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THE S. A. E. RECORD

IS THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

SIGMA-ALPHA-EPSILON FRATERNITY,

And as such will strive to advance the interests of that Fraternity; to disseminate its noble principles for the elevation of man; to cultivate the literary powers of its members, and to advance the cause of education in the South. By the aid of our contributors, we desire to make the RECORD deserving of the patronage of an intelligent public in sympathy with these aims. Meritorious contributions from any source will be acceptable.

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THE Σ.Α.Ε. RECORD.

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COLLEGE SECRET FRATERNITIES.

BY COL. ROB'T D. ALLEN, SUPT. KY. MIL. INST.

No. I.

To know your presuppositions in the investigation of any subject, is essential to truth. We are not writing a book, and our better angel forbid we should attempt to cast a pebble into the ocean of books, which threaten death to progress in this period in which we live. We cannot, therefore, state all our maxims, but only those directly involved in the investigation of the subject in hand.

First presupposition. A boy is a man on a small scale. There is no metamorphosis to take place when a boy becomes a man. Do not laugh at this statement, for certainly grown men almost universally act toward boys as if some radical change, metamorphic in nature, must take place before they become men. A boy is not a young man in any such sense as a tadpole is a young frog, or a caterpillar a promise for a butterfly. A boy is already possessed of all the thoughts, emotions, &c., in kind, of a grown-up man—they are less in degree, that is all of it.

Second presupposition. A number of boys when put together tend to form a society, the same in kind as characterizes grown-up folks. They do not naturally *herd* together. We refer, of course, to boys who have "a living." All the forces at work in a society of grown-up folks exist among them, excepting alone the selfishness which attaches to the struggle for existence among men. Competition exists, but in forms which tend to

cultivate the higher, not the lower motives of our common humanity.

Third presupposition. A college is a natural growth intended to be a training school for society, where all the social forces may be cultivated and understood—a place where boys may consciously become men: the literary training being but an incident, not the chief work. We think this presupposition should be classed as a corollary under the two former accepted truths. A moment's reflection must persuade every reflecting man of experience and observation that we are correct in this corollary. We know that we stand almost alone among teachers, in this matter. Colleges are conceived to be the places where the young have their intellects cultivated, and all other matters are made incidental. The necessities of *dogmatism* have transferred colleges from their natural work to that of preparing minds to take the unknowable without questioning. But to continue along this line of thought would be a digression.

What are these things called "College Fraternities?" A number of college pupils associated under a constitution, which is the organic law, and certain by-laws to govern them in their meetings and in their relations to each other. Imps of darkness talk like angels of light when it suits their convenience. A constitution may be the most perfect and yet a dead letter. This is as true of boys' "constitutions" as it is of "men's." These constitutions have for a skeleton "the improvement of the members intellectually, morally, socially;" improvement every way except physically. We presume every one will acknowledge that the *written* organic law of these fraternities is all that could be desired. But the *unwritten* organic law prevails. Public opinion and the human heart are stronger forces than written creeds. The intents and purposes of the heart give widely different speech in actions and words, often. Public opinion—an effort to formulate public sentiment—is almost all-powerful among boys as well as among men. The "higher law" prevails—the constitution is interpreted to quadruple the demands of an ever-varying environment, and to some extent this should be the fact where a constitution attempts to do more than formulate principles, and these of the most general nature. For no man is a prophet, and hence no body of men can penetrate the coming

facts ; infinite wisdom could not, in the exhaustion of its power, discover particulars adapted to the demand of infinitely varied circumstances. Even so-called strict constructionists must give latitude to interpretation, though they may do so unconsciously, else stagnation were inevitable. College fraternities assume correct principles, and succeed to a greater or less extent in formulating conduct in accord with these principles. A man in Rome must to some extent do as Rome does. The same constitution, the same principles applied in the peculiar environment of each chapter take peculiar form, and in no two places precisely the same. This seems to us so evident, that to mention it is sufficient. The constitution is the potter, the pupils the clay; the product varies with the clay. We cannot emphasize this fact too strongly, since it unfolds much to view which seems mysterious. One college makes one report concerning the influence of a certain society; another college makes quite an opposite report: both may be true. The difference is due to two variable facts, viz.: the environment and the material. The environment is chiefly determined by the organization, and the organization is determined by the faculty. The organic law of the particular college is a quantity, the quality of which is more or less under the direct influence of the faculty, if, indeed, the faculty have any organization worthy of the name outside of the class-room. Let it be remembered that the college fraternity ceases to exist in the class-room, and must, of necessity, do so; since the whole work of the class-room is in the sphere of the intellect, and that excludes all other factors entering into the composit unit, the pupil nature. Observe that the organic law of the college is formulated into conduct after a model presented by the public opinion, itself the unconscious effort of the many to realize public sentiment in practical life. This public sentiment is modified, not determined, by the direct influence of the faculty in and out of class-room, or should be. If, now, an excellent constitution finds miserable expression in a college, wherein is the fault? Certainly, in part, it is in the college faculty. Whenever old folks are in antagonism to young folks, each party tends to refer the whole trouble to the folly of the other; but does this tendency begin with the young or the old? Unquestionably the young follow the copy of the old in this

matter. The old, by being quite sure the whole fault is in the young, generate the same thought and opinion in the young. It is no matter of surprise how accurately the young are the old on a small scale, if our first presupposition be granted. The sage faculty of a college are no exception to this law. When a fraternity becomes a combination against the faculty, immediately the conclusion is that the pupils are wholly at fault, and the effort is made to crush the fraternity in this abnormal form. True wisdom, it seems, should suggest that the faculty begin to work up a public opinion, which itself should preserve the *fraternal* element as the controlling force, and thus forever exclude even the possibility of a combination. The faculty should evidently infer a fault in *their* work, if, indeed, the material is sufficiently advanced to form a college. A poor soil should not complain of its own products, but should utilize these products for enriching itself. The fault-finding nature is a prolific fault-producer.

The other factor, the material determining the differences between the chapters as they exist in different colleges, is to be considered from a two-fold relation. First, as to intellectual development; secondly, as to moral-social development. No extent of intellectual development can fit a man or boy to be a brother, *i. e.*, to enter as a harmonious element to form a fraternity. On the other hand, no degree of moral-social development can prepare man or boy for fraternal relations. The reason for this is plain. Fraternity implies an equilibrium of feeling and rational action. Without the slightest digression, we may properly pause to remark that the foe to college fraternities does not believe that the college pupil has in active exercise the rational faculty; practically his theory is, that through *memory* the young must enter into possession of the thoughts of others in the language of others, patiently awaiting that metamorphic change when the boy shall have become the man; when the conscious possession of the rational faculty shall have been obtained. If a college pupil does not to any extent possess the rational faculty, evidently he is not prepared for any other fraternal bond than that which characterizes animals which herd or flock together. Our presupposition number one gives to college pupils, so far as our argument is concerned, the rational

faculty in some degree, and in that degree fits them for that brotherhood implied by a fraternity. To pause to argue this question would involve our presupposition, and is, therefore, foreign to this discussion. The question in this connection which we are investigating is, what degree of development of the rational and moral-social capacities of college pupils is essential to prepare a college pupil for a fraternity? This question, practically, is of easy solution; theoretically, exceedingly difficult. If the reader is informed as to the classification of characters into positive, cipher (or passive), and negative, he will understand that the character fitted for a fraternity must be a positive character, or a negative one which tends to become positive. "The gentleman in opposition" is totally unfitted for fraternal relations, though not more so than the gentleman on all sides of every question—a straw which finds its highest utility in performing accurately the functions of a vane. The *ipse dixit* nature is essentially negative. Not only must the character be positive, but must have arrived at a consciousness of the higher importance of the moral, social, and intellectual nature of the composite being. The spirit of altruism must be incubating in his nature. The tendency to use self for the good of others must run parallel with the tendency to use others for the good of self. An honest desire for the betterment of the higher nature of self, must tend to dominate in the realm of his being.

While boys do not know *how* they decide these questions, yet they do decide them, and generally in a correct manner. If one black ball rejects an applicant, the more there are in the society the more difficult it becomes to introduce another member, for obvious reasons; and the one initiated under these circumstances is apt to be a measure of the average sentiment of the society. With two hundred pupils in one college, fifteen would be a large fraternity. It will be seen why any more than a certain number, determined by natural conditions, indicates that the fraternity tends to evil—to a simple combination, and becomes dangerous; since the more members there are, the more there are to be suited in a new member, the more difficult it becomes to find one—hence a limit, and if not a limit, then it becomes clear that some other motive than an honest desire to

realize in conduct the organic law of the fraternity is dominating. Time and again have we been amused to see active members discouraged because their fraternity has rejected some young man of particular worth because he did not meet the approbation of the whole body. This is a safety-valve to prevent peril to the whole college—a peril which so many have considered sufficient cause to forbid any organization of the kind.

If, however, the fraternity becomes a combination, it not only ceases to become a fraternity, but perishes from its own weight. Combinations among boys are particularly evanescent, because of the fact that interests conflict with the first division of spoils. Community of interest must be continuous in order to create a permanent organization. The fear some teachers have of combinations among the young is childish. An opposing force generally holds the combination together, and gives it a motive for being—a most powerful motive among boys of both positive and negative characters, viz.: opposition. Doing, is overcoming some resistance, and before a strong intellectual consciousness has been evolved, *doing* is *being* to a human being.

FRIENDSHIP.

BY J. D. ALLEN, OF CHI.

Man is a social being, and without the influence of companions and society he cannot sustain that refinement of manners or culture of mind which belong to civilized nations. It has been wisely said that "whosoever is delighted in solitude is either a wild beast or a god;" for, he who has a secret hatred or aversion for the society of his fellows has not that social nature which should characterize a true man, but rather that of the beast; but, on the other hand, if a man seek solitude for the purpose of better fitting his soul for a higher sphere of being, then he has not a beastly, but rather a god-like nature. We may ask, what is friendship? Is he your friend who makes a pretense of sympathizing with your afflictions, and, after gaining your confidence, uses you for his own purpose, and then

casts you ruthlessly aside, as a child would a broken toy? Is he one who makes you drunk at his own expense, and then leads you to the gaming table, and, like a serpent, winds himself about you and crushes you in his poisonous folds? Did it show a true friend in Brutus to turn and strike the man to his death who he knew loved him so well he would not resent the blow? Sylla, when he was commander of Rome, raised to a high position Pompey, who afterwards rebuked him, and bade him be quiet in open council.

