

# THE TARGUM.

Vol. XII.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., MARCH, 1880.

No. 3.

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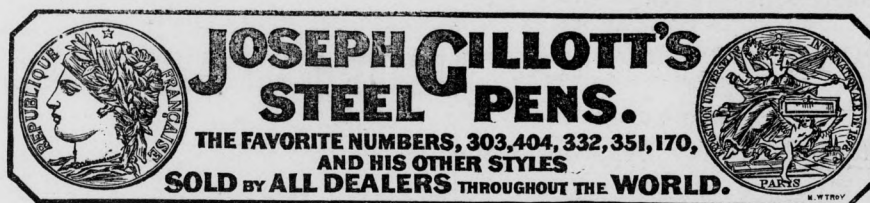
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## Spring.

Freed from the bonds of Winter's chilly embrace,

Rejoicing, turbulent and young, she comes  
With hasty step—a little time remains  
To spread with lavish hand arbutus bloom  
Anemones and other fragile forms  
Of delicate wood-beauties 'mong the nooks  
Resentful, were till now disdainful ice  
The sun's obliquely falling warmth has spurned

But soon the romping child-face graver grows,  
And seriously sweet the maiden's smile;  
Confiding, innocent, the eyes look out  
With earnest intuition of a more  
Than queenly glory hidlen in their depths.

She sees a woman-form with placid brow,  
Silent and peaceful, yet to whose warm love  
The very rocks succumb, and lichens bloom  
And inconspicuously blossom: while  
Her skillful hand perfects the work begun  
And scatters broadcast rip'ning harvest fields,  
To man the sweet fruition of his hope.

This comes, a fleeting vision of herself,  
Prophetic and impressive; and as dawns  
A consciousness of what there is in store  
Of usefulness for her developed powers,  
There comes a gushing, pouring, flooding joy,  
That ever in convulsive sobs breaks out,  
Then leaves her sweetly-smiling as before.

W.P.L.

## Sketch of Philo.

### II.

"Nature abhors a vacuum." Such was the report of a supervisory committee, who, nearly forty years ago, applied the old Peripatetic doctrine to Philo's book-shelves. By persistent efforts the abhorred vacuum was filled, and Philo is to-day the happy possessor of a library containing about two thousand volumes. A few years ago she became the heir of the Newtonian Society, which died and left her not an inconsiderable number of books. The Newtonian Society, by the way, was an association established in 1871, by the Scientific students, having the same aims as the literary societies, and meeting like one of its illustrious predecessors, Peitho, in the room which still rings at times with "supreme eloquence"—altogether a notable room. Philo's

library, if not a choice one, is well patronized; and new books, mostly novels—are added from time to time. In 1866, when efforts were being made to obtain money from the graduate members for the enlargement of the library, a prominent minister donated the sum of five dollars, at the same time writing, "Don't buy novels with it." His request was doubtless heeded at the time, but such advice has since been studiously overlooked. Connected with our twin institutions, we already have nearly forty thousand volumes of "solid" reading; why should the student be denied the privilege of access to a library of novels?

Philoclean journalism has never been a flower of consummate growth. In 1842 a weekly paper, called the "Connoisseur," conducted by members of the society, was established, but its existence was short. In February, 1847, the first number of the "Philo Star" was read before the society. It shone for a few months, then waned, and finally sank to rise no more. Neither of these papers was printed or published. In April, 1858, the "Rutgers Quarterly," a magazine of fifty-two pages, published by the literary societies, made its appearance. A clause of its constitution directed the editors to publish "no article of a political, sectarian, or *personal* nature." After an existence of two years, that clause of the constitution was broken by an uncomplimentary reference in its columns to a member of the faculty, and its author was—but his dreadful fate was recorded in the "leader" of the last TARGUM, and we forbear repeating it. (Happy TARGUM that the members of that faculty—with one or two exceptions—are dead and in their graves.) Such was the just death of the Rutgers Quarterly—just, for it violated

its "inner law of life." But let us not bemoan the failure of those early journalistic efforts; for upon their ruins has arisen a greater than they—the sheet of sheets, THE TARGUM.

Philo has had her squabbles like every other great institution, petty quarrels (seemingly great at the time, however) with herself, with Peitho, and last, but not least, with the faculty. We have space to refer to but one of these and that with the faculty. The year 1835 is spoken of in the minutes as the "times that tried men's souls." In that year the society passed a set of resolutions which by authority was given to Dr. Milledoler, the preamble of which reads as follows: "Resolved that this society regard with the greatest abhorrence and contempt the practice lately become common of carrying tales to the faculty of the bad conduct of individuals." Not long after the following resolution from the faculty's minutes dropped like a thunderbolt upon the society: "Resolved that the resolutions passed by the Philoclean Society must be rescinded without reservation by Tuesday morning next." Immediately a manifesto was drawn up by one who now issues his manifestos from the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and presented to the faculty. Two weeks of grace were tendered by the faculty for "rescinding without reservation," after which, if Philo still persisted in her wicked ways, she was to be declared dissolved. The writer of the manifesto was then appointed to investigate the causes of the difficulty between faculty and society, which he did, and read as his report forty foolscap pages of closely written matter. It was then "resolved that it is with sentiments of regret that this society cannot in justice to itself entirely comply with the wishes of the faculty," and a committee, con-

sisting of three honorary, two graduate, and two active members, was appointed to settle the difficulty, but the difficulty refused to be settled, and the matter went before the trustees. The trustees saw "eye to eye" with the faculty, and the consequence was that the following resolution was passed in the society, by a majority of two, "that out of deference to the opinions of the Board of Trustees the said resolutions be rescinded." So ended one of the most momentous struggles in the annals of Philo. Two months were consumed in the settling of the question, well nigh a volume of reports and minutes written, and the services of three honorary and two graduate members engaged. Philo enraged, the faculty incensed, and the trustees appealed to—all because Johnny told his mother that his little sister had been in the sugar bowl.

Of course, in the half century of Philo's existence, some nonsense must necessarily have crept into the meetings. Some of the subjects for debate doubtless gave rise to much merriment. For instance: "Resolved, that round sticks are preferable to square sticks for a hen-roost; that the coat is more necessary than the pants; that old bachelors ought to be taxed for the support of old maids; that manual labor ought to be introduced into our colleges; that young men ought to marry; that Rutgers College ought to open her doors to female students; that College students ought to be allowed to make frequent visits to the ladies—the last of which was considered of so much importance that it was debated two or three times. One of the questions referred to a member for an answer at the next meeting was "How much would two dozen eggs cost at eighty-five cents per dozen if one were broken and two cracked." A delinquent committee was fined one *as* [without insinuations.]

Not many years ago the stove was solemnly tried for misdemeanor, and triumphantly acquitted. A pernicious custom was broken up in the early history of the society by a resolution that the practice of treating the society by

Junior orators be considered improper. Such transactions, while they formed no part of the object of the society, enlivened and spiced the meetings, and kept "Jack from being a dull boy."

Philo is proverbially liberal. Two acts of hers stand out like "good deeds in a naughty world." On the 4th of July, 1834, in connection with a like number from Peitho, four of her members gave a public exhibition, the proceeds of which were not inconsiderable, and were devoted to the relief of the Polish exiles then in this country. It may not be generally known that in 1864, the sum of \$200 was presented by Philo to the College for the purpose of purchasing Astronomical instruments for the Schanck Observatory. We would do injustice to our subject if we did not refer to her long list of graduate and honorary members. The former are witnesses to the good work she has done; for surely it would not be counted as conceit in her were she to point to them as men whom she in part at least prepared for successful life-work. It is invidious to make distinctions, but Chief Justice Bradley, Judge Westbrook, Dr. Chambers, Senator Frelinghuyssen, and Cortlandt Parker, Esq., are men whose ability is recognized everywhere, and to these may be added a large number of prominent ministers in the Reformed Church, including two members of the faculty of the Theological Seminary.

And what of her honorary members? Of course they were all "exceedingly flattered by an unexpected election to the membership of such an honorable society," but farther than the very interesting collection of autographic letters, they have given the society, their election has neither promoted nor retarded her interests. One cannot but enjoy, however, the perusal of letters from such men as Webster, Edward Everett, Bryant, Thackeray, John Randolph of Roanoke, John Quincy Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Zachariah Taylor, Andrew Jackson, Calhoun, Irving, John Todd, Philip Schaff—who wrote

before he was "yet master of the noble language," Cooper, Storrs, Bullion, (those old Philocleaus must have loved more than we love Hadley or Anthon,) Caleb Cushing, Mark Hopkins—but we must stop somewhere—so let us stop with the name of Benjamin F. Butler. C.

### A Japanese Tale of a Tub.

(A true story of old Yedo.)

