

Glenwood Gazette.

ALUMNI NUMBER.

MOTTO:—"SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT."

Vol. IV.

MATAWAN, N. J., OCTOBER 14, 1891.

No. I.

Glenwood Gazette

Edited by the members of the ESSAY CLASS at Glenwood Institute, Matawan, N. J.

Issued Every Four Weeks, except During Vacations, alternately by the boys and girls of the Essay Club; the even numbers by the former and the uneven by the latter.

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TO ONE AND ALL.

The GAZETTE expects its patrons to understand that only ORIGINAL matter is presented in its columns, believing it is to the interest of the school to depend entirely on the capability of its students.

In accordance with the wish of the patrons, copies of all the numbers of the GAZETTE since its first issue will be kept on file in charge of a regularly appointed official. Also, by request, the names of the successive editors for one year will be printed regularly in these columns.

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VOL. IV.

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Entered at the Matawan Post-office as Second-class Matter.

Next Saturday, October 17, is the middle day of the present term of school. We hear of several students who expect to begin school next Monday and suppose there are several others of whom we have not heard who will be on hand that day ready for the second half term of study.

ANN A. WHITLOCK, EDITOR.

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EDITORIAL.

ANN AUGUSTA WHITLOCK.

We have come again to the opening of a new school year, and the fourth volume of the Gazette begins with this issue.

In the past our paper has been unusually successful, and there being a large number of last year's essay class with us this year, its future is likely to be a bright one.

It will be conducted this present season the same as during previous years, by the essay class, with the exception of this number.

The June and Midsummer numbers contained all of the Graduating essays of last year's class but three, and they will furnish the articles for this sheet.

There are several new features of the school, which add very much to its advantages. Through the inventive genius of Doctor Jaggar the school is now furnished with an electric bell connected with and regulated by the clock, by which the time for the various exercises of the day is accurately marked, thus saving much confusion and annoyance.

The second on the list is a period in which every student is required to take reading or elocution. It is a subject to which much attention should be paid, and our Principal with his accustomed wisdom has seen fit to emphasize it even more this present year than formerly.

Another important and beneficial feature is a class in Physical Culture for the young ladies of the Institute. This is

something that will be of great value throughout one's whole life. One may be highly educated as far as regards book-learning and not know how to be easy and graceful in society. There is a wonderful art in knowing how to retire from a room properly, to sit down or get up gracefully, etc. There is still another and greater advantage in these exercises. By them all the muscles of the body are made to perform the functions for which they were designed and by thus letting the muscular organs do their proper duty our physical structure is kept in a state of health. The mind cannot work as it should unless the body is in a healthy condition and Glenwood's faculty have shown their appreciation of this truth by providing a means for the training of the latter as well as the former. We have no doubt but that this class will be of great benefit to all who join it.

TO THE GRADUATES OF '91.

We the class of '91 having agreed to communicate with each other this year, through the Gazette, which we have always esteemed as our paper, and the lot of writing first, having fallen upon me, I am glad to be able to open the correspondence from the place we hold so dear.

As you know, I am still connected with the school, but in not the same capacity as heretofore.

My work of teaching I have found very pleasant, but you can not realize how much I miss your company in the many links that bound us together as a class.

There has been a slight change in the faculty. Mr. Kilpatrick taking the place vacated by Mr. Lamont.

We feel that we have a very good school this term, there being about a score of new faces among the scholars.

The Glenwood Literary Society has held two very successful meetings. It seemed good to come together again in this branch of the school work. It will be wise if each of the eight can become Advisory members, this winter, for I do not doubt but that the new members will need advise as well as sympathy, from

those who have been through the same ordeal of making speeches—such as they were.

Am glad so many of you have found the opportunity to visit us, I think it shows that our Alma Mater is a strong magnet. I can assure you she is always ready to welcome the return of her absent sons and daughters.

It is with much pleasure that we are looking forward to the class reunion in December. I certainly hope nothing will interfere to prevent any of the eight from attending.

Will be pleased to hear from you in the subsequent numbers of the Gazette.