If man had no one on whom he could rely, in whose ear he could pour his hopes and fears, his griefs and joys, his counsels and suspicions, this would indeed be a barren world; for, man, at best, is but a frail being, and he must have some one on whom to rely in the time of need. There is no man who does not feel better after he has opened his heart to a true friend. The counsel of a friend is better and purer than a man's own understanding or judgment, for no matter how wise a man may be, his understanding and judgment are prejudiced by his affections and customs. There is as much difference between a man's own judgment and the judgment of a friend, as of a friend and a flatterer; for man's self is the greatest flatterer there is, while a friend's counsel guards one against himself. For one cannot always see his own faults, nor the folly of his doings, and to guard against these he should have the admonition of a friend. It is hard for a man, who has always had plenty, to beg, yet of a friend he can ask assistance without overreaching the bounds of manhood.

A man can speak to his wife only as a husband, to his son as a father, but to a friend he can unburden his heart of all secrets and receive sweet comfort and counsel. Nothing is so grand and noble, and of so much importance, both in business and social circles, as for men to be bound together by strong bonds of friendship and brotherly love.

And should not this feeling be cultivated in the young while yet their hearts are susceptible? Some of our most promising intellects have a morose temperament, and if left to themselves while young, give way to their desponding natures, and grow up cold, cynical men, unloving and unloved, when they could have been bright stars in our social firmament. While the young

man is still at school training his intellectual self, let him also train his social, and how can this better be accomplished than by entering into a social organization bound together by strong ties of brotherly love, with young men whose characters are without blemish, and social intercourse good, and whose sole object is to surround him with friends who care for and are willing to watch over and protect him in hours of need. Thus is the beginning of a strong attachment formed, which, if rightly engendered, will ripen into a binding love which time cannot efface.

JOHN JAY HOGULEY.

WHEREAS, It hath been the Divine will to take from the *Σ. Α. Ε.* Fraternity our beloved brother, Mr. J. J. HUGULEY, and since in his death our Order has lost a most worthy and ardent supporter:

Resolved, That the following memorial be inscribed to his memory, and the publication of the same be requested of the *Barnesville Gazette.*

C. L. FLOYD,
S. N. WOODWARD,
W. W. LAMBDIN,
Committee.

MEMORIAL.

We regard the death of the aged without any of the poignant regrets that attend the contemplation of youth cut down in the bloom of vigor and manhood. While the spirit is bowed down, yet in its sorrow, it recognizes the timeliness of the dispensation and submits itself to the stroke without bitterness or disappointment. To our vision, the old man's work is done. He sits and contemplates with serenity or remorse, the part he played on the stage of action; with failing powers of mind and body he sinks into the feebleness of old age, and, as the apple ripens and mellows until it loses its hold and drops to the ground, so he without violence or pain resigns his grasp and silently yields

his soul to the God who gave it. In mortal judgment, not so with youth. Just as boyhood has given place to mature manhood, and all the faculties of the mind have been prepared for a useful career, the stroke comes and the bright future is lost in the darkness of the tomb. View yonder magnificent vessel leaving port. The forests of Oregon and Georgia have been laid under tribute to furnish the stoutest timbers. The finest workmen have fitted the machinery. The apartments and saloons are regally furnished. As the cable is slipped, the pier is crowded with parents and relatives who have dear ones on board; and as the steamer glides over the waters all are lost in the admiration of its beauty and grace. They watch it as it is steered through the rocks and breakers until it is lost to view in the distance. Yet, what the grief of all when they catch the news, as it is told with bated breath, that the gallant vessel they watched out of the harbor, met some unforeseen accident at its very entrance into the deep ocean, and went down with all on board. How sore are the hearts of those who had treasures on board that vessel!

So now the hearts of friends and relatives are in mourning for yonder bright and talented youth who is sleeping in the Methodist cemetery.

JOHN JAY HUGULEY was born in Monroe county, Georgia, on the 25th of September, 1858, and died in Upson county, July 10th, 1881. His father was a wealthy planter of sterling worth and integrity. His mother, who was a Miss Hollis, possessed in the highest degree those qualities which constitute the charm and beauty of Christian womanhood. A delicate child, the youngest of a large family, he became an orphan when only six months old. His rearing and education was left to one of his sisters, Mrs. Morgan Lyon. Being a woman of education and refinement, she was eminently fitted for the sacred trust. Besides the care of his mental advancement, she made it her special task to imbue him with love of virtue and truth and reverence for the Most High.

The character of Mr. Huguley was a marked one from his boyhood. More thoughtful and studious than ordinary, he left his companions in their sports and occupied himself with books

and papers, seemingly beyond his years. Of naturally very quick mind and retentive memory, he made rapid advancement in his studies and general knowledge. Yet, while much given to study, he was by no means deficient in mirth and playfulness. Indeed, as a boy, no one enjoyed play, when regulated by gentleness and kindness, more than he.

Playfulness and humor were prominent traits of his mind; yet he would never take part in games that were rude in their nature or likely to wound the feelings of his companions. Gentle, modest, and tender as a girl in his disposition, he never delighted in the pain of others, and nothing would kindle his indignation sooner than an attempt to impose upon the weak and helpless.

He received his first schooling at a country school. He next went to Barnesville, where he attended Gordon Institute until he graduated in 1876. During his course there he applied himself to his studies systematically and assiduously. Graduating with the first honor, he received the scholarship to the State University, at Athens, whither he repaired the next fall, entering the junior class. Soon he won the perfect respect of his teachers and fellow-students. He became a member of the *S. A. E.* secret Fraternity, of which he continued a warm member till his death. He joined the Demosthenian Debating Society, where he displayed oratorical powers of a high order; and, indeed, oratory was the one passion of his life. From childhood, the fixed desire of his soul was to become an orator, and distinguish himself at the bar. He bowed with idolatry at the shrine of ancient eloquence, and dwelt upon and analyzed with rapture the orations of the old masters. He read with avidity the speeches of more modern orators, and pored intently over all descriptions of their eloquence. He formed to himself a high ideal of a true orator, and labored intelligently and zealously to realize his ideal; and had he lived, we have no doubt but that he would have been master of an eloquence of a high order, and would have used it for the good of his fellow-man. To our mind he had more of the elements of an orator than any youth of our acquaintance. With manly dignity, perfect composure, and sincerity of speech and action, he at once impressed upon his hearers confidence in himself and the justice of his cause.

He was full of resources as a speaker. Irony and satire he could use with effect; but when aroused would lead his hearers with impassioned eloquence and affecting pathos. His society fully recognized his superior powers, and twice elected him as its representative in public debates—in both of which he acquitted himself with distinction. He was given the senior medal as the best debater of his class.

Though very versatile in mind, comprehending equally well the symbols of mathematics, the idioms of the languages, and the subtleties of metaphysics, yet his chief delight was in the philosophy of history and the study of government. To the principles of the English, and our own Government, he gave special attention, and traced causes and effects with the true statesman's mind.

Hard and rigorous study so affected his health in college, that he was compelled to curb his zeal during the latter part of his course, yet he graduated at the commencement of 1878 among the first of his class. Returning home, he studied law in the office of Col. J. A. Hunt, in Barnesville, and in due time was admitted to the bar. With well equipped mind he applied himself earnestly to his profession, and had about worked himself into a paying practice, when, in the beginning of 1880, he took to his bed, upon which he lingered and suffered with short intermissions for eighteen months. In all his sickness he received the tenderest care of a loving sister, who for months never left his bedside.

He was naturally of a spiritual temperament, and his ideal of divinity and religion was enthusiastic and lofty. Yet such was the careful and philosophic turn of his mind that it was not until a few months before his death that he solved his doubts and professed faith in Christ, connecting himself with the M. E. Church.

The pen would never tire in portraying the virtues of that dead young friend of ours. How blameless! how innocent! how pure! He leaves no enemies, but a world full of friends. Not a finger is lifted in accusation, but the hearts of all who knew him are bowed in anguish. A bright pure spirit is quenched in its beauty and pride. It is as little as we can do for him, to cherish his memory in our hearts and rescue his

example from oblivion, and set it before the youth of our country for their love and emulation. Rest on, dear friend! Though your bright hopes on earth withered by the touch of Death, yet may you awake to brighter, more perennial joys in Heaven.

BARNESVILLE, GA., July 18th, 1881.

WHY SECRET?

BY REV. W. B. WALKER, OF OMEGA.

After thirteen years of membership, I ask this question. I ask it, because it seeks to remove the great stumbling block in the way of our success as a fraternity in its extension. Because it is a misnomer. Because *I hate secret societies*. Let us consider the last first. With the Pope, I take common ground, to a certain extent, though we differ as to our definition of the word secret. With him, all secrets are enemies to the confessional, and all that cannot be told the priest is wrong, doubly so. I believe in privacy—between God and man—in prayer. I think there is much that had better be kept secret. There is much which must be kept secret—the private relations of friends, man and wife. Success is often purchased at the price of privacy.

It was my pleasure to solicit many members. I can take the Chapter list of *B* and name many; but always I felt uncomfortable in asking a gentleman to become a member of a secret society. I felt that I was placing my beloved fraternity at a disadvantage, and that I was asking the man to do too *much*, though you will say the character of the fraternity was sufficiently known.

A secret society is a misnomer for the *Σ. Α. Ε.* Fraternity. For what is secret? Its character? No; that is patent in its members and history. Its objects? No; for they are freely and boastingly declared. Its meetings? No; for every freshman can tell you of their time and place; though I have been so childish as to believe them secret, and encourage it, clandestinely stealing away from man and light, to hold communion

with congenial souls in a work for the *social, moral, and intellectual* improvement of man. There are certain things you call *secret*; I call them private. Fidelity to my vow forbids naming them; but they are of the same nature as those peculiar relations between friends, between members of firms, committees, juries, members of families—private! The world has no business knowing them.

Only so far as these concern ourselves are we privileged to privacy. When the outside world has a claim upon us to know the nature, objects, and character of our fraternity as a fraternity of men, we are in duty bound to make a distinction between things private and things common.

