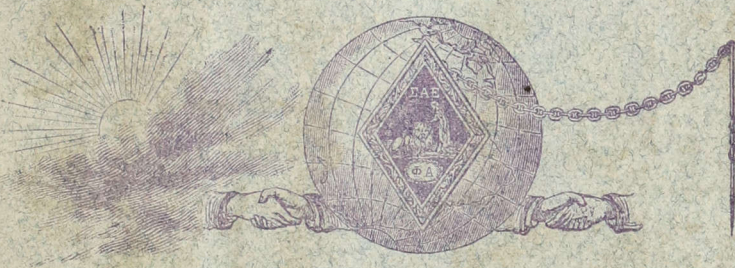


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S. A. E. RECORD

Φ. Α.



*A Quarterly Journal
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AN APOLOGY.

We feel no slight degree of mortification in sending out this number of the RECORD, especially after leading our subscribers to expect something extra. An apology is therefore in order. We were led, by special inducements, to change our publishing house, and accordingly made arrangements the first of January for the publication of our Journal. We have been put to great trouble and inconvenience, owing to the failure of our new house to fulfill its contract. We had all of the copy in the printer's hands by the 6th of January, and have been delayed from various causes till now. At the last moment we found they had failed in point of mechanical execution, and we were compelled to send the RECORD out in its present form, or suppress the issue entirely. We have by no means realized our ideal, and will venture to promise our readers once more that our next number will much nearer approximate it. We do not think our subscribers will deem any apology necessary for the subject-matter, for we are vain enough to imagine this an extra good number in everything save in mechanical execution. Begging your indulgence, and promising better things for the future, we remain,

Yours truly,

THE EDITOR.

ERRATA.

Page 20, line 2d, read A. L. Groover, *Quitman*, Ga., instead of *Eritman*.

Page 20, line 1st, read L. H. Charbonier, jr, Athens, Ga.

Page 20, line 8th, read T. D. Jones, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Page 20, line 13th, read J. H. Jackson, Mississippi.

Page 25, line 32d, omit word "measurhand." The item is repeated through error of printer. So also item on page 49, beginning "The *Delta Tau Delta*," &c.

Page 30, line 22d, read *wisely and bravely*," &c.

Minor errors are not noticed.

THE
Σ.Α.Ε. RECORD.

Vol. 3.

JANURRY, 1883.

No. 1.

BANISHED AND RECALLED.

We sat and watched the crystal fount
One summer solstice night,
And saw the water play and mount
The moonbeam's silver light.

I saw within the snowy spray
Her dark and dancing eyes;
But heard above the music gay
The struggling heart's deep sighs.

She read my thoughts with magic art,
Beheld my soul in all its glow,
And heard the beating of my heart,
In music to the fountains flow.

I gently kneeled and made my plea
While pointing to the mist above;
And asked that she would christen me
With a crystal tide of love.

She pointed to the marble vase,
 Its waters calm and soft repose,
 And told me there her heart to trace,
 Its summer's rest and winter's snows.

She showed me then the fountain's jet,
 Its spray and tidal music trill
 As if to intimate that yet
 I might her heart with passion thrill.

I rose and madly kissed her hand
 There standing by the fountain's side—
 She haunts me yet in foreign lands,
 She points me to the crystal tide.

* * * * *

I sail where Arno's waters lave;
 I've left behind the Alpine snow.
 A summons comes across the wave:
 "*My fountain heart begins to flow.*"
 Atlanta, Ga. BURGESS SMITH.



College Secret Fraternities.

BY COL. ROBERT D. ALLEN, SUPT. K. M. I.

No. IV.

In our last article we promised to consider the relations of these secret orders to the affections particularly, and to the emotions in general.

Remember, we are writing of something we have seen, of that which we know as well as we are capable of knowing anything brought under our observation daily for years.

Excluded from consideration, fortunately, are all affections and emotions originating in bread, meat and clothing. All such affections and emotions must necessarily be gross. And when they originated with the boy's sentiments, he is thereby unfitted for any elevated appreciation of home affections—he is utterly unable to be a friend in any other sense than co-operation with others for the mutual supply of their necessities. Boys at college are not required to devote a portion of their time to the production of ways and means for their support. It is difficult for a grown man to appreciate this fact and its influence on boy character and conduct. It seems to us clear that college secret fraternities could not exist in their present form if the end to be accomplished by them involved bread, and meat, and clothing for the brotherhood. In order to a clear understanding of the influences of college secret fraternities on the affections and emotions of its membership, the reader must be able to realize the condition of a mind where all affections conditioned on the supply of the body are *totally* absent. That anxiety, that care, that habitual forethought which experience of the necessities of food and clothing create are wholly absent, and for it are substituted an anxiety, a care, a forethought to secure the luxuries for the body, both in food and clothing. The part of the time a parent devotes to work and anxious thought for ways

and means of life, is devoted by the college boy to the discovery of the ways and means of a luxurious life. Of course the extent of this anxiety varies with the degree to which the taste for such objects has been cultivated by home influence, directly and inversely, as the college provides those things suited to satisfy the taste of the pupil. The local drift of any organization of young college men is thus determined for them by circumstances, at the time, beyond their control. Slowly we have been driven to a realization of the following illustration of these facts. For years we observed that with fall, as we approached Christmas holidays, one-fifth of our pupils had made to order citizens clothes, to suit their taste in this respect; also, that the same fact applied to June at the close of the annual session. We observed that fully a half had made preparation, before coming to the Institute, for the Christmas holidays. Last year we determined to adopt a more elegant uniform, and to that end, investigated, first, the demands of the pupils as to their tastes; and, secondly, the fashions. We selected a uniform cut after such a fashion that it would compare favorably with the most fashionable cuts. This Christmas only one pupil asked for a new suit for the Christmas holidays—all thus being content with the uniform. Thus we have, by adaptation, destroyed a tendency for which the boy was not responsible. Old folks fail to appreciate the importance many boys attach to the "number of inches to the spring of their pants." We have heard lengthy debates as to which was the most elegant, a 20-inch, a 21-inch, or a 22-inch spring to the pants. We attempted to ridicule the thing away, but it would not down at our bidding. We thought it wise to down the things by a compromise, which silenced it. This illustration applies almost universally.

All parents who practically exercise any control worthy the name of their children may be divided into two classes, according to the manner in which they exercise their authority: First, those who depend on their *ipsi dixit* and force; second, those who depend on the principle exhibited in the exercise of their authority, and on a cultivated sensitiveness to that principle in the minds of their sons. The first class of boys are vassals, the second class freemen. Evidently *fear* is an affection of mind present in both cases, but objectively very different, viz: with former, fear of personal discontent, resulting from interposed force on the part of the parent; in the latter, fear of producing discontent in the parent. The tendency in the two cases is widely differ-

ent; in first case, the fear grows as fear according to the success of the parent in the control; in second case, fear becomes less and less until totally absent, because of habit of subordination of the boy to principle as exhibited in the parental life. The first class of parents may be separated into two classes, according as the force brought to bear, expends itself in pain to the body of the boy, or in deprivation of food and clothing. Both classes say we will give you plenty to eat and to wear if you are obedient, and thus reward you for good conduct, but the first class deprive the boy of luxuries and thus punish him in a tender place, while the other class apply the rod, etc. We write of these things to call the reader's attention to those influences which give a tendency to the college boy's nature, for which he is not responsible, whether the tendency be good or evil. And yet to understand the influence of college fraternities of the Greek world, their power on public opinion and thus over every member of the fraternity as well as directly over the individual, must be fully appreciated. The fear a college student has of public rebuke, or of the ill will of his brothers, is very great—so great in deed as to have caused many College authorities to forbid the organization of such societies in their midst. Observe, however, that the boy is part of the very authority which he fears. Observe that he enters for himself as a factor in determining the force to be brought to bear upon himself in deterring himself from the path of error. This is a happy modification of parental fear—the son is not a factor in determining the parental authority. It is a fact, that generally sons of parents of the first class are excluded from the better class of these fraternities for months or years, and yet these very boys exhibit greater fear of fraternities and usually a greater desire to enter them than any other class of boys. The back-bone of these secret societies is of the son of the second class of parents spoken of above.

No one who has reflected on the subject or observed the effects of a parental government of the first kind can doubt that it is of utmost importance to substitute other kinds of fear than that slavish one spoken of. But the boy must be rendered sensitive to the other sort and precisely here is the difficulty attending the education of this class of boys. They fail to distinguish between liberty and license. If grown men with power to govern, attempt the transfer, unaided, the end is almost sure to be anarchy and rebellion. But if boys, or a society of boys aid the Governor, the change is generally early made. They

gain this end the more easily because pupils mingle fear with love. The boy does not hold any emotion in his consciousness separated from other states. Hence his loves and hates are strangely intermingled. He is as quick as any one to discern the concrete emotion as expressed in action, but utterly unable to contemplate the emotion as a separate state of himself. This is not an odd or surprising fact. Few men are able to analyze the working of their inner nature. Perhaps here is the key to many of the difficulties attending social life. Judgment has no separate existence, consequently few men act from judgment. Boys are not exceptions to this law, yet here grown men are apt to find the gravest fault with boyish ways. But when men unite together they eliminate, generally, the perils attending private judgment. The compromise necessary to agreement is the eliminating occasion. This principle applies equally to young college pupils in these fraternal societies. They differ in their judgment, the difference is due to the mingling of passion, desire, &c., with the judgment of the individual, the compromise which results tends to eliminate this foreign element. It is observable also that when engaged in *fun*, the manufacture of amusement there is a union of passion, desires and the like, hence a greater departure from common sense. The fact is that in such cases there is no purpose to exercise judgment only and alone the satisfaction of a passion. See in this fact a blessing to both the members of a secret fraternity and to others since the end of this union is the exercise of judgment to supply the best and safest means for the accomplishment of good ends.

The uncultivated consciousness hastens to the realization of the emotion in some desire, and only then finds it differentiated somewhat in consciousness. The beauty of an object to a boy is almost sure to appear in connection with a desire for possession—and the desire appears as a part of a set of activities which tend to the possession of the object.

Love, in the lower sense, of use of object of this affection, for the satisfaction of personal want, is the rule among boys; love, in the higher sense, of use of self, for the ultimate good of the object, is the exception. This is the same as saying that the number of parents who succeed entirely in the government of their sons through principle is not great. Few parents consistently love their sons in the higher sense of the word spoken of above. Home influences, as a general fact, are not unselfish, and hence do not awaken the purer and the higher

affections in the son. Boys love home, because the gratification of physical demand is associated with home.

It seems obvious on the slightest reflection that no extent of intellectual culture can awaken the purer and higher affections. Like all other faculties, the affections must be awakened and used, to be strengthened. Abstract appeals are no more efficient in the cultivation of their affections, than novel reading. There is no alternative to the practical use of the affections, if it be desirable to strengthen and purify them. A lecture from a teacher or a sermon from a preacher may make clear how to exercise these powers, but can not exercise them. Stories aptly told may produce tears of sympathy, but if no objective realization be given—if no opportunity be presented from the practical use of the awakened faculties the heart becomes hardened to facts, and susceptible to a fitful and diseased imagination alone. Here we republish an analysis given in the last article. Ponder it carefully. We there said:

First—The whole system revolves about a group of principles, more or less perfect, embodied in a constitution.

Second—Every individual member has possible to him the performing of the identical functions of every other.

Third—This function is the realization in every-day life of the principles embodied in the constitution.

Fourth—These facts require actual independence in the action of every member.

