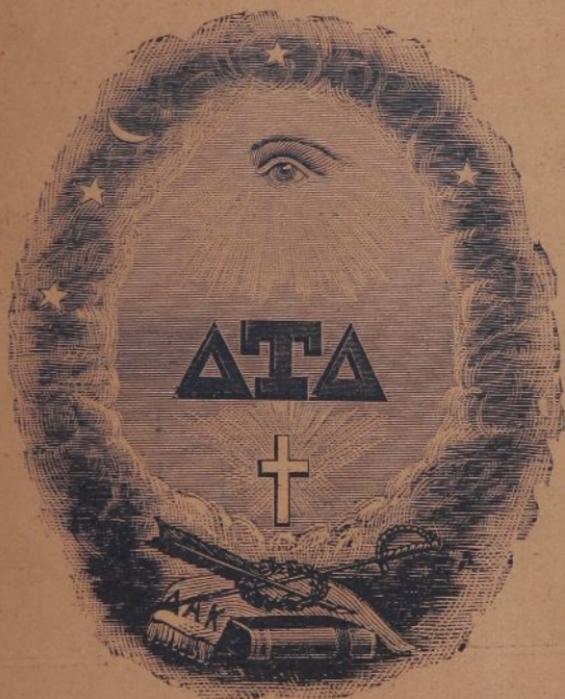


VOL XII.

MARCH, 1889.

No. 2.

THE RAINBOW.



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CONVENTION.

The XXXth Annual Convention of the Fraternity will be held at Cleveland, O., on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of August, 1889.

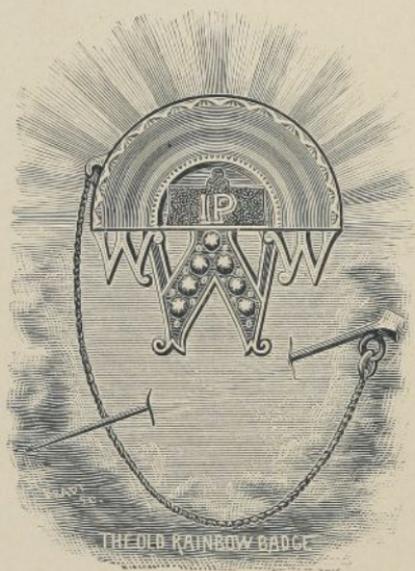
THE RAINBOW, OF DELTA TAU DELTA.

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THE RAINBOW

OF

DELTA TAU DELTA,

A Quarterly Magazine

OF

Literature and Fraternity News.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE DELTA TAU DELTA

FRATERNITY.

“Παντα δοκιμασετε, το καλον κατεχετε.”

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

J. M. PHILIPS, EDITOR.

1888.

Press of W. H. REYNOLDS, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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NOTE—Chapters and Alumni Associations are requested to promptly notify the Editor of change of officers, giving the name and address of the new Secretary.

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THE RAINBOW.

VOL. XII.

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No. 2.

THE RAINBOW OR W. W. W. SOCIETY.

A SKETCH, BY A FORMER MEMBER.

So far as is known no history of the old Rainbow Society has ever been published. Of Southern origin, with its boasted exclusiveness and chivalric tendencies, it was characteristic of the time and section and was, at one time, without a peer—almost without a rival of its sort—in Southern colleges. Names, statistics, dates have been lost in the dust of neglected recesses to which chronicles of other days, especially school-boy days, are usually consigned. It is the purpose of this sketch to condense in permanent form so much of history and reminiscence as has survived, in the form of tradition and established fact, to indicate the purposes of its organization, the incidents and extent of its growth and the attainments of its existence.

The Society was founded at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss., in the year 1848, by John Bannister Herring, John Bayliss Earle, Hamilton Mason, Drew Bynum, Robert Muldrow, Joshua Long Halbert and Marlborough Pigues. It has been stated that the founders, or some of them, were dissatisfied members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Greek-letter Fraternity, but this is not clearly established and is given as rumor merely, as also the tradition that the founders of the society were members of a recalcitrant class which left La Grange College, Tenn., and entered the University of Mississippi about that time. It is not known whether or not any of the founders still live. A letter from Hon. H. L. Muldrow, given later in this paper, indicates that the veteran founder, John B. Herring, probably is. The society was called "a Roman-letter Club," its name, motto, officers and chapter nomenclature being in English, yet the Greek was interwoven

somewhat in Constitution and Ritual: Notably, the members styling themselves "Sons of Iris" (*Υιῶ Ἰριδος*).

The purposes of its organization were about the same had in view by college societies in general, with perhaps some additional stress upon the literary and social features and an obligation of more than ordinary solemnity. The constitution and ritual were masterpieces of rhetorical beauty.