Now I maintain that the faculty, trustees, and students of every institution in which we have a Chapter, have a right to know the nature, objects, and character of our fraternity. Their involuntary and voluntary association with the members of the fraternity are such that we owe them this. I have had some experience in extending the fraternity; and while my hand and heart were enlisted in this noble work, I felt that my power was weakened, because I had to go to the college authorities asking the privilege to establish a *secret society* in their institution, governed by their laws, to be composed of students subject to their control. Invariably have I quailed before the invincible question, Why secret? What object can you have in coming here to work among our students? You say for their moral, social, and intellectual improvement, and yet work in secret. In this question we find the meaning of the opposition to secret societies in so many of the colleges of the land, and it is justifiable.

To meet this, to answer this question, to remove all objection and opposition, should be our object. A man cannot be a true "Sig" contrary to the laws of man—the authorities of his college. Our motto has been "Death, rather than forbidden life." This is manly. No other course is feasible, and be loyal to the constitution of the *Σ. Α. Ε.* Fraternity.

Suppose we make our constitution public. Print it, and sow it broadcast in the land. It is noble; it will compare *most* favorably with *any* and all fraternity constitutions. I guarantee it will make the outside world know the fraternity as we, its members, know and love it. Then will it be commended to all;

for a man who seeks the good of men, cannot study that work of good men, without approving at least its letter, and inferring its practical benefit to its members. The member who goes to extend the fraternity in any college, can place in the hands of the college authorities a copy of the constitution; at once the character and objects of the request are shown. We know it is a benefit to any institution of learning to have a Chapter of our fraternity. Therefore, the authorities also knowing our object—its character—must approve and commend. Instead of opposition, we will meet advancements and encouragements in the form of solicitations to establish, and helping hands and hearts to further the work.

To do this, it is necessary to distinguish between things private and things common in their character. How we as a Chapter are to work is private; that is, our meetings (if necessary), elections, officers, ritual, &c.; but the preamble, objects, qualifications for membership, &c., of similar nature are not private.

A wise discrimination can protect in this the interest of the fraternity without destroying its identity. At the same time it can advertise its merits by commending it to every reader of its constitution—professor or student. And the consequence must be favorable to a further extension of the fraternity to those colleges which now close their doors, and to the thousands of students without the benefits of its blessings. Our mission is, in the name of humanity and nature's God, to coöperate with parent and teacher in training the youth of the South in all that develops true manhood. There is no reason why there should be opposition between these guardians of the young and the *S. A. E.* Fraternity. There should be coöperation; they fulfilling their mission, while we do that peculiar work—student for student—mutual help, which parent and professor cannot do. Our ability is a power for much good every way, particularly socially, morally, and intellectually. It is a supplementary power to that of parent and instructor; a working from within to that without; an enlistment of the student's heart in the routine duties of his brain.

As a minister of Christ's church, I would have the coöperation of my fraternity in reaching and saving the youth of the

South. Next to my religion, it is the power calculated to do the work—to elevate them in mind and heart above the earth earthy—more than the class-room, more than the professor, more than the general moral tone of college life. It is the congenial association of kindred souls, allied in a common struggle against the enemies of man—the world, the flesh and the devil—meeting them in that first and all-important arena, college life, where boys learn to stand alone as men—where their characters take on the impressions of a life-time.

SOME IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The following decisions were rendered by the Grand Chapter in November, 1880, and settle finally, and to the satisfaction of all, the points under discussion. Chapter Beta heartily assented to each proposition on receipt of the decision, though it will be seen they held rather different views on one or two points. The questions came under discussion by the offering of some resignations in Chapter Beta last fall, which resignations the Chapter accepted, and of their action asked the Grand Chapter's approval. Incidentally they were asked to decide as to a Chapter's power in asking for resignation, as to expulsion, and as to the extent of the resignation, whether from the Chapter only or from the Fraternity at large.

The Grand Chapter has decided, and cannot reconsider those decisions:

1. That a *Chapter* cannot *demand* the resignation of any member.
2. That resignations *so demanded* and *accepted* would be null and void, of no effect, and that the members so resigning would be still members of the Fraternity and the Chapter.
3. That a Chapter *may* allow a member to withdraw from active participation in its affairs, *i. e.*, cease to be a member of *that particular Chapter*, for reasons which seem to the Chapter sufficient and good.
4. That no member of the $\Sigma A. E.$ can be disgraced without due process of law according to the provisions of our Constitution, *viz*: trial must be had, as provided for fully therein.

5. That any member not possessing the necessary qualifications may, after trial and conviction, be expelled from the Fraternity.

To these decisions the Grand Chapter adds the following :

1. A Chapter may lawfully expel a member for the following causes :

a. Refusal to attend the meetings of his Chapter.

b. Refusal to appear before the Chapter in answer to charges brought against him.

c. Expressing a desire to join another college fraternity, or actually joining one.

d. Voluntarily offering his resignation as a member of the Fraternity, because he does not wish to continue a member of it.

In support of these decisions, under specifications *a* and *b*, *vide* decision in case Chapter *S* versus Forrester in 1880; and of *c* and *d* case of Chapter *X* versus Hubbert and Guion, in 1872.

2. For any of the specific acts laid down in the Constitution, a Chapter may expel a member, but in all these cases the Grand Chapter and the General Convention have appellate jurisdiction.

If the justness and constitutionality of any of these decisions are challenged, the Grand Chapter, in accordance with article 1, section 2, amendments to the Constitution (*page 18, vol-1, No. 1, Record*), will submit the disputed points to a special Convention called for the purpose, or to the Chapters individually, as provided.

Chapter "B" and several members in their letters, claimed that a member has at any time, and for any reasons which seem good to him, the right to resign his connection with the Fraternity. This is a *very* pernicious and dangerous doctrine, and we are astonished to see it claimed on the general principle that "whatever one voluntarily enters into, from that he can withdraw at pleasure." I beg to refer you to the contract of marriage and to the union of the States of these United States, as cases in point, of voluntary entrance where withdrawal is not a right. It took four years of bloody war to settle the latter, and however strongly we of the South believed in it, we cannot but regard it as settled, that States voluntarily entering the Union cannot

withdraw. Every member swears to do certain things for the *Σ. A. E.*, to advance and uphold its interests; and when he voluntarily declares, "I will no longer support the Fraternity, or strive to advance its interests," in our opinion he is self-convicted of such a violation of our Constitution as to justify, nay, even *compel*, his immediate expulsion. In the highest degree is he unworthy, and he should pay the penalty of his unworthiness. The bond of union is not so lax that it can be dissolved at will. Were it so, we would not be a brotherhood—a Fraternity. It seems to me that this question admits of no debate. The case of Hubbert and Guion in Chapter *X* settled it eight years ago, and the following Convention approved that decision. They wished to resign simply because they did not wish to belong to the Fraternity longer. They were expelled, and justly expelled, too. The great strength and security of all secret organizations lies in the fact of the universal belief that no brother, when called upon as a brother, can absolve himself from the bond to aid and assist, to protect and defend the brother in distress or need. It cannot be true that any brother has the right to throw off this obligation whenever he wills, and the remaining brothers shall not have the right to declare him disgraced and expelled. These points may as well be settled now as any time, and we hope they will either be considered finally settled, or else submitted to the Chapters for their judgment and final settlement.

R. H. WILDBERGER, *President Grand Chapter.*

LETTER FROM BETA ALUMNUS.

DEAR RECORD: Your last coming was greatly welcomed by members of *B* Alumnus, and it has caused considerable revival of *Σ. A. E.* interest among us. We are, however, all of us, rather enthusiastic Sigmas, and retain much of the warm love and active interest in the Order that we had as school-boys. The minutes of the last Convention were of great interest to me. I think in future, that Convention will be known as the "Revival Convention," for it has certainly stirred up an unprecedented

interest in *Σ. A. E.* matters. The great advance step made by the Convention was Bro. Van Epps' resolution looking to the gradual development of our Order into an organization of broader scope and deeper meaning than it has at present. You read his resolution and know what it is. I think it the expression of an almost universal thought and feeling among Sigs. The impression has been growing for some time that College duties, opportunities, and associations were too narrow to contain all the good results likely to flow from the profession and practice of *Σ. A. E.* principles, and there has been for a long time a yearning in *Σ. A. E.* hearts for some way in which the high aims and lofty aspirations engendered in college life by our Order could find expression and activity after college days were over and life's great work begun. The first attempt to secure this was the Phinizy amendment of '71. The next step—for the idea has been one of gradual growth—was the amendment of '79 giving to Alumnus Chapters the authority to initiate members; and the last, Bro. Van Epps' resolution at last Convention. I think it will meet with universal approbation. It has long been a subject of thought and discussion with *B Alumnus*, and Bro. Van Epps' resolution is exactly what we have wanted. It will take time to accomplish this object, but when accomplished it will be the better for age and experience. What practical form it shall take is, I think, a matter for discussion. Whether out of it shall grow an organization devoted to the mutual interests of its members solely, or whether the field of operation shall be widened, and it become the promoter of literature, or the champion of education, or the founder and patron of noble charities, or whether any or all of these shall be the objects to be gained by the proposed organization, is a question that ought to claim the attention of our earnest thinkers. But it is enough, for the present, to know that *Σ. A. E.* principles, legitimately followed out, will, of necessity, tend to good in some shape, and that the body of Sigs throughout the land, imbued with the noble teachings and pure principles drunk from the swelling fount during college life, long for some channel through which they may now, in active life, pour them out in beneficent floods upon the world. Let Sigs everywhere think on this subject. It contains the germ of a

grand purpose, noble enough to claim the thought and energy of our best men.

I add the following to your list of "Our Dead:"

Prof. FRANK H. LIPSCOMB, initiated in *B* 1866, died in 1874. He deserves a eulogy, but my pen cannot give him the honor due. He was the most perfect gentleman I ever knew, and these words embrace all the range of manly and Christian qualities. I trust that our historian will not fail to pay him a fitting tribute. Nobler *Σ. A. E.* has not lived.

DEWITT CLINTON DENMARK, brother of Bros. B. A. and E. P. S. Denmark, became a member of *B* in 1872 and died in '74.

THOMAS N. WALKER, brother of B. S. and W. S. Walker, both Sigs, entered *B* in '72 and died in '74. With both these I was familiar enough to see with the eye of friendship many of those characteristics in them which would have made them ornaments to our Order and to society at large. Beta lost in them some of her best sons.