Wishing you much success in your new work,

Sincerely your class-mate,
A. A. WHITLOCK.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. G. K:—

When marching in single file, it is not necessary to remind the cadet in front of you that you are behind him. He knows you're there, and, though he may like your company, he probably does not desire to be reminded of it quite so forcibly and continuously. If, however, you feel you must do this, we would suggest that you either wear lighter shoes or no shoes at all. Then it will not hurt so much when you walk all over him.

(Signed) THE CADET IN FRONT OF YOU.

Miss C:—

The Glenwood cadets, as well as their commander, owe an apology to the teacher whose class in Physical Culture they so rudely interfered with a short time ago. We assure her that it was altogether unintentional on our part and we all sincerely beg her pardon.

(Signed) THE GLENWOOD CADETS.

SCHOOL CHEERS.

Grey and Gold!
Grey and Gold!
Glenwood Institute,
Ra! Ra! Ra!
Ray! Ray! Ray!
Gold and Grey!
Glenwood Institute!
Ray! Ray! Ray!

Do You Want Your Piano Tuned By Me?

If so, now is the time to have it done, as in a short while my time will be so taken up in the factory that I will not be able to do any outside work. H. HORNBECK.

Peterson prides himself on keeping first-class butter at reasonable prices.

Clark, Bissell Block, has the best confectionery in town.

THE IMAGINATION.

HULDA BEERS.

How empty life would be without that wonderful faculty, the imagination! We cannot conceive a people without it, that is, we cannot conceive how they could really live, or how they could have anything practical, for if they could imagine nothing, they would not have foresight enough to prepare for even the smallest future wants, we cannot picture a people in this terrible state. "The Imagination" says Akenside, "is the most wonderful gift God gave to the human race."

This faculty appears very early in life, probably even before reasoning powers attain any considerable proportions, for children are more imaginative than adults are reasonable. Childish imagination is something wonderful. They imagine the greatest absurdities, and when they come to know the real state of things they are so disappointed that their opinion is really lowered far below the reality. Children delight in fairy tales because their imagination is so great that they can believe all that the stories tell them at the time being.

The adults in the childhood of our race were like the children of to-day; their imaginative powers were much greater than at this present age of reasoning. The mythology in which they believed with such childlike faith seems folly to us because we are not so imaginative as they were. Our religion is logical, dogmatically deductive; theirs was almost wholly imaginative.

All our fine arts would be abolished if it were not for this faculty. We would have had no music—in fact we would not have had Mozart, Beethoven, Handel, Schubert and many other of our great musical composers, and besides these we would not have had Phidias, Michael Angelo, Durer and many others of later date. Also the great painters Raphael, Titian, Ruben, Rembrandt and others would not have been known.

The imagination has nearly everything to do with literature especially novels and poetry, the novels of to-day, are almost wholly imaginative excepting those pertaining to history, and even history has much imagination running through it. Most of our poetry is also the product of this wonderful faculty.

Even the Scriptures are dependent to a great degree upon the imagination for if the Ancient Prophets had not been endowed with this gift we are unable to see how they could have been used as the medium of the divine message we have received through them.

It is chiefly through the exercise of

this part of our mental make-up that our statesmen are able to provide for the future welfare of our country. It is necessary for them to have foresight enough to know what to plan for our future well-being and also to have some idea how their plans will work after they are put into operation and it is only by means of the imagination that they are able to do this.

Domestic Economy as well as State Economy is the offspring of foresight and foresight consists mainly of imagination. Our imagination in every day life is, when we stop to think of it, a very great item in caring for a household, and planning for their future wants. How much more careful a house-wife will be in preparing a bright fire in the grate or in an open fire-place if she imagines how much comfort and happiness it will bring to those around her and to herself when she thinks of the bright happy faces gathered around a bright fire in the evening. Not only home comforts and luxuries but home necessities depend upon the imagination. Each day's subsistence is the result of previous providence.

A large part of our civilization is the result of the exercise of this faculty. Especially is this true of inventions and inventions are the substance of modern life.