Fifth—In the thought of brotherhood and its practice, they possess the central idea of Christianity.

Sixth—The principles are not limited in application to the members, but extend to all.

In that article we were considering the cultivation of personality, here we are considering the affections. The same analysis applies here as it applied there.

Let us attempt to follow a pupil into and through one of these Greek fraternities. A. B. C. enters as a cadet. He is interviewed by members of each of the fraternities. They take him to their rooms. He is possessed first by one and then by another of the societies, until, according to his nature, he shows a tendency to associate with a particular class of pupils. He is treated with the utmost kindness by all the members of the different brotherhoods. If the new cadet appears to be a very desirable addition to any particular membership, they are

active in their efforts to treat him with a kindness which will awaken in him affection for them particularly. If you have ever been treated with marked kindness by a citizen when a stranger in a strange land you can appreciate the effect of such treatment of the new cadet by his fellow pupils. The stranger has a place to go to—a place he can call his home—a group of fellow boys where he is welcome. On his part the stranger begins to strive to make himself agreeable. A boy's powers of adaptation to new relations are sometimes surprisingly great. There is an exercise of powers hitherto unused; there is a play of affections new to the pupil; home-sickness finds no place. Gradually the new cadet finds *his* place. Soon you find him regularly grouped. You ask for him. The answer is, you will probably find him in the room of ———. All know where he has gone. That fraternity helps the stranger to find his way to duty. They find a room and a room-mate for him; they aid him in getting the room ready; they tell him "the ropes." Shortly, say within four weeks, he is initiated into the society "D." The first concern of the fraternity is to teach him the constitution, secrets, etc. A. B. C. is put to work by the society "D." The reader must have observed the occasion for the development of the higher affections of hope, love, fear, and the like, in the chain of circumstances related. We have related facts that are repeatedly falling under our observation. It is astonishing how soon boys find out what is in a new pupil. The minority of new pupils are dropped by the fraternities so far as seeking them for members early—yet are treated kindly, as well as the nature of the stranger will admit.

A. B. C. has opened up to him a new world, new scenes, new desires, etc. He is appealed to by every motive of honor to maintain the high stand taken by his fraternity. If one member is offended by another member, right off the membership strive to "make it up;" and it is not strange that A. B. C. should be offended by some act or word of some brother. Thus in each is exercised a most important social affection of forgiveness, etc. One of the daily lessons learned is the use of self for the good of another. It is amazing how easy it is to learn this lesson where a pupil has the field of his imagination filled with the vision of a brotherhood. If A. B. C. gets wrong and the authorities say to some leading member of the fraternity "D" "try to get A. B. C. right." The end is accomplished with a readiness actually amazing. An angry boy has no sense nor judgment. It is utterly useless to reason with such a one. But boys know how to work with

a member of their fraternity in such a state of mind. It is astonishing in how short a time boys can get "sense" into an angry boy. We have suspected that *fear* of the nobler sort was a prime affection awakened in such cases.

A. B. C. is stimulated to gain the honors of his class. If a medal for excellence is offered to a department, then fraternity members feel a pride in any one of their members being able to wear the medal. The outsider can hardly appreciate to what an extent this affection is awakened through these local organizations. It is a victory for all to feel a pride in the success of one in any worthy undertaking. We have known a whole fraternity to estimate a year in advance the possibilities as to members taking honors. The fraternity say to John, you try to get the medal in English; James, strive for the medal in mathematics; Jack, see if you can't get the medal for the best oration, etc., and they say this early. At the end of the year the report to headquarters of the fraternity is sure to contain a full account of all the honors taken by fraternity members. When the reader reflects about how strong the influence of a boy on a fellow pupil is, he will appreciate the importance of this influence being directed into channels which tend to the elevation of all, and this end, these Greek fraternities accomplish to a surprising degree. We could fill ten pages of this quarterly with illustrations of this influence in awakening such affections as we have mentioned.

Do you ask if there is any peril associated with these influences? Yankee-like, we answer by the question—is any peril associated with fire, one of the greatest blessings to our race; or water, another great blessing; or wind, or any influence, whatever? Is it not a natural law—the greater the possible blessing, the greater the possible injury? Shall the physician fear to use a healthful influence because an improper use of the same, may end in death? The very fact that college presidents have found so much peril associated with these organizations, gives excellent ground for suspecting that they may be made a great blessing. We suspect dynamite will finally be used as a great blessing. The power of dynamite for evil is demonstrative of its possible use for good. Sin, itself the greatest curse, is demonstrative of the possibility of virtue, the greatest blessing. The great tendency of the age to the production of brotherhoods for mutual protection and elevation, is a tendency to unsettle governments—a tendency to destroy the equilibrium between the governing class

and the class governed; but if wisely ordered, these brotherhoods may be made the very strength and permanency of governments. Tyrannies fall before this all-pervading influence. The great Czar became terrified at the magnitude of this power. Shall we, then, cast out brotherhoods?

The most casual observer must have discovered the great influence exerted by public opinion directly and indirectly upon the individuals of a community, and upon classes of individuals. We speak here of the affections of the individual as exhibited in his conduct. Fashion is king. While a great fraternity can not defy public opinion, it may greatly modify it. The constant factors to the preservation of public opinion, to the college from year to year, are first the faculty, secondly the pupils who return, and thirdly these constitutions of the College fraternities where they exist. College faculties must have observed that a large accession of new pupils, from under a variety of "public opinions," coming together, modify to an alarming extent the healthful "public opinion," which was produced the past year by the greatest effort. In fact, often the Faculty are compelled to do the work over again, when, indeed, that attention is given to the cultivation of a healthful public opinion, which the influence demands. We are aware that some teachers are so silly as to think that *their* opinion is *the* public opinion, than which no greater blunder could be made by a teacher, nor a more fatal error. It is amusing to hear of college faculties issuing this and that order, and expecting it to be obeyed because issued and backed by the authority and power of the faculty. Stronger than the faculty is public opinion, though the deeds done in accordance with public opinion may be *sub rosa*. College faculties can no more establish public opinion by enactments than the Congress of the United States can create money by a law. Outsiders are not aware of the immense power of public opinion as it exists among college pupils. The first point we wish to make is that these fraternity constitutions become constant factors in the growth of the public opinion from year to year. To illustrate from the old student, who returns for a second and third year. One of the articles in "the code of ethics of the boys," several years ago, was that a new pupil had no right to play any pranks whatever on an old student, while an old student had the right to play any prank he pleased on a new student, and that it was the duty of the new student to submit to the trick. It was a part of the public opinion of the corps which the new organization, under the

present superintendency, inherited from the old. The conservative nature of the article in the code is apparent. No new student had the right to introduce anything new. Hence the tendency to the restoration of the old public opinion of the past year. Yet the application of the law tended to the annoyance of the new pupil. It was the boy justification of hazing new students. But the principle was conservative, and not an unmitigated evil. We saw clearly that if we could put a stop to the hazing part and leave the principle to apply itself in other relations, that we had an important agent to assist us in the organization of the new element introduced. We appealed to the fraternities. We made it clear that the hazing practice was in direct opposition to the principles of their existence as a fraternity. Slowly, but surely, the fraternities have accomplished the desired end. They began by protecting those new pupils whom they desired to introduce into their fraternities, and ended by putting a stop to the barbarous practices altogether. This is not the only respect in which their influence has been greatly beneficial by modifying public opinion, but it is an illustration of many others.

RESUME.

The authority of the parent finds its representative in the authority of the public opinion of the fraternity.

The principle governing that authority finds its existence in the constitution of the fraternity.

The fear for the parent is adequately represented by the fear of the public opinion of the fraternity.

The *love* of home objects, is substituted by love for the brothers and the brotherhood, being of that higher form where self is used for the good of the object.

The family pride is re-inforced by fraternity pride.

The family ambition is supported and created by efforts of the brotherhood.

The forgiving spirit is evidently fully exercised.

Kindness becomes a habit from the repeated opportunity for its exhibition.

Contentment is cultivated.

Defense of the weak is taught.

Friendship, the highest and noblest impulse of humanity, receives

free tuition. Only the friend in need to his friend can become a friend to humanity.

Find, if you can, a social power which these fraternities fail to cultivate.

Again must we call attention to the fact that theory and practice are often divergent in all things human. Now and then things are not as they ought to be, but the rule is as we have stated. We have attempted to generalize practice as we have observed it, and have not written of an ideal world. Man can never arrive at his ideal—it recedes as does the horizon from the traveller.

Again must we remind the reader that at this Institute these Greek fraternities are more than countenanced—they are supported and aided by the authorities in their work. Hence they are left free to exercise their higher and better powers and tendencies.

If you find yourself in "hot water," get out of it.

Governors are task-masters to the ungovernable and friends to those who do their duty.

Consent to no underhand measures for accomplishing an end, it matters not how good the end in itself may be.

However you may strive to avoid asking favors of an enemy, do not fail to bestow them when a proper opportunity offers.

Every chapter is directly interested in the success of the college where it is established. So that by all honorable means every Sig. should try to increase its numbers and influence. The surest way to gain these ends is by helping to make pay pupils to come there for their education because of the excellence of the work.

WHILE in press we have the news that Bro. Chas. B. Howry, assisted by three other alumni members, has succeeded in planting our banner in the University of Mississippi. Old Gamma has again come to the front, we have not learned the particulars as yet as to officers &c., but we are assured that Gamma has started out with favorable prospects. We will report this chapter more fully in our next issue along with others now on the tapis. Bro. Howry, though an active stirring man in the business world, still finds time to lend a helping hand to the beloved fraternity.

Ancient Mysteries.

BY THE REV. J. C. C. NEWTON.

The historical method as applied to the study of religion, philosophy, political and social sciences, is now recognized as an invaluable means hitherto much neglected. What man has said and done is the best practical commentary on mental and moral science. Not only from what man has done, but how he has done it, may we learn what are the laws of his nature. Under the general term history are to be classed the various institutions, religious and otherwise, the account of which has been given us.

Another consideration which enhances the value of the historical method, is that the present civilization is in general the resultant of former civilizations. The modern civilization of Europe and America, is, making allowance for some elements eliminated and other higher ones introduced, the exact resultant of the Greek, Roman and Hebrew civilization. Certain forms of civilized life which flourished during a period and among certain nations, afterward passed away, and other new forces and institutions took their place. Other institutions modified somewhat in form have survived the ages of Pagan history—have come on down through the Christian epoch, and as far as we now see, seem deeply rooted in the life of modern society. One of these is the Mystic Institution.

Mystic rites have in some form existed in the principal nations of ancient and modern times. They flourished among the most powerful races centuries before the advent of the Messiah, and they now flourish wherever a Christian people dwell. It seems to us, therefore, that these Mystic Orders must be the outgrowth of a constitutional principle of the mind.

We close this article by a brief reference to some of the Mystic rites of ancient nations. These mysteries existed in India, where the cavern of Elephanta was the principal place for their celebration. They are found also in Egypt, Greece, Persia, Syria, and among the Gothic and Celtic peoples.

A writer who has devoted much study to this subject, says: "In all these mysteries there is a singular unity of design, clearly indicating a common origin and a purity of doctrine as evidently proving that this common origin was not to be sought for in the popular the-

ology of the pagan world. The ceremonies of initiation are all funereal in their character. The resurrection is clearly taught in all"—the resurrection, after a conflict between life and death, good and evil.

"From Cicero and Porphyry, from Origen and Celsus," says the writer, "the true object of these mysteries may be deduced. They taught the unity of God, as understood by the Priests and Philosophers, in opposition to the polytheistic notions of the people; and in connection with this the doctrine of the future life."