When the mighty Iyeyasu (1542-1616) had subdued every one of his enemies, and "all was peace under the heavens," he made Yedo the seat of military government. He issued orders that each of the clans should support an establishment in the capital. He required that the daimios should live at least six months each year in Yedo, and that on New Year's day they should pay him a visit of congratulation in token of their loyalty to him, as the Mikado's vicar.

So all the lords of the land came with great trains of followers to live in pomp and state in Yedo, which in a few years became gayer even than Kioto. The streets at all times were bustling with trade, and full of people going to the shops to buy or to the temple to worship. Inside the castle walls on the wide avenues, long processions with banners, regalia, music and palanquins were moving about, entering the gates of the citadel, or halting before the mansions of the daimios, which showed that they were visiting each other or paying their respects to the great Tycoon.

All this led to great extravagance, and every year the pomp and fuss, and show and expense, increased until many of the high lords ran heavily into debt. Each strove to out-rival the other in the show of their dress and the length of his procession. Whoever wished to be considered great must wear silk or gold-brocade clothes, and ride in a gold-lacquered palanquin, and sport a gold-hilted sword, and make very costly presents to the Tycoon and each other. All this time the etiquette grew more formal, tedious and lengthy, until it some times consumed nearly a whole



day even to make a call. On New Year's day the sight of the gallant and splendid fellows in the long trains was so magnificent, that thousands of people gathered along the streets and on the castle walls and roofs of houses, and waited for hours to see them pass. The window lattices were full of servant maids looking out, or fine ladies peeping through the paper windows. The shop-keepers rubbed their hands with glee, because they grew rich and business was good. Some of them even bribed or sent gifts to the advisers of the daimios, so that they would stimulate their masters to more display. So the lords were put to their wits' end to raise the money for the New Year's processions, while their pride, and the fear of being thought mean, made them willing to commit *kara kiri* (suicide by opening the bowels) rather than be outdone in splendor. Thus they lived between pride and terror.

There was one old hatamoto (an officer one rank below a daimio) who was greatly scandalized at this extravagance, and mourned over the decay of simple manners. He had been one of the brave captains of Iyeyasu, and thought it a shame that a man should be honored for his silk dress and brocade trowsers, instead of for his record in war, or for his manly acts, or learning. He sighed over the good old days when a suit of blue hemp cloth was a good enough dress, and four or five servants made a respectable following, when visits were made, even to the Tycoon.

One day the old hatamoto was mightily vexed by the proud looks and insulting behavior of a party of high-heeled young fellows who were retainers to a southern daimio. They were dressed in yellow silk, and swaggered about with swords four feet long, and strutted on gold lacquered clogs six inches high. The old man, who was already vexed with the fuss and delay which kept him waiting in the cold a long time, fell into a passion, and came near thrashing the young bloods on the spot. But restraining his temper till he reached home, he thus burst out to his wife:

"They're a lot of fops and coxcombs, so they are. The times are degenerate and low. I swear by Kompira that next time I'll dress in hemp and go the castle in a tub." And he kept his word fresh and his wrath warm.

So when the time came, in spite of all his friends' entreaties, and his wife's tears, he put on an old faded tunic, made of cheap spotted stuff, and a pair of trowsers of blue hemp, tying them round with a ragged bit of old cord. Having hired a half naked and dirty coolie to draw him, he sat down in a wash tub. The man fastened the rice straw rope to the tub, and began to pull him along the smoothly levelled avenues toward the "King's-hand gate," through which the splendid trains of the daimios passed to go into "The Hall of a Thousand Mats," where audiences were held. All the crowd laughed and pointed at the scandalous turn-out, and the gallants jeered at the old man, while the people within the houses, old men, women, servants and babies, hurried to the window to peep through the lattices, and point their fingers at him. Even the sick got up and hobbled out to take a look at the man whom they thought was mad. Behind him strutted one solitary retainer carrying Okubo's badge of rank. He was dressed not in rich cloth or silk, but in a dingy cotton short jacket with bare legs and straw leggings—the common dress of poor country folks. Around his waist was an old dirty handkerchief which served as a belt, in which two brown sticks with wooden hilts were thrust for swords. Nevertheless this one retainer threw out his legs in wide strides and put on airs enough for a whole procession.

So in spite of jeers and sneers and loud laughter, Okubo persisted and visited the mighty Tycoon in a tub. He was received with all honor as became one who had fought under the banner of Iyeyasu. But Okubo did not succeed in checking the general extravagance, which grew worse and worse, until in the Tycoon's palace there were over a thousand maid ser-

vants and male retainers in proportion. It was such extravagance and folly that finally led to the overthrow of the Tokugawa family founded by the great unifier of Japan. CURIO.

#### Sketch of the Life of Rev. John Oppie.

On the 29th day of February last, the name of Rev. John Oppie was added to the roll of Rutgers' dead. Born at Griggstown, Somerset County, N. J., March 2d, 1854, at the early age of eleven he united with the Reformed Church of that place. In 1868, looking forward to the ministry, he entered the Grammar School, in New-Brunswick, and after six years of study graduated from Rutgers College, in the Class of '74. During his course he maintained a high standing as a student, and took an influential share in the work of his Literary Society and fraternity, and in many of the various enterprises of his class and of the College. The creditable showing Rutgers makes in the new "Carmina Collegensia" is largely due to the efforts made by him in connection with those of Mr. Alexander Johnston, '70. He also served for nearly three years with peculiar acceptance as College Organist.

After leaving College, a year was spent by him in teaching. Again he came to New-Brunswick and entered the Theological Seminary, whence he graduated in 1878. It was here that he laid so broadly and so carefully the foundations for future work, that teachers and classmates were inspired with the most confident hopes in his behalf, of extended usefulness and distinguished scholarship. He was emphatically *the* thorough and accurate student in a working class, not in one or two departments of study, but in all. During two years of this time he filled with the greatest success the position of organist of the Second Reformed Church, of this City, and thus became widely and favorably known in musical circles here as well as to many outside of these circles.

After completing his Seminary studies, he was almost at once called to the Pastorate of the Reformed Church of Geneva, N. Y., and here he began the

work for which he had been so long preparing and which seemed so promising a one. But his ministerial life was very brief. In little more than a year, sickness compelled him to abandon his field of labor, and he returned to the home of his youth where, after four months of suffering, patiently borne, he passed quietly away.

Greatly reserved among strangers, he was a delightful companion when well known. Always unassuming, he still was characterized by a happy direction of purpose and great strength of will, hence his influence, in whatever direction exerted, was never uncertain or weak. He was conscientious to an unusual degree, duty in whatever form she might present herself being to him a sacred thing. His pulpit efforts were remarkable for the comprehension and precision of their analyses, a clear and simple style, and the wealth of instructive material they contained.

It is impossible for us to fathom the mysteries in which the Divine purpose is hidden when such a life is stopped almost at its very beginning. And yet we know that "The great Kingdom of God is *one*." This earth is but a small part of his vast realm. He, not needs, but graciously uses servants elsewhere in his dominion than here. The faithful in the few things he summons, when he wills, to be the rulers in the many.

HINCHCLIFFE.

### The University of Paris.

Universities are public institutions of learning, in which all the sciences are taught and which have the right of conferring academical degrees. The term is found in use at the beginning of the 13th century. At first it had reference only to the whole number of students; later, in certain localities, it was applied to the united body of professor and students, and finally it was used in the present sense of "*Universitas literarum*."

Before the 13th century, there was a large number of schools and seminaries of learning mostly connected with the monasteries and cathedrals; these were somewhat similar to the modern

universities, but none took the name, and it cannot, in the modern sense, be applied to any of them.

The school, at Paris, as early as the eleventh century, took the lead in all branches of learning, and the University of Paris was the first founded. In 1206 it was officially divided into four nationalities. 1. The Gallians—which embraced the French, Italians, Spaniards, Greeks and Orientals. 2. The Picards—which included the inhabitants of N. E. France. 3. The Normans. 4. The English—which embraced all the Germans and the northern nationalities. Each nationality had its own constitution, professors and "procurator." The procurators elected the rector, whose authority extended over all four nationalities.

The students had the right of choosing their own teachers. In 1219, Pope Honorius limited this right in so far that no one should be allowed to teach any certain branch of learning who had not been found qualified for it by an examining board, and approved by the Bishop; this was the origin of the dividing the University into four faculties. Each faculty had its procurator or dean. These deans elected the rector. 1259, first at Paris and afterwards everywhere, the division into four faculties—Theology, Jurisprudence, Medicine and Philosophy—was established. Each faculty was independent and granted its own degrees, which were: 1. Baccalaureus—this degree gave the student the right to enter upon professional studies. 2. Licentiat, who, after being examined, received his degree from the faculty to which he belonged, with the "*licentia docendi*," under the guidance of a magister. 3. Magister, who received a purple hat, after a public dissertation, and promotion by the rector; this degree gave the magister the unlimited right to teach in his faculty. Later the title of magister was changed to Doctor.