In the formation of character our subject plays a very important part, in the fact that one has to imagine his ideal in order to raise himself to its level. Every one knows what he would like to be and in order to know it he has to use his imagination.

Man as at present constituted is largely the creature of circumstances but it is only through this medium that our surroundings can influence our characters. Unimaginative Scots would not be as rugged as the peaks mid which they dwell, nor unimaginative Swiss as free as the mountain air they breathe. To establish or open museums and art galleries for unimaginative people of any age or clime would be a dismal failure.

But any blessing is capable of abuse and so we have, as the result, when the imagination is not subjected to reason, miserable superstitions, domestic improvidence, wild-cat financiering, shortsighted statesmanship and other kinds of evils.

If then our imagination is such an important part of our mental equipment, let us carefully cultivate this faculty as one on which most of our future happiness and usefulness depends.

For good, white grapes, go to William Clark's.

MARY'S DUCK.

Mary had a little duck
With feathers gray and gold,
And if she didn't go with him
The duck was sure to scold.

He followed her to church one night,
When she had left him home;
It made the congregation smile
When duck came in alone.

And then as soon as church was out
He hurried to the door,
And there impatiently did wait
Till Mary came once more.

"Why do you trifle with me so?"
The duck in wrath did cry,
"Why you're in height a trifle low,"
Miss Mary did reply.

—G. S. H.

Electricity at Glenwood.

We students at Glenwood are enjoying the advantages of living in the Electrical Age this year. Our principal has designed a clock that is different from any that has been made before and is to us at least a wonderful piece of machinery. It is so arranged with a battery and electrical bells as to run the school day after day without any further attention than simply winding the clock once a week. It begins its day's work by ringing a rising bell at seven o'clock then comes the breakfast bell at 7:30 preceded by a warning bell five minutes before. Its next important work is at nine o'clock when it calls the scholars all to school; then during the whole day except at noon it rings for the change of classes every half hour. It rings also at supper time and for evening prayer and again for the beginning and close of evening study hour and then after putting everybody to sleep at ten o'clock, itself slumbers quietly all night long until seven next morning when it again begins its day's work which it performs with a faithfulness and precision that human beings are incapable of. At present there are only three bells by which the clock gives its commands to its subjects but it is capable of performing its duty by means of a greater number. It is so arranged that it is capable of ringing the rising and retiring bells on the upper floors, the bells for meals on the lower floor, the school calls on the play ground or the tennis ground or even down at the ball field, and the bells for change of classes in every class room and even these can be rung on different bells, a warning on a series of small bells five minutes before the recitation closes and a final signal on a larger series at the close of the half hour. There are several other wonderful possibilities of this clock that the designer can explain. Whether this is all we need to look for or whether there are other good things in store for us we have never dreamed of is at pres-

ent uncertain. It may be that we shall have some day a complete telephone system so that the teachers need not go to their class rooms but can sit in their easy chair or lie in bed and yet conduct their recitations, or it may be that we shall have a system of loaded phonographs so that the teachers need not even be in town but can go where they please and the phonographs will conduct the recitations. Perhaps our ingenious principal could join these up to the clock so that each one would go off at the proper time. These improvements together with electric lights and electric or even steam heat we will merely speculate about and wait patiently for, but the clock is here and is at work and impresses us with the idea that nothing is too big to believe in this age of the world.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Hulda is not teaching school this winter after all. How is that Hulda?

Annie Whitlock is teaching at Glenwood.

Hulda and Lillian Beers and Mary Schenck are frequent and welcome visitors at their Alma Mater.

Harry Van Cleef has paid us several visits. He expects to be back to pursue post-graduate studies in about a month.

May Johnson has returned from Barton, Vt.

J. H. O. has paid several visits to Matawan and vicinity. He is at present employed at Mine Hill, New Jersey, having resigned his place with the Edison company at Ogden's Mines. Sergeant is always a welcome visitor.

Minna Gutmann is at home in Amboy.