From other sources, it is manifest that purity was one of the pledges assumed in undergoing these rites. The value of truth, and the deeper import of those truths that could not be appreciated by the populace were indelibly impressed upon the tablets of the heart by the severe ordeals through which they were required to pass.

The principal seat of the Egyptian mysteries was at Memphis near the great Pyramid. These rites were of two kinds—the less and the greater; the former being the mysteries of Osiris and Serapis; the latter, those of Isis. Initiation into the Egyptian mysteries was of all the severest; so much so that the faint-hearted could not stand the ordeal. The Greeks, to some extent imitated the severity of the Egyptians in the second or higher mysteries. The "learning of the Egyptians attributed to Moses in the Hebrew scriptures was without doubt imparted, in these mysteries." The supreme interest culminated in the rites of Osiris.

"The suffering and death of Osiris was the great mystery of the Egyptian religion. His being the abstract idea of goodness, his manifestation on earth, his death, resurrection and subsequent office as judge of the dead in the future state, look like the early revelation of a future revelation of the Deity converted into a mythological fable." Into these mysteries Herodotus, Plutarch and Pythagoras were initiated.

The Eleusinian mysteries were celebrated at the village of Eleusis, near Athens. They were widely known. Cicero says that men came from the remotest regions to be initiated. They were dedicated to the Goddess Demetes, or Ceres, as named by the Romans. Like the Egyptians, they were divided into the less and the greater. The less were simply purificatory and preparatory to the sublime teachings and ordeals of the greater. From Rollin we learn that the original idea of these mysteries was that of purity of life and desire for knowledge. Such was the theory, though in practice these quali-

fications were not always rigidly maintained. At first the right of admission was restricted to native Greeks, afterwards, however, extended beyond the limits of Greece. In the days of the Roman Empire they were introduced into Rome, where they were very popular.

TO A SEA SHELL.

BY REV. H. CANOVER HARRIS.

O, beautiful shell from the depths of the sea,
What art thou sighing and saying to me?
Sad is thy music, mysterious shell,
Sad as the wail of a funeral bell.
As the wind waketh harp-strings, it waketh my breath.
Why art thou sighing, what breaks thy rest?
Weep'st thou for the waves, with their rose-tinted foams;
Oh, sorrowful shell, dost thou long for thy home?
In the shadowy deeps of the desolate sea
Lies there a loved spot remembered by the?
I, too, wailing shell, have left my dear home;
From a mother's true love, Oh! how could I roam!
Thy memory—music breathes through me, sweet shell,
And thrills my sad soul with my mother's farewell.
Lone shell, we'll be friends henceforth as we roam;
To me thou shalt be as a memory of home.

LET us strive to cultivate a public opinion among our fellow students which will secure free and honorable dealing in all respects. Brothers, you have it in your power to prevent barbarous practices among your fellow students—be sure that you exercise the power wisely and discreetly.

The American College Fraternities have it in their power to raise the standard of excellence to a height far above that which it has hitherto reached. There is much to be done in this field, intellectually and socially, and we can and must do it.

It is whispered that our brethren in Georgia intend to keep up their reputation as the banner *Σ. A. E.* State; but we serve notice on them now that other sections are laying deep plans to overtop them in excellent work. This we sound as a note of warning. However, the Sigs., in Georgia, are not asleep.

Active Idleness.

BY WALTER R. BROWN.

Doubtless some people will think it exceeding queer that even idleness has its advocates. Since everything else is blessed or cursed with an apologist, why should not this angel or demon receive similar treatment? Truly it should not be brought before the bar of public opinion without counsel.

I shall endeavor to present the claims of client, active idleness, in such manner, I trust, as to subserve general good, to-wit: thought.

The public speaker of this day declaims most vehemently for push; the general writer discharges, as he thinks, his whole duty by urging in every periodical more energy, and public opinion joins the cry of the vast majority who indict, convict and execute idleness without a court, jury or even a statement from the defendant. I venture the following defense in behalf of idleness, to-wit:

Idleness by its apparent hiderusness tends to make it detested and hated by every one. It does not and cannot even if it should attempt it, conceal its sinfulness. The outside is not gilded. That person most loathes idleness who is most active. He could not value and properly estimate work if he did not have idleness with its immense family living in the neighborhood from which to draw comparisons and deduct happy lessons. Idleness then serves in a most excellent manner to make the active contented. Surely contentment is a crowned virtue!

Again, we too frequently condemn idleness when it is activity in the sweetest disguise. Fulton, the inventor of steam power, was charged with laziness by his own mother at the very time he was watching the lid of the coffee-pot jump by the force of the steam generated. He was engaged in active idleness, which afterwards so deeply benefitted the world. Idleness in an active form is an excellent thing. The moral is, never condemn without an investigation. Overwork is more to be detested and condemned than idleness. The first totally destroys, while the latter only rusts our energies. Both, however, are to be severely let alone. Shake off idleness. Remember that overwork is dangerous.

FOR HOW LONG DID YOU TAKE THOSE VOWS?

When about a year ago Epsilon Chapter was established at Emory College under circumstances very unfortunate (for we had only three men and the other fraternities had had, with few exceptions, the pick of the young men) we thought that our success depended largely upon the Alumni; and I accordingly sent letters to more than a hundred Sigs throughout the State. The letters were something after the following:—

DEAR BRO:—I only hope my unexpected letter may find your love burning as brightly upon the altar of S. A. E. as when you were a college boy. If this be the case, then I know that my letter will not be “the bearer of unwelcomed messages,” and I will have your hearty co-operation in my work. A chapter has recently been established at this place, and I wish to make it not only one of the leading chapters in our fraternity, but better than anything here. To enable us to do this we beg of you to be on the lookout for young men who may chance to come to this college from your community, and if any come, give them letters of introduction to us, so that we may be able to get good men without having to wait so long to find them out.

After several days or weeks had passed, five or six letters and postals made their appearance; their contents something like the following:—

DEAR BRO:—Your letter came promptly to hand, but through negligence I failed to answer sooner. If any young men go from our community to college I will let you know about them” etc.

Of course such letters afforded us a great deal of pleasure and consolation. Since the opening of the term we have not received one voluntary from one of the Alumni concerning young men who came from amongst them—young men whom they knew and that S. A. E. might have badged with honor, had they done their duty. We have written letters this term asking information of two or three young men, but the brothers were so slow to reply that they were gobbled up before an answer came.

These and certain other matters led us to believe that these Alumni must have taken their vows for a limited time and that time had expired. I think that if a man had any patriotism about him he would want to make these vows life-long whether they were or not; he would

wish the institution that fostered him in his youth to be extended that others might enjoy the same priveleges.

Perhaps many of our men who to-day occupy positions of honor, would not have been what they are had not S. A. E. extended a helping hand. Can such sit with folded hands and feel that they are not recreant to their trusts? I think not.

S. A. E. numbers near two thousand and out of that number death has had his share. If those who remain would only catch the sentiment of ΦA and rally to our support! I would that these vows might be reared as a monument in the heart of every Sigma, as a constant reminder, and there remain "until the shout of the Archangel and the trump of God shall announce the end of time"! Oh that it might lift up its significant form toward the overarching heavens in summer and winter, in sunshine and storm, in day and night, until the great clock of nature shall peal out its last note on the stagnate air, its wasted machinery run down, and the sluggish pendulum stand still! Then Bro. Sigs let us renew our energies and keep plodding upward and onward in the path marked out by $\Phi. A.$ knowing that it will, if properly followed, lead to a glorious immortality.

A. J. Smith.

It would be a source of gratification to the brothers of our active chapters to hear from our Alumni scattered all over the Union. We would like to add this feature to the RECORD—short letters from the Alumni—letters of advice and encouragement. Will not our older brothers in this way give us their experiences? It would delight us to hear of your successes and of your well-earned honors. Perhaps such a course would also increase your interest in your old fraternity. Let every Alumnus who receives this write to us right away—tell us something of himself—and thus make the Alumni department in the RECORD one of great interest to the whole fraternity. Your old college friends and brothers would be glad to hear from you, and you would doubtless be pleased to hear from them. We offer you our columns, and trust you will avail yourselves of the offer.

Be attentive to the stranger who comes into your midst seeking an education. Do all that is in your power to make him feel that in our brotherhood he has a friend.

Progress.

Since our last publication we have established two more Chapters in flourishing colleges in Tennessee. One at the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, and the other at the University in Jackson. The former with seven and the latter with six, good and true men as charter members. We are indebted to Bro. S. B. McGlohon, of Omega, for valuable services, rendered in the establishment of both of the above chapters. In response to our call he went immediately to Clarksville and thence on his own suggestion to Jackson, and succeeded at both places beyond our expectations. We cannot sufficiently commend the spirit evinced by Omega from the beginning of this year. Always ready and willing and even hunting for work to do, they show a zeal and enthusiasm which deserves imitation by some of our older chapters. In the Grand Chapter Omega has gained the title of the "old reliable," and well she deserves this public recognition at our hands. The chapter at Clarksville (*Zeta*) is already doing a good work. The other at Jackson is the old *Tenn. Eta* resuscitated. Both of them we feel confident will prove an honor to the Fraternity, judging from the class of men composing them, and the manner in which they have begun their labors.

In addition to these evidences of progress, we have received from all the chapters cheering news of prosperity, and of revived interest in the workings of the Fraternity.

It has been within our power to establish several *sub rosa* chapters, but we have adhered strictly to the resolutions passed at the last Convention, and have discouraged all such attempts by word and deed. We have in a legitimate way already increased the number of our active chapters and members till we now equal in position many of our older fraternities; and it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell our future strength if the present interest and faithful work continue. Surely we have great reason to rejoice in view of the prospective realization of our fondest hopes. We shall yet see S. A. E. occupy a position with the *greatest*, as she does now with the *best*, in the land.

Try to secure the most perfect harmony between the students in your college and the faculty. Show the powers that be that you are heart and hand with them in their noble work.

INITIATIONS.

BETA.

Wm. Clay, Savannah, Ga.	L. H. Charbonnier, Athens, jr., Ga.
A. L. Grover, Enitman, “	N. L. Hutchins, Lawrenceville, Ga.
F. O. High, Madison, “	Guy Hamilton, Athens, “
E. T. Napier, Irwinton, “	A. A. Riley, Thomasville, “
H. T. Estill, Savannah, “	J. B. Alexander, Augusta, “
R. H. Johnson, Atlanta, “	Irwin Alexander, “ “

CHI.

B. S. Landram, Warsaw, Ky.	F. B. T. Hollenberg, Memphis, Tenn.
T. D. Jones, Carlisle, “	A. H. Redford, jr., Nashville, “
Laurens Jones, Newport “	A. Henderson, Hannabal, Mo.
W. H. Waters, Shelbyville, “	H. B. Pyne, Louisville, Ky.
T. Cushman, Flemingsburg, Ky.	

ZETA.

J. S. Frierson, Alabama.	E. W. Fay, Louisiana.
G. S. Fairris, “	J. H. Peebles, Tennessee.
J. H. Sackson, Mississippi.	R. R. Hunter, “

EPSILON.

R. W. Flournoy,	W. M. Brotherton,	F. E. Shipp,
	L. L. Arrington.	

SIGMA.

N. B. Hay,	C. R. Abraham,	W. A. Carter.
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TENN. ETA.

Frank De Courcy,	L. T. M. Canada,	T. J. Dupree,
W. R. Spight,	J. D. Muse,	T. W. Young,
		W. H. English

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO.