In the University of Paris collegia were founded by benevolent people. In these buildings the students lived and received their instruction. As

the lecture rooms were in these buildings, the lecturers are to this day called *collegia*.

The oldest of the *collegia* was founded by Robert de Sorbon, Chaplain of King Louis IX., and named after him "*La Sorbonne*." Later this name was applied to the whole theological faculty. The free students were called *Busarii*.

Besides those who lived in the *collegia*, great numbers of itinerant students, often a kind of literary tramp, attended the lectures. They were from all parts of the world, drawn to Paris by its celebrated teachers. These students, who at last became an unbearable nuisance, were never regarded with favor by the authorities of the University.

The Church in France soon founded other so-called universities which were almost exclusively theological, but the University of Paris was always the most important.

The French Revolution abolished all Universities except that of Paris, but the provinces were given academies and single faculties which were under the supervision of the University of Paris. In 1870 the government gave the permission to establish free universities, which were to be under the control of the church, and have the rights and privileges of the University of Paris, but not a single one of these modern institutions has reached literary distinction.

The free student, and those who are studying for the ministry, live in the colleges. They lead a kind of monastic life. The rest of the students live in the city. They are from all parts of France, and are as a rule the sons of the officials and higher class of society. Their course at the University is to prepare them to pass the examinations necessary to enter the service of the State or the professions, which are in France under the control of the State.

Their mode of life is peculiar, being in some respects entirely restricted to the students of France, as certain of their practices would, in other countries, be considered immoral,



They are under no discipline whatever, but do according to their own sweet will. They nearly all live in a certain ward, near the University building, which is called "Quartier Latin." They have nothing to do with public life, while at the University, but are always in opposition to the administration, and generally take an active part in the riots.

As the professors are appointed by the government, they show their hostility against a professor whose political principles are odious to them by raising a disorder in the lecture-room, so that he is not able to deliver his lectures.

After the students leave the University, they enter the employ of the State, and become obedient servants of any government; marry for love or for money, and settle down to the quiet life of good citizens.

#### The College Oration.

It has been my privilege, during the past few years, to retire to some humble nook in Masonic Hall and listen to the orations delivered by the sons of Rutgers. I presume that these orations are a fair example of their kind, the generic College orations, and the criticisms in this case would equally apply to those delivered at any Collegiate Exhibition, therefore I cast no slur upon the talent and originality of the Rutgers students when I say that their orations, as a rule, are extremely tedious, and the task of listening to them, and absorbing the gist thereof, flat, stale and unprofitable.

There is a prevailing tendency on the part of these youthful Ciceros to *soar*, or in vulgar but expressive language to "get over their heads." It is not uncommon for a College student to select as the subject of his oration, the life and character of some great man—Napoleon for instance. The calm and self-possessed youth will come upon the stage, bow to the trustees, then to the audience, and buckle to work. Napoleon will be born, reared, educated, married, crowned, exiled, buried, analyzed, discussed and damned or deified in the

short space of ten minutes. The orator retires with an armful of flowers, and with superb indifference accepts the congratulations of his sisters and his cousins and his aunts.

Now the process of concocting such a production is simple and expeditious. The appointed orator reads a history of the Napoleonic Age, jots down a few of the leading events in the great general's life, (notably his birth and death,) adopts either Macaulay's, or Abbot's or any author's view of his character, drops in a few scriptural verses, sprinkles over the whole a handful of Shakesperian quotations, closes with a brilliant peroration (stolen bodily from some poet), and the job is done. Napoleon's merits and demerits are forever settled, and all in the brief space of ten minutes! What a marvelous intellect hath the College student.

There is another class of orations which I may call the *genus metaphysical*. The orator selects some threadbare and abstruse subject of which there are a plenty. "Earnestness," "Intellect," "Genius," "Virtue," such are great favorites. The ambitious collegian has full sway for his brief moment, and during that same moment he lays it on with a stiff brush. The audience, poor worms! are taught to believe in their hopeless ignorance, and to appreciate their utter unworthiness, while the orator, glowing with a sense of power, preaches a high moral sermon to those reverend, but erring bodies, the Faculty and the Board of Trustees.

"Earnestness" is generally chosen as a subject by the most idle, "Genius" by the most stupid, "Intellect" by the most hum-drum, and "Virtue" by the most vicious; but what does this matter? With heaving breast, blazing eye, and snorting nostril, the orator has a great mission to perform, and (in his opinion,) he performs it. To reform the world! This is his aim, and after his oration he has little doubt but that the world will visibly and sensibly improve.

I must in justice say, that the orator who affects the *genus metaphysical*, as a rule, strives to be original, and sometimes does strike a new vein of thought, but the poor audience, overwhelmed by the torrents of metaphor, the soaring ambition, and lofty superiority of his predecessors, yawns, and

—talks. The good speeches are ruined by the bad; their edge taken off, and their reception rendered indifferent by the tiresome twaddle of the previous half hour.

I want no better verification of this statement, than the fact that at the Commencement exercises of '78, Dr. Campbell, in the midst of an oration, (one of the best, by the way), rose, stopped the speaker, and requested the audience to refrain from audible conversation. It may be said that the disturbance in question was caused by a very few ill-bred persons; but the fact is that not one person in ten goes to a College exhibition to hear the orations, and with equal truth it might be said that not one oration in ten is worth hearing. Leave out your music, or substitute a local band for Graffula's as some one proposed a year or two ago, and forbid all social intercourse, and you won't hear any more complaints on the lack of seats at Commencement.

The remedy for this state of affairs is simple. Let the College orator select some subject which he is competent to handle. I do not mean something trivial, for in many cases the College student is able to cope with pretty heavy subjects; but when you've got your subject, say what you've got to say, and shut up. Macaulay, and Gibbon, and Bacon, and Locke, can speak for themselves; at any rate, you may be sure that they don't want your interpretation. If you can make your audience laugh, you have come within ninety per cent. of success; but ten to one, they won't laugh when you want them to. It is a dangerous experiment to be funny. If you can play on their sensibilities, and arouse enthusiasm, you have come within ninety-five per cent. But the chances are that the audience won't enthuse for a cent. Perfect success is, of course, hard to attain; but if you get through without *boring* your hearers, you ought to be satisfied.

Let your speech have a "snap" to it, a *go*, or as they say in expressive French, a *chic*; use short words and sentences. Be prudent in the use of adjectives, sparing in metaphor, parsimonious in quotations, and down-right stingy in other people's ideas. Be lavish only in brevity, and, above all, be original. Be all these, and your audience will listen. If it doesn't, you had better not speak any more, and herein is no disgrace, for not one person in fifty can write a decent oration, and not one in a hundred speak it properly.

BLANCO.

# The Targum;

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE  
YEAR BY THE TARGUM ASSOCIATION AT

## Rutgers College.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., MARCH, 1880.

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Spring.....	25
Sketch of Philo.....	25, 26
A Japanese Tale of a Tub.....	26, 27
Sketch of the Life of John Oppie.....	27, 28
University of Paris.....	28, 29
College Oration.....	29
Editorials.....	30, 31, 32
College—	
Foundation of New Professorships.....	32
Memoir of Theodore Strong.....	32, 33
Communication.....	33
Book Notice.....	33
Exchanges.....	33, 34
Other Colleges.....	34, 35
Personalia.....	35
Targets.....	35, 36
Telescope.....	36
In Memoriam.....	36
The Cradle, The Altar, The Tomb.....	36
Advertisements.....	i, ii, iii, iv

All communications must be accompanied by the  
name of the author. Contributors will oblige the Editors  
by writing on one side of the paper.

PROFESSOR HASBROUCK has been elected College Librarian, *vice* Professor Atherton resigned. We assure Professor Hasbrouck the appreciation and aid of all the students in the proper discharge of his duties, and trust that future classes will have no cause to complain of the "lock-up."

It was suggested by a contributor to the last number of the TARGUM that our college songs be recompiled and published in a convenient form as the *Carmina Collegensia*, which contains them, is too bulky and also too expensive for general use. We think the suggestion is opportune, and if a movement to that effect is started it will meet with the hearty approbation of the students.

As the weather has become sufficiently settled for out-door training the Athletic Association is again stirring, and it needs the aid of every student. The terms are moderate and within the reach of all. It is only by the individual as well as general support that the Association can be placed on a firm basis, and Rutgers be ably represented in the field this Spring. Let each come forward and do his share.