Beta Alumnus is doing fairly. We have a membership of very busy men, but manage to have a meeting occasionally. We rejoice at the spirit of revival apparent in the Order. Our associate Editor, Bro. Davis, will doubtless give you the dots of interest about us. Success to the RECORD and to *Σ. A. E.*

THE LOVE OF RENOWN.

BY F. B. GREGORY, OF PSI.

Among the various passions which agitate the human breast, there is none more powerful, or that exercises so despotic a sway, as the love of renown. It lays its iron grasp upon the old as well as the young, upon the high as well as the low. It is a monarch, whose sceptre is not shortened by the crumbling throne, the devastated land, weeping innocence, and crushed truth. "It is an instructor, who teaches no moral but the futility of that hope which exacts homage in its ashes and lives in an inscription." It is a current deep and strong, that bears us along on its foaming bosom, and will land us as wrecks upon the sands of time. The ambitious man seeks to stand out in

huge proportions to his fellow-man, as the monarch of the forest to the surrounding shrubbery; as a splendid edifice to the petty habitations, forgetting that "the tallest pines are most frequently shaken by the wind, and the loftiest tower falls with the heaviest crash." "There are men now who are tossing upon distant waters under arms, mingling with the busy intrigue of court and cabinet, seeking for what's a hollow title, and the melancholy reward of a monument." It is sad oftentimes to contemplate the havoc played by this monster, Ambition, with all that is lovely, good, and useful.

We all know the history of Lady Jane Grey. Her biographer describes her as beyond measure lovely—her large and mild eye the reflection of a pure and energetic soul, though peaceful and unambitious. Though young, she had acquired vast learning, and was deeply read in the ancients. Such was Lady Jane Grey, the loveliest flower that ever bloomed upon England's soil. Married to Sir Guilford Dudley when scarcely sixteen, she soon felt her feet slip upon the steps of that throne which she was ascending, and saw the executioner's axe gleam above her head.

Let us whose prospects are bright, and whose minds and hearts are open to be taught and impressed in the right way, never be deluded by the glittering wheels of Fame's chariot, and never seek to ride in this vehicle of death, lest we meet with the fate of foolish Phaeton, who attempted to rein the fiery chargers of the sun. The surges of sorrow beat against the very walls of the sepulchre that incloses the bodies of the great. "Tears are shed in the king's palace as well as in the peasant's hovel, and arms loaded with jewels often bear the chains of captivity. Poison is sometimes drunk from a cup of gold, and the crowned head severed by the executioner's axe."

Look at Cardinal Wolsey, the man who occupied the highest place in the kingdom of Henry the Eighth. He gave a feast when at the height of his glory, that rivaled in splendor that of Belshazzar; suddenly in the midst of the revelry, two men appeared before him, whose presence was as ominous to him as the handwriting on the wall was to the King of Babylon. These messengers demanded, in the name of the King, that he should deliver up the Great Seal. The old man turned pale, and trembled from head to foot. Robbed of his almost

royal authority, and stripped of the brilliant retinue of royalty, he fell from the pinnacle of glory, naked and shivering, into a dark, cold prison cell, there to waste his latter days in wretchedness.

This evil spirit—Love of Renown—stands at the door of desolated halls to catch some syllable echoed through their hollow caverns; he sits in the church-yard, clad in his ghostly robes, listening for music to issue from the portals of the tomb. Oh, my brethren, may it not be our lot to chase some delusive phantom through life; may we sit Reason upon her own proper throne and be directed by her finger. Let us enter the battle of life with that determination which gives weight to every fleeting moment and crowns the future with a grand success, not being deceived by the impatient throbbings of an ambitious heart for the strokes upon a muffled drum that is beating a march to victory. Let us train the tendrils of our hopes to twine around supports that will lift them into the sunlight of heaven, and not around the trunk of that tree that is soon to be rifted by the thunderbolt.

“There are men who have not left us mere sounding words and empty titles, but whole treasures of wisdom and gems of thought.” Poets who have struck with a master-hand the tuneful lyre, and historians who have linked the ages with an everlasting chain. These stand as monuments of that learning and genius which characterized the people of by-gone ages, and the outlines of their clean-cut figures will be projected against the horizon by the rising and setting sun of every generation that is to come.

Let us, though often with bleeding feet and sinking heart, follow in the way that has been marked out by these bold pioneers of thought. Follow, did I say? Not follow, but go abreast with the boldest. “A point which was yesterday invisible shall be our goal to-day—our starting-place to-morrow.” The man who announces *one original* idea places a gem in the cabinet of thought that will sparkle in brilliancy and reflect his image for ages yet to come. The man who demonstrates *one truth* weaves his name in garlands of light with the beams of that star which he places in the firmament of the intellectual world, to shine with undimmed lustre until time shall be no more.

ARE FRATERNITIES BENEFICIAL?

BY CAPT. L. B. M'BRAYER, OF CHI.

The question is easily put, and naturally, will my uniting with your secret organization benefit me—add to my social pleasures? Individuals, these days, do not care to be weighed down with obligations and responsibilities without, *at least*, the hope of a reward. An ambitious man must gain fame, social elevation or property. *One* or all of these things must be promised to induce a man to assume the obligations of any organization, and the penalties attached thereto for non-performance of duty. If there be no reward, then your organization is not worthy an existence, and should die. Reader, the purpose, the objective end of the *Σ. A. E.* organization, is not a secret. It cannot be a secret, when its members lay the design bare to every observant eye by their daily walk—men filled with the sentiments of a law-abiding citizen. We would not have a man in our Order that offends against the laws of his Commonwealth or the laws of the great and central government. What is it that preserves our Union strong and great? Why, it is the respecter of the law, the citizen that violates no statute. All reasonable men, then, do and must look upon the success of such a work with a peculiar satisfaction, and that the workers need encouragement and deserve it.

We have hardly a doubt but every organization of the kind is to make better boys, better men, in addition to promoting social intercourse by bringing them together under mutual ties. We make these remarks, not because we are in want of material, but because of the determined opposition that our Fraternity, as well as others of the same kind, has met with in the colleges of the land.

The end to be attained by these organizations must be a good one or a bad one. Those things that are secret are no more than the mode of recognition of one member by another, and pass-words to the hall and the method of conducting business. I ask liberal men, is there anything wrong in keeping this a secret? Can any one be harmed by it? I make this assertion without the fear of successful contradiction, that the purposes of secret organizations cannot be concealed—the general and fundamental principles of their constitution, I mean. If you

can understand human actions, then you must know their design, if you have had an opportunity of observing the members.

Masonic principles are well known, and a better institution for accomplishing good socially, when every member lives up to the requirements—fulfills all the duties incident thereto—is hardly to be found.

It is an Order that will never subvert the laws of our Commonwealth, or destroy our social system as soon as the church of Christ; for in religion men seem to be most bigoted. We are not depreciating the value of the church of Christ by making such a declaration, because the constitution of the Masonic Order has for its central idea duty, the greatest and most sacred duty of man to man, given to us by Jesus the Christ.

It may be that some of these bodies have for their purpose the ignoring of the law of the land and the requirements of college authorities; but, as I have said before, we are slow to believe it, and certainly this age, marked by so many Christian institutions, justifies us in our belief. To make men of integrity and honesty, to cultivate the heart, social side of man's nature, to stimulate and encourage to work—these ends surely are worth the time and the work to accomplish them.

In the end we want to tell you the good it does for the school-boy: A man may live without everything except something to eat, it is true, but it is a most unsatisfactory way of living. He feels his dependence, and never more so than when among total strangers. This is the condition of the school-boy. He is a stranger.

The great mass of men at many times of their existence wish they could steal away from life, or had died when enjoying the bounties of kind and indulgent parents. Those especially who have such wishes are those who are removed from their fellow-creatures—alienated from them. A striking illustration of what we are saying is found in the life of one of England's greatest poets, Lord Byron. One of the most intrepid men that ever lived, he antagonized the society in which he lived with an unsparing hand; and his country, for so doing, cast him away. We are forced to admire his independent spirit; but his life was an unhappy one, and an unsatisfactory one, because he lived apart from his fellow-men. When a boy or young man goes

away from home to college, to enter one of these secret organizations is very often the salvation of his life. He is from under home restraints, and those tender sentiments of affection for his brothers, sisters, father and mother, and associates may receive a fatal shock during this absence if he does not find those there who care for, who make him their companion, and, as it were, supply those things that make life sweet. It is certainly a most miserable life if one is always a stranger. If you wish to appreciate any little attention, go to where you are not known.

What greater evidence do you want that there is a great good done by secret organizations than this, the declaration of many members, "what I am I owe, in great measure, to the influence of my secret fraternity."

EARLY HABITS.

BY UPSILON.

Among all the numerous things which cling to a man through his whole life early habits and associations are the most lasting, and have greater influence on him, in a quiet way, than many of his more recent actions. The character of a person may be said to depend on his early associations and surroundings in a great degree, and, as a general thing, we find that that man who has been brought up surrounded with good home influences, and in his youth has been taught to shun the company of all who would in any manner injure him, morally or physically, makes a good citizen, and is an honor to his friends and to society. Such a person is much more respected than one who has had nothing that is calculated to elevate and ennoble him in his first training; and his tastes being formed then, he seeks the companionship of others who are of his own nature.

But it is not always thus. Occasionally, and much more frequently now than formerly, we find men who, by their exertions, have elevated themselves to positions of honor and trust, and have filled places of great usefulness to the world. In many cases, however, which we daily have read of, we find that many of those brought up in the best possible way, with everything

that can tend to bring out true manliness and a realization of his proper sphere, going to ruin through their own fault, and, in most instances, through making and seeking the acquaintance and companionship of those far below them in the social scale, and with whom association means loss of self-respect and the respect of the rest of mankind, which is much easier lost than acquired.