J. H. YOUNG, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

— ASSISTANTS. —

Walter R. Brown.

Prof. Geo. S. Hoyle.

J. F. Neill

Rev. W. B. Walker.

W. B. Gurry.

Rev. J. C. C. Newton.

The Decision in the Purdue Case.

At last we have the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana anent the celebrated "Purdue Case". It will be remembered that this suit was brought by a member of the *Sigma Chi* Fraternity against the Faculty and Trustees of Purdue University to enforce his right to matriculate in said University which right was denied him solely on the ground of his connection with a Greek fraternity, and his refusal to resign such connection during his stay at the University. The rule of the University by which he was barred is as follows:

3. No student is permitted to join or be connected with, as a member or otherwise, any so-called Greek or other college secret society; and as a condition of admission to the University or promotion therein, each student is required to give a written pledge that he or she will observe this regulation. A violation of this regulation and pledge forfeits the right of any student to class promotion at the end of the year, and to an honorable dismissal.

Based upon this rule (!) the following pledge was required of the applicant:

I do hereby state, upon my honor, that in the month of April last when I applied for and received an honorable discharge from Purdue University I was not a member of any so-called Greek fraternity or other college secret society, and at the time I connected myself with a chapter of the *Sigma Chi* Fraternity I did not intend returning to Purdue University. I do solemnly promise to disconnect myself as an active member of the *Sigma Chi* Fraternity during my connection with Purdue University.

The applicant, Thos. P. Hawley, refused to sign this pledge, whereupon the faculty of Purdue refused to admit him to the privileges of the University. The matter was finally brought before the Supreme Court of Indiana and a decision rendered, which to our mind leaves the matter as indefinite as before.

For the benefit of our readers we reproduce the decision of the Court as given in the *Sigma Chi*:

“It is clearly in the power of the Trustees and of the Faculty when acting presumably or otherwise in their behalf, to absolutely prohibit any connection between the Greek Fraternities and the University. The Trustees have also the undoubted authority to prohibit the attendance upon the meetings of, or other active connection with, such organizations, so long as such students remain under the control of the University, whenever such attendance upon the meetings of, or other active connection with, such fraternities, tends in any material degree to interfere with the relations of the students to the University. As to the propriety of such and similar inhibitions and restrictions, the Trustees, aided by the experience of the Faculty, ought and are presumed to be better judges, and as to all such matters within reasonable limits, the power of the Trustees is plenary and complete.”

This decision asserts in the first place, what no fraternity man can deny, i. e. : the Trustees and the Faculty have the right “to prohibit any connection between the Greek fraternities and the University.” Looking at it from our standpoint we cannot but characterize such action upon the part of Trustees and Faculties, as the product of wilful ignorance, but still we cannot deny their right. But their right to “prohibit attendance of students upon meetings of such Greek Fraternities, or from having any other active connection with such organizations” is not so clear to our mind. We grant that it would be the duty of the Faculty to see to it that the students of the college do not connect themselves with any organization, or attend any meetings such as are calculated to injure their morals or interfere with their class duties, but when they go beyond this and endeavor to enslave both body and soul of those committed to their care they clearly transcend their duties. It seems to us that such a position would entitle these Faculties to pronounce upon the right of students even to attend church or prayer-meeting, &c. College faculties should look into the objects and aims of these Greek Fraternities, and if they can, after

such examination, pronounce them injurious and worthy of condemnation, then let them "prohibit". But right here is the point upon which we ground our complaint against "Anti-Fraternity College Faculties." They will not take the trouble to look into these Greek Fraternities, so as to be capable of an intelligent decision upon their merits or demerits. But they blindly and ignorantly raise the cry against all such institutions, because, forsooth, some secret *societies*—not *fraternities*—have brought discredit upon the whole class. Now we claim for the S. A. E. Fraternity that those who connect themselves with us, are benefitted morally and intellectually by their association with us. Can any college faculty object to such results? Are not these the ends in view when the parent sends his boy off to school? When in addition to all this the boy finds in these societies, friends and *brothers*, who will stand by him and render him assistance in all laudable undertakings;—social influences to develop his higher nature;—we confess ourselves unable to see any just grounds of complaints against us. We feel disposed therefore to enter our *caveat* against that portion of the "decision" quoted above in that it fails to decide the question at issue. It seems to us the Court was trying to "carry water upon both shoulders." What use to say that the Trustees have the right to prohibit the attendance of the students upon the societies *when such attendance tends to interfere with the relation of the students to the University*; and then in the next sentence to say that the Trustees have absolute right to decide whether such attendance interferes or not, and that their powers in that direction are "plenary and complete"! When a Faculty refuses to inquire into the objects and workings of our Greek Fraternities, how can they be better judges "as to these matters within reasonable limits"! And yet this decision gives the Faculty this right to decide against the Greek Fraternities without investigation, for their powers are "plenary and complete." On general principles we cannot see how this decision has very materially benefitted our Greek Fraternities at large. We are sure we see no reason for gushing over the matter. It stands pretty much as it was before, since the Delphian character of the decision allows any construction called for. The *Sigma Chi* thinks it a great victory for the fraternity;—that it "establishes them on an equality with all legalized orders." But we can see no such significance in it. Aside from the fact that the decision applies only to colleges owned by the State

and maintained at public cost, it has failed to give fraternities any recognition other than may be allowed by faculties armed with "plenary powers." If the court had not added that last sentence, which virtually renders void all that preceeds, we might see some cause for gratulation. Mr. Hawley can, if he pleases, enter Perdue University. Here his victory ends, for he cannot attend any meeting of his fraternity, or hold active membership in the same. What good has his victory done him? How has it benefitted his fraternity? By the loss of an active, influential member, if he avails himself of the privilege for which he contended. Beyond the personal victory obtained by Mr. Hawley we can find nothing in the decision of the Court to elevate the position of Greek fraternities, or "establish them on an equality with all legalized orders." We confess ourselves disappointed for we have looked forward to the settlement of this case with considerable interest.

WE would be pleased to receive from our Alumni their cards for insertion in our advertising columns. Our terms may be seen in advertisement in the back of the Journal. We have received one application from a College President to insert a full page advertisement of his school in the RECORD. We had not thought of taking such advertisements before this application was made, but have concluded to insert in the next issue along with others of the same kind. We suggest that the officers of each one of our chapters make application to the authorities of their colleges, and obtain, if possible, an advertisement of their institutions for the columns of the RECORD. We desire to be entirely impartial, and while we shall not *personally* seek such advertisements, we do not feel at liberty to reject any applications because of our needs.

TWO out of seven of our assistant editors responded to our call for copy this time. Brothers, you are all under the same obligation to furnish your quota as the editor-in-chief. The enlargement of the RECORD makes such demands upon our time that we cannot afford it, and we must insist that you do your duty. Some of you are business men and talk to us of the "press of business," etc. Remember that your editor is also a business man. He has his duties to perform as Professor of Natural Sciences in a live college, and many other duties too numerous to mention, and it is not generous to impose upon good nature. Besides the fraternity wants to hear from you, and we have **no** doubt will in our next number.

FROM a private letter before us we make the following extracts:

* * * I suppose you have heard by this time of Bro. ———'s desertion to the ——— fraternity.—Bro. S. stayed with him while in ——— and said that they had at last actually by continued picking at him persuaded him to join them.

And we heartily endorse the writers comment that "such conduct is contemptible and dishonorable in the extreme." We believe in a generous, liberal and manly rivalry among the Greek fraternities; a rivalry which leads to a continual exertion to excel in every good word and deed, but when the members of a chapter stoop to persistent effort to entice a young man from a sister fraternity, we feel wholly inadequate to the task of characterizing such conduct in view of the poverty of the English language. We see no serious impropriety in any fraternity admitting a valuable man from another society when such an applicant comes of his own free will and accord; but if they can only get him by "continued picking at him," and "persuading," they dishonor themselves and are worthy of being ejected from the fraternity world. We speak plainly because we deem such conduct deserving of rough handling. If it should be practiced generally, it would soon bring to an end the friendly relations now existing among the fraternities, and relegate to the dim future that consummation so devoutly wished for by all of the most advanced and liberal-minded fraternity men. Surely there is room sufficient for us all in our colleges and universities. Let us have an honorable rivalry, so say we, and if we find we cannot exist and extend our borders by fair means, let us "die the death of the righteous." The S. A. E. fraternity wants no man who can be "persuaded" to renounce his allegiance to his own fraternity, and we sincerely hope that no overzealous brother among us will ever be guilty of the conduct described above. Fill your ranks with worthy "Barbarians" if you please, but be careful to watch the deserting "Greek."

CONSENT to no underhand measurhand-measures to accomplish an end, it matters not how good the end in itself may be.

NO SECRET society obligation can bind a gentleman to commit a crime. If the principles enjoined by a fraternity are pure and good, the obligation at its threshold cannot require at your hands an impure or bad act. The prosperity of a fraternity demands the government of principle, not of doubtful expediency.

The Fraternity at large looked forward to the last Convention in anxious expectation of important work in the matter of improving the Ritual and revising the Constitution. The short time allotted us did not suffice for the accomplishment of what would necessarily require weeks for its completion. The General Convention deemed it best to appoint a committee to set *ad interim* with full powers to revise, correct and create a Ritual to be submitted to the chapters and the next Convention for adoption. Some of the chapters are getting impatient to see this new Ritual, and are suggesting measures to hasten its completion. In fact it has been suggested that a special Council be called to meet in March next for the express purpose of revising the Ritual. We have considered the suggestion in the Grand Chapter, but cannot find that any power is vested in the Grand Chapter to call such a Council. In the absense of any express declaration in the Constitution, we suppose it would be competent for the G. C. to call a special Convention in case of an emergency arising demanding it. But such a Convention is not called for, nor do we think any such emergency exists as would authorize us to take the vote of the chapters on the subject. Besides, the last General Convention gave directions concerning the revision of the Ritual, and we do not see that we have any right to inaugurate any movement contravening the powers already delegated to a special committee by a higher power. We have, therefore, undertaken the best thing before us, *i. e.* have written to the Committee on Ritual and urged them to immediate action. The G. C. has appointed Bro. G. H. Nixon on the committee *vice* Professor Harrison resigned. This will put four of the committee, or a majority, in the city of Augusta, Georgia. This committee is composed of men of ability, and Sigmas of standing and experience who have also sufficient zeal and enthusiasm to cause them to do their very best. We are confident they will spare no pains to perform the work assigned them, and the fraternity may rest content in the knowledge that the matter could not have been placed in better hands. The fact is, such a work requires time, and we need to caution our brothers to go slow, It will not do to act in haste and then be compelled to repent at leisure. We are only too conscious of the necessity for the revision proposed. Something must be done in that direction and that soon. The progress of our Fraternity demands these changes, that in all things we keep abreast of the times. But when they are made let them be made after calm and frequent deliberation. A week's time is not suf-

ficient. A council called to sit or one week, even though composed of representative men, would no doubt rise from a committee "of the whole" and ask for "more time". We feel perfectly satisfied in leaving the matter to the Committee on the Ritual. Let them have all the time necessary to enable them to complete their work. Such are the sentiments of the members of the Grand Chapter and we heartily concur. But in deference to the wishes of the brothers who desire immediate action, we would urge the Committee to loose no time in inaugurating their work. As a matter of course no change would be authoritative until considered by the General Convention, but it would be a source of satisfaction to all to know that the Committee are hard at it and do not intend to put it off until the last moment.

THE Grand Chapter was agreeably surprised not long since by the reception of the following telegram:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1882.