THERE is continued in this number the very interesting "Sketch of Philo," which abounds in bits of curious information. The author of these articles cannot be too highly praised, as the collecting and arranging of the material required an immense amount of labor, and as he has launched forth in a comparatively new field. "The Tale of the Tub," by Curio, (a nom de plume that has often appeared in the past in these columns,) will, from its oddity, amuse some, and will be read with interest by others, as coming from the pen of Prof. Wm. E. Griffis. "The University of Paris" will bear careful reading, since the students know but little more about the University of Paris than the bare knowledge of its existence. The alumni, especially, will be interested in the articles by Dr. Doolittle, and the sketch of the life of the late John Oppie. The criticisms on the choice of speeches and the Commencement exercises, in general, are just, and the advice given, if acted upon, will be of advantage to many.

NEW-BRUNSWICK with its two Choral Societies, various Sangerfests, church choirs, brass and string bands, is a musical place, and in full sympathy with it are the students of Rutgers College. But the college choir has for years drawn so much of their sympathy also that they have been left without any to bestow upon themselves. Singing in the halls is a thing of the past, save only now and then the attenuated raspings of a few freshmen or the chanted execrations of some lone bronchial-throated Soph. "Long,

long ago" (as was intimated) the choir silenced the vocal propensities of the upper, but time happily hath not wrought its accustomed effect upon the underclass men. For them we have grounds for hope. What can this ominous silence mean; this serene calm; this impenetrable void which has been brooding over the institution? It means a reaction of a new and unusual, a strange form. Here and there "oft on a stilly night" about this classic town from a student's abode the dulcet notes of a flute or cornet float forth. Intimations are about that a brass band may be the result. It is well. There is no diversion so in harmony with the habits and pursuits of the students as music. A brass band! Do not let the idea shock you, though a capital for grinds it is an exceedingly good one. Brass bands to be sure are noisy, but noise is a most essential element of student fun. Let the organization just establishing be recruited. Freshmen and Sophomores join in! You may never make Levys, but you may be able to blow like the—— Albany-street. It will assist our college entertainments incalculably (if such things may ever again occur), it will afford a new source of entertainments and will be an unceasing source of pleasure to yourselves. Tune up! The TARGUM will see to it that the man who tackles the sexaphone has a respectable burial.

### The Boat Club.

THE report of the Treasurer for the year '78-'79, presented to the Association in Oct. '79, not having appeared in THE TARGUM, the financial condition of the Association has been the occasion of many surmises on the part of the students. Its condition has been represented to be bad. The most absurd rumors as to its indebtedness have been afloat, and it has generally been believed to be in a bankrupt condition. Doubting the truth of these vague rumors, and desiring to present to the students as near as possible the exact condition of the Boat Club, we requested a copy of the Treasurer's last report, and were kindly furnished with it,



Not having space to give the individual items, we will present simply a summary :

Liabilities.....	\$83 00
Against this may be placed :	
Uncollected dues of undergraduates,	\$47 00
" " graduates.....	316 93
Total uncollected dues.....	\$393 93

Since the last report, the bill of Waters & Son, of Troy, has been received for repairs to the shell, \$50, making the liabilities of the Association \$133.09. To this must also be added the Janitor's fees, which have accrued since October. If the dues could all be collected, there would be in the treasury the snug little surplus of \$260.84. It is not probable that these back dues are all collectable, and the treasurer would probably consider himself very fortunate could one half of them be collected by him. We are all aware, if not by experience, at least by hearsay, of the difficulty in collecting back dues ; the time it takes, and the number of times the much abused collector is advised to take a pleasure trip to the lower regions ; therefore it is not probable that a sufficient amount of money will be collected by the first of next month to pay the debt on the shell. But it is positively imperative that this be paid, that is if we desire to have a crew to compete with any other College. The prospect of a good crew for this season is very promising, as there are now in the gymnasium, and have been through the winter, twenty-five men who have been working hard, and have developed sufficient muscle to guarantee the statement we have made. But we cannot expect a good crew unless they be put in the boat by the first of next month. At gymnasium, and little or no training in the boats, has never been known to make a good crew. Therefore it remains with the students to say whether we shall have a good crew this year, or last season's disgraceful record be repeated. It is impossible for the treasurer of the Boat Club to collect the required amount from the dues, therefore we appeal to the students that this money be raised by them. The insignificance of the debt (\$50) makes it a positive reflection on the whole College that it remain so long unpaid.

An assessment of fifty cents per capita would more than clear the debt and guarantee to the College a good crew for this season. We advise this course and hope that if this plan be not adopted, some other be at once. Delay is no longer possible in this matter. Whatever is to be done, must be done at once.

#### Our New Professorship.

We are happy to announce the establishment of a new Professorship. At the last meeting of the Trustees it was decided to provide for a long felt want in the department of English Literature, by the institution of another chair, and by inviting the Rev. Dr. Hart, of Newark, to fill it.

A large college does not always mean a good college, neither does a numerous faculty of necessity indicate competent instruction. But the endowment of this professorship, with the addition of Dr. Hart to the faculty of the college, we consider an unmistakable sign of progress.

Although the necessity, to the undergraduate, of an extended acquaintance with the rich literature of his mother tongue may not always be recognized, yet it must be conceded that a larger and fuller course in this subject is, at least, important.

Our present circumscribed limits do not admit of a satisfactory prosecution of this branch of study which is apt to be quite as agreeable and profitable as any other in the curriculum. It may well be questioned whether the freshman year is the most appreciative stage in the student's college life ; and it is to be hoped that other classes will ere long, if not at once, be enabled to profit by the lectures of the very able and scholarly gentleman who assumes the duties of his position at the beginning of the Spring term.

It is also a matter for congratulation that the professor of oratory will be so relieved as to be able to give his more undivided attention to a subject so important. As to Dr. Hart's reception, let it be cordial and gentlemanly.

The consideration which his people have shown for us—their unselfish re-

gard for the welfare of the college—makes it imperative upon us, even were the idea of right, or of personal claim, wholly ignored, to conduct ourselves towards their beloved pastor in a manner expressive only of the sincerest appreciation.

#### The Revival of Chess.

WE note with satisfaction the renewed interest in this noble game. Though its great rival, billiards, has unfortunately got into the hands of beer sellers and is thus surrounded by evils which are by no means a part of itself, we are glad that chess is almost free from such contamination. It is significant of the character of the game that one who knows something about it will rarely admit that he can do more than make the moves. To learn it thoroughly is a severe mental discipline, training to habits of caution, attention and foresight. To feel at the outset that superior skill and prudence can alone win against an equal array, to see the pawns break ranks, the knights impetuously charge hither and yon, the militant bishops mitre-clad, move in stately sweep, the rooks strong to protect as well as threaten, the queen, her husband's most powerful helpmate, his bishop to console him, his castle to give him refuge, his pawn to do his slightest behest, his wife to die for him—all this is enough to stimulate one's generalship to the utmost. We urge the formation of chess clubs for amusement and for profit. Educated people should know how to play it as well as an "accomplished" young lady should be skilled to "decorate" or dance the "heel and toe." If it be true that an inter-collegiate chess tournament is to be arranged, why cannot Rutgers, who need not feel ashamed to compete in any such trial of College intellects, have her worthy representatives in training and in readiness ? But be this last as it may, we hope that here among ourselves the game will find increasing favor in the eyes of many. Some who read this may recall with us a charming picture en-

titled "Checkmate!" where a handsome young fellow is getting the worst of a game at the hands (such pretty hands!) of his charming female *vis-a-vis*. He is evidently hard pressed, for she has already in her hand the piece that is to seal his fate. There is something in their youthful glances that would seem to indicate a double back action checkmate of another sort, and if, after the game, the young lady in her turn is not hard pressed, why we miss our guess. Kind reader, please let your thoughts rest on the former portion of our editorial.

### The Library.

A SUGGESTION to the students might not come amiss in commenting upon the College Library. Why do not the students contribute to the collection of books? It is customary in some colleges for each class before graduation to make up a purse for the purchase of books of which the library stands in need. Now it appears to us that the custom might well be inaugurated in our own institution. Our library is very much in need of books notwithstanding the liberal donation of an alumnus last fall, and the students generally recognize the fact, yet we do not hear of their giving a single volume to increase the collection. It would be vastly more to their credit if, instead of complaining of the want of books, they would contribute to relieve that want. The managers of the Sage Library have very kindly invited the students of the college to use that library, but every one, while thanking the committee for their courtesy, will acknowledge that he feels more at home in the college library, which he regards to some extent as his own. The students must not wait for the alumni to fill the shelves, but themselves assist in the work. They reap the advantage and can not reasonably expect those who have already passed out of college to give them books or money whenever they call. "The gods help those who help themselves," and if the students showed a willingness to do their part toward filling the empty shelves in the

library, doubtless the alumni and other friends of the college would exert themselves more to increase its usefulness. Why can not each class as it graduates subscribe according to its means for the benefit of the library. It can either buy books and give or it can place its amount to the credit of a fund which can be invested and accumulate for the benefit of the library. If each class would buy or help to buy some of the books most needed, it would not require many years to fill all the available space in the library; or, if each class would subscribe according to its means to a fund such as we have alluded to, the library would have a constantly increasing endowment which would in time make it, under proper management, one of the best college libraries in the country. We can conceive of no better method of showing our interest in our Alma Mater, and at the same time benefitting those who are to come after us.