Nemie Van Mater is very much confined at home by the illness of her mother. She has however had an opportunity to show her good-will by visiting us once or twice.

The entertainment by Mr. Hornbeck a week ago was exceptionally fine. It is a long while since the people of Matawan have had the pleasure of spending an evening listening to as good music. Professor Kilpatrick's part of the performance was very amusing and won hearty applause.

One of Glenwood's new scholars recently remarked that he had learned more during his few weeks attendance at Glenwood than he had ever forgotten in Red Bank. This is encouraging to his teachers. Let us hope that the said scholar will keep on learning.

Buy at A. Bell's Drug Store, Matawan. Cook's Marjoram Cream, best family niment, 25 cents.

"The Tongue Kills with more Cruelty than the Sword."

LILLIAN BEERS.

The sword has always been associated in the mind of man with an unnatural death. In olden times it was, with the spear, the chief weapon used in war. It has been in modern times superseded by fire-arms, yet its importance is still evident from the fact of the surrender of the sword by a vanquished General.

Then, too, how many have rushed into the midst of battle encouraged by the waving sword of their leader spurring them on fearlessly to court death in the interest of the cause they had undertaken.

Mohamed has said that the sword is the "Key of Heaven and Hell," and it was by this weapon that Islamism was forced upon many tribes; they were made to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Prophet who could through the sword unlock the gates of Heaven to his followers.

The Sword, Pestilence and Famine are spoken of as three great calamities to be dreaded, carrying death and destruction before them. Yet the sword was often welcomed as admitting to the gates of Paradise those who were believers of the true Religion.

It was by the sword that the Holy sepulcher was withheld from the Crusaders by the Turks; and the first body of Crusaders after besieging Nice with 600,000 men was reduced to 21,500 by this weapon, thus showing its terrible power.

The sword has from the beginning of time settled disputes among Nations as also between individuals. In some countries it is the weapon of duellists still, and held to be the gentle manly way of demanding satisfaction as a redress for an insult. In some lands it is the custom to execute criminals by the sword. The gashes and lacerations it has produced, and the gaping, festering wounds its strokes have left are heart-sickening to contemplate. It is at the point of the sword that many have been forced into subjection and terrorism has waved her sword triumphantly over the land; the number of its victims would be appalling if known.

It is an emblem of war, welded from the hardest metals, and if once it has pierced the body it carries certain death; yet there is an old proverb among the Turks which reads: "The tongue kills with more cruelty than the sword."

How can this little fleshy organ, without even one bone, inflict a wound worse than that cold, glistening steel? It has been said that "The pen is mightier than

the sword," yet the pen is but the servant of the tongue. Yes! words are weapons often, and can produce terrible destruction. The sword itself is but the instrument which carries out the deadly command of the tongue when a leader in battle gives the command. Again it stops its work, although already uplifted, if but the word be given.

But it is often the tongue of some child or friend that causes more suffering than wounds, and death even, in the most torturing manner, for the sword slays but the body, while the tongue slays the spirit. The sword spills the life-blood, but the tongue drains it drop by drop, year by year, till the heart slowly ceases to beat.

"Heart-broken" is a very common word, and it represents suffering greater than bodily pain.

The slimy-coated viper cannot poison more effectually than the tongue. In its ability to wreck the lives of its victims, the tongue is unsurpassed; it slowly and surely sends its poison until it has permeated every portion of the system and destroyed loving friendships, which have been incentives to a higher and nobler life.

How many happy homes have been destroyed by unkind words which have led to dissension, the inmates finally becoming scattered and forced to endure lives worse than death by a thousands swords. Yes, death itself has been gladly welcomed as a relief from agonies produced by the tongue. Each of us has one of these deadly weapons to watch and guard.

A person may have courageously striven to break up some evil habit and succeeded, when some malicious words regarding his past life may utterly discourage him. There are cases on record where the feelings have been so deeply wounded and hope so completely lost through the instrumentality of a wicked tongue that the subject has become desperate and thinking to end his troubles, has taken his own life.