MAJ. J. H. YOUNG,
Farmdale, Ky.,

Greeting of the Alpha Tau Omega to SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON and invitation to attend Banquet, eleven Friday evening.

Chairman High Council, Ebbitt House.

OATIS A. GLAZEBROOK,

To which we responded:

Grand Chapter of S. A. E. returns greeting of Alpha Tau Omega with thanks and regrets inability to attend.

J. H. YOUNG,
President Grand Chapter.

That sounds something like fraternity, and we are more than ever disposed to hurry up the much talked of Pan Hellenic Council. The S. A. E. Fraternity stands alright on this subject. The last Convention left the matter in the hands of the Grand Chapter with discretionary powers. We are therefore ready to consider at any early time any measure looking looking to the early inauguration of the Council. We have had considerable talk about it—who will take the initiatory step?

You are cultivating your highest and noblest powers when a friend in need, for then you are a friend in deed. But true friendship cannot require us to dishonor ourselves by doing a dishonorable deed—such help to a brother—friend—is an injury to both.

EVERY fraternity is called upon now and then to mourn the death of some one or another of its active chapters. While we have cause at present to congratulate ourselves on the healthful condition of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, we would sound a note of warning, believing that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." A short experience and a limited observation have taught us that one of the chief causes of the death of chapters is the disposition to seek for seniors to the neglect of juniors, sophomores and freshmen. It is perfectly apparent that such a course can only end in disaster and ruin. It will make a fine, flourishing chapter for the space of one brief year, and then as none of them return the next year the chapter, of course, dies. We would suggest to every chapter in our connection the propriety of taking in representatives of all the college classes, and not only so, but men who expect to take a full college course. We know of one chapter not far from here that committed the error above mentioned last year; having graduated eight out of thirteen active members. This year three men came up as a nucleus for the chapter. She recognized her error and has atoned for her folly by adopting the policy we are now advocating. Of course every chapter wants to be represented in the senior class, but it often happens that the seniors get exclusive control of the chapter and bar their juniors because, forsooth, they are too young to make companions of. Seniors should rather take up the young freshman of promising future and cultivate him, knowing as they do, that the chapter's very life is soon to be intrusted to his care. In every college can be found promising young boys in the freshman and sophomore classes, who may not be companions for the seniors, but in whom there is plenty of outcome and who would be an honor to the fraternity. We hope this hint will be pondered well, and we doubt not if acted upon it will prove to be the life of chapters whose doom is sealed if their present policy is pursued.

AVOID caste. While in honor preferring one another, let that preference be founded on real worth, real excellence in your brother. You cannot do honor to your cause by attempting to put a brother in a position for which he is not fitted. The rather you will bring discredit upon our noble order.

HELP a brother when he is right and whisper sweet counsel in his ear when he is wrong: advise him rather to be right though he may fail than to be wrong though he may succeed.

AS PROGRESS is *the* characteristic of the age in which we live, and as progress is always in order, we have determined that the RECORD shall not be an exception to the rule, nor be found "out of order" when it comes to speak. This is our only apology for appearing in a *new dress*, and in a considerably enlarged form. We flatter ourselves that our improved appearance will be a matter of pride to the Fraternity at large, and bespeak for us a considerate mention at the hands of our editorial *confreeres*. The RECORD has in the past endeavored to meet the demands of the Fraternity, though unpretentious in form or mechanical execution. But now our field of action has become more extended; greater demands are laid upon us, while the increasing importance of our Fraternity in the Greek world requires that its Journal shall assume greater proportions that it may be a fair exponent, not only of its principles but also of its constantly increasing membership. For some time past our brothers have been calling for some change in the RECORD. Various and sufficient reasons have prevented us from complying with their demands hitherto, but we have at last decided upon the venture, and now send out our magazine, trusting that its reception by the Fraternity will prove a full and complete justification of our course.

As a matter of course the improvements have caused us to incur considerable additional expense, though we have not added anything to our subscription price. We are also free to confess that our subscription list does not warrant these additional expenses, though we can assure our brothers that it will not bring any indebtedness upon the Grand Chapter or the Fraternity. When we assumed control of the fortunes of the RECORD we promised our friends "that money or no money the RECORD should live," and now we assure them again that they need fear no defection on our part, if in the providence of God we are permitted to live through the year. It may be said we have presumed too much upon the loyalty of our brothers, considering the woeful lack of appreciation of our past endeavors, but we want to give all a fair trial and if possible no excuse for failure to support their Fraternity Journal. Our active membership is not very large and when taken together with our Alumni they do not number high into the thousands, but still we have enough members to support handsomely the RECORD, and we feel sure that every active member and many of the Alumni will come to our assistance. There are some

who withhold from us their support and yet borrow either the copies sent to their chapter or those belonging to their neighbors. We hope all such "will see the errors of their way" and hereafter read their *own* magazines and thus be able to preserve a permanent file. The subscription price is low enough to be in the reach of every one so that complaint on that subject is out of the question. We send this issue to many who are not yet *bona fide* subscribers as a sample copy and solicit their co-operation. We shall rigidly adhere to our rule to send the RECORD only to those who send their names and request to be placed on our subscription books.

And now brothers of the fraternity, we hope that you will one and all prove to us by deeds that speak louder than words, your appreciation of our efforts to advance the interest of our Order. We shall always be glad to receive advice and suggestions from our brothers, as our ignorance and lack of experience very frequently makes us feel the want of such wise and experienced friends. We send out this first number of our new volume and shall wait with some anxiety to see what character of reception it shall meet with at the hands of the Fraternity.

Select the ablest and best men for membership, because it requires ability—the highest ability; courage, the best courage; character, the best to do the work of a Sig. well. Ours is a knighthood to do battle briefly and bravely in behalf of the weak—those who fail to understand unto what destiny humanity is called by the possession of immortal faculties. Be it our highest honor to induce others from the feast of the flesh to the banquet of the mind, where powers immortal are engaged and all may be crowned as royal. The work done within the sacred limits of our band is but the drilling a squadron—a means to an end—the charge and the discomfiture of our foe.

We send out this time quite a number of sample copies to our friends and brothers. If you have not sent us your subscription or renewal, remember this is the last number we shall send you, till you do subscribe. We must say it—our Alumni have treated us badly. Many of them not only have not subscribed, but after receiving the RECORD for two years, write us that they do not want it, and never did—nor do they say anything about paying for what they have received. But we are glad to be able to say that we have a number of true and tried men among the Alumni, who are willing to help and who do help all they can. Will not every Alumnus who receives this copy of the RECORD send us his name and thus assist us in advancing the good cause?

OUR CHAPTERS.

ZETA.

E. W. FAY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

The Associate Editor of *Zeta* at our request has sent us an account of the establishment of his chapter, but has so mingled other matters of a private nature that we are compelled to give an abstract instead of the original document.

The application for charter was forwarded to the Grand Chapter by Bro. Carter, of Sigma, he being personally acquainted with the petitioners. After due consideration Bro. S. B. McGlohon, of *Omega*, was dispatched to Clarksville to view the ground, being also endowed with discretionary powers. Six good and true men were obtained as charter members, viz. : J. G. Frierson, elected President, G. S. Fairris, vice-President, J. C. Jackson, Rec. Sec., E. W. Fay, Cor. Sec., J. H. Peebles, Treas., R. R. Hunter, Historian.

Zeta is located in Clarksville, Tennessee, at the Southwestern Presbyterian University. Several other fraternities have chapters located there, but our correspondent does not inform us which ones they are. The faculty is not hostile but works in harmony with the fraternities represented. The brothers have not added any new members since their organization, preferring to wait till the next session for new-comers. *Zeta* has made a good start, and from all indications the Grand Chapter has reason to believe she will be an honor to our fraternity. With six true men we see nothing to prevent *Zeta* from taking a high place in the University, and hold her own against all opposing forces. Success to *Zeta* is our wish, and may her shadow never grow less!

 OMEGA.

 W. A. GUERRY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Dear Brothers:

A busy year has just passed with us, and one fraught with much joy for the future prospects of our noble order.

Twelve months ago there were dark clouds hanging over the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and their shadows were resting heavier still upon the hearts of her devoted sons. To-day I look forth, and a clear, blue sky meets my delighted gaze, and a bright sun shines gladly down upon a scene of increased activity and success. Omega rejoices with her brothers at large, and urges them to redouble their efforts for the ensuing year. With $\Sigma. A. E.$ are linked memories that will never die; her name stands proudly out to-day amongst her rival sisters, unsullied and untarnished by any stain of shame or disgrace. And, a century from now, when the harvest of years is gathered, she will be there still in her purity, to garner her share. Brothers of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, if there is any dust settling upon the altars of your chapter homes, brush it quickly off e'er it leaves its corroding mark, and if the love for the dear old name is waxing cold in your hearts, fan it back into a live and burning flame e'er it goes out forever and leaves you in the darkness. Omega has thrown herself heart and soul into our noble cause; she has pledged herself to work steadily forward with one object in view—the good of S. A. E. Let every brother do the same. Above all things she would urge the necessity of subscribing to the *Record*. It has been a success in the past; let us make it still more so in the future. If this letter meets the eye of any *Alumni*, let them recall their college days and revive once again their interest and zeal for $\Sigma. A. E.$, if it so happens that they have suffered it to die out. The leaves of a new prosperity are beginning to roll in at our feet, and soon the tidings of our success will spread throughout this fair sunny land.

Let every brother stand ready equipped and when the time comes, let him do noble work. To speak more particularly of our own work at Sewanee, we have met with such success as we desired.

Among the pleasant things to be noted was a short visit from Bro. A. J. Smith, of Epsilon, who stopped over with us a few days in November. We are never so much pleased as when we meet an S. A. E., especially such a fine one as brother Smith. We have had a beautiful

design furnished us for a Chapter Hall; *We are going to build!* If any brother from pure benevolence of heart wishes to help us, we will with great pleasure allow him to do so!

Our membership is as follows:

President—J. C. Preston, Texas.

Vice-President—Henry Johnson, Virginia.

Rec. Secretary—John M. Platt, Rochester, N. Y.

Cor. Secretary—John A. Harris, Natchez, Miss.

Treasurer—Jas. G. Glass, Columbia, S. C.

Historian—S. B. McGlohon, Webster, Tenn.

Associate Editor—W. A. Guerry, Summerville, S. C.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Thos. C. Barrett, Shreveport, La.

E. S. Elliott, Savannah, Ga.

B. T. Elmore, Sewanee, Tenn.

W. P. Finley, South Carolina.

A. W. Griffin, Boston, Mass.

W. B. Hall, Alabama.

Benj. Micon, Alabama.

A. R. Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.

J. Page Wingfield, Bernicia, Cal.

Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Honorary.

Before closing let me beg every brother, as he is entering upon the duties of a new year, to think of something that he can do for the fraternity. Our last convention was an enthusiastic one; what will not our next one be! There is a broad field stretching before us; let us now sow the good seed of S. A. E., and in future years we will reap an abundant harvest. There are cheerful faces on every side of us; there are strong hands in our midst; there are willing hearts in our ranks, what shall hinder us from succeeding? Nothing! Then let us work, brothers of S. A. E., let us *work!* Once more Omega rejoices in our brightening prospects, and greets the Fraternity at large with a brother's friendship.

Yours in bonds of *Σ. A. E.*,

J. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

 SIGMA.