### College.

#### FOUNDATION OF NEW PROFESSORSHIPS.

The Alumni and friends of Rutgers College will be pleased to learn that the College is continually enlarging her courses of instruction and as a consequence founding new professorships. At a meeting of the Trustees on Tuesday, March 2, a new professorship of English Language and Literature was established, and the Rev. Charles E. Hart, of Newark, was appointed to fill it. It is understood that Mr. Hart, upon whom the Board also conferred the honorary degree of D. D., will accept the position and enter upon his duties at the beginning of the Spring term in April. The funds for the endowment of this chair have been derived from a legacy left by the late Mrs. Crane, under the direction of the Consistory of the North Reformed Church, of Newark. The establishment of the professorship is a progressive movement in the right direction, for, although some of the subjects embraced in it have not hitherto been neglected, yet the door now opens for their more extensive and

thorough presentation; and for the addition of Anglo Saxon as an entirely new branch to the regular curriculum.

The Trustees also placed the adjunct professorship of analytical chemistry which was introduced rather tentatively a year ago upon a permanent basis. The work in qualitative and quantitative analysis, done in the Laboratory under the direction of Dr. Austen, the professor occupying this chair, has been eminently satisfactory and encouraging. A large number of special chemical students and electives are engaged all day long, and every week day, except Saturday, in the actual work of making analyses, and of thus acquiring practical scientific knowledge. Indeed, this department has become already so developed and popular as to require the additional services of an assistant teacher—Mr. F. A. Wilbur, B. S., who has been secured from among the recent graduates, and who is on the ground doing excellent work.

With this increase within a year of two professors and a tutor, the faculty becomes well fitted to meet the demands of the new education, and to keep the College abreast of the spirit of the times. And yet the College needs more funds, as every growing institution always does.

THE following article from the pen of Dr. Doolittle in a New-York paper will be of interest to the former pupils of a revered Professor of Rutgers:

"Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court read last April, before the National Academy of Science, a memoir of Theodore Strong, LL. D., formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Rutgers College. Dr. Strong was one of the most original and profound mathematicians that this country has produced, being hardly second to Dr. Bowditch himself, and Justice Bradley was one of his most devoted and brilliant pupils. This tribute to his venerated master is therefore naturally pervaded with an atmosphere of personal affection and appreciation, and yet it is absolutely free from indiscriminating and un-



merited laudation. Judicial in spirit and sober in statement, it is an eminently just and noble account, not only of the genius whose discoveries interested the best mathematical investigators in America and Europe, but also of the man whose purity and downright honesty in thought and conduct, and exceptionally genial manners, never failed to produce an abiding impression on the students that gathered for over fifty years under his instructions. Among the many suggestive reflections scattered, like pearls, through the facts of the memoir occurs the following. After mentioning that young Strong was turned from the "intention he had formed of pursuing the practical sciences, and especially chemistry," by the mere accident of his appointment as tutor of mathematics, in which field he became subsequently so unusually distinguished, Justice Bradley adds: "The accident in this instance, as in ten thousand others—or, at least, what appears to us as accident—cast the die which gave direction to a long and eminent life. Given a certain volume of brain and favorable circumstances for its development, and, from the observation I have made, I am convinced that the attainment of eminence in any particular department of science or of active life, depends not so much upon any natural gift or aptitude therefor as upon other second causes, operating to lead the attention and energies in a particular direction. Men may be born poets or artists—that is, provided they cultivate poetry or art. For even here cultivation and practice are essential.

For a good poet's made as well as born.

But in the special and particular development of the intellectual faculty, I am sure that more depends on opportunity or chance than on any native genius or bent for a particular pursuit. Brain and opportunity are the factors of life. Nothing can be done without the brain, of course; and nothing worth remembering without massive brain. But given that, opportunity, often accidental in its character, does the rest. Being a minute too late for the steamboat on the way to

the metropolis to seek one's fortune, may change the whole course of life; may lead to the college and the forum instead of the counting-house and the exchange, and make a man to become what he never thought or dreamed of becoming. I have known just such a case. One man becomes an eminent divine instead of a lawyer; another an eminent mathematician instead of a merchant. Opportunity—accident—decided which it should be. Theodore Strong had brain, and a good store of it, and was, therefore, of capacity to become whatever opportunity should set him to try for. She set him at mathematics, and he became a great mathematician."

#### '79's Commencement Hop.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I have been requested to state the amount received by the Boating Association from the last Senior Hop. I received from Mr. Jewett \$38.30, from which was deducted \$6 to pay a bill owed by the class, leaving \$32.30 as the amount contributed by the Class for boats, for which purpose it is held.

ISAAC E. HASBROUCK.

#### Book Notice.

THE NOVEMBER number of the TARGUM contained a notice of a mathematical curve—"The Chordel," discovered by Mr. J. Bruen Miller, of Newark, N. J., formerly a member of '79, and now a special student in mathematics. Reference was then made to the intention of Mr. Miller to present a resume of his work in mathematical form. The last number of *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine*, which has come to our table, has an article by Mr. Miller, on the "Chordel," properly illustrated. We refer those of our readers who found the previous notice too abstract, to this article. It reminds one of pages from geometry, the figures however—fig. 2, especially—suggesting nothing in either Loomis or Wentworth.

The demonstrations are very clear, no point being left so obscure that even a Freshman should fail to understand it. Some of them are quite neat—Corollary 3, for instance.

A device, employing rods, is explained, by which the curve may be constructed mechanically. This suggests the "fan" of Sylvester, devised for a similar purpose. But the curve is not therefore a mechanical curve, as it can be constructed by the processes of geometry. We believe its character as a true mathematical curve has been questioned, but to those to whom mathematics has not revealed some unknown mysteries, it seems as mathematical as the Ellipse. On page 207 is a definition of the Chordel modeled, apparently, directly from that of the ellipse or parabola. Its points may be found geometrically as those of the ellipse. It has its equation, as has the ellipse; and that it may be described by mechanical means is not an argument against it more than against the ellipse or the circle even. We await the result of the discussion on this point with interest.

The Chordel has heretofore been treated

from the stand-point of plane geometry. As stated, it has its equation, having a law, and its properties, which may be treated analytically. We believe Mr. Miller has given this subject some attention. We express the conviction that he will find it more fruitful of results, very interesting and striking, and otherwise obscure or hidden.

#### Exchanges.

WE look at the table of contents of a nicely covered exchange, but its main article would speak to us of "Shakespeare the Poet of Conscience." We should rather not be entertained so intellectually, so we seek refuge between the covers of the *Vassar Miscellany*. 'Twere, better that we had gone with a tender head into a hail storm, because it mercilessly pelts us with "The Theory of the Latent, Mental Modifications, and its Relation to pessimism." The individual Ego of the writer is as fairly postulated, as the unconscious deity of Hartman. And as clearly as it may be shown that the unconscious Deity can not be acquainted with humanity it may be shown that that "individual ego" was unconscious of the relation to be discussed. But far more marvelous and more astounding—in fact more interesting and amusing is the point of information given to us in an editorial of the *Niagara Index*. Oh you could not imagine what it is! The editor should not have told anybody, then only his sweet little self would have known, but he has. "It is that the *Index* stands alone in its individuality." We are told something we did not know before. Very amusing! It has an individuality because it stands alone, but if three or four *Niagara Indices* might stand together, then its individuality would all go to pot. *Pity they don't!* Wonder whose fault it is.

Fearing contamination from such a slimy subject we listen and a muddled—such a muddled and infernal chorus falls thuding our ears, as though it were Pinafore. The singers are the *Nassau Lit*, *Trinity Tablet*, *Penn. College Monthly*, *Lafayette College Journal*, and others, but chiefly the *Columbia Acta*. They sing,

"I'm bubbled, I'm bubbled,  
And oh how I'm troubled  
Bamboozled and bit."

But what purport hath this doggerel? It proclaims their exact situation on the subject of co-education. The *Nassau Lit* thinks the elevating influence of female society in "co-educational colleges must be immense." But this judgment was only pronounced in order to parade a notorious vein of vulgar sarcasm in which alone it was ever known to be original. What does *Trinity Tablet* say? Nothing but that might be expected. Of course knowing no better, it starts off with the assumption that all women are very dependent and have no minds of their own. (the *Tablet* is not married it may be seen) and should do nothing but confidently lean on some worthy masculine guidance. Like a highly endowed animal the *Tablet* has an instinct, and this prompts the fear in it that the sisters may become contaminated by coeducation. The *Tablet* draws too extensively on its imagination. It need but allow that women are endowed with reason to be able to recognize the falsity of its conclusions. The *Columbia Spectator* pitches in the *Penn. College Monthly*, and says it would take away the refinement from woman's character; it would have her to go to class suppers, and see men get drunk; she must mix with the promiscuous class of men, good, bad, and indifferent, whom she will meet at college; be sent to the blackboard, and make an ignominious flunk before a room full of men; read in their presence passages of very broad meaning from Juvenal, and various other classic writers."

