-rate power to one of the leading nations of the earth. As Green says: "From that hour England's destiny was fixed. She was to be a Protestant power." She was to be a maritime power as well. Her plan of government was to be one of exploration and foreign conquest.

During the sixteenth century the first of those statesmen who were to be England's main reliance in after years appeared. Such statesmen and diplomats as Francis Bacon and Francis Walsingham, such courtiers and explorers as Walter Raleigh and Philip Sidney are not often met with in a single century; nay, what century can display such a character as that of Philip Sidney? In the sixteenth century England about reached the zenith of her sturdy English character, although probably most of her citizens will dispute this assertion.

But, as we look down the dim vista of passing years, we still see the sixteenth century, with undiminished lustre, shedding its light upon other ages.

## TWO TITAN BROTHERS.

IN the Olympian halls, as in many an earthly kingdom, peace was only a transient visitor. Zeus was haughty and overbearing, and when those Titan brothers, Prometheus and Atlas, sought to elevate mortal men and lighten their burdens they brought down upon themselves the wrath of the Olympian god.

When Prometheus saw the miserable condition of the sons of men, when he saw them burrowing in the ground and toiling like mere dumb brutes; when he saw that they had eyes and ears, but neither saw nor heard the beauties and wonderful resources in nature about them, his great heart went out in sympathy, and he resolved to do all in his power to raise them from their degraded condition. Men were weak and dying from cold and hunger; and away he sped to Mount Olympus, and secretly obtained a ferule of fire. Can you not picture him to yourself as he goes on that mission of love? Do you not see his kind, yet dignified, bearing as he mingles with that Olympian throng? He feels and knows that he is in the right, yet dares not make his mission known. Our hearts go out to him in gratitude as he again mingles with men and teaches them how to control and use the precious boon he has brought them, as he shows them how to cook their food, till their land, and build houses. But what was the reward he received for all these benefits to men? High on the frozen crags of Caucasus is nailed his giant form. Around him dashes the dreary snow, and the icy wind pierces and benumbs his stalwart limbs, while a cruel vulture tears at that great heart, which beat in such loving sympathy with the ills and trials of men. But Hermes, that messenger of Zeus, approaches the height. We wonder what new sorrow awaits Prometheus, and listening, hear the cruel message, "Will you now submit yourself entirely to the will of Zeus?" A laugh of contempt and scorn is the sufferer's only reply. We hear the shriek of the icy blast as it sweeps around those mountain peaks, and Hermes is answered. The dark clouds sailed lower and lower on the mountain side, till they covered the rocks to which the Titan was nailed. The mighty mountain heaved and trembled, and the fierce

thunderbolts darted through the sky. Brighter and brighter flashed the lightening, and louder and louder pealed the thunder in the ears of Prometheus, but he quailed not at the wonderful power of Zeus. And though the fiery streams encircled his body, yet, above all the storm and roar, his voice can be heard, and it speaks of the day when the good shall conquer and the unjust powers be crushed and destroyed forever.

Atlas, too, was compelled to suffer severely for his presumption and his opposition to the all-powerful Zeus. He sought to instruct men concerning the heavens above them and the waters which divide the lands, and he fought against Zeus when he sought the Olympian throne. As his reward, you see him in yon lofty mountains, with sweaty brow and trembling limbs, supporting the heavens on his hands and shoulders. He must serve as a pillar to hold up the skies. Perseus, attracted by his groans, approached, and at his earnest request showed him the head of the Gorgon maid, which turns all beholders into stone. Atlas slowly changed before the wondering Perseus. His limbs ceased their trembling and became huge pillars of stone. In place of his streaming gray hair and beard there appeared the riven and rugged crags of a mountain summit. Thus ended the toils and sufferings of noble Atlas, and that pile of mountain, rock and earth remains to men a forcible reminder of his endeavors in their behalf.

So has it been with mortals in every age. They who would disclose truths before hidden, they who would soothe the suffering and raise up those bowed down with toil and ignorance, have had to bear the scoffs and jeers, the thrusts and blows of their fellow men. But if, like these brothers of old, they still persisted, still had a soul large enough to look down through the ages and call all men their brothers and friends, they have always received a grand reward.

Prometheus and Atlas would teach us that our lives are not entirely spent when our bodies have ceased to move about among men. The greater part of our life work is often accomplished after we apparently are no more, and that man is most noble and most happy whose life is a source of help and joy to his associates.

## AN ODE TO THE "ANIMALS."

Walking up on Bayard street  
A pretty girl I often meet ;  
Dainty shoes upon her feet,  
Dress and hat so nice and neat.  
Going to the "Animals."

She has hair a golden maze,  
Eyes that thrill you with their gaze,  
Pretty, sweet, bewitching ways,  
Making Heaven where'er she stays,  
Going to the "Animals."