There is still another class which deserves our pity and sympathy in place of censure; it is the one who is thrown upon his own resources in early life, and necessarily associates with those who are not his equals, and with whom he can get a foothold. Again, we see the effect of early habits in the numerous class of young men who crowd our principal cities. Are most of them like their ancestors of fifty years ago? Do they look like the descendants of hardy, healthy, and vigorous men who could stand fatigue and weariness when they had occasion, simply because they had a good strong constitution, and did not have their health broken down by dissipation and excesses? Do they not rather look, as they in reality are, a dissolute and dissipated race, who have had no home culture, and who have been left to the care of servants during the period when they should have had home influence and education, because their parents belonged to the "fashionable world," and could not spend their time in attending to the wants of their children? Society had demands, and they must be attended to at all hazards. How often have parents aroused themselves to their duty to find it all too late, and the trusts they have placed in an hireling's hand to have been misplaced. Instances of the kind are too numerous, and of too frequent occurrence, to need any example. There can be no better illustration of this than ourselves; can we look back over our lives and feel that we have no early habits, and that many of our faults, and also most of our good and noble traits, cannot be attributed to this cause!

Do not all of us feel that nearly everything which we are accustomed to do in private life is the result of our associations when we were unable to take a stand for ourselves, and were dependent on the counsel and advice of our friends? If those friends had not been true to us, and guided and guarded us in

the right way, we should not have the position many of us hold, and in after life we should have many greater trials when thrown out into the world to fight our own battles, and to make our mark as all of us hope to do, or at least should hope. It has been the lament of many people that in their youth they formed habits which now it is almost impossible to rid themselves of without a great sacrifice, or in some cases bodily suffering. Now is the time that we should endeavor to form associations and habits which we shall never be ashamed of, and which will be of great advantage to us all our lifetime, and let them be good and noble; for an evil habit is very easy to acquire and very difficult to lose, and, like the bad penny, always turns up.

THE CHOICE OF MEMBERS.

BY R. H. WILDBERGER, PRESIDENT GRAND CHAPTER.

It is often a matter of doubt and discussion in the Chapters as to what character of men are most desirable, the agreeable, companionable, social, good fellow, who does not lead his class, or the brilliant, close student, who leads his class, takes all the honors, and is courted and praised on all hands. After an experience of many years in active work for the Fraternity, the writer is convinced that the *Σ. Α. Ε.* Fraternity has been brought near its end several times by just too much "genius" and too little heart. Too many Chapters have died of brilliant, honor men, not having any time to give to anything that did not win *them* notoriety and selfish honors. They could afford to be honored by the applause of the Fraternity, helped along by it, encouraged and stimulated to attain the highest crown of honor; but when it comes to writing a letter for the Fraternity, or encouraging, helping, advancing *any one else*, 'they have not time!' Brilliant minds, ambitious aims, too often are combined with cold and selfish hearts. The epitaph of many Chapters might be written—"Died of too much genius, ambition, class honors, brilliancy, and selfishness."

Who are the men who have made the Fraternity, who have saved it time and again? They are men of brains, it is true, but they are men of heart also—men who were not all bound

up in self; who could take the time to write a letter for the Chapter; to assist a brother in his class-work; to encourage another in a period of gloom; who could stop anywhere to greet a brother. If they took honors, they did not take them at the expense of all that was best within them. They are the men who recognize the helping hand of Fraternity influence, and do not forget it so soon as they receive their diplomas. They are the men who, in after life, never pass a younger brother wearing the badge without recognition or greeting, chilling his youthful enthusiasm, dashing to atoms his beautiful ideal of *fraternity*.

Do we owe these intellectual giants more than they owe the Fraternity? Must the Fraternity *crawl* to do them honor, and in return receive a scanty recognition, a cold greeting? No, a thousand times no. Honor those who love and honor their Fraternity—forget those who never caught the true spirit of *Σ. Α. Ε.* Eism, and who forget they were ever Sigs! We have “genius” and talent enough in every Chapter, I assert without fear of contradiction. Let us seek for more whole-souled, sociable, companionable men, men who have average ability, and are full of zeal and enthusiasm in all they undertake. They are the men we can most benefit, and who can benefit us. Take them where they are well-bred, well-behaved, and studious, and where your influence can make them such. They are the men whom it is our mission to help; they are the ones who will continue the good work. Let the motto be throughout the Order, “We shall delight to honor those only who honor the *Σ. Α. Ε.*”

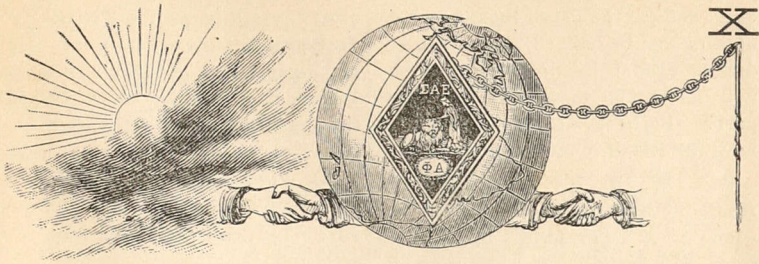
OUR DEAD.

We want to try to get a complete and accurate list of our dead. To this end we publish the names of those marked in our catalogues and elsewhere as deceased. We ought to have in permanent shape a record of the life and death of these brothers, and we ask those who have the facts at hand to give us proper sketches of those whose memory has not been thus honored. The list is doubtless incomplete, and we ask every brother's assistance in rendering it accurate and complete:

ALLEN, R. R., Iota, 1859, died 18—.

ATKINSON, R. E., Iota, 1858, died 18—.

- BAKER, J. W., H, 1860, died 1867.
BAKER, JERMAN, Nu, 1860, died 18—.
BANCROFT, E., JR., Beta, 1872, died 18—.
BARTLETT, E. S., Omicron, 1876, died August 16th, 1879.
BRIDGFORD, J. R., Chi, 1861, died 18—.
BUNN, H. V., Chi, 1878, died February 27th, 1881.
CAMPBELL, W. H., Rho rho, 1877, died 18—.
CHESTER, ROB'T I., Tenn. H, 1872, died 18—.
COOPER, B. S., Nu, 18—, died 18—.
COOPER, C. D., Nu, 1876, died 18—.
DEWITT CLINTON DENMARK, Beta, 1872, died 1874.
DESER, C. W., Psi, 1873, died 18—.
DEVOTIE, NOBLE L., Mu., 1855, died February 12, 1861.
DISMUKES, G. T., Iota, 1860, died 18—.
DUBOSE, CHAS. S., Beta, 1868, died 1881.
EWING, CLAY S., Iota, 1858, died 18—.
FORNISS, THAD. K., Kappa, 1859, died 18—.
GAILLARD, J. S., Chi, 1861, died 18—.
GAINES, T. C., Sigma, 1870, died 18—.
GOEICHIUS, E. W., H, 1860, died 18—.
GROGAN, KENNEDAY, Omicron, 1861, died 18—.
HALBERT, HENRY P., Omega, 1859, died July 5, 1863.
HARDY, W. J., JR., Omicron, 1861, died 18—.
HARRIS, A. L., Iota, 1859, died 18—.
HEALEY, ELLIOT M., Omicron, 1860, died 18—.
JNO. JAY HUGULEY, Beta, 1877, died July 10th, 1881.
HURT, BENJ. K., Nu, 1859, died 1861.
JACKSON, W. ANDREW, Chi, 1861, died 18—.
JARMAN, W. H., Omega, 1870, died 18—.
KENT, J. B., Chi, 1861, died 18—.
KINCKLE, WM. H., Sigma, 1870, died 18—.
FRANK H. LIPSCOMB, Beta, 1866, died 1874.
MANLY, B. R., Phi, 1871, died 18—.
MARSTON, J. G., Chi, 1861, died 18—.
MATTHEWS, J. EDWARD, Lambda, 1868, died 18—.
MCLURE, W. F., Rho rho, 1877, died 1881.
MCMORRIS, C. C., Nu, 1870, died 18—.
SPRING, HILTON, Epsilon, 1870, died 18—.
STAFFORD, C. A., Psi, 1874, died 18—.
SULLIVAN, R. W., Psi, 1874, died 18—.
TAYLOR, MAJ. H. F., Chi, 1872, died 1874.
THOS. N. WALKER, Beta, 1872, died 1874.
WHETFIELD, R. C., Iota, 1858, died 18—.
WRIGHT, JNO. H., Rho, 1859, died 18—.
WRIGHT, WM. S., Rho, 1859, died 18—.



Editors' Portfolio.

WHAT is the matter with the colleges? What kind of students are they receiving that our Fraternity cannot find in a pick of the whole corps of students men suitable for one good Chapter? At three colleges where we have had several members they have been unable to organize Chapters, and report as the reason that the grade of students is below par, the men not suitable material for Fraternity men. It is not alone true of our Fraternity; we see similar reports from other Fraternities in Southern colleges. It was the case in two colleges where we had no opposition. In another case where we have still a Chapter, they were able to make but one or two accessions during the year, and report that the prospects for the next session are poor—that the grade of students is inferior. These colleges must have at least from sixty to one hundred and twenty-five students, and it is remarkable that there are not suitable Fraternity men in plenty for one Chapter, at least. Here at the Kentucky Military Institute the grade of students is so high, and has been so for years past, that with an average of not over one hundred students, we have had no difficulty in maintaining a Chapter of from fifteen

to eighteen men, while two other Fraternities have had no difficulty in maintaining Chapters of ten to twelve good men. In fact, it is rarely the case that one half the number of students are not good acquisitions for any Fraternity. It is rather remarkable, but there is no difficulty in *four* Fraternities maintaining good membership at the K. M. I. It is in view of these facts that we ask what is the matter with the colleges? What is the cause of this deterioration in the grade of students attending at least four or five of our oldest Southern colleges?

WILL some active *worker* in each Chapter appoint himself freely and voluntarily a committee of one to go over the roll of his Chapter and find out all he can about each name on the roll? The college records, the presidents, professors, and older students may often tell what has become of many of their former pupils, and this information we can get in no other way. Many addresses in some Chapter rolls are given with the *county* only; every member must have a post-office, and we want to discover it. Send what you gather (1) as *personals*, for those you learn most of; (2) names and addresses of others (permanent address

always desired); (3) the list of those dead, and (4) the list of those of whom nothing can be learned, and whose addresses cannot be discovered. Who will be the first to send in such a report? Each member so doing shall have the RECORD free for one year.