The membership at the time of organization was confined to the Junior and Senior classes, but in 1854 this restriction was removed. Requirements for membership were strict and strictly enforced, gaining for the society the name of "exclusive." The active chapters were not intended to exceed seven in number at any one period, in honor of the seven founders; and each chapter could have only seven active members. This latter clause was enlarged to a multiple of seven about 1864. The number "seven" was made quite prominent throughout the fraternity system. The badge of membership first adopted was a miniature model of the Roman sceptre, with three W.'s, the initials of the motto interwoven as a monogram on it. This continued as the badge of membership until 1874, when it was changed to the design shown in the accompanying cut, despite the strenuous resistance of many of the old members. The regulation concerning the old badge or pin was that it should be of gold, three W.'s, the central one twice as large as either of those on the wings, surmounted by a semi-circular band of enamel of the color properly belonging to the chapter whose members wore it, beneath this band an enameled surface of black containing the chapter letters. Chapters were designated, by the names of the officers. The larger of the three W.'s was also set with seven stones of some of the primary colors or diamonds. The colors of the society were the seven primary colors.

Fourteen active and two alumni chapters were established at different times.

A few words explanatory of the short lives of many of the chapters, and of the comparatively small membership of so old and popular a club as the Rainbow was: At the time the club was organized colleges were scarce in the South; it was to be distinctly a Southern club, and therefore its chapters were necessarily limited; by its constitution the number of active chapters could not exceed seven; then, too, forty years ago the faculties of such

institutions of learning as existed looked upon the organization of secret societies among their students not only with disfavor and suspicion but almost with horror. They were discouraged, prohibited, stamped out wherever discovered. It is true that the secret society idea militated against the prosperity of the college literary societies, then thought much of. It was new, unknown, misunderstood. To these difficulties, in the case of the Rainbow, were added their restriction for many years to a chapter membership of seven and the rigid enforcement of a high standard of qualifications for membership. The former was an unwise regulation, as experience proved; the latter was excellent in so far as the quality of membership secured under it was concerned, as shown by the remarkable success of the Rainbow members in obtaining college honors and influencing college politics wherever the order had a chapter even for a short period; their prestige was proverbial; but even this might be objected to as often depriving them of worthy, good men.

It has been said, by one acquainted with the life of college and social clubs, that no club suffered from the inter-state war as did the Rainbow. This was natural enough. Most of the Southern colleges disbanded for lack of pupils. The young men enlisting among the first in the unfortunate conflict. Rainbow lost not only her active chapters by disbandment and her alumni in battle, but also all of her old records by the burning of the buildings, in which they were stored, by hostile armies.

The roll of chapters, with membership, time of establishment, names of founders, location and term of existence is as follows:

The "S. A." was the parent chapter, established at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss., by the founders of the order in 1848. It flourished until 1861 when disbanded by the war. David S. Switzen re-organized it in 1867, and it continued a prosperous existence until 1886, when, by the consolidation of Rainbow with Delta Tau Delta, it became chapter Pi of the new fraternity. The legitimate Rainbow membership of this chapter up to 1886 was 493.

The second and only other chapter established before the war was the "A." at La Grange College, Tennessee, then a growing institution. It was established by the founders of the order in 1849, and existed until disbanded in 1861. The college did not

survive the war between the states, and the chapter was of course lost. Its membership, so far as known, was 82.

"L. K. S." was next established at Furman University, Greenville, S. C., in 1871, by T. J. Simms and W. T. Leavell. Existed only four years and had a membership of 33.

H. P. McGee founded "L. T." at Erskine College, Due West, S. C., in 1872. Died in two years with a membership of 12.

The "I. P." was located in Stewart College, (now Southwestern Presbyterian University), at Clarksville, Tenn., by Lewis Green, Jr., in 1873. It lost its membership by graduation in 1875, having initiated 12 men.

"L. S." was placed in Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., by H. G. Reed, in 1874. It existed three years and initiated 20 members.

"D. of V." was organized in the same year at Neophogen College, Cross Plains, Tenn., through the efforts of W. Z. Rice. Its life, as that of the college, was short. In the two years of its existence, however, it enlisted 29 members.

R. D. Gage and W. Y. Hughes organized "A." at Chamberlain-Hunt Institute, Port Gibson, Miss., in 1879. For some cause it became extinct in 1882, and was re-established as "L. S." in 1883 and existed until the consolidation with Delta Tau Delta. Total membership 92.

The "I. P." Chapter was established at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1879, by Walter Cain, a member of the "S. A." of Oxford." At that time Phi Delta Theta was perhaps the only other secret society in the university. The competition between the two for university honors was warm, but Rainbow, as usual, seemed to claim a lion's share. The chapter thrived from the beginning and its influence was soon so great that it was made the executive chapter of the society. The Rainbow took strong hold locally in Nashville and became an important social factor as well as a college club worthy of emulation. It was the custom of the chapter to give an elaborate entertainment semi-annually, and there were few hearts in the breasts of the Southern maidens too cold to be won to sympathy by an invitation to the "Rainbow Hops." These receptions were usually held at the residence of some one of the local members, the club being particularly strong in resident members.