The Associate Editor of *Sigma* failed to get in his communication in time for this issue. The Corresponding Secretary, however, has written us a short letter, from which we gather the following:

List of officers: Pres. Edward Graham; vice-Pres. H. D. Flood; Rec. Sec. F. S. Kirkpatrick; Cor. Sec. W. H. Ashley; Treas. N. B. Hay.

Sigma had seven men at their last writing in October, of whom N. B. Hay, C. K. Abraham and W. A. Carter were initiated this term. [We would be glad to hear from *Sigma* oftener.—ED.]

 EPSILON.

A. J. SMITH, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

I was very sorry that *Epsilon* was not represented in the last RECORD. You are familiar with the circumstances that prevented, so I will not mention them here.

I appreciate the RECORD very much, and am very glad that it is going to be enlarged. I shall always be on time in the future, unless Providentially hindered. I don't think any of us have any room whatever for making excuses when you do your work as Professor, act as Pres. of G. C. and edit the RECORD, too. This fact ought to make all our Alumni, who say they have not the time to contribute to the RECORD feel ashamed of themselves. I am sorry for any man who is so absorbed in the affairs of this life that he cannot for one hour out of three months forget the beggarly elements of this world, and spend that much time in the service of one whose aim is to instill into the minds and hearts of Southern young men a love for the *good*, the *beautiful* and the *true*.

It would be a source of great encouragement to young men in college to read letters in the RECORD every quarter from Alumni Sigs. If they don't believe it let them experiment a little on us.

But I am getting too far from my subject. *Epsilon* has eight men whom I trust are thoroughly imbued with the principles of S. A. E.

All the other fraternities here (five in number), except one, have eighteen or twenty men, but they are old clubs, and I would think them poor clubs, indeed, if they could not do so well. However, that does not discourage us in the least. We were cautious in the selection of our men, and every one that we have wanted we have had the good fortune to get.

All of our present number will be in college for two, three and four years longer, and in that time we hope to gain the same reputation for S. A. E. at this place that she has at other places of longer standing. We think strongly of building a hall; and if we felt that the Alumni would respond as liberally to such a cause as we think they ought to do, we would undertake it at once.

I think every chapter ought to try to build a hall, and that would place them on a solid foundation in all first-class colleges.

Our brothers at Sewanee are going to build, for they have arranged among themselves to get up the money by working and otherwise. I visited our brothers at Sewanee, about three weeks ago, and I wish it was so that some brother from every chapter could do the same, for we have as fine a set of young men there as can be found anywhere. I wish I had the time to give a description of every one of them.

Visiting these brothers implanted a new and better love in my heart for S. A. E. And though floods of desolation may come, and the winds of traitorism may blow upon it, and the rains of destruction fall upon it, yet that love shall remain, for it is founded on a constitution that knows no superior, and that embodies all that is noble and elevating in man's nature; and it is the fountain of love, whence flow the waters that engender within its participants *everlasting friendship*.

Our officers are: Pres. R. S. Pattillo, Albany, Ga.; Vice-Pres. J. L. Teague, Finns Creek, N. C., Freshman; Rec. Sec. R. W. Flournoy, Madison, Ga., Sophomore; Treas. R. S. Pattillo; S. A. F., E. Shipp, Madison, Fla., Freshman; Chaplain, J. L. Teague; Cor. Sec. and Associate Editor, A. J. Smith, Greensboro, Ga., Sophomore. Lookers on: C. M. Taylor, Waco, Texas, Freshman; W. M. Brotherton, Atlanta, Ga., Sub. Freshman; L. L. Arrington, Stellaville, Ga., Sophomore; Flourney' Shipp, Brotherton and Arrington were initiated this term. We contemplate getting some Christmas.

Bro. L. S. Arrington, one of our charter members, could not return on account of his eyes. He is a whole-souled sig., and will ever have a warm place in the hearts of his brothers of *Epsilon*. He is with Henderson & Hack, 603 Broad st, Augusta, Ga.

Bro. W. M. Reordan has not as yet returned to college. We look for him at the opening of the Spring term.

Epsilon sends greeting to all the chapters and wishes them unbounded success. Also to you, Bro. Young, and the RECORD.

Ever yours in the bonds of S. A. E.,

A. J. SMITH,
Associate Editor *Epsilon*.

BETA.

E. A. GROOVER, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

MAJ. J. H. YOUNG,
Farmdale, Ky.,

Dear Brother:

It has again become my privilege and duty to write to you and RECORD.

To tell you of the love that every member of *Beta* bears for S. A. E. and of their determination to be both an honor to themselves and to our fraternity, would certainly be a task. The older members of this chapter are almost surprised at the zeal of its members. It is due them to say that they perform their duty this year with more readiness earnestness and pleasure than has been done for several years back. It has become more than a pleasure to attend one of our meetings.

There is such good feeling existing between the boys, the literary feature of our constitution is so well sustained, that the members feel a double interest of S. A. E., and each one seems to be trying to do the most toward that success, to which we are fast coming. Everyone feels proud that he is an S. A. E., and after one of our meetings feels highly elevated above the common herd.

We often hear one expressing his thoughts thus: "What might have

been, had we been deprived of the blessings that flow from Sigism!" 'Tis thus that each of *Beta's* twenty-eight members think.

We sent some good men into the world last year. Of these, A. W. Van Hoose is a professor in the South Georgia Agricultural College. Bro. Van Hoose had the Senior class here last year, and the S. G. A. C. made a good choice.

J. D. Cope is practicing law in Albany, Ga. His pluck and good sense will certainly make him successful. J. B. Alexander, one of the best natured and intelligent young men in the University last year, is now farming near Marietta, Georgia.

P. H. Bell is practicing law in Atlanta. P. H. Bell is a born orator, and if oratory and a sound judgment avail anything, he is certain of success.

Such are some of *Beta's* last year's members and this year, will fall short only in number by two. Our graduates of '83 are: Davis Freeman, J. D. Gunn, J. H. Phinzy, D. C. Peacock. We know, if college life is any index to what a man will make in after life, this four will be known and appreciated in Georgia. Their course in college has been no other than that which will make a parent proud and the University and *Beta* will certainly miss them when they are gone.

The University is now in a flourishing condition and the more it flourishes the more does *Beta* flourish. We could not have better prospects than we have now. Our social standing here is as good as we could possibly desire and our rank as a fraternity could hardly be bettered.

In every class in college our boys will take an excellent stand, if they do not lead them. What more is desirable? May our fraternity continue to thrive as it justly deserves.

The officers of *Beta* are: Davis Freeman, Pres; J. H. Phinzy, vice Pres; Henry Freeman, Rec. Sec; J. D. Gunn, Cor. Sec; W. D. Carswell, Treas; T. J. Ripley, Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Wm. Reid has come from *Delta* to *Beta*, and we have taken in Wm. Clay, of Savannah, Ga., since I wrote you.

SIGMA ALUMNUS.

 H. E. WILSON, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

This being the season of the year when the members of *Σ. A. E.* have their time particularly consumed by the cares of business, we are consequently unable to report any active work that has been lately accomplished.

The membership is the same as when we last reported, with the exception of Bro. J. P. Neill, who, having changed his occupation, necessitated a change in location. The stage will be the place of his future efforts. He has long entertained such ideas, but for sometime hesitated to act. If the newspapers be regarded as competent judges of success, he is making by his profession a reputation that will be envied by many.

The officers of *Σ. A. E.* are as follows: B. A. Denmark Pres; H. E. Wilson, Cor. Sec; W. H. McLaws, Rec. Sec; G. W. Haupt, Treas; H. G. Ganahl, Historian, and W. K. Palmer, Book-keeper.

The next visit of the RECORD is looked forward to with peculiar interest, as fraternity news, just now, is at a premium. We expect to show our appreciation of the RECORD by always keeping our subscription list full.

We sent New Years greeting to all the fraternity.

 CHI.

 CAPT. R. H. SNIVELY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

It gives me great pleasure to report the continued prosperity of *Chi*. Since my last communication we have added to our roll the names of Alfred Henderson, Hannibal, Mo., and A. H. Redford, jr., Nashville, Tenn., and I have every reason to hope that I may give an excellent individual report at the end of the year.

The determination avowed by every one that this should be a year of good results, was not a fickle sentiment. The pledges are being redeemed, and the success that inevitably follows well directed and persistent efforts is ours to a degree that is most encouraging. As an evidence of this I will state that we have just successfully encountered an

other holiday season. It is a time that tries men's souls, and we may well be proud of the manhood in youth that can withstand the enormous pressure. We are all glad at the return of the time of reunions of kindred and friends, but who that witnesses the follies and reads the catalogue of crimes and misdeeds induced by the feverish excitement, will not agree that it is the devil's seed time? He who comes out unscathed may consider himself strong, stronger indeed than when he entered the contest.

However, we cannot hope for strength in all. Some must be weak, and not only the common brotherhood of mankind, but also the bonds of fraternal union, make them the *protéges* of the strong.

Yesterday, January 1st 1883, the K. M. I. resumed regular work continue until June.

We have been highly favored with visits from Capts. J. D. Allen and George Hall, both of whom graduated from *Chi* last June. Bro. Allen remained several days; Bro. Hall only a few hours. But we saw sufficient to assure us that they are men in whom *Chi* may have much pride.

Bro. Howard Gray left us in October on account of sickness, and is still at his home in Frankfort.

Chi extends her best wishes to THE RECORD, and to the brethren.

Fraternally Yours,

RUSSELL H. SNIVELY.

GEORGIA DELTA.

MAJ. GEO. F. HOYLE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Dear Brother:

In consequence of illness Bro. Hoyle has not written his usual letter as Associate Editor of *Georgia Delta*, but has requested me to make a brief statement of our condition.

We are moving along smoothly with a membership of seven substantial men, thoroughly imbued with the principles of S. A. E. Every step towards increasing our number is taken with the utmost precaution, recognizing in no one sufficient merit to become one of us, who has not beneath all of what may be his accomplishments, the genuine mettle which characterizes the true man. On this we feel de-

pend, to a great extent the degree of success which awaits us in the future.

We hope all our brethren may act with the same jealous care. Let honor, courage and ability be the great essentials.

We are very much pleased with the last RECORD. It is, indeed, a periodical of merit. It will no longer appear as a suppliant for existence, but will ask of every true Sigma a price, and will return value for the value received.

Ever yours in the bonds of S. A. E.,

WALTER S. WILSON.

ALPHA BETA ALUMNUS.

C. W. WELCH ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

The officers and members of *Alpha Beta* are as follows: Pres. T. R. Welch; vice-Pres. R. B. Baldwin; Rec. Sec. James H. Dorman; Cor. Sec. R. Pilcher; Treasurer, J. W. Mitchell; Historian, W. R. Smith; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. W. Welch. Brother John W. Owens is now at Louisville and Brother E. B. Hoover is excused from society work, having taken in holy bonds of matrimony one of Boyle's most charming belles.

Alpha Beta is growing stronger in brotherly love day by day. We always have good and profitable meetings.

One little incident worthy of mention was the presentation to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hoover, a statuary called the "Dying Gladiaror." A committee composed of T. R. Welch, R. B. Baldwin, Hiter Lowry and J. W. Mitchell, drove to the elegant mansion of our brother's father, and with appropriate words of love by our worthy president, we wished him and his estimable lady success in every undertaking. Bro. Hoover then responded in a neat speech of thanks. Refreshments were then served in true Kentucky style. We returned to town each feeling that it was a glorious thing to be a member of such a grand old fraternity. With much love to all the chapters,

Yours, Fraternaly,

C. W. WELCH.

TENNESSEE ETA.