Oft I wonder, when I see,  
Who this beauteous maid may be ;  
Member of great '93,  
Editress of A. B. C. ?  
Going to the "Animals."

Could this maiden only know  
How my heart is filled with woe,  
In the moonlight's silv'ry glow,  
When she says that she must go ;  
Going to the "Animals."

Then this maiden would, I guess,  
Give me her dear hand to press ;  
Grant to me a sweet caress.  
And—I think, you know the rest.  
Going to the "Animals."  
"VAN SHUCKS."

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF A  
CONTINENTAL CAPTAIN.

[The following extract from the diary of a captain in the Continental Army was kindly lent to one of the editors of THE ARGO. Thinking it might be of interest to our readers, we give it *verbatim ad literatim*.]

Newburg, April 19th, 1775.

The Regulars came out of Boston, and went to Concord, and fired at our men, which a Larmed all the whole continent, and our men fired at them and Drove them back into Boston, & Kild and Wounded Several Hundred of them, & this Same Day I went of to Cambridge where there was a Vast Number of Men, and we stayed at Cambridge for some time. our Duty was to Guard ye Cannon at Watertown.

May the 21st, 1775.

The King's troops went over to Hog Island after Cattle and Sheep, But our troops molested them & Beat them Back and took a Scooner. and Killed and Wounded at Winisincot ferry about one Hundred & od and Burnt an House and Barn &

Ware House, June ye 9th 1775. at Noddles' Island.

We marched from Cambridge to Chelsea & some of our Men Went over to Noddles' Island and fired att the Summersett man of war and they fird att our men and the Cannon Balls Struck So Near them that it Like to Heave Killed them. June ye 13 there was a number of transports arrived att Boston With 'about too Hundred Horsses.

June ye 16th. Colonel Putnam Went from Cambridge to chalstown and Built a fort, and intrencht all night. Saturday the 17th the Kings troopes fird an a Larm Before Sunrise & Continued the fire With there Cannon all the forenoon. and after Noon the Kings troopes Come over and Landed on chalstown Point about five thousand as near as I could Judge and Marcht up to our Brestwork and the Battle Begun and they Did fight Like Men on Both Sides But our men re-treated because there Brethren Came not up to Help them.

June 17th. 1775.

There was a Sore Battel that Day and By what we Larn ther was fifteen Hundred of the Kings troopes Kild and Wounded. there was also about Eighty or Ninety of our men ware Lost in Battel and as Many More Wounded this Same Day chalstown Was Burnt to ashes the Kings troops took Possession of Bunker's Hill which they fortifid Very Strong Newengland Soldiers Encamp't on Pros Pect Hill and We fortified that Place Very Strong & firnisht it with Long Spears. The Governor fird from Boston to Roxbury By times for Some Days together.

July the 10th. thare Was Some Ships Came in With troops to Boston.

July 17th. the General at Boston Sent three hundred Men Down to Nantasket Point to Cut hay & Grain. But our men Went from Roxbury about one thousand to Nantasket Point & Went over to the Light house and Burnt it & all the other Buildings that was on that Island there was a Small Skirmish at Nantasket But we did Not Lose any man But we took too.

July the 20th their was about thirty of our men Went over to Noddles' Island & When our Men had Got Back the Regulars Came upon them & they fird at our men a Crost the River and ou

men Returned the fire. we Kild one and wounded too More.

July 29th there was Ten Ships & transports Went out of the harbor of Boston this Day.

July ye 25th 1775. We Marcht to Malden Near Perry ferry in order to Gard that Place.

But We Returned to Chelsea the Same Day. There was three or four Rigulars Desarted from Bunkers' Hill att that time.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### A CLUB FOR BROWNING CLUBS.

A CORRESPONDENT, after reading our article on Browning in the January number, sends us the following from an English paper:

The ——shire Browning Club had resolved to discuss a certain poem by their hero at their next meeting. One of their number had prepared an elaborate paper on the subject, and all the members were looking forward with much interest to the occasion. Mr. Henry, one of the founders of the club and a personal friend of Mr. Browning, wrote to the poet for illumination. Mr. Browning's reply was to the effect that his meaning was very simple, and nothing more was intended than was obviously in the lines. Mr. Henry attended the meeting, but quietly listened to the paper of the evening and the discussion which followed, until he saw that the club had indeed roamed far away from the poet's track. He then read his note from Mr. Browning, showing how they had all missed the point. Instead of receiving a vote of thanks for his efforts in obtaining a clear view of the truth, Mr. Henry was thunderstruck to find the entire club in arms against him! Cries of "That is not fair! It is a reproach to the club!" and similar remarks by different members met him on all sides. He found that all seemed to prefer enjoying their own efforts at interpretation (even if wrong) more than to have the truth clearly set before them. The incident conveys its own moral.