The remaining chapters hereafter enumerated were estab-

lished by the efforts of this chapter. And so were the Nashville Alumni and Memphis Alumni, creatures of ephemeral existence, as such organizations are apt to be when the club at large has an imperfect general government.

The "I. P." had a total membership of 82 when the fraternity consolidated with Delta Tau Delta, and it became Lambda of Delta Tau Delta.

"D. of V." was next established at the Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, in 1882, by the efforts of Robert A. John and Sidney Thomas. The chapter was considered the best in the university and lasted until the consolidation of the two fraternities, to be spoken of more fully hereafter. Total membership, 32.

"L. K. S." was established at the University of Texas, in 1883, by George H. Lee. In 1886 it had a total membership of 34. The consolidation with Delta Tau Delta dragging through months before final consummation, the active chapter disbanded in 1886, six members going to Phi Delta Theta.

"L. T." was established at Emory and Henry College, Va., in 1883, by Chas. A. Gordon of the Port Gibson Chapter. Its membership in 1886 was 17.

"A." was placed in the University of Tennessee by Harry W. Robeson of "I. P." the same year. Membership in 1885, 29.

As mentioned above, the "L. S." was replaced in the Chamberlain Hunt Institute in this year also.

Such was the condition of W. W. W. in 1884 when the proposition for consolidation with Delta Tau Delta was first considered. There had been propositions from Alpha Delta Phi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Kappa Sigma, but none of them had been deemed of sufficient importance to submit to the chapters of the Fraternity. With Delta Tau Delta it was otherwise, and a committee of three, consisting of Walter Cain, John T. Lellyett and J. M. Philips, of Nashville Alumni and "I. P." respectively, were selected to meet a committee from Delta Tau Delta composed of W. W. Cook, of Kappa, and A. H. Dashiell and Rev. N. Bond Harris, of Beta Theta, to frame articles of consolidation. The committees met at Nashville, Tenn., December 10th, 1884, and after a session of two days presented the schedule for consolidation to their respective fraternities.

Time passed, the schedule was voted upon by the chapters.

In March 1885, Rainbow ratified the articles and the General Secretary of Delta Tau Delta, estimating the votes of a few of their chapters not heard from, declared the consolidation consummated. Before the parties were ready for publicity, however, the Phi Delta Theta at the University of the South got into the secret through a letter carelessly directed, and the matter was commented upon in *The Scroll*. The figures used in the review of the situation were taken from Baird's College Fraternities and were inaccurate. The result was premature explosion on the part of some of the Delta Tau Delta chapters. This had the effect of undoing the work done, and by reason of the delay incident to going through the work anew, chapters "L. K. S.," "A.," "L. S.," and "D. of V." of Rainbow were lost.

One of the causes of delay in negotiations was the unwise selection of name for the conjoint body by the committee, it being a mixed Greek and Roman name, Delta Tau Delta-Rainbow.

The consolidation was finally effected during the winter of 1886, but "L. T." at Emory and Henry was weak, died and has never been revived. Although the society had at different times established fourteen chapters and two alumni associations, and although seven of the active chapters were in existence at the time of the consolidation with Delta Tau Delta, yet "S. A." and "I. P." as Pi and Lambda of Delta Tau Delta and the Nashville Alumni now represent to the fraternity world all that remains of Rainbow as a college society. But the memory of her influence wherever she had a chapter even for a short period, and the worthy lives of her nine hundred and fifty "Sons of Iris" scattered over the Southern and Western States furnish a sufficient refutation to any imputation of insignificance of the order.

The society never published a catalogue, nor is it known to have had any distinctive song literature. The following letter from Col. H. L. Muldrow, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, an early member of the order at Oxford, Miss., and a relative of one of the founders will be of interest. He was under the impression that Dr. John N. Waddell wrote the initiatory address of the ritual, but Dr. Waddell, in a recent communication, says that it is a mistaken impression.

Col. Muldrow's letter is as follows:

OFFICE OF
FIRST ASS'T SECRETARY.

Department of the Interior, }
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9th, 1889. }

MY DEAR SIR:

The Rainbow Society was organized at the University of Mississippi about the year 1848, by John Bannister Herring, John Bayliss Earle, Hamilton Mason, Drew Bynum, Robert Muldrow and two others whose names I do not now remember—seven in all.

I think its constitution and initiatory address (the latter a beautiful production) were prepared by Rev. John N. Waddell, D. D., now the honored Chancellor of the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville Tenn., but then the Professor of Ancient Languages at the University of Mississippi.

The membership when organized was confined to the Senior and Junior classes, but about the year 1854, I think, it was decided to change the constitution so as to admit seven members from the lower classes, as it was found that the promising boys were usually in other secret societies of the University before they reached the Junior year.