Here again a common place imagination is

set at work. We fail to see necessity of a lady student or a *Spectator* editor at a class supper where men get drunk, and the harm of mixing (if that may be the right term to employ) in College with men, "good, bad and indifferent," will not approach that of mixing with girls of questionable character, and we do not see a necessity of putting the broad meaning of Juvenal under the consideration of a mixed class since it is not done in most colleges for males. The *Acta*, though, is truly characteristic and lies in wait to say something like a little boy to make one laugh and to cast slurs upon this sort of education. The *Vassar Mis.* though is awake and says these *Cornell* letters are from an ingenious (?) *Acta* editor. They are so slangy and indelicate that the *Acta* will save its reputation only by their discontinuance. They do not convey any information on the subject, and if they really are intended to be witty they are the most miserable failures of the *Acta's* existence. The College papers which are best able to judge of this subject are those which come from institutions where co-education exists. We have it from Professors at Oberlin where it has been in operation for forty years, that "the general tone of the students is far superior to what is usual in colleges managed on the separate principle." Monsieur Hippeaux, who was sent to inspect the American system of mixed education, reported very favorably of it to the French Government in spite of his own prejudice. And at the University of Michigan we have the word of the *University* (paper) that co-education is absolutely beneficial. The practical workings of co-education show it to be a benefit, and until some misled and forlorn female goes knocking at the door of a gymnasium like Princeton or a beer crib like Columbia we think it would be wise if the College Press would renounce discussion of the subject.

### Other Colleges.

#### LAFAYETTE—

The Senior Class, at a meeting held January 27, decided to have a promenade concert on the campus on the evening of Class Day, Monday, June 28.

Several Seniors came out this term with high hats. The majority of the class, however, prefer to wait till next term before donning these insignia of *otium cum dignitate*.

Fourteen Lafayette men are now in Union Theological Seminary, the largest representation there from any one college.

According to a recent investigation the number of church members among the students is one hundred and sixty-seven. Eighty-two are not professors of religion. Forty-one have the ministry in view, and as near as can be learned twenty-four graduates are now in theological seminaries.

The net profits of the ladies' fair for the benefit of Pardee Hall amounted to \$2,508.38.

The class day elections to choose representatives for class day resulted as follows: Mr. John Markle was elected Master of Ceremonies by the Secretary's ballot, he being the only candidate in the field, and the following officers were similarly elected: Mr. Woods, Historian; Mr. Fillebrown, Memorial Orator; Mr. Henry, Class Orator; Mr. Bailey, Valet-dictorian, and Mr. Hart, Chairman of Music Committee. The following were elected on first ballot: Mr. Hays, Salutatorian; Mr. Hagerman, Prophet; Mr. Wilbur, Chairman of Invitation Committee, and Mr. Sharp, Chairman of Stage Committee. Mr. Fliinn was elected Mantle Orator on second ballot, and Mr. Goldsmith, Presentation Orator on sixth ballot. The committees were made up as follows:

Invitation Committee: Messrs. Forbes, Wagener, Whilldin, Reese, McCurdy and Tull.

Music Committee: Messrs. Fahrney and Bachman.

Stage Committee: Messrs. Bailey and Markle.—*Lafayette College Journal*.

#### PRINCETON—

Princeton, N. J. students are readers; 4,412 volumes of the college library were digested during the past term.

Princeton boasts of a most thorough course in elocution, with two professors.

The class of '82, Princeton, has been obliged to decide in favor of a class supper, since the Faculty have interdicted the Soph. burial, and a class supper, if broached, would probably share the same fate.—*Echo*.

#### YALE—

Yale Sophomores have a Rifle Club.

The old debt of the Yale Athletic Association is being liquidated slowly but surely.

The Freshmen gave a play at Sigma Eps recently. It is to be followed by another at Delta Kappa, Saturday evening, Feb. 28.

The Junior Promenade Committee have made a report showing their expenses to be \$1,347.18. The Navy is to receive the balance, which amounts to \$101.97.

The following is the *Courant's* editorial board for the next volume: Edwin E. Aiken, '81; William B. Hill, '81; Allen B. Lincoln, '81; Samuel Higgins, '81, S. S. S.; Charles E. Blumley, '82; Linard C. Webster, '82; Chas. Chamberlain, '82, S. S. S.; Charles S. Foote, '83; Frederick Seymour, '81, Financial Editor.

#### HARVARD—

The Bicycle Club, at Harvard, has sixty-five members.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has decided that the codicil in the will of the late Stephen D. Olney, which left over \$50,000 to promote the study of botany at Harvard College, should be set aside, and that the money should go to Frank D. Olney and his sister.

Mr. Charles P. Thwing, in his book on American Colleges, published in 1879, says, "The Harvard man entertains his friends with punch only in the face of impending suspension." Doubtless Mr. Thwing has been to Harvard.

Harvard University has received from Alexander Agassiz a total of no less than \$230,000. Now we know why there are plank walks in the Museum grounds.—*Echo*.

#### BOWDOIN—

Professor Packard's History of the College is nearly ready to be sent to the printer.

The base-ball men have commenced work in the Gymnasium.

Several new books have lately been presented to the College Library.

For a change the college walks were well broken out after the recent rain.

At a meeting of the Senior Class, Feb. 24th, Spring resigned the captaincy of the class crew on account of the pressure of private business. The vacancy was filled by the election of Edwards, by acclamation.

A meeting of the Boat Club was held on Saturday, the 21st inst., to act on a letter from the "Lake George Rowing Association," containing a proposal "to join with a number of college crews in sending to the Oxford and Cambridge crews to row on Lake George the coming season." It was voted to instruct the Secretary to reply that Bowdoin would join in sending such an invitation, providing other college crews entered into the arrangement and the race could be rowed before the middle of July. The race, if it occurs, is to be in four-oared shells.—*Bowdoin Orient*.

#### COLUMBIA—

The Columbia Chapter of D. K. E. has issued a new Fraternity catalogue.

Seven Seniors are debarred from their degrees on account of chapel absences.

Rumor has it that the coming year will see junior electives, a materially changed course of study, and several additions to the Faculty.

The junior electives for the second term are distributed as follows: Greek, 44; Calculus, 9; Latin, 15; Extra Physics, 7; Political Economy, 36; Mental Philosophy, 28; Chemistry, 30; Anglo-Saxon, 5.

The Sophomores have decided, after long and learned discussion, to consign the Anglo-Saxon Reader to the flames in place of the departed Ancient. Messrs. Butler, Carlin, Greene, Lawson, Lowrey, Otis, Rives and Van Courtland were appointed as the committee to prepare for the interment.

While the freshman orator was speaking at Semi-Annual, and a host of freshies were warming the seats on the stage, some wily sophs, together with a traitorous '83 man, procured a huge cabbage. Stealing round to the unused stage entrance they heaved it, in the midst of an eloquent passage, at the nearest freshman. They were sitting in blissful ignorance and much pleased at their own importance when the missile struck one of their number in the back of the head. The sophs shouted with laughter, the freshies hissed, and the audience was convulsed—and all about a freshman and a cabbage.—*Acta Columbiana*.

#### DARTMOUTH—

The boys have been using the campus for a skating rink.

By the efforts of Dr. W. T. Smith \$3,825 has been subscribed in town for the state professorship.

The University nine has received a challenge from the Worcesters to play them an exhibition game early in April.

The Senior class have finished Geology and taken up Philosophy and Constitutional Law.

The following resolution was adopted by the class of '80:

*Resolved*, That we, the academic class of '80, invite the scientific class of '80 to unite with us in the observance of class-day, and, in view of this, to accept three parts on class-day, if the parts can hereafter be determined upon by a majority vote of the class.

#### UNION—

The Union Theological Seminary, of New-York, has established a gymnasium.

It is to be regretted that Mr. McMurray has resigned his position on the University Nine.

A bust of Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, formerly a clergyman of this city, has been placed in Memorial Hall.

Hon. John Welsh, lately United States Minister to England, has been invited to deliver the annual Chancellor's oration at our next commencement.

The College Nine is training regularly in the gymnasium on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. But we have not seen them all together yet. Some of them have been unwell.—*Concordensis*.

#### VASSAR—

Eleven new students have entered College since Christmas.

The Vassar girls skate by lantern light. But where were the girls when the light went out?