#### COURSE OF STUDY FOR PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, R. C. G. S.

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B CLASS—Reading—Fourth Reader and selections; Spelling—Use of books continued, with words from all lessons; Writing—Copy Book, No.

3; Arithmetic—Fractions complete; Geography—U. S. completed—N. and S. America; General Lessons—Physiology—Botany—Elementary Science; Drawing; Grammar—Continued, with use of books; History—U. S., read and reproduced to Indian Wars.

A CLASS—Reading—As in B Class; Spelling—As in B Class, Writing—Copy Book, No. 4; Arithmetic—Decimals completed—Compound Numbers; Geography—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and review; General Lessons—Physiology, Botany, and Elementary Science, continued; Drawing; Grammar—Continued as in B Class; History—U. S., completed; Latin—Conversational work—Collar & Daniell's Latin Lessons.

#### PERSONALS.

A. R. Briggs has gone home sick.

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

W. W. Cook, '90, has recovered from a severe attack of "La Grippe."

Peddie says that he expects to raise a new mustache for Commencement.

By the way, it is said that W. Van Dyck is expecting to have his hair cut during the ensuing year.

Dr. Cook has purchased an electric clock which is to ring the bells in the recitation rooms at the expiration of each hour.

We understand that an entertainment will be given on Washington's Birthday, consisting of patriotic speeches, and songs by the Glee Club.

Dr. Cook has placed a number of new desks in the front room, instead of the low ones that cramped our legs before.

Mr. J. W. Graves has left his place as teacher here to take charge of a school in Bristol, Conn. Mr. C. S. Johnson, Rutgers, '91, will fill his place for the remainder of the year.

A problem in algebra—McC.—"Now, Prof. C., if A is greater than B, how can B be less than A?"

Prof. Newton—"K—g, translate 'Cæsar ibit haec sibi cure esse.'"

"Cæsar said he had a *cure* for these things."

Ludlam's moustache can now be seen without the aid of a telescope.

Warren Van Slyke went into a drug store the other day and bought a bottle of "Anti-fat."

The effect is magical. His weight has been reduced from 250 to 180 pounds already, and we are anxiously awaiting further un-developements.

On New Year's Day the teahers and many of the pupils received a pleasant surprise. Crouse, who left the school a short time since, sent a number of beautiful cards to them, engrossed in his own handwriting.

At the first business meeting of the Glee Club, held Jan. 17, the following officers were elected :

President—J. H. Thompson.

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

Musical Director—W. R. Newton.

"Bobby" was seen the other day hurrying to the Electric Light Works. We wondered whether it was safe for him there, as he is easily shocked ; but our mind was relieved on learning that he only wanted his Dr. Scott hair curler recharged.

#### "BAIT FROM THE TRAP."

We know that girls are afraid of mice, but boys—well—some of them are.

To what breed of dogs do our Professors belong ? Rat-terrors (terriers).

One of the fellows on the second floor has a *weapon* in his room which should be handled with care.

The "Trap" is a dangerous place. One cannot turn around without getting the "Gripe" or having his picture taken.

We have heard that C-Annables like "Rats," but we know that "Rats" like C-Annables.

#### JOKES.

BY "ARLIC."

"A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men." So say I and so say other authorities on the subject.

In looking over the comic papers I have come to the conclusion that there are five great classes of jokes, and all belong to one of these sets or are blood relations to them.

One of the most common species is the punning joke. I will give an example. It may be a little stale, but as it illustrates my point, no matter.

Brown (six days out)—"Well, Sicman, you look several years older than you did when we started."

Sicman—"That is not strange, considering I have had several berth-days."

I notice a number of the papers have a good many sentimental jokes in lately. I suppose it is all right to publish them, but if they really happened the question is how did the editor get hold of the fact. For instance, who would tell the world of a case like the following :

Deaf Suitor—"Will you marry me?"

She (gently)—"Yes."

D. S.—"What?"

She—"Yes."

D. S.—"Huh! can't hear."

She—"No."

In all probability the worst joke to take is the practical. Most victims do not like them, but I heard of a fellow who was made a victim of a practical joke, that seemed to get the best of the bargain. Listen :

He lived in a small town, and the people thought he was a greeny. A man paid \$25 for a human skeleton and put it in the boy's bed, and the natives went up to see the fun. There sat the boy with two pounds of candy, a dozen ginger cakes, some tops, a dozen baseballs, some toy guns and sundry other articles. He had sold the skeleton for \$3 and bought out the village store !

The most nauseating joke is the stale joke.

"Seen him?"

"Who?"

"McGinty."

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

A pointless joke is a joke with no point.

You may often hear these jokes. They are the father of far-fetched jokes.