BRO. W. B. WALKER, of Omega Alumnus, has won the thanks of the whole Σ . A. E. Fraternity by his good work at Sewanee, Tenn. During his brief vacation from his church in Augusta, he ran up to Sewanee, and, under authority from the Grand Chapter, established *Omega* under the most favorable auspices. Prof. Caskie Harrison, Bursar of the University of the South, and Professor of Ancient Languages, is our representative in the faculty, and with him in the lead the new Chapter cannot fail to accomplish great results in a field so promising as the University of the South. We hail the new charge with true Sigma greeting, and on behalf of the fraternity tender Bro. Walker our thanks and acknowledgments for his celerity, energy, and wisdom in accomplishing the work assigned him.

WE CALL attention to the article in this issue from the pen of Col. R. D. Allen, Superintendent Kentucky Military Institute, on College Secret Fraternities. The writer stands outside of the circle of the fraternities, and hence is an unprejudiced witness. He brings to the subject an experience gained in more than twenty-five years' close observation of boys; and, in addition, a mind trained in philosophic thought and the study of social science in its broadest sense. His article is a series of generalizations on the subject, and will repay close reading, if the reader would get to the bottom principles of the subject under discussion. It will be followed by another paper in our next issue.

THE ALPHA TAU OMEGA is the only other fraternity at the University of the South Sewanee, Tennessee. Upon the organization of *Omega* by Brother Walker in August last, they welcomed the new-comer in an appropriate letter from their senior officer, Prof. CHARLES McD. PUCKETTE to which Bro. W. responded in person. These harmonious and friendly relations have characterized the two fraternities at the several colleges where they meet, and we are extremely gratified to know that this disposition is prevalent at Sewanee.

THROUGH the kindness of Col. R. A. Hardaway, Commandant at A. & M. College, Auburn, Ala., the Grand Chapter last fall came into possession of a valuable historical document, being a Constitution of 1860. It was the property of Benj. K. Hurt, at the Western Military Institute, Nashville, Tenn. Bro. Hurt died in 1861, and his papers and effects came into the possession of his brother-in-law, Col. H., who restored the Constitution to the proper authorities as soon as he could discover them.

A NUMBER of the colleges where we have Chapters—Mercer University, University of Georgia, Charleston College, Furman University—have not begun their fall sessions at the time we go to press, and these Chapters have not reported fully for this issue. We expect a full report from each for our next issue, and until then the addresses given under the heading "Corresponding Secretaries" will be correct. After the election of secretaries, the persons named in that list will turn over the letters to their successors.

MONEY is needed to continue the publication of the RECORD and to extend the Order. We trust subscriptions to the former and answers to the

Treasurer's Circular, soon to be mailed, will be promptly sent in without further notice. We ought to publish the RECORD every two months, and will cheerfully do so if encouraged by contributions and justified by the subscription list. Let every Sig be our agent to get one more name any way.

IT IS important we should know the address of every Sig, and we call on all good members to aid us in correcting the list. Let every Sig examine the catalogue, and drop us a postal informing us of any whose address you think we may not have. The success of the RECORD largely depends upon the bringing of it to the attention of every Sig, and we want the address of old and young that we may do this.

WE SHALL begin in our next an interesting and valuable paper on the history of Chapter Beta, from the pen of BURGESS SMITH, of Atlanta, one of the ablest writers on the rolls of the fraternity. Bro. Smith's article comes down to 1871, and the continuation to the present is from the able and fluent pen of our historian, Bro. W. B. WALKER.

SOME PHI DELTA THETAS in Nashville, have been industriously circulating the report that the Σ. A. E. has *disbanded!* It is needless to say that our Nashville men soon let them know their error. Isn't it a little remarkable what a fondness they have for Sigs? They are the same fellows who "gobbled up" a whole Chapter of Sigs down in Alabama last fall.

WE THINK it scarcely premature to announce that our Chapter-roll will be probably increased by two new Chapters ere our next issue is out. The two new Chapters will be placed at good Colleges, and the members will be carefully chosen, and led by old and experienced Sigmas, until they are grown to

the full measure of Sig manhood. Φ. A. is a truthful motto.

THIS NUMBER completes volume I of the Σ. A. E. RECORD. Nearly all the subscriptions expire with this number (for back numbers have been sent to all), and we hope the brethren will be prompt in remitting for advertisements and subscriptions to volume II, which begins with the January number. It takes money to pay the printer—let us have it.

THE new Chapter, *Omega*, at Sewanee, is to be considered a revival of the Chapter of the same name at Union University, which existed from 1859 to 1871, and died with the University. As there is no longer any hope of the college at Murfreesboro being revived, the Grand Chapter has assigned its letter to Sewanee.

THE VAN EPPS resolutions printed in our last should meet the eye of every Sig who has the interest of the fraternity at heart. The discussion of these resolutions should be before the whole fraternity, and yet not one half the members have seen the RECORD! Help us to find the correct address of every Sig.

IT IS the duty of each Associate Editor to solicit subscriptions in his Chapter, and to forward same, with three dollars for the *Chapter*, besides the individual subscriptions, to the Editor-in-Chief. They will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IF EVERY subscriber would go to work and get us one more subscriber, the finances of the RECORD would be in a vastly improved condition. We don't purpose to dun anybody, but we need all the money we can get. Send in your subscriptions, and with yours try to send that of some other Sig.

WE ARE sorry to disappoint our readers in our promise to give them in this issue the memorial notice of Bro. CHAS. S. DUBOSE. We have not been able to hear from the committee appointed by the Convention to take charge of the matter, but trust their work will be in hand in plenty time for our next issue.

BACK NUMBERS of the RECORD to the number of about fifty sets can be supplied to subscribers who begin with volume II, but may desire to have a complete file. The cost of the numbers is twenty-five cents each, or one dollar for volume I, unbound.

WE HAVE been printing an edition of five hundred copies of the RECORD, but our paid-up subscription list does not exceed one hundred and fifty names. It must be doubled for the January number.

EVERY subscriber, upon changing his address and every student, upon leaving college, should send us his address on a postal card. If you want to receive your RECORD promptly, attend to this.

THE Σ . A. E. has about five hundred members in Georgia, and still the members are not satisfied, but are making efforts to do great things in that State.

THE prospects of Σ . A. E. brighten as the days grow cooler and the nights longer; and they should do so, for our principles are eternal.

SEVERAL communications received too late for this issue will find place in our next issue.

TO THE ASSISTANT AND ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

Imprimis, you are all old enough to know that "copy" must be written on one side of the paper only; nevertheless, one half of it comes written on all sides. Result, your Editor-in-Chief

must copy the odd sides. He objects to this; he did not engage to squander his talents on copying: he was to edit, not copy for the printer. Moreover, it engenders a species of profanity that does not accord with the revised version—doubly prolific: in the Editor-in-Chief because he has to copy, and in the printer because he did copy it, and he (the printer) can't read it. So don't do it; now mind that!

Second. Do not wait for a letter from the Editor-in-Chief begging for copy; this is notice that he wants it, and wants it badly. When? Now, right now; so get to work on your sketches, biography, travels, romances, histories, essays, and disquisitions on anything in creation, orations, or poems; finish them, and send them along without waiting. Notice will be given whenever an alarming surplus of available matter has accumulated.

Third. In the colleges, give the news about your college, its condition, number of students, number of Fraternities, their names and membership; the news of your Chapter; personals concerning the Alumni of your Chapter; try to find out where they are, and their occupations. Many have never heard of the RECORD, and we desire their addresses, to bring it to their notice.

Fourth. The next number of the RECORD will be out between January 1st and 5th. All copy intended for that number must be in the Editor's hands by December 10th at the outside. Bear this in mind, and remember that each one of you is expected to furnish from ten to fifteen pages (more if possible) of manuscript for that issue without further notice.

OUR CHAPTERS.

[As we go to press a little earlier than we anticipated, we have failed to receive letters for this department from

the following Chapters: *Alpha Alumnus*, *Beta*, *Beta Alumnus*, *Ga. Delta*, *Sigma*, and *Psi*; total, 6.—ED. REC.]

TAU ALUMNUS, MOBILE, ALA.

F. P. QUINLAN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Your postal received asking when we were going to reorganize. We have not disbanded at all this summer, there being five members in the city all the time. Our prospects are very encouraging, more so than they have been since we organized. We have taken in two new members since last letter, and will take in three more Tuesday night. We have a nice hall, neatly furnished, and altogether we are as well fixed as could be expected. The names of our new members are:

W. R. Moon, Mobile, Ala.

W. H. Travers, Mobile, Ala.

S. D. Oliver, Montgomery, Ala.

Sam'l Abernathy, Mobile, Ala.

Robt. T. Schultz, Mobile, Ala.

They all show a great deal of interest, and I think will make good members. Bro. M. S. Andrews returned to the city October 1st. Bro. J. H. Johnson is practicing law in Opelika, Ala. R. H. Burton has gone to Atlanta, Ga., where I expect he will remain. L. P. Hurter has gone into business in Meridian, Miss. The rest of the members of *Tau* are in the city, and send greeting to their worthy President. I shall endeavor to obtain a few more subscribers for the RECORD.

UPSILON, CHARLESTON, S. C.

K. S. TUPPER, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 13, 1881.

To Editors *Σ. A. E. Record*:

I have just finished reading the RECORD of August, 1881, and offer my sincere congratulations to the editors for their very successful undertaking. I am sure the RECORD will compare favorably with any periodical of its kind.

I appreciate now more fully what I missed in not being able to attend the Atlanta Convention. From all accounts, it must have been a grand success, and I think it will inspire every Chapter with renewed vigor, and encourage them to do their utmost to promote the welfare and interest of the *Σ. A. E. Fraternity*.

I was especially interested in the resolution of Bro. O. E. Mitchell in relation to extending our Chapters, and that in the future the *Σ. A. E. Fraternity* should know "no South, no North, no East, no West." There is little doubt that such a resolution will produce good. We can find as good material no doubt, in the North as in the South, and it is now time that we should forget all sectional enmities. Our college reopens on the first of October, and Chapter *Upsilon* intends to be well represented during the term in all college honors. There is no doubt that at the commencement the first and second honors will be awarded to Sigs. We have the best, and only the best, material in the college, and already we have attained an enviable position, and can easily increase our numbers if we desired. The President of the college favors our Chapter, and we hope in a little while to make him a true and good Sigma. If we succeed, we will obtain one of the ablest men in South Carolina. Chapter *Upsilon* begs me to offer also their congratulations on the excellence of the RECORD. I trust that you will be as successful in the October number as in the August.