Twin brothers, who were orphans, grew up with an unbounded affection for each other. Their lives were in perfect sympathy. They entered the army together holding equal rank. One, because of some signal act of bravery, was promoted to hold office above the other. Extreme jealousy so changed the once loving heart of the unpromoted one that he began to use language which cut the other to the heart. The breach could not be healed, but grew wider continually until one morning a pistol shot was heard in a neighboring tent, and a dying soldier gasped with his last breath: "Brother, your cruel words have killed me!"

May we not judge from the life of Christ that the pain caused by the cruel words of his people during his life was more terrible and crushing to his heart than the death on the cross? None can deny the truth of the Turkish proverb: "The tongue kills with more cruelty than the sword."

YE CHRONICLE.

And it came to pass in those days that one Dayton, a valiant and noted one in the earth, a trustee of our Hall of Learning and mightily skilled in the law, saith unto his neighbor, "Go to now, mix thou colors, yellow, vermilion and red and paint thou my houses which be in the town of Keyport and in the town of Matawan so that there be none like unto them, no not in all the land. And he went and did as he was told and did mix the colors according to the precept of his neighbor and did paint the houses so that there were none like unto them unto this day in the heavens above or in the earth beneath or in the waters under the earth, and the fame thereof did spread through all the region round about Matawan.

And it came to pass that same year that an instrument of many strings was brought into the house of the Lord where they baptize and they had great joy and they saith one to another none can make a piano like unto Antisell, no not in all the land.

And about the time of the going down of the sun on the ninth day of the ninth month which is the month of September there came one Harriet whose surname is Bray unto the Institute and she opened her month and saith: Lo! and yet many days and ye shall not see my face for I go unto a place called Wellesly, which is by interpretation Young Ladies Seminary, and great times will I have there, yea so great that there will not be room enough to contain me.

And came to pass that the ladies who come up to worship in the house of the Lord saith one to another why sit we here and listen to the moanings of this which is called an organ? Come now let us make unto ourselves many things cunningly wrought with a needle, and candy also let us make and we will bring them into the house of the Lord and will say unto our friends come in now unto us and buy that which our hands have made, candies and useful things and you will come unto a pleasant place, a place abounding in ice cream and cake and ye may all eat and be filled. And behold the shekels rolled mightily into the coffers and the time cometh when a new organ shall send forth melodious strains in the house of the Lord.

Why Girls Should Pursue Commercial Studies.

MARY C. SCHENCK.

In past generations when an education was not considered essential to one in moderate circumstances, when an individual could exist with the limited knowledge of reading, writing and spelling, a girl's education was seldom taken into consideration and women were incapable of performing the duties which oft times devolved upon them; but now in this, the age of free choice to most of the inhabitants of the earth, why should not girls be permitted to pursue a commercial course as well as boys?

In the writings of the past centuries we hear the names of women mentioned but seldom in connection with the authorship of any particular work, while now they are contributing to that department of literature nearly if not quite as much as men. They too are studying all the essentials which constitute a good education, while there are a few who still persist in saying it is quite a waste of time and money.

Girls should pursue commercial studies for if they expect to gain a livelihood by their own hands they, by all means, should be wise enough to see the necessity of such an education, as that which would prepare them for all the emergencies of a business life. By doing thus they are dependent upon no one but themselves. Even those who do not expect ever to be thrown upon the friendless world or to find anyone with whom to share their joys and sorrows, but who do expect for the greater part of their lives to be always cared for by parents, or to be left in comparatively comfortable circumstances as far as financial affairs are concerned, should not forget that hundreds of lives have been wrecked by so thinking.

Another reason why such pursuits are appropriate for girls is that they make better daughters, better sisters, better wives and better mothers, by being constantly well informed upon all subjects of the commercial world; they can thus advise and assist in many of the difficulties which would naturally arise in such circumstances, they can help on an occasion of extra pressure and can keep an account of the proceedings of business which would otherwise go unnoticed and which might cause a disturbance that would take much more time and expense than it otherwise would if things were not allowed to drift.