Here is a pointless joke:

Mr. Facetae—"Heard a fine joke to-day."

Mrs. Ditto—"What was it?"

Mr. F.—"A man asked me why a piano was like an onion. I said I didn't know. Do you?"

Mrs. F.—"No, tell me."

Mr. F.—"Because it's harmonious."

Mrs. F.—"What is the point?"

Poor lady, no wonder she could not see. Mr. F. should have said "Because it's smell-odious."

These are the five great classes of jokes. If I have omitted any greater class, let some one else write about it.

Rector: "It is interesting to think that the Star of Bethlehem will soon appear to us."

Miss F. (from New York): "Really, Mr. Prior, I don't know who she is; and what does she play in?"—*Life*.

The Arg<sup>o</sup>.

24

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# Rutgers College Grammar School

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

FOUNDED 1766.

Next Quarter Begins February 10th, 1890.

E. H. COOK, A. M., Ph.D., Head Master.

## INSTRUCTORS.

E. H. COOK, A. M., Ph.D., Head Master,

*Latin and Mathematics.*

WALTER R. NEWTON, A. M.,

*Latin and German.*

BYRON CUMMINGS, A. B.,

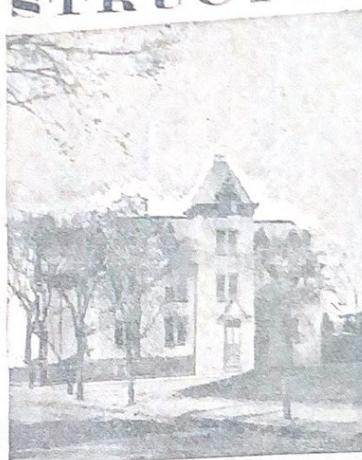
*Greek and Mathematics.*

C. S. JOHNSON,

*Mathematics and English.*

M. N. WYCKOFF, A. M.,

*Chemistry and Physics.*



MRS. W. R. NEWTON,

*French.*

MISS ESTHER A. ANDREWS,

*Preceptress of Preparatory and Primary Departments.*

MISS ELOISE TROTT,

*Assistant in Primary Department.*

JAY M. WHITE,

*Steward and Janitor.*

MRS. J. M. WHITE,

*Matron.*

DR. COOK, in assuming the Head Mastership of this school, desires to assure its former patrons and friends that no effort will be spared to place this Institution in the front rank of schools of a similar character.

While the careful preparation for Colleges, and Scientific Schools will be its chief aim; attention will also be paid to students desiring to prepare for business.

Mrs. Cook, an educated and refined lady of earnest Christian character, will unite with her husband in making a pleasant and attractive home for the pupils.

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 studies. It is earnestly urged, however, both for the individual and the class, that pupils enter promptly at the beginning of the year. *The class work will begin promptly at the opening of school.*

Each 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 attended.

## RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

The aim of the school is not only sound scholarship, but the development of *Christian character* as well. On Sundays pupils of the Grammar School worship with the Students and Faculties of Rutgers College and the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, at Kirkpatrick Chapel. Attendance at other places of worship is allowed at the request of parent or guardian.

## LIBRARY.

The college authorities have very kindly, and to the great advantage of the school, thrown open to the pupils of the Grammar School the Library connected 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 which the pupils live with the Head Master. These are five to ten minutes' walk distant from each other, and thus insure every student some exercise in the open air.

The buildings are in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Ample grounds are provided for out-door games.

## DAY PUPILS.

Many pupils residing in the cities and villages adjacent to New Brunswick attend school daily and reside at home. They arrive at all hours of 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.....	\$8 Per Quarter.	Second Year Classical and Scientific.....	\$16 Per Quarter
Third and Fourth ".....	10 " "	Third, Fourth and Fifth Years Classical and	
First and Second Preparatory.....	12 " "	Scientific.....	18 " "
First Year Classical and Scientific.....	14 " "		

## TERMS FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

The terms for Board, furnished room, care of room, fuel, lights, tuition, etc., are \$90 per quarter, *payable strictly in advance*. Suites and single rooms, \$100 per quarter.

## PREPARATORY AND PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS.

The work in this department is designed to prepare boys of the youngest school age for the more advanced work of school. The number of pupils is limited. Special care is taken in regard to the morals and language of each boy.

## TO INTRODUCE DR. E. H. COOK.

The Trustees feel confident that under the direction of Dr. Cook, supported in the work among the younger boys by and teacher of almost national reputation, Miss ESTHER A. ANDREWS, and by a corps of capable assistants, the Grammar School do its work with an intelligent thoroughness which can be equalled at few schools in the country. They confidently commend the school to the citizens of New Brunswick, to the friends of the College, and to all who have boys to be carefully educated.

*For the Trustees.*

MERRILL E. GATES, President of the Board.