The Charleston College opens on the first of October. Our Chapter has not been in active session since July 1st, there being only three members in the city, Bros. Bacot, Marshall, and myself; the others have all gone home, or are spending their vacation in the country. The above-mentioned three

are all in business. We are in no way connected with the College now, having graduated last spring. Julius M. Bacot is studying law. E. K. Marshall is assistant book-keeper to Edwin Bates & Co., one of the largest firms in Charleston. K. S. Tupper is shipping-clerk to Henry Card, ship broker. We are all doing very well. The Chapter will go into active session as soon as the College opens, our hall being in one of its buildings.

K. S. TUPPER.

PHI, GREENVILLE, S. C.

J. W. HEWELL, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

[We cheerfully apologize to our brothers of *Phi* for our mistake and consequent remarks in last issue of RECORD as to the probability of their existence. *Phi* is undoubtedly alive, and we greet her resurrection with joy. With Brother Hewell wielding the pen, we should hear good things of her this year.—ED. RECORD.]

You will doubtless be surprised when you receive this little intelligence from a Chapter that has been for some time back wrapt in mystery, "as if dead and buried." We are not yet "totally annihilated," although I must confess our prospects are not too encouraging. I received this afternoon a copy of the *Σ. A. E. RECORD*, and was surprised and grieved to see the evil report there given of us; surprised because the RECORD said that no communication whatever had been received from us, whereas I know of two distinct times that Brother Alvin Etheredge has replied to letters from Bro. W. S. Farmer; and I was still more surprised to see that our delegate A. Etheredge, did not send in his excuse to the Convention. I have not heard from him myself in some time, but when he last wrote he regretted his inability to attend the Convention, and I took it for

granted that he had sent his excuse, and gave myself no further concern about it. As I said before, our prospects are rather discouraging. Only two of our members will be back, and it is even doubtful about one of them, Bro. Duncan. However, there are two members elect to return, Messrs. C. O. Burriss and H. H. Watkins, two good and true young men, who will, I know, be an honor to the Fraternity. Bros. Watkins, Strothers, Holland, Goodlet, and Dr. Furman have kindly agreed to help us, and with their aid I think we can keep the ship afloat.

It will perhaps interest you to have a brief personal account of the members of our Chapter.

J. B. WATKINS, of Simpson's Mills, Laurens county, S. C., our last worthy President, was honored by being the chosen representative, or rather one of the representatives, of the Adelpian Literary Society in an Anniversary Debate, at the Opera House, June, 1881. He was the only A. M. graduate last year, having completed the course prescribed in two years less than the time fixed in catalogue.

ALVIN ETHEREDGE graduated last June with the Degree of Bachelor of Science; also served on same debate as Watkins. He expects to make medicine his profession.

W. S. POPE, Aiken, S. C., represented Adelpian Society last June. The Query was unanimously decided in his favor.

R. E. GAINES, who was to have been our next President, is now teaching in the High School at Prosperity, S. C.

W. H. LUNN is now attending college at Rochester, N. Y.

J. W. HEWELL represented Philopian Society on two public debates.

These notices are of necessity brief, but they will let you know that Φ is still in the land of the living, though

its members for the most part are scattered to the four winds of heaven.

J. W. HEWELL, *Cor. Sec. Φ.*

[Charleston News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, August 30.

For some time it has been doubtful whether Furman University, Greenville, would be re-opened this fall. To-day the trustees of the University met here and decided to re-open it about the 1st of October. Dr. Charles Manly, of Greenville, was elected president, and he is to be provided with a full corps of professors, some of whom have not yet been designated.

Arrangements were also made for a preparatory department. For the last five years the University has given free tuition, but this plan is now abandoned, and moderate charges will hereafter be made for tuition in the preparatory and collegiate departments.

CHI, FARMDALE, KY.

L. B. McBRAYER, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

We are again anxious to see our name in print. *Chi* still has some news and a most determined existence. We had our second meeting last Thursday night, and twelve members answered at roll-call. All are active members, and I doubt not but each and every one will be here through the present school year. You will see from our number now we have a good Chapter; but in the school is some fine material, and we shall work all of it we can, satisfied we shall get our share and all we want. We compete with two other secret Fraternities; but on account of an agreement with them we are able to avoid that rush for members and consequent disorganizing element in the school. The plan of the agreement we believe to be one of wisdom; it is, that no student shall be pledged to, or initiated into, either of the Fraternities till the expiration of six weeks from the opening of school. In this time we are enabled to learn

something of the character of the students; and, in addition to that, it carries the period of choosing members to a time when the school is in good working condition, well organized, and settled down to earnest work.

The officers of our Chapter are:

Maj. R. H. Wildberger, *President.*

L. B. McBrayer, *Vice President.*

W. S. Farmer, *Corresponding Secretary.*

C. A. Witherspoon, *Recording Secretary.*

George Hall, *Treasurer.*

C. H. Sayle, *Door keeper.*

Those of our active membership whom this institution will graduate this year are Capts. J. D. Allen, R. J. Owen, George Hall, Sergeants L. A. Trumbo and Sidney Wheless, and C. A. Witherspoon. Bro. C. H. Sayle will finish the collegiate course here next year if he returns. The rest of our number, Maj. R. H. Wildberger, Capt. R. S. Goss, Lieut. J. J. Dickinson, W. S. Farmer, and L. B. McBrayer, are growing old, since we have finished school.

The K. M. I. opened September 5 with a greater number of cadets than any of the preceding six years, despite the dry weather or drouth and consequent ominous forebodings of distress and want. As many students have already been enrolled as were during the entire preceding year.

The temporary appointment of cadet officers has been made, and this is the result so far as it compliments the Σ. A. E.:

R. J. Owen, Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

J. D. Allen, Captain and Assistant Commandant.

George Hall, 2d Lieutenant Commanding Company A.

J. S. Wheless, Sergeant Company A.

L. A. Trumbo, Sergeant Company B.
C. H. Sayle, Corporal Company B.

This is a nice showing, but it is nothing more than we expect. We notice every day the good resulting from our Convention in the summer. It awakened a prolonged enthusiasm. Could we have one every year it would be all the better for the Fraternity. We have been busied lately sending off cards notifying members (the Alumni) of the the existence of a Fraternity Magazine, and soliciting subscribers.

Of course we don't need any money, but want to know where you are and what you are doing. That is the point, you will observe.

Highly gratified with the condition of our Order, I am

Fraternally yours,

L. B. MCBRAYER.

OMEGA, SEWANEE, TENN.

W. A. GUERRY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

To Bro. W. B. WALKER, of Augusta, Ga., we owe the praise of having established Chapter *Omega* of the noble Order of the Σ . A. E. Fraternity. On the night of the 5th of September, 1881, we held our first regular meeting, and chose our officers as follows:

Bro. A. R. Mitchell, of South Carolina, President.

Bro. T. D. Barret, of Louisiana, Vice President.

Bro. H. Jervey, of South Carolina, Secretary.

Bro. W. A. Guerry, of South Carolina, Corresponding Secretary.

Bro. H. S. Elliott, of Georgia, Treasurer.

The office of Historian we were obliged to leave vacant, owing to the fact that there were more *offices* than members. We propose, however, at our next meeting to elect such men to our noble Order as will reflect credit

upon it, as well as upon themselves. From such we hope to fill, at an early day, the office of Historian.

To give a brief sketch of our position at the University of the South would be to say that we stand second to none.

Although the A. T. Ω . Fraternity has for several years past been established at Sewanee, it has by no means utilized all the best material to be found there. We are few in number, but we feel confident we can hold our own, both in the class-room and in sharing the other honors of the University. Most of our members have but recently been enrolled among the list of regular students, and therefore have not as yet had a fair opportunity for displaying their powers. We are not, however, totally devoid of some honor. All our men stand well in the University, and hold no mean position in their classes. Brother Mitchell received at the last commencement a diploma in mathematics. Brother Jervey is our youngest member, but stands first in the class-room. This speaks for itself. Brothers Barret and Guerry have been recently promoted to the roll of gownsmen. Brother Guerry also received the medal for elocution at the annual contest between the students of the University. Brother H. Elliot has been selected by the professor in chemistry to assist him in that department. This is a short report of our position at Sewanee. We have the sympathy of the professors, as well as the best wishes of the A. T. Ω . Fraternity. Have purchased a hall, and have gone to work in earnest. When you hear from us again, we hope it will be with brighter prospects. We close our letter with the best wishes for the success of the Chapters throughout the South, and the continued prosperity of the Σ . A. E. Fraternity.

OMEGA ALUMNUS, AUGUSTA,
GA.

REV. W. B. WALKER, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

The officers of *Omega Alumnus* are the same as chosen last year, viz:

W. M. Jordan, *President*.Dr. C. W. Hickman, *Vice President*.Rev. George T. Goetchius, *Recording Secretary*C. Z. McCord, *Corresponding Secretary*.T. R. Gibson, *Treasurer*.Rev. W. B. Walker, *Historian*.

The latest additions to our numbers: G. H. Nixon and T. W. Alexander, of B, '81, and delegates to the last Convention. We welcome these young and promising brothers

Bro. J. T. Heard, B, '71, has returned to Georgia from Nebraska, looking splendidly. He is located here, his old home, and engaged in the cotton business.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

The following is a list of these officers as far as received at date of going to press:

Alpha Alumnus—W. R. Brown, 9 White Hall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Beta—J. D. Mell, Athens, Georgia.

Beta Alumnus—J. S. Davis, Albany, Georgia.

Georgia Delta—James I. Coleman, Dahlonega, Georgia.

Sigma—F. S. Kirkpatrick, Lexington, Virginia.

Tau Alumnus—F. P. Quinlan, Mobile, Alabama.

Upsilon—K. S. Tupper, Charleston, South Carolina.

Phi—J. W. Hewell, Greenville, South Carolina.

Chi—W. S. Farmer, Farmdale, Kentucky.

Psi—C. E. Battle, Macon, Georgia.
Omega—W. A. Guerry, Sewanee, Tennessee.

Omega Alumnus—Rev. W. B. Walker, 1020 Telfair street, Augusta, Georgia.