They can keep also an account of their own expenses and thus know how much is spent upon their own person.

Orphans, if they are thus instructed

can administer their own inheritance; they need not be dependent upon lawyer or guardian who do not care for the welfare of their charge.

We see daily orphans, widows and others who would be living a life of ease if it were not that they were compelled to place their property in the hands of others for administration who do not consider it necessary to invest the property in any other way but that which would be beneficial to themselves.

Girls should be prepared for such an occasion as well as boys, those who have not the means of so educating their children, should by all means, if possible encourage them to converse upon all such topics.

Why do so many children who have lost their father lose also their inheritance? It is because it is allowed to be spent by those who make it a business of life to administer property and keep the larger portions for themselves.

Mothers should act as guardians of their own children and if they were well educated upon commercial subjects, they could do so, as well as have their inheritance wasted, or spent for the benefit of some one else.

Even a mother who is not interested in commercial affairs, would be interested in her children's affairs and would be a better guardian than any one else.

Every one should be fully instructed in Commercial Law, Book keeping, and other similar subjects. Surely no one doubts the necessity of such an education for girls as well as for boys.

There seems to be quite a sensation in the middle hall every day after 1 o'clock over four persons, three of the masculine gender and one of the feminine sex. It is a three to one shot to be sure, but Will has the inside track over the other two and we think that he will surely win.

What was the object of the camel going down on his knees when he caught his foot in the tennis net? Was it to get loaded up again.

Primary student to teacher looking up words in dictionary:—What are you doing, are you reading the Bible?

Teacher. "What is a leper?"

Scholar. (Misunderstanding question) "A leper is one who jumps."

The champion peanut roaster in town is William Clark. If you don't believe it, try him. He also has the best assortment of candy, fruit, nuts, etc., in town. His store is in Bissell's Block.

Woodruff, the Keyport Jeweler, is offering some unusually attractive bargains this month, especially in Gold Watches and Gold Rings. Call and see them.

Hay, straw, flour and feed at bottom prices at Peterson's.

A short time ago a portion of the lesson assigned the Rhetoric class was a paraphrase of the following:

"And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

One of the scholars who evidently thought more of the literal than the real meaning of the clause, paraphrased it thus: "The troubles of the day shall pilfer away as quietly as the Arabs."

The last meeting of the Literary Society was a most interesting one. After waiting a minute for Nellie Halsey, Mamie LaRue indulged in some complimentary remarks about the Glenwood Military Society and the vociferous applause that followed was effectually silenced by the president bringing the "gravel" violently down upon the table. Other performances of minor importance helped eke out the evening.

What's the matter with W. O.'s tennis playing? A short time ago he played a match with a girl and was defeated. Fie, Will: Beaten by a girl! It is rumored, however, that he had, in some unaccountable way, been bewitched by his opponent, and so was not able to play his usual game. Don't be discouraged, Billy; the spell will not last forever.

Most of the uniforms are here. Why is it that the officers rest their elbow on the back of the seat and their head on their hand throughout the church service while the privates do not? Are officers more pensive or have they more gold lace?

The Long Island Colony at Glenwood had quite a boom this year. Besides the principal and his family there are Frank Burnett and Will Fordham from Southampton, Will Osborne and Nellie Halsey from Watermill, and Charley Goldthwaite and Geo. Kreamer from Bellport.

Kate Field, in her spicy paper, the Washington, makes editorial mention of Elmer Geran and Frank Burnett in no uncomplimentary terms.

Major lets the school do the washing and he hangs the pieces out on the line to dry. The line may be seen any day on the N. W. side of the school room.

In spite of all his Powers, Chattin failed to Knecht with Will in the tennis tourney.

Miss W. and Hobart are good judges of pork.

The Doctor is a better artist than Major.

Clark, the confectioner, deals also in fruits and nuts.

Two cans of choice salmon for 25 cents at Peterson's.

Where did you get that hat, Major?

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All Kinds of Poultry.

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This space is reserved for M. T. Bis-
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