T. A. ENGLISH, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

A letter from Bro. Frank DeCourcy gives us the following list of Officers: President, Frank DeCourcy; Vice-President, L. T. M. Canada; Recording Secretary, T. J. Dupree, jr.; Corresponding Secretary, W. R. Spight; Treasurer, J. D. Muse; Historian, T. W. Young; Associate Editor, G. F. English.

He adds: "Our membership has been increased by the addition of two more good members, so that we number nine in all. We have excellent material in our chapter, and have made arrangements for a hall, so that we are ready for good work."

PSI.

R. C. JORDAN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

[As we have no communication from the Associate Editor, we take the liberty to publish some extracts from a letter written by the Corresponding Secretary, Bro. A. R. Right.—ED.]

"It is true that we are few in numbers—less than any other fraternity in college—but these few are surely an ornament and blessing to our beloved order. I feel proud of our chapter;—I am proud of our boys for the high esteem in which they are held by the faculty of Mercer University, and I am much more so to be able to say that they stand as high as any, if not the highest, in the social circles. As an evidence of this fact, while other fraternities number from twelve upward, we succeed just as well in our little entertainments as they do.

"I am glad to say also that our boys have begun to realize the importance of attending closely to their studies and I think that all who are taking a regular course will be presented to the audience next Commencement. So *Psi* is not discouraged and she will never despair so long as she has such members as are now representing her."

Bro. Wright reports only four men for *Psi*: R. C. Jordan, W. F. Obear, W. W. Osborne and A. R. Wright. To us this seems a little surprising. Surely there is plenty of material in Mercer! We re-

member that a certain Grand Officer said not long since that *Psi* was the "best chapter in the fraternity. She must go to work with a vim if she would still deserve the compliment.

Notes, Personals, Etc.

Judge Allen Fort, Alumnus of Beta, 1867. This young and brilliant S. A. E. has just been elected Circuit Judge of the Southwestern District of Georgia. His promotion was deserved, and we shall look for great things from Judge Fort.

J. D. Allen, of Chi, '81, paid us a brief visit a few weeks since. He has been chosen Deputy County Clerk of Bates County, Missouri. Brother Jake is a live man, and will make his mark in the world.

J. J. Dickinson, of Chi, '80, is teaching the "young idea how to shoot" in Butler county, Mo.

Rev. J. C. C. Newton, of Chi, '74, is at present Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages in the Millersburg (Ky.) Female College.

W. E. Snively, of Chi, '79, has charge of the City Ticket Office of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, in the city of Louisville.

R. K. Ferguson, of Red River Landing, La., writes us: "I have been overflowed and burnt out, this year. How is that for a beginner?" Between the fire and the water our brother has indeed fared ill. But a true Sig. never gives up, and Bro. Ferguson is hard at work retrieving his losses. We thank him for his kind words and—for something more substantial.

Chas. B. Howry, of Gamma, 1867, is as enthusiastic a Sigma as ever. He has shown his devotion to his old fraternity in a very substantial way, as may be seen elsewhere in these columns. If all our Alumni would only do as well!

George Hall, Alumnus of Chi, '82, payed us a flying visit during Christmas holidays. He is in the Mercantile School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Don't hurry away, Brother George, the next time you come, without telling a fellow good-bye.

Have you paid your subscription to the RECORD? We ask only for what is due us. Send in your money right away.

Prof. R. S. Goss, of Rho. Waxahatchei, Texas, writes us hopefully of his prospects. Although quite young in years, Brother Goss is filling a responsible position with credit to himself and the Institution he represents.

Gilbert, W. P. of Chi. '80, is clerking in the Quartermaster's Office at Fort Yates, Dakota Territory. Success to you "Rusty!"

We notice in the announcement of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., the names of W. A. Guerry, S. B. McGlohon and T. C. Barrett on the list of officers of the Institution. All three are proctors and all three good members of S. A. E. Such an arrangement speaks volumes, not only for the men named, but also for our Chapter Omega, located there.

Gen. E. Kirby Smith, of Omega, occupies the chair of mathematics in the University of the South at Sewanee. S. A. E. is well represented in this Institution.

All communications referring to the business of the RECORD should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief. Matters pertaining to the Grand Chapter should be addressed to Maj. J. H. Young, Grand President, or to Capt. R. J. Owen, Grand Treasurer. For the benefit of some of the old brothers who are still addressing their letters to Ben Farmer, we would announce that having removed from Farmdale, he has no active connection with the G. C.

Ahmed Arabi, the Egyptian,

Wrote instructions for his counsel, a translation of which is given to the Nineteenth Century for December, 1882. Every one interested in Egyptian affairs should read this remarkable paper of the Patriot Ahmed Arabi. The Egyptian is evidently an able man, and this paper indicates that he is as honest as he is able. He was appointed to the command of the Egyptian army by the Sultan, by the Khedive and by the Chamber of Notables. And he was appointed to the command to do precisely what he attempted to do, and precisely as he did it. The fact seems to be that the Khedive deserted his country and his people after commanding them to battle. It seems also that the rumors of murder and blood shed, filling our American papers during

the short war, were false. Foreigners were not killed. The Khedive and the English are both condemned for the massacre at Alexandria. From his cell, Arabi denounces the Khedive, and that by unmeasured terms, and yet the Khedive commutes his punishment to banishment with an ample income. Arabi says, "this war has no precedent in history. The present Khedive was the cause of a Foreign fleet coming to Egypt; he then himself encouraged us; finally withdrawing from us altogether to side with Foreign troops."

FOUR of the Greek Letter Fraternities are represented at the Kentuck Military Institute, viz: the $\Sigma. A. E.$, the $X. \Phi.$, the $A. T. \Omega.$, and the $\Phi. J. \theta.$ In response to a general invitation all of the above Fraternities except the last mentioned met in the Dining Hall of the K. M. I. to cultivate the fraternal idea in the "feast of reason and flow of soul." We regret that our business relations called us away upon the evening in question, for we claim to be a "whole team" on such occasions. We copy from the K. M. I. *News* an account of the affair from the pen of Capt. J. C. Cummings, a non-fraternity man:

UNION MEETING OF THE FRATERNITIES OF THE K. M. I.

It was a happy thought that suggested a union meeting of the K. M. I. Fraternities. It is a question of great interest to find suitable opportunity to show up the various good qualities of either individuals or organizations. But to bring to light a combination of virtues and advantages possessed and enjoyed by a multitude of individuals and a set of organizations—that is everywhere and at all times a matter of great concern. That this was done in the first semi-annual union-meeting of our Fraternities, which was held on Friday the 15th inst there can be no doubt. Then a disinterested outsider could see different bodies of young men, working apart only in name, assembled together for the first time, and realizing that they were fully in unison in aim and endeavor. And such a mutual recognition among individuals in regards to their sympathy and co-operation in principles of action, goes very far towards the strengthening and elevation of their moral, mental and social nature.

After the repast the worthy Grand Master of Ceremonies, Maj. C. W. Fowler, of *Chi Phi* Fraternity, with a few introductory remarks, presented the first toast: "Our First Union; may it not be the last." heartily to this with the pure crystal fluid, fit emblem of the purity

and sincerity of the emotions which fill the breast of every member. The response was made by Capt. R. H. Snively of the $\Sigma. A. E.$ Fraternity. His remarks were in a very pleasant vein and the suggestiveness of his line of thought was very interesting. The next toast in order was "*A. T. Q.*," responded to by Cadet L. Ericson of the *A. T. Q.* His was a very sensible and judicious response, and came from one from whom such things might be expected. The following is the order of the rest of the toasts: " $\Sigma. A. E. \Phi: \text{Α} \iota \rho \alpha$: In it there is light." Response by Cadet G. B. Hughes of $\Sigma. A. E.$; "Our Prospective Graduates; may their after life be as free from care as their school-days," responded to by Cadet Z. H. Crutcher of *A. T. Q.*; "Fraternity Colors" response by Cadet Capt. Middleton of $X: \Phi:$; "The Ladies: Rosbuds set with little wilful thorns," response by Cadet H. B. Hines of $X: \Phi:$. The responses were all made in a pleasant informal manner, that spoke well for the confidence the speakers had in the sympathy and support of the upturned faces of the assembly. And this so much the more since it was the first affair of the members. The board was graced with the presence of three young lady visitors whose charming faces were both toast and response, inspiring and sweet to many a member of that brotherhood which makes the whole world kin. These were Misses Nellie Theobald and Bertha Watson of Frankfort, and Miss Walton Henderson of Hannibal Mo., May not only they, but many more of their fair associates attend the next reunion. Altogether the occasion was one long to be remembered as the first of a series which will last, we hope as long as does K. M. I.; and which from this seed now first planted will ripen and mature in the fruit and flower of that wider and grander reunion which ever true member should hold with the world of true and noble souls.

Among Our Exchanges.

The *Delta Tau Delta Crescent*, for October '82, is filled with Convention news. The report of the Executive Committee shows that the "Fraternity is experiencing a season of unexampled prosperity." We notice that the Convention grappled with the "Prep. question" and compromised. They wish to initiate those only who are in "college classes, proper, where there are no opposing fraternities established; and where serious opposition exists, none lower than senior pre-

paratory students." The *Crescent* itself was reported in a healthful condition. It comes to us now with new title page of beautiful design having also increased the number of pages to *twenty*. Perhaps no fraternity can claim such wonderful growth as the Delta Tau Delta. Ten years ago their general convention met with five delegates—the last had ninety-eight delegates present and some who were not enrolled! May her success in the future surpass all she has done in the past!

The *Delta Kappa Epsilon* Fraternity has concluded to publish a Journal, the first number of which may be looked for in Jan., 1883. Editor-elect, John De Witt Warner, Esq., 52 William st, New York. Their last convention, which met in Providence, R. I., in October, 1882, was a success. Fifty-four delegates were in attendance, representing twenty-six chapters.

A letter from the editor of the *Scroll*, the organ of the *Phi Delta Theta Fraternity*, informs us that hereafter the *Scroll* will be strictly *sub rosa*. We endorse the comment of a brother editor that this seems to be a step backward in fraternity journalism. We very much fear they will find it a dangerous experiment. Better not publish anything you don't want to be seen. We are sorry to part with the *Scroll*, but if we must say it—farewell!

The *Delta Tau Delta's* new catalogue will soon be ready for the press.

At the late General Convention of the *Phi Gamma Delta*, the constitution of the fraternity was completely revised. The work occupied the greater part of the time allotted to the Convention. The fraternity is reported as in good condition and progressing, and their journal self-supporting and a success. We copy with our endorsement, a few extracts from an article on "The Narrowing Tendencies of Fraternities:"

"The true man may be in any fraternity and, if he is there, he should be recognized and given what is due him. If a brother is in

the wrong, shield him all you can honorably, but let it stop there. He must suffer and be criticized for his own good and if you prevent it, you do him, the fraternity and yourself an injustice. If you have friends outside the fraternity before you enter, retain them and be true to them. * * * * * Organizations that have degenerated into social cliques are narrowing in each and every tendency.

“When the fraternity takes this form, it is no longer beneficial. * * * It is not necessary to limit the circle of friends because of membership in a college fraternity any more than it is necessary to do so because of membership in any of the larger secret orders so numerous and prosperous in the outside world.”