We trust every Chapter will, from the beginning, recognize the importance and value of attending promptly to its correspondence with every other Chapter. The condition, organization, work, prospects, college news, &c., of each Chapter are of interest to every other Chapter, and nothing outside of actual contact can serve better than a well conducted correspondence to unite the several Chapters make them one in their common work and cause. See to it in every Chapter that the letters are read and commented on, and the answers do not become perfunctory, but have the true ring of $\Sigma. A. E.$ in every line. Encourage the weak, cheer the despondent, and rejoice with the successful and strong. Think not that any work worth accomplishing can be accomplished without meeting and overcoming difficulties: the path of success is nowhere strewn with roses alone—thorns beset it everywhere. Remember, "*Phi Alpha*."

In order that the RECORD may reach every member of the fraternity, you will please *send at once* the present address of the members of your Chapter for the last three years, who do not return this session; also a list of your present membership in College. We desire to send each one a copy of this issue of the RECORD; and this is notice to them that we solicit their subscriptions, to begin with volume I, number 1, if preferable. Give this your immediate attention, that we may at once mail them copies. Send the *lists on separate sheets*, and not in the body of your letter.

LETTERS FROM ALUMNI.

DON'T BOTHER HIM!—We publish the letter below as its own explanation. The writer holds the position of Auditor and Local Treasurer of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-line Railroad Company, at Atlanta, Ga. He ought to get rich one o' these days:

R. H. WILDBERGER, Esq., *Farmdale, Ky.*

DEAR SIR: Herewith please find copies of the Σ . A. E. Journal, for which I have not subscribed, and request that hereafter no copy be sent me. Yours respectfully,

H. C. ANSLEY.

HENRY R. GOETCHIUS, attorney at law, Columbus, Ga., writes:

"The copy of the Σ . A. E. journal you were kind enough to forward to my address was duly received, and read with great interest. It gives me no little pleasure to learn of the prosperity of our noble brotherhood, and the interest which the journal evinces for the advancement of the Fraternity will, without doubt, awaken in every member renewed zeal, as it surely has done among such of the Alumni in our city as have seen it. While perusing its pages I was carried back to the memorable night in September, 1868, when I was mysteriously led away by two fellow-students, and as mysteriously initiated into Chapter B. From that day to this my love for the Order has remained unchanged, and whenever I meet any of the members, I feel as if I were meeting those related to me by ties of blood. I regret exceedingly that we have no Alumnus Chapter at this point. There are hardly members enough here to sustain a Chapter properly. Enclosed is the subscription for the journal of Brother Jewett DeVotie and myself. Send both to this office. Please be kind enough to send us the back numbers. DeVotie is editor-in-chief of the Daily Enquirer-Sun, of this city. He is a brother of the lamented Noble L. DeVotie, the founder of our Order."

A. J. CROVATT, of the firm of Mabry

& Crovatt, attorneys at law, Brunswick, Georgia, writes:

"Though my college life is now three years in the past, I feel always a warm and deep interest in our Fraternity, and I hope that the publication will last your lifetime. Brother Editor, and that you'll live *always*. I congratulate Albany, Georgia, upon the establishment of her Alumnus Chapter by Bros. Warren, Walters, and others, and I congratulate myself upon the fact of being near enough to them—giving me the opportunity to once again attend a meeting of our honored Fraternity. Having a Chapter near one and receiving the RECORD regularly are pleasing privileges.

"What can be the matter with the Sig lawyers? I know we must have more than are advertised. We would like to know their locations for the purpose of business correspondence, and the RECORD should be our resort for information. Please send me a copy of the last catalogue. Herewith I enclose you \$5 for my firm law card, &c., and I shall be always ready to respond to your call at any future time, and will assist you in any manner possible. This is not news to you, though, Brother Wildberger, for all good Sigmas have taken the same position."

Extract from a letter from J. M. LEE, of *Sigma*:

"I have always felt a great interest in the Fraternity, and would like to see it prosper. Have heard nothing from our Chapter since I left. Only know that we gave it a start, and trust it has continued.

"C. R. Kearns is Secretary and Treasurer Hook's Smelting Co., Philadelphia. M. S. Crane has been admitted to the bar, and is practicing law in Shreveport, Louisiana.

"J. M. LEE,
"Eng. in charge Brazos Div. I. & G. N.
R. R., Hearne, Texas."

Extract from a letter from A. O. MURPHY, of Barnesville, Ga.

"I inclose you a notice of the death of our beloved brother JOHN JAY HUGULEY, than whom never lived a nobler, truer soul, brilliant and lovely in life,

and calm and composed in the hour of death. Eight of us (Sigs) buried him with Σ . A. E. honors. Does that look like the Order is dead or dying, where there is no Chapter?"

OTHER FRATERNITIES.

The *Kappa Alpha* held its convention at Atlanta, Georgia, on 26th of July. The attendance was very good.

Delta Tau Delta held its convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., August 16-18. Cleveland, Ohio, was chosen for the next place of meeting.

Phi Kappa Psi had a reunion at Chautauqua, N. Y., August 18th, at which Judge Moore, of West Virginia, founder of the Fraternity, was present.

Phi Gamma Delta held its convention at Chautauqua, August 18th.

Alpha Delta Phi persistently refused to grant a charter for a Chapter at the Kentucky Military Institute. The young men applying held together for a year in hopes of getting it, but finally disbanded. *A. D. Φ* . will go further and fare worse before it again finds so promising a set of boys as were the applicants above named. Probably not enough *culture* out West for them!

Alpha Tau Omega has revived its Ky. Mu Chapter at the Kentucky Military Institute, and has a good set of men there. The Fraternity is a strong one in the South, and is extending North and East.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Chi Phi Quarterly by the convention of '80 was located at Reading, Penn., and placed in charge of a new staff of editors, from whom we have a kindly letter trusting our exchange with them may be continued. We appreciate the *Quarterly* very highly, and shall not fail to continue the exchange. It is an honor to Fraternity journalism.

Alpha Tau Omega Palm is now in its fourth number. It is an octavo jour-

nal of sixty pages, edited by Jos. R. Anderson, jr., Richmond, Va., and published by the A. T. Ω . Publishing House. The *Palm* is well edited, and presents a neat and attractive typographical appearance. The fourth number is full of matter of interest to *Alpha Taus*, containing, among other things, a splendid memorial notice of one of the Fraternity founders, Alfred Marshall.

The Star and Crescent, of *Alpha Delta Phi*, presents the handsomest appearance of any of our exchanges. It is printed in large type, and on heavy fine paper that makes it a pleasure to handle. Its contents are always of a high order of literary excellence.

Delta Tau Delta Crescent continues to reach us through the courtesy of its exchange editor, W. L. McClurg, of Chicago, Ills.

The Kappa Alpha Journal does not exchange. The editors are of opinion that "an exchange often engenders Fraternity broils, resulting in an ungentlemanly abuse of each one's respective Order, and a free use of billingsgate."

The Sigma Chi is the latest addition to our list, and we welcome it to our table. It is a neat octavo magazine of 28 pages, devoted to the interests of the Sigma Chi Fraternity—a Western and Southern society of about twenty-five Chapters. Numbers 1 and 2 of volume 1 have been received.

This completes the list of exchanges on our table. These journals have continued to come to us, although knowing the RECORD had suspended publication, and we thank the editors for their courtesy.

We shall be pleased to exchange Fraternity catalogues with any other Fraternity. Address the editor, at Farmdale, Ky.

PERSONALS.

S. P. ANDERSON, of Tenn K., 1880, is with the firm of R. H. Anderson & Co., of Jackson, Tenn., and doing well.

J. H. ARMSTRONG, of Beta, 1880, has removed from Barnwell to Bamberg, on the S. C. R. R., South Carolina, where he is practicing law.

COL. J. W. BAKER, of Marietta, Ga., a member of H, at Oglethorpe University in 1860, served in the Confederate army during the war, attaining the rank of colonel. After the war he studied law, but died of consumption in 1867. We learned the facts from a sister of the deceased, who recognized our pin while in Marietta recently.

W. LEROY BROUN, JR., of Nu, is teaching in Nashville, and at the same time pursuing the study of medicine. Leroy is an energetic man and enthusiastic Sig, and will make his mark in this life.

E. H. CABANISS, of Psi, '76, is editor of the *Herald*, Union Springs, Ala.

HON. ALBERT H. COX, of Lagrange, who was elected one of the orators for the next Convention, seems to be in demand as a speaker, as he delivered the annual address at Mercer University, and the University of Georgia, at Athens also. He is spoken of down there as one of the most promising young men in the South.

A. J. CROVATT, Rho-rho, Brunswick, has recently married. The girls always know a good thing when they see it, so an Σ . A. E. is ever in danger of being caught. Like a lamb, Crovatt was led to the Slaughter.

SIDNEY DELL is now mayor of Portland, Oregon.

T. A. FERRIS, of Chi, 1879, is keeping books in a bank in Waxahachie, Texas, and is an enthusiastic Sig yet.

C. W. HICKMAN, M. D., of Augusta, Ga., has recovered from a long and serious illness. The Doctor has established quite a reputation in his speciality — treatment of the ear and throat.

P. D. L. HILLIARD, of Chi, '72, is head of a flourishing male and female school at Caddo Grove, Johnston county, Texas. Married, of course.

DAVENPORT JACKSON, B. A. DENMARK, and C. A. TURNER, of B, are members of the present Legislature of Georgia. They are eminent for their sterling qualities of mind and heart.

W. P. PINCKARD, Esq., an Σ . A. E. from Howard College, Alabama, is doing an excellent law practice at Opelika, in that State.

E. D. SCHUE, of O., University of Virginia 1873, is now Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, and writes from his station, Camp Thomas, Arizona, for the RECORD and catalogues to be sent him. We would welcome a letter in these pages from him.

SAMUEL SPENCER, who has been recently elected Vice President and General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, at a salary of ten thousand dollars per annum, is a graduate of the University of Georgia, and one of the best Σ . A. E.'s in the land. We have always kept an eye on this brother.

HUGH STARNES, one of B's brightest and most popular members, has moved from Savannah to Augusta, Ga., to engage in the practice of his profession with his brother, under the firm name of Starnes & Starnes, Attorneys-at-Law.

W. W. LAMBDIN is one of the faculty of Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Georgia.