A party of students of the Geology class recently accompanied Prof. Dwight on an excursion to the lime-stone formations of Cedar Ridge.

Prof. Backus proposes to give to the Senior Bible Class a course of lectures on the historical development of the Bible.

The advanced course in Chemistry asked for by the Class of '80 has been granted, but the Faculty have constituted it a post graduate course, and only those students who are in advance of the class are allowed to elect the study.

One hundred of the alumnae met at Delmonico's to elect officers of the Alumnae Association and transact other business. It was resolved that any one having been a student at Vassar for two years might be invited



to the meetings subject to the approval of the Executive Committee:

The Hannah Willard Lyman Scholarship Fund stands as follows:

Amount already subscribed..... \$2,966 45  
Pledges due April 15 ..... 537 00

\$3,503 45

The moneys contributed toward the Building Fund amount, in round numbers, to \$3,900; to be increased by June, 1880, to \$4,000.

The Raymond Memorial Scholarship Fund (undergraduate) reports at present collected..... \$2,664 29  
Pledged..... 1,129 00

Total..... \$3,793 29

#### MISCELLANEOUS—

At Trinity the class of '82 have subscribed the sum of \$200 for grading and arranging a portion of the campus for athletic sports.

President Seelye, of Smith College, Northampton, is now under the hands of a physician in New-York, being treated for a nervous trouble caused by severe mental labor.

Tufts College has received \$5,000, left by Moses Day, to assist needy students.

President Hayes has presented a full length portrait of himself to the Philomathian Society of Kenyon College.

Hamilton Seniors are allowed voluntary attendance at prayers, this year, as an experiment, and the result is an average attendance of three.

The students and Faculty of Williams College participated in a biennial Jackson supper at Williamstown, Monday night. President Chadbourne announced that J. Z. Goodrich, of Stockbridge, had given the college \$25,000, which, together with previous gifts, made him the largest donor to the institution. He also stated that various other individuals had promised to donate \$20,000.

A lot of students of Cornell University attended an entertainment given by the Rentz female minstrels party, at Utica, Tuesday night, got into a row with the citizen portion of the audience, whipped the police, drove the female minstrels out of the back windows barefooted into the snow, and behaved entirely like high-toned first family students. There is a great deal of fun in being a student. In gangs of three and four hundred they are invincible and a single policeman or half-dressed minstrel girl cannot stand up and fight them.

#### Personalia.

*Graduates will confer a favor upon the Editors by forwarding information for this column.*

'29. REV. RICHARD L. SCHOONMAKER was installed pastor of the Reformed Church at Glen, N. Y., on March 3d. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, '64, preached the sermon, taking for his theme "The Spiritual Evils resulting from Ecclesiastical Indolence."

'54. REV. WILLIAM L. MOORE sailed for Florida, on the 13th inst.

'57. REV. WILLIAM H. BALLAGH'S Church, at Asbury Park, N. J., through the generosity of friends, has paid off most of its debt, and the membership is increasing.

'66. JOHN N. CARPENTER and James Neilson are members of the present Board of City Aldermen, and have shown themselves to be in the minority, *i. e.*, on the side of honest reform in the administration of the city's finances. An investigation is soon to be made, in which all good citizens are interested.

'66. ISAAC P. BROKAW, pastor of the Reformed Church of Freehold, has recently secured subscriptions for its debt of \$6,200.

'68. HERBERT A. DRAKE, is lawing it at Camden, N. J.

'69. PROF. WM. E. GRIFFIS has nearly ready for the press an historical and descriptive work on Corea.

'70. CLINTON DEWITT is teaching school near Cranbury, N. J.

'70. REV. GRAHAM TAYLOR, of Hopewell, N. Y., has been called to the Congregational Church at Hartford, Conn.

'71. CHARLES W. MERRITT is practising medicine in the upper part of Brooklyn, N. Y.

'72. MARTIN NEVIUS WYCKOFF has a select school in Somerville, Mass.

'73. ABRAM J. MARTINE was tendered a reception last month by his congregation at Stanton, N. J., on returning from a trip South.

'73. E. VAN SYCKEL, Jr., was recently admitted in New-York State as Attorney.

'74. HARRY L. JANEWAY has returned from his missionary work at Leadville, Col., and is now on his father's farm, near this City.

'75. C. T. POCKMAN sailed from New-York, on Saturday, the 13th inst., in company with W. L. Moore, for a few weeks recreation in Florida.

'75. RANSFORD WELLS is practising law in San Francisco, Cal.

'75. REV. JAMES KEMLO, who, since his graduation from the Seminary, has had charge of a Church in Lincoln, Neb., will soon be called to Montville, N. J.

'76. EGBERT A. DRAKE is lawing it at Camden, N. J.

'76. DAVID MURRAY has returned from Los Angeles, Cal., and expects soon to be married to a Brooklyn young lady, when he will again go West.

'76. JOSEPH G. PALMER is in a land broker's office, Grinnelle, Iowa.

'77. ERNEST P. WAITE is first mate of a sailing vessel, engaged in foreign trade.

'77. HERMAN W. VANDERPOEL, Cortlandt Parker, Jr., '78, John H. McLean, '78, D. D. Zabriskie, '79, and Louis A. DuBois, '79, are attending the Columbia College Law School, New-York City.

'77. JAMES P. LANGDON, JR., is in the New-Brunswick Rubber Company's factory, on Washington-street.

'77. WILLIAM R. WHITEHEAD is in one of the Trenton potteries.

'77. ALFRED W. GIBBS is in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, Pa., studying mechanical engineering.

'77. LA RUE VREDENBURGH is practising law in Springfield, Ill. He has decided not to deliver the Master's Oration at Commencement next June.

'78. JOHN BISHOP is studying law in this City.

'78. CHARLES A. REED is studying law in Somerville, N. J.

'79. CON. W. CUTLER has been attending medical lectures in New-York during the past Winter.

'79. T. MATSDAIRA soon after his graduation sailed for Tokio, Japan, for the purpose of visiting his home, but intending to return and enter business in New-York.

'80. LOUIS T. REED is teaching school at Millstone, N. J.

The agent of Charles Scribner's Sons for their edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica has been canvassing New-Brunswick, and has taken the names of many professors and students from both College and Seminary.

#### Targets.

LITERATOOR! Well, we should smile.

PHILO has a President.

A GOOD day for an army—March forth.

THERE is an "eye epizootic" about College.

'82 seems to have sown the wind and reaped the whirlwind.

'83 has a new member. His motto is: *Palma non sine pulvere.*

THE museum in Geological Hall is open every afternoon.

OH, the happy days of childhood! What delightful weather for mud pies!

H. J. DEVRIES, '81, and J. P. Philip, '82, have recovered from illness and returned to College.

THE "mysterious fifteen" is an exciting theme for discourse at the festive board, No. 51 Church-street.

PROF. T. S. D. (sings),

"When other lips and other *Hart's*  
Their tales of "Lit." shall tell," &c.

A SENIOR sagely remarked that the Vocal Union sang "Stab his Mother," very well indeed.

THE Sophomores when they die will implore their fathers not to found a Sophomore Ex. out of love for their memories.

A CLASS reputation was lost somewhere on the campus, Feb. 23. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

THIS is the latest verse: M-a ma, r-y ry, A-n an, Ma-ry-An, d-e-r der, Ma-ry-An-der, s-o-n, son, Mary Anderson! Litoria, &c.

THE Board of Trustees met on the 2d of March and transacted important business, particulars of which will be found elsewhere.

A MUSICAL CLUB has been started, including Prof. Van Dyck, Delevan, 80, Malcolm, '81, Miller, '83, together with Silas Weir, '71, and his brother.

"HENS easily manage to color their eggs at Easter because all they have to do is to catch an eel (cochineal) and the thing is done." The editors will expose the perpetrator of this outrage on the slightest provocation.

THE laboratory students are to have a cut in the *Scarlet Letter*. We stated last month that the *Scarlet Letter* would not be ready this term. The editors are making an effort to issue it if possible before the term closes.

SOME benevolent alumnus would make a good strike by giving to the College a Safe properly furnished with drawers, for the exhibition and protection of our valuable collection of coins which does no one any good for lack of something of the kind.

THE following *fowl* slander was recently circulated in the third floor front:

When our respected Prof. was young,  
He loved the female charms;  
And when he met a pretty "hen,"  
He'd coop-her in his arms!

THE inter-society debate between Peitho and Philo occurs on March 29, in the Chapel. Question: "Resolved, that a President should be eligible to a third term." Affirmative (for Peitho) Messrs. G. D. B. Hasbrouck, J. S. Wight and C. M. Ironside. Negative, (for Philo) Messrs. C. F. Cantine, E. F. See and H. D. B. Mulford.