The *Alpha Tau Omega Palm* for October is late in reaching our table, its publication having been unavoidably delayed. We have impatiently awaited its coming, for we esteem the *Palm* to be among the best of the Greek journals. This Fraternity has been wonderfully active of late in establishing new Chapters, and, it seems, is far from being satisfied with its work in the past, but is pushing on with never-ceasing energy. It numbers at present thirty Chapters and four “State Alumni Associations.” A correspondent of the *Palm* has this to say as to the “Proper Location of Chapters:” “A recently founded Fraternity assumed for its basis of advance that it was necessary to obtain chapters no matter where or how situated; but new chapters *must* have. That Fraternity is now entirely dismembered and it has but fulfilled the expectation of all fraternity men who have been watching its development. One Chapter has joined our Fraternity, another, another, and there is probably only a vestige of the original Fraternity left. In a Fraternity so young such action was, to say the least, extremely impolitic; even in long standing and well organized Fraternities such things cannot be done with impunity, and not a few have lost considerable prestige thereby. But who is responsible for such an unfortunate result? Surely not the officers of the Fraternity in whose power it lies to grant charters, for it is impossible that they should have a complete or even partial knowledge of every college in which certain members may desire to place a chapter. They cannot in justice to the Fraternity ignorantly subscribe to the charter, and yet what are they to do? Here are the applicants pressing, their petition, themselves seeing no reason for a refusal and of course expecting the officers to be as blind as they. The burden of proof that the college

is a good one manifestly should rest with the applicants. It may sound very well to say that our seventy-fifth chapter has been established at such and such a University, but it is somewhat humiliating to be obliged to confess that same University is little more than a high school where the boys are scarcely free from their mother's apron strings. "

We thank the editor of the *Palm* for his kind expressions with reference to us personally, but shall leave the future to speak for us as to the verification of the wish so fraternally expressed.

In the *Star and Crescent* we find good thoughts upon the subject of the antagonism of colleges to secret fraternities: "As the case now stands the critical opponents of the system claim that the secret society is a mere addenda and not a part of the college, something extraneous and foreign; that it cannot be reached directly by college discipline, but claiming a superior allegiance which its members are bound to observe by the strongest ties of interest and affection; that it is thus prejudicial to the most effective college administration, a species of government within a government, which cannot be reached by the general rules applicable to the body of the students, but requiring special treatment and peculiar treatment and peculiar privileges; while the caste spirit, so inimical to Democratic institutions, is its undoubted tendency and an increased extravagance is claimed to be its inseparable concomitant. Drawing largely upon the time, attention and resources of the student, it makes, correspondingly, a small return. In fact, for these reasons the Fraternity system has been expelled from some of our leading institutions. This position, if true, would be decidedly unfortunate, but it shows that some means should be taken to obtain the sympathy of the powers that be, if possible, by a firmer alliance with them in work and interest. The future extension and prosperity of our society system will be measured largely by its usefulness. The most efficient manner, however, of attaining this result is a question. Among various expedients suggested, one of the most feasible seems to be the plan of raising an endowment fund—the income to be applied in founding a professorship or scholarship, either in the name of the chapter or *sub-rosa*, but which would nevertheless be fully recognized by the institution. The object might be accomplished perhaps by gifts of smaller sums or of books, works of art, or instruments, which would be appreciated, not so much for the actual value of the article itself, but as showing the

annus by which the gift was prompted. Let us assure the faculties and trustees of our colleges that instead of being against them, we are with them, and to do this, let us take some steps to identify ourselves more fully with them than heretofore, in a support which is substantial.

The *Delta Tau Delta's* new Catalogue will soon be ready for the press.

The *Alpha Tau Omega, Palm* thinks the decision in the "Purdue case" a "most important victory for College Secret Fraternities," we would be glad if the editor would show us wherein the "Victory" lies, we are still skeptical on this point.

The *Beta Theta Pi* for December comes to us filled as usual with choice editorials and an abundance of fraternity news. The editor speaks of the make-up of the *Record* as "rather less exclusively one of fraternity matter than that of any other of our exchanges." He seems to object to the "emphatic religious tone" of the *Record*, and would rule out of our columns everything not exclusively on the "fraternity idea." We surely have no desire to make the *Record* a religious Journal, and so far as the October number is concerned we fail to appreciate the force of the criticism. But when the *Beta Theta Pi* intimates that a fraternity Journal should publish nothing but fraternity news etc., we beg leave to differ, and quote not only the example of other Journals, but also the practice of the *Beta Theta Pi* in proof of our position. We have no disposition to dictate to our Assistant editors and correspondents as to the character of their articles, and willingly admit to our columns any communications possessing true literary merit.

In a lengthy editorial it is stated most emphatically that the *Beta Theta Pi* will take "no more whole fraternities" into her bosom. The editor says "there is an amusing impression prevalent in some quarters that *Beta Theta Pi* would like to absorb some fraternity, every month or two a fresh rumor that she on the verge of accomplishing this end comes to our ears from some new quarters." Since the absorption of a certain Eastern fraternity in '79, she has been full to satiety and has never made overtures to any other. The editor is unable to understand how such frequent rumors have gained currency, but imagines "that some impulsive but ill-informed *Beta* might have offered to use his best endeavors with his fraternity to bring about such

an union, if he could be assured of the willingness of the other party concerned." But as to an "authoritative proposal from the *Beta Theta Pi*," he knows "of a surety that nothing of the kind can possibly have taken place." It is strange how these amusing impressions—these rumors have gained such a circulation and such frequent reiteration as to afflict the editor of the *Beta Theta Pi* every month or two by a forcible entrance into his sanctum. We suggest that perhaps it would be well for him to drop a word of caution to these numerous "impulsive but ill-informed Betas" and thus put an end to these rumors which have become so unpleasant. Such a caution would deter these brothers from making these unauthorized proposals, while the editorial in the present number of the *Beta Theta Pi* will surely put a *quietus* upon those fraternities which are clamoring so vociferously at the door of the *Beta Theta Pi* fraternity "entrance within demanding."

The *Sigma Chi*, Vol. II, No. 4, gives a brief account of their late convention in Chicago November 7-9, 1882. The convention was occupied chiefly with the revision of the Constitution. We are rejoiced at such an evidence of prosperity and progress in the *Sigma Chi* fraternity. To our mind the necessity for revision is proof conclusive that the fraternity is on the up-grade. The Convention visited, in a body, the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. They were received by Dr. Cummings in the following neat speech:

"Gentlemen of the Fraternity:

"I have great pleasure in welcoming you this morning; I simply wish to say, that as a college officer for many years at Middleton and other institutions, I have never entertained any of the feeling that sometimes exists with reference to fraternal organizations of this character. [Applause.] My associations with them have not been unprofitable. I have never found any difficulty arising therefrom; on the other hand I have great pleasure in testifying that their influence is good. My own opinion is that these associations maintain and intensify the sentiments of friendship and brotherly love. Most gentlemen who seek college education are men of high social character; the very influence you have in this association tends to strengthen this character, help the weak and forward the deserving."

The Convention chartered two active chapters, one at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., the other at Beloit College; also alumni chap-

ters at Indianapolis and Chicago. Their next biennial convention will be held in Cincinnati the last Tuesday in August, 1884. C. R. Trowbridge was re-elected editor-in-chief of the *Sigma Chi*.

The *Phi Delta Scroll* comes to us again just as we are about to go to press. We are glad the Council reconsidered the matter and concluded to keep the *Scroll* on the exchange list in the Greek world. Their last convention was held in Richmond, Va., Oct. 27, '82. The editor of the *Scroll* has this to say with reference to the convention: "We regret only two things which the convention did; first, in refusing to take part in the Pan Hellenic Council; and second, in not allowing the *Scroll* to exchange with other fraternity organs. We cannot, for the life of us, see the objection to being represented in an interfraternity Convention, when we would not be compromised in any way. Other fraternities will hardly think we are treating them with proper courtesy, also in not consenting to an exchange of Journals, which is now a general custom and honorably conducted. The convention has spoken, however, and we must submit."

The convention was well attended—there being thirty-six delegates present from their thirty-seven active chapters. The next convention will meet in Nashville, Tenn., in 1884. Charters were granted to chapters in South Carolina University, and in Kansas University.

The fraternity seems to be having some trouble with an Ex-Treasurer, who refuses to settle up a deficit of about \$1,000, though perfectly able to do so. The editor condemns him in unmeasured terms.

G. B. Thomas, of Maysville, Ky., is the new editor of the *Scroll*, and judging from the December number before us, he is the right man in the right place.

Editorial Convention.

The following letter, received a few days ago, explains itself:

CINCINNATI, O., January 13, 1883.

DEAR SIR: A suggestion made not long ago by a writer in the *XΦ Quarterly* as to a meeting of fraternity editors, has met with very general favor. It has seemed to many that such a meeting might prove to be the best method of preparing the way for the widely discussed Pan-Hellenic Council, as well as afford a means of arriving at an understanding upon many points of interest to the editors of fraternity papers and to fraternities at large.

Having waited in vain for some of its co-laborers in the field of fraternity journalism to take the initiative in their movement, the *Beta Theta Pi*, by virtue rather of its seniority in age than of any other claim to leadership, venture to submit the following propositions to the several fraternity organs:

1st. That a meeting of fraternity editors be held on Thursday, February 22nd, 1883, at New York, Philadelphia or Washington, as the majority of the papers may prefer.

2d. That inasmuch as the discussion of a plan for a Pan-Hellenic Council will be one of the prominent objects of the meeting, invitations be sent to the several fraternities of the country to send representatives to the conference. It seems advisable to make this, or some similar provision, since several fraternities have already appointed committees of co-operation with respect to the proposed Pan-Hellenic Council, and in any discussion of that subject these fraternities should of course be represented by the committees of their own choosing, rather than by their editors or other members, and such fraternities as have neither editors nor committees of co-operation (in which number are several of the best orders in the country), can also have secured to them, in this way, a representation in the caucus upon the *P. H. C.* Of course this would not interfere with the holding of separate sessions by the fraternity editors present to discuss matters of interest to them alone.

You are requested, therefore, to transmit to this office *immediately* notice of your approval or disapproval of the date named above, and of your preference among the places of meeting suggested; also your opinion as to the second proposition—the inviting others than editors to the gathering. Suggestions are asked upon any points that occur to you.

We will take the responsibility of executing the wishes of the majority of the brethren of the fraternity press, and immediately notify you of the details of the plan as determined by your votes.

Fraternally yours,

EDITORS *Beta Theta Pi.*

We are personally in full sympathy with the movement and have responded to the above to that effect. The time proposed will seriously inconvenience those of us who are connected with schools, but we shall certainly attend the Conference if possible. As to the places mentioned our own preference would be Cincinnati, which is the center of population, or at any rate some point in Ohio, say Columbus, Cleveland, or if we must go farther east, say Pittsburg. If Washington City or New York is selected, it will take two days for us to get there and two days to return, and thus the greater part of a week is consumed on the road. A week is quite a serious loss to a teacher, and if it is proposed to take more time than that, some of us will be

debarred the privilege of attending. But we shall submit to the decision of the majority however much we may regret our inability to attend, if put too far away from us. At present writing we have not received any further communication from the editors of the *Beta Theta Pi* as to the reception of the above letter by other fraternity editors, but suppose that the large majority will be found ready to engage in the Council proposed.

We regret very much the unavoidable delay in getting out this issue of the RECORD. The delay was occasioned by the printer, who has had all the copy in his hands for more than two weeks. The printer also is excusable, owing to unusual press of work, occasioned by a thorough reorganization of his office. This number is printed with new type, all of which was ordered specially for the RECORD. We think we can safely say that we shall hereafter be always on time.

In this connection we would advertise our chapters that we are now prepared to furnish writing paper with S. A. E. stamps, also envelopes, cards, &c., at the lowest prices. Send us your orders.

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