I think Dr. Waddell could tell more of interest about the early history of the society than I now remember, if written to. He perhaps could give the present address of Col John B. Herring who doubtless could and would give you much interesting information. I think he is the only living founder of this cherished society. He was somewhere in Arkansas when I last heard of him. When at the university his home was near Pontotoc, Miss.

Sincerely Yours,

H. L. MULDROW.

Some of the older members of the society, whose addresses are known, are Rev. Dr. W. T. J. Sullivan, Starkville, Miss., Prof. D. S. Switzen, Granbury, Texas, Hon. T. W. Stockard, Treasury Department, Washington, Hon. J. W. Cutrer, Friar's Point, Miss., and P. G. Sears, 207 West Twentieth St., New York City.

Additional information of interest may be procured from them for a future paper.

WANTED—A MODERN DRAMA.

Except in what is termed the "emotional school" of acting very nearly all the more eminent actors and actresses in this

country and in England have almost exclusively restricted their repertoires to the Shakespearean dramas. The reason thereof lies on the surface; no other dramas so potently incorporate the subtleties of human character or fathom so accurately the deep under-currents of life. Necessarily the greatest players must resort to the Shakespearean plays as the only field offering the broadest scope to and demanding the highest functions of the actor's art. No special significance attaches to this fact; it is simply inevitable. But there is now a movement amongst the less eminent but very worthy players in this country and in England which appears to involve a significance of considerable import.

That movement is the revival of Shakespearean productions. This is auspicious, not because it is a return to Shakespeare, for only the greatest actors should venture into that rarer air, but because it is a turning from the inane, the immoral, and the melodramatic, which are the component elements of the so-called modern drama. It is a return to the wholesome, the artistic, the serious purposes of the drama and the stage.

To be sure, there is something almost lugubriously incongruous in the present movement considering the *personnel* engaged in it, all of whom in suitable roles are more or less excellent, but none of whom have manifested the finer qualities essential in worthy impersonations of Shakespearean characters. Nevertheless the movement is in the right direction. And it extends to Shakespeare simply because between his transcendent dramas and the piles of rubbish which the stage now groans withal there is no middle ground of actual or comparative excellence, except in plays which though meritorious, or even strong, at the time for which they were written have lost their pith and marrow with the evanishment of the conditions that called them forth.

There are evanescent conditions in society which, if the dramatist can incorporate while they exist, will give vital interest to the play, but like gathered roses when they cease to germinate from their native bush we cannot give them vital growth again, they needs must wither on the stem.

A drama to have the quality of life must deal either with the fundamental, the permanent elements of human character, as Shakespeare's do, or with the particular customs and environments of its own time. In one case time is infinite, and place universal; in the other the time and place are definite. Shake-

speare alone has builded permanently. Therefore each age subsequent to his own has had but one alternative—its contemporaneous playwrights.

This alternative confronting our own age we have dallied for a time, in the natural desire for counterfeit presentments of ourselves, with the so-called dramatists of to-day. But they have failed to satisfy, to vitalize in their dramas the spirit of the time—in short to epitomize modern life—and the revulsion is perfectly natural, leading us inevitably to the universal fount of humanity—Shakespeare.

But, be it said respectfully, I repeat that the talents of the players now turning to Shakespeare, praiseworthy and valuable as those talents may be within certain limitations, are not equal to the higher requirements of his dramas. They may delineate the particular, not the general. They are infused with the spirit of to-day, not with the reflective quality that carries its possessor behind and beyond to-day. But we should not conclude that they lag superfluous on the stage. There is by no means a superabundance of histrionic talent, the right field is as yet unopened to it—that field is a worthy drama of to-day, one that will call forth their best efforts. Newness in the drama is the urgent need. Newness in subject, newness in treatment, though the historical field is unworked for a century and a half past. The time will not come when Shakespearean dramas worthily presented will be unattractive, but it is given to a very few players to act them acceptably. Furthermore, men desire to see the portrayal of the peculiar and particular circumstances amid which they live, and current phases of character, as well as the general conditions and traits that run alike through the successive generations of human existence. This desire leads up to a consideration of the question as to why there is no great modern drama—the solution to which lies in the shadowy domain of speculation, and therefore not easily tangible, if, indeed, it is to be found at all. But let us speculate briefly concerning it, and if no satisfying result is obtained it will simply add a mite to the boundless mental energy that man has expended in searching for the unknown.

No age has been without stirring and dramatic events in its political, social or religious conditions. Indeed, existence itself is dramatic. But each age, like each individual, has a temperament peculiar to itself. The different epochs of existence may be

likened to the different divisions of the earth—certain general forces operate alike through all, and yet each has conditions and forces generated by and individual to itself. For instance, the predominant temperament of one age may be passive, reposeful, with the dramatic quality accidental and its effects incidental; another age may be active in temperament and dramatic in effects, repose being subordinate and incidental.

The transitional forces which lift different ages into such juxtapositions are traceable to two qualities in human nature that work through the individual to the mass. One quality is imagination, the other realization. The first lifts us beyond ourselves into what we might be; the other restrains us to ourselves as we are. Both contend for the supremacy and, as far as results enlighten us, we can hardly avoid the conclusion that a common cause is behind the two, directing imagination on the one hand to prevent the active end of the beam from sagging too low, and on the other directing action to prevent the imaginative end from rising too high.

A wide range of ascendancy, however, is allowed to each—so wide that they seem never to be, and indeed rarely are, in equipoise.

Our own age, for instance, is so engrossed with the realities, the material affairs of life that but little attention is given to anything outside of these. Ours is seemingly an entirely utilitarian age. And in fact the scales are more radically out of balance than they appear ever to have been before. This view is not essentially pessimistic—a ship sometimes careens frightfully and afterward rights herself.

The principal divisions of literature are history, drama, poetry, and philosophy.

History shows us what has been; the drama what is and how it came so; poetry idealizes and lifts us into an atmosphere beyond ourselves; philosophy moralizes and generalizes, and bridges as best it may, the chasms between the past, the present and the future. Thus we see that three of the divisions—history, poetry and philosophy—are on the perspective plane, the drama being distinctly on the ground plane.

Dealing then with the concrete, with that which is, what must be the nature of the drama of nineteenth century life? Will it embody the passive spirit of comedy which emanates from

the predominance of the æsthetic qualities, or the active turbulent spirit of tragedy which germinates from the contending, clashing realities of life?

The comedy of life is nurtured by the reposeful quality of the spiritual element in man—and by comedy I mean all that is joyous in life, not the trivial or the ludicrous—tragedy is fostered by the active quality of the material element in humanity.

If the quality of repose is visible in modern life I have failed to perceive it. Wherever man is to-day there is action, tremendous action. Mind and body are alike driving at a fearful rate in material concerns. We are drawing upon all the resources which nature has providently conserved. Her forests are pillaged, her waters consumed, her elements chained to service, her hours of darkness, given that sleep might knit up the raveled sleeve of care, now glare, by man's device, to light the midnight toiler at his work. The ever-tranquil stars keep tireless vigil from their lofty silence as of yore, but the cities' millions see them not; man's lower needs have banished the glow of their far off grace. Utility with untiring hand upholds the midnight torch,

“For some must watch while some must sleep;
Thus runs the world away.”

And all this vast action is not in accord; there are jars and contentions—may be all toward one common purpose, but this side of that purpose all is continuous strife.

Interests clash, ambitions thwart each other, rivalries trip and fall one over another, passions rage and tear conflicting bosoms, love's citadel, the heart, is stormed and sacked by direst hate, disease, insidious and fearful, contends perpetually with health, life and death do wrestle momentarily whether we live or die, the very atmosphere is freighted with airs from heaven and blasts from hell.

The æsthetic qualities exist, it is true, but they stand as contrasts to our real life, of which they form no part; they are abstractions virtually removed from the concrete which constitutes existence.

Music lures for an instant, but not for itself, only from the harshness of reality. Art is only a distraction from the wearing spirit of science. Literature is but the play ground of the careworn mind that toils and spins at the necessary fabric of mutual existence.

Sentiment is an exotic plant in the unweeded garden of social relation, exposed to the nipping frosts of self-concern.

The family relation has still the sacred, noble bond of love, but how many of the finer amenities, the little nameless acts of chivalry, of deference, of sentiment, that make home life a living poem of crystallized beauty, have slipped away forever; leaving withered stalks where once were flowers. A change as dismal as the silvery, soulful music of the nightingale exchanged for the owl's long, doleful cry.

It is from the family relation that society takes its bent. A decadence of sentiment in the home means a corresponding decline in the refinement of society. A brother who is not chivalrous to his sister will be but a popinjay in society. A sister who is not tender and considerate with her brother will be a hoiden to other men. It is as much the decay of sentiment in the family relation as the greed for wealth that has well nigh transformed marriage into a matter of barter and sale. In the proportion that marriage descends to a question of convenience, adultery and all the forms of marital infelicity will increase.

Divorce is the natural outcome of loveless wedlock. It is the hydra of the nineteenth century. But it is a result not a cause. Philanthropy will never abolish it until it recognizes this fact. As well try to impede a stream the fountain of which still flows. We can only change results by altering causes. Divorce will rectify itself when society rectifies marriage, and not till then. And society will never rectify marriage till the family relation reforms society. Many of the social evils of the nineteenth century are traceable through their various intricate currents to the fountain head of family life.

The field of the great modern dramatist is here. His work is to detect the cause and demonstrate its effects on society. The world's life to-day has cast no mind, as it sometime must do, from which as by reflection it shall see its innermost causes laid bare in their effects on society.

Such a work will lift the drama far beyond its present inanity into the loftier domain of morals which is its proper field.

The idea obtains with some observant men that the stage has now become effete as a factor in moral teaching, not only because of the dearth of the higher order of genius, but in the natural order of social conditions. In other words that it has had its day, and

that its further prerogative is that of mirth-making—a field of diversion, as it were, from all the serious problems and affairs of life. I fail to see wherein this view is warrantable. On the contrary the same lofty mission of acting recognized by Shakespeare exists to-day with unimpaired potentiality—which is, “To show the very age and body of the time its form and pressure.”

It is all well enough for the philosopher, the man of culture, to assert that the closet or library are the suitable places for the serious drama to unfold itself before the eyes of the mind. That is best for them, but there is a great throbbing world of humanity outside with little philosophy and less culture—men and women of flesh and blood, passions and emotions, of thought and action—who desire to see their own lives, characters, and conditions, pass in review before them. And the stage must still give them in mimicry this craved presentment. Therefore the stage is still indissolubly associated with the drama. The drama can be made to affect the multitude only through the medium of the stage.

In contending for a serious drama I do not mean what is currently understood by the word “realism.” The drama must be artistic—and nothing that is simply real can be artistic, it must have the sublimation of the ideal.

Idealism is the dress; realism the substance. The artistic dress is but to attract to the real which presented in its own garb would not attract. In the drama's construction, imagination must exercise its essential function. But in the presentation of the play the audience must have nothing to imagine, they must realize and recognize. And to the extent that a drama draws on the imagination of an audience, to that extent it is incomplete, for then it is demanding what it should supply. In poetry we may be borne upward on the wings of the author's imagination, but in the drama we must find the author descended from his flight, having brought with him all of the imaginative that the purposes of his drama may require. His wings must be folded and his feet stand firmly on the ground.

Gœthe wrote that Shakespeare's dramas were for the mind's eye and not for the eyes of the body. But to his highly poetic mind, wherein, of course, imagination continually sought to soar, upborne by his ebullient temperament—much as an inflated balloon sways and surges in its eagerness to navigate the skies—the charm of those great dramas was in their power to lift the real into the

ideal, to transpose the jarring discords of life into a sublime harmony, a transcendent pean before the invisible and majestic throne of the Everlasting. But for us poor mortals whose close-clipt wings would scarcely lift us from the ground, the charm that Shakespeare's dramas forever hold is the marvelously beautiful blending of the ideal, which his wondrous power filched from the imperial realms of fancy, with the real in which we live and have our being.

Shakespeare's power over the multitude was, and is, not to lift them up beyond the earth, but to soar himself, and bring back wondrous stores of wealth to lavish on mankind. He could not loose the chains which fate has forged on human limbs, but he could make their galling yoke much lighter. He could not open prison doors, but he could strew the gloomy cells with fragrant flowers.

In men of Gœthe's mental mould Shakespeare's dramas command a profound interest in their philosophic abstractions and moral problems; but the great mass of mankind care only for the concrete and the individual. And herein is manifest the prerogative of and the need for the stage—to vitalize the moulded image which the dramatist has created, and cause it to pulsate with our common humanity.

As said before, the desire lies deep in men to see and comprehend the lives of their fellow-men their purposes, successes, failures, calamities, joys, sorrows. And this sight and comprehension must not consist in fanciful pictures, and unreal personages of the mind, but in palpable creations that for the time live and move before us, flesh of our flesh, and bone of our bone.

In this rather desultory paper I have attempted to indicate the auspicious features in the present trend of the stage, the need for and the probable characteristics of a great modern drama—not a single play—and the indispensableness of the stage as a factor in the social welfare of mankind. A wide scope poorly traversed, but with an earnest desire for the advancement of the drama and the stage. They are indeed "The abstract and brief chronicles of the time."

R. L. HOKE.

THE SYMPOSIUM.

REFORMATION IN UNIVERSITY TRAINING.

I.

Two things must be apparent to the careful observer of college life; first, that there is a growing distaste for the classical studies of the curriculum; secondly, that many students pursue a college course not so much for the love of knowledge and culture as for the desire of the prestige which a collegiate education is supposed to give. Certainly this state of things is inconsistent with high intellectual attainment and is a menace to the perpetuity of deep learning and culture. For all this there must be some reason. It may be partly due to the great cry for the "practical" in education, and partly to the power which the desire for "active life" and "the almighty dollar" exercises over the minds of Americans.

But is it not also possible, nay, even *probable*, that there is something wrong in college teaching? "Do our teachers teach?" seems a pertinent question. Every student knows the lack of enthusiasm in many of the class-rooms and the perfunctory manner in which some of his lessons are prepared. Now genuine *culture* springs only from a pursuit of knowledge for *its own* sake; and the success of this pursuit will always be commensurate with the enthusiasm and zeal of the pursuer. This fact assumes the more if it be granted that an earnest zeal for culture and knowledge is the only breakwater against the surging tide toward the material things of this life. And is it not true that it lies largely in the power of professors to implant such a zeal in their pupils? And is it not also true that the absence of such zeal in many a class-room is due to the lack of enthusiasm in the professor in charge of that department? Is there not just here a sadly needed reform in university education? Men of experience in educational matters have made the statement that much of the teaching of colleges is not to be compared with that of the common schools. Is this because the college professor deems his chair a sinecure for life and therefore becomes indifferent and divests himself of all concern for his department? If there be truth in these questions it also becomes more apparent why there is such a demand for elective studies; why so many having spent a term or two in college drop out and return no more.

It is to be hoped that a reform along this line may come. As students we can do naught but declare our opinions and hope that those in authority may institute the reform by seeing that the chairs of our colleges are filled only by men whose hearts are aflame with a love and zeal to impart knowledge and whose lives are devoted to that cause. When this happens—when *every* college professor is an enthusiast in his work and labors as earnestly for the success of his department as the merchant for his business—will it not then also happen that the old love for knowledge will return to students, the classics revive and young men and women bend every effort and freely and willingly give four or five years to obtaining a collegiate education? G. H. G.

II. *G. H. Geyer M. 92*

When the university first assumed its definite character it was a corporate body of masters and students associated for the purpose of giving and receiving instruction. At times universities were rather associations of scholars for the investigation or propagation of some particular theory. From these have come the universities and colleges of to-day. The necessities of the times and the progress of civilization open a new and wide field for the university, necessitating some changes and reforms in its methods. The principal tendencies to improvement are three in number.

There is a more or less evident tendency to limit the subjects of study to two or at most three. These studies should be widely different in their character and in the methods by which they are examined and investigated. Two such studies would be mathematics or a mathematical science, and a modern language, or one of the classic languages and a natural science. It is only by continual application and constant repetition that the exact knowledge required to-day can be obtained. All college graduates know how easily certain branches are forgotten, but I dare say every graduate of the military or naval academy will remember to his last hour, the first twenty pages of the calculus.

There is also a disposition to abolish the class-room recitation and to substitute for it the lecture. The principal advantage gained is that of time. Personal investigation and freedom from text-books are encouraged by it. Individuality and mental growth are promoted, while theories can be explained and study directed

as well by this method as by the old system of recitation. It may be true that there will be fewer persons of mediocre education, but it is also true that there will be more scholars whose minds are completely developed from within, and who are capable of forming and will form opinions for themselves.

Universities are gradually raising the standard of education. The university should be the supplement of the academy or the college. Their courses of study should begin where too many of them leave off. A thorough scheme of education should be designed to attract the attention and absorb the energies of trained and scholarly minds. These, then, seem to be the most general reforms, being the most necessary and the most popular.

All the means of government lie within the university itself and should of right be vested in the body of students, to be exercised by them. These principles have never existed in a marked degree in American colleges, but have played a prominent part in the organization and successful working of the universities of Europe, and upon their adoption here the success of the American university largely depends.

CHAS. W. MANN, *B. B.* '85.

III.

The need and demand of the hour is that the college and university furnish not only a general and classic culture, but that they send their graduates out into the world of business, each fully equipped and thoroughly trained for his particular line of life work. The college and university of the future must aim to silence the skeptical inquiry that only too often justly asks, "what, after all, is the practical value of the so-called college education?" The average American youth desires a college education because he knows that with the acquisition of a drilled and disciplined mind he has taken a long step on the road to fame and fortune. But only too frequently the college, in its lack of concentrated work, has not only signally failed in its field of intellectual discipline, but has stopped and paralyzed the original mental energy and vitality of able and brilliant students. To how many has come the better consciousness that a college course has given only a superficial acquaintance with many things, a deep and complete knowledge and command of none.

It is safe to say that the large majority of men who go to

college for work have chosen their professions by the end of their freshman year. Thereafter they will naturally desire to confine their powers and concentrate their attention to mastering those subjects only which have a direct and decisive bearing on their own peculiar labors in the coming years. To meet this demand, the college and university must be many sided, and each side must furnish its corps of instructors to efficiently drill its future crop of lawyers, doctors, preachers, philologists, engineers, historians, scientists, journalists, architects, etc., etc. Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Michigan, Vanderbilt, Harvard have led the way in this new field and with them it would seem not so much a question of reformation, as one of development. They with other colleges that wisely conform their methods to modern ideas and demands will unquestionable be *the* universities of the future.

WHARTON PLUMMER, A. '84.

IV.

I feel a hesitancy in recording my opinions upon such an important subject at such short notice. Nevertheless I will try to put in few words a thought which has struck me most forcibly, even though I risk thereby the charge of "old-fogyism."

The university proposes to give a *universal* training; not merely a smattering of mathematics, languages, and other branches of knowledge, but a training of the whole man; to make a complete citizen out of the youth who is put in its charge. The best education is that which leads out—educates—all of the boy's inherent capacities, and develops all that is worth developing in him. The mind is only one part of a man, and the body is another. He needs to be developed also in his moral nature. He needs in the critical period of his youth good, pure, and honorable influences around him—that indefinable aroma of honor and nobility which cannot be learned from a text-book, and which must be imbibed from his associations. The growing boy needs the growing influence of the best and greatest men in the country—men who will mould his character in all its highest possibilities. This then is a great need of the future university training.

Furthermore man has a spiritual nature, and needs a training for it—a spiritual nature which consists in something more than mere religious emotions and feelings. It is his immortal soul, which must be placed in proper relations with his Maker. The

university which takes no account of this fails just so far in its universal training. This is closely connected with the moral training and like it cannot be learned from text-books. But the university which refuses to provide for spiritual training simply takes the best years out of a young man's life, robbing him thus of that which he might have had elsewhere, and so deteriorates instead of developing him. The real university needs to put religious advantages before its students as well as physical, mental, and moral ones. In a word its officers should be, not only of the best intellectual calibre obtainable, but also the best men morally and spiritually.

This, as I conceive it, is a great need in the university training of the future, and one which is felt in some universities now.

G. L. C., B. O. '86.

g. l. Crockett

V.

Probably no subject has been discussed more in educational circles than the one now under consideration. Some of its different phases have found a place on the program of educational circles for years past and it is quite likely that coming generations will whet their forensic powers upon its much worn surfaces.

It is the object of this article to note a few facts respecting this question, under three heads, as follows: The Subjects of Study, The Arrangement of Curricula, and The Methods of Study.

When great proficiency in the classics, to the partial exclusion of science, was considered an essential in every college course, scientific minds had reasonable grounds for objection. On the other hand total ignorance of Latin and Greek was considered akin to crime by those who had learned to appreciate the beauties of Horace and Hom \acute{e} r. This double controversy has brought a needed change by establishing a mean, whereby, side by side, the linguist and the scientist can find abundant room for the development of their respective powers. As a fair knowledge of the elements of science cannot be acquired by one year's work, likewise the student of Greek and Latin would miss much of the benefit of his favorite studies by a course so limited. It seems that the present scheme of equalization needs no further change in this respect.

Secondly, the arrangement of curricula has been thoroughly

canvassed and criticized. From the old "iron-clad" courses to the modern "all elective" plan; from the variety to the uni-study arrangement, every phase has had its advocates. This discussion has resulted in good. Many of our colleges have included in their curricula a sufficient number of required studies to reap much of the benefit of the "iron-clad" course; yet they have made the elective studies so extensive as to meet the demands of their patrons and gain the benefits of the elective system.

Our phase of this division still remains unsettled, namely, the long sought compromise between the high-school and college courses. Much has been done to bridge the distance. The colleges have met the high-schools more than half way, but it seems almost impossible to add sufficient Greek to the high-school course so that the graduates from such schools can regularly enter the freshman year, classical. Could Greek be moved one year higher in the college course so that the present preparatory year of Greek might constitute the freshman work in that line, the chief difficulty would be overcome. In this respect only, under the second division of this subject, could a change be reasonably asked.

The third division includes some phases more difficult to remedy. The great advancement in methods of teaching may be considered comparatively recent. However, it has done much toward more systematic methods of study. Now students are taught "how to study" as well as "what to study." In this regard, improvement worthy of recognition has been made.

While there are many excellent features in the present college system, it is a fact to be deplored that too many study to "pass" rather than to develop; and to this end means are adopted, some of which deserve condemnation from every student who prefers class honesty to class honor. Even with the strictest vigilance of professors standings are attained by very questionable means. In this respect it may not be out of place to urge reform. The needed reformation may be accomplished most effectually by students, who, without being guilty of espionage in the least degree, have opportunity to discourage practices unknown to the teacher. Students can manifest in various ways their disapproval of all questionable means of "making grades" and thereby create a greater regard for absolute honesty both in recitation and examination. When Virgil wrote, "Beware of the horse," he expressed

a thought which if clothed in modern phraseology should be a caution to the class of persons under consideration: "Beware of the pony."
F. R. D.

VI.

*F R Dyer
M '89*

New universities, new methods, reforms in school training seem to engross the minds of educators and fill the pages of our journals just now. There is much criticism, some complaint, but few useful suggestions.

That there has been progress in university training in the past century is readily perceptible from even a casual examination of the courses of study followed now and those in vogue a hundred years ago.

Variety, thoroughness, practicality seem to have been added step by step. The rapid growth of the elective system of late is an indication of the extent to which courses of study have spread beyond the student's comprehension in the ordinary four years career. Optimists say that the educational pendulum stands now almost without oscillation at the mean between the pedantry of empiricism and the wild flights of idealism; that the light of knowledge is rapidly banishing the murky darkness of ignorance and superstition from hill top and jungle; that every profession or occupation will soon be filled with intelligent, educated servants of the needs of mankind, trained in skill