THE Base Ball nine has received a challenge from the Lafayette College team to play a series of three games—two games at Easton and one on the Athletic Association's grounds. The challenge has been accepted and the dates of the games will be announced in our next number.

THE Rats are very inquisitive, and the following are fair specimens of their questions:

Some Rat wanted to know what made a muscle get out of joint. Another one tried to prove the area of what he called a "circumcised polygon." Still another had one of Harper's thoroughbreds which he wished to dispose of as a "Literary Transaction." They are having a new version of the Bible, too, at the Trap. Big Rat reads, "Let your light so shine before men, that they, seeing your good looks," etc. Sunday School dismissed.

A. B. HAVENS was awarded the gold medal and Myron T. Scudder the silver medal at the Sophomore Exhibition held on the 23d of February. The speaking as a whole was very good. There were two distinct "rakes"; one by the Freshmen on the orators, and one by the Juniors on the Faculty for allowing the Exhibition to be held. The proceedings were marked by the greatest disorder, which was attributed in a large degree to the Junior Class.

The canvass of the students to ascertain their first and second choice for President, to date gives the following results:

1st choice.	2d choice.
Blaine.....26	21
Grant.....23	8
Sherman.....14	23
Garfield.....6	0
Elmunds.....1	1
Washburne.....0	7
Bayard.....18	5
Tilden.....5	4
Joel Parker.....2	3
Seymour.....3	2
Thurman.....0	3
Carlisle.....0	1
Hendricks.....0	1
Hancock.....0	1

### Telescope.

The reason why the professor of a college so frequently gets in a pucker is on account of the alum-nigh.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

"HAVE you heard that Mr. M— took a harp last Friday?" "Took a harp, did you say? Oh, yes! I see now; you refer to his death. Yes, very sad, indeed."

PROF. in Veterinary Science—Mr. S., to what class of animals does the horse belong?

Mr. S.—I think, professor, it belongs to the sophomore class.—*Era.*

PROFESSOR in psychology: "Can you instance me a state of unconditioned existence Mr. W—?" Junior insinuatingly: "Well, sir, I hope to reach such a state myself in a week or two."

DURING vacation a gallant Senior was thus advised by a young lady acquaintance who affected to know college slang—"Now, Henry, when you return home I hope you will study hard and not flunk."

The *Crimson* is authority for the following Ko-Kunnut: "Professor Ko Kun Hua exclaimed (to a reporter), Oyoughelleehellyyehelly. All rotte. Haree-hounde m ike alle me pupyelee cutte."

A STUDENT in physics thus moralizes: "When I bid a girl good bye, I am a lever of the third kind, my arms are for a moment waisted, and there is more or less friction at the point of osculation.—*Athenaeum.*

Only a maid at the window  
Waiting her lover's call;  
Only an old spring bonnet  
Made over for use this fall.

Only a blue-eyed bull dog  
Pacing the garden path;  
Only a pair of coat tails  
Bear witness to his wrath.

Only the maiden's fellow  
Sitting within his room—  
Only some seatless trousers  
To tell of a bull-dog's boom.

RECITATION in moral philosophy: Senior reciting on topic Servility, "Under this comes all cringing, and wheeling to any one for power or gain, as for instance "Suping for rank." (Great sensation).

A LAZY man having a wife named Hope, whose custom it was to pull off her husband's boots every evening, was wont to exclaim on such occasions: "How truly it is said that 'Hope is the yanker of the sole.'"

"I would box your ears," said a young lady of Belfast to her stupid and tiresome admirer, "if—" "If what?" he anxiously asked. "If," she repeated, "I could get a box large enough for the purpose."—*Puck.*

THE Junior class congratulate themselves that 1881 reads the same backwards and forward. But, gentlemen, gentlemen, don't you know that it is only among the very lowest orders that no head end is distinguishable?—*Brunonian.*

THE following dialogue took place outside a tavern: "Halloa, boy?" "Halloa yourself!" "Can I get breakfast here?" "I reckon you can't." "Why not?" "Massa's away, and missus' is drunk, de baby got de measles, and I don't care a darn for nobody."

A POETESS weighing 160 pounds yearns "to twitter as a bird on some long spray." When she gets on a spray and begins to twitter, there is going to be an item for the local paper, unless the spray is as thick as an underground gas pipe.—*Ex.*

"Make a minute of that duel at Princeton, Mr. Shearer," said the chief to the news editor. "Can't do it," replied the subaltern. "Why not?" "'Cause there's only two seconds in it." (Verdict of accidental death caused by sudden increase of salary.)

"Why am I made a sandwich!" said young Snobson plaintively, as a lady sat down on either side of him in the horse car. "Because we are better bred than you are," said one of the damsels sweetly, and Snobson mustered courage to squeeze out to the platform.—*Peek's Sun.*

"When will the angels call me?" sang the leading soprano in a shrill voice that sounded like the upper notes of a steam caliope, while an old bum in the back seat woke up just in time to remark that it depended a great deal on what kind of a hand Mr. Angel held.—*Elmira Sunday Telegram.*

The following was evolved recently from the brilliant brain of one of our Juniors, who has evidently been thinking seriously of his rhetoric. "Most lies are hyperboles. Hyperbole is a figure; hence most lies are figures. But figures can't lie, ergo, a lie is not a lie, quid est demonstrandum."—*Volante.*

"Mr. Speakah, Mr. Speakah, I rise to a pint of o'dah. Dar's de man what done it," ejaculated a member of the Arkansas Legislature, as he shook one hand frantically at the gallery and mopped his head with the other. "Dat dar cussed white man jes done spit down on the top o' my head."

OUR correspondent who boards next door to the Czar says: The other night at three P. M. the Czar awoke very hungry, and after feeling around for his slippers went softly down stairs into the cellar to forage for a quiet snack. After barking the imperial shins once or twice he reached the refrigerator and lifted the lid. As he did so the Palace Henry cat, which had been by some mischance shut up in the said spot flew up in his face with a frightful yawp and splutter. With a frantic shriek the terrified Czar dashed upstairs again and plunging into bed drew the covers up over his head.

"What on earth is the matter Aleck?" inquired the astonished Mrs. Czar, waking up. "Matter enough," groaned the persecuted monarch; "I'll be eternally flayed if they haven't got to putting torpedoes into the cold ham."

A MAN running after the 'buss shouted: "Stop! Noah! Stop!" The driver stopped! The man came up out of breath, and noticing that the 'buss was nearly full, asked: "Is there room in the ark for one more?" The driver looked about carefully, and said: "By George! Just one stall for the braying ass. Jump in!"—*Trinity Tablet.*

They sat upon the sandy beach

And gazed upon the sea—

"When are the waves called 'angry waves?'" Conundrumly asked she.

"Called 'angry waves?'" her beau replied, 'Twixt wonderment and doubt;

"I give it up!" "Why, then," she cried, "It's when the waters-pout!"

—Eugene Field.

She met him on the broad high-way,

She beckoned him apart;

Her form drawn up to utmost height

Showed anger in her heart.

Her words came thick, like winged darts,

His eyes were on his cuff;

"You know you couldn't, twa'n't your fault, You tried to, hard enough!"

"You went with me! of course you did!"

She trembled like a feather,

"But Mr. Z., you didn't squeeze me,

We never were spoony together!"

They turned and walked in separate ways,

He wiped his eyes and sighed,

And whispered low in his comrade's ear,

"I guess I could if I tried."

### IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the Rutgers Chapter of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, held March 3d, 1880, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Almighty God, in His providence, has been pleased to remove from our Fraternity, the REV. JOHN S. OPPIE, of the Class of '74,

Resolved, That by his death we have sustained the loss of a faithful brother and esteemed friend.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for our departed brother, our badges and the hall of this Chapter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a committee be appointed to attend his funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and the several Chapters of the Fraternity, and be published in the TARGUM.

T. W. BAKEWELL, '80.

C. J. HARING, '81.

A. B. HAVENS, '82.

### THE CRADLE.

TAYLOR, '70.—At Hopewell, Dutchess County, New-York, on Thursday, March 18th, 1880, MRS. GRAHAM TAYLOR, of a son.

### THE ALTAR.

BRINKERHOFF '77—DOWLING—At the residence of the bride's father, Wood-Ridge, N. J., on September 30th, 1879, by Rev. G. Funke, A. S. Brinkerhoff, '77, to Miss May A. C. Dowling.

SEARING, '74—PIDGEON—At the residence of the bride's father, Saugerties, N. Y., on March 19, 1880, by Rev. S. H. Cobb, J. W. Searing, '74, to Miss A. E. Pidgeon.

### THE TOMB.

OPPIE, '74.—At the residence of his father, Griggstown, N. J., on Sunday, February 29, 1880, Rev. John Oppie, '74, late Pastor of the Reformed Church, at Geneva, N. Y., in his 26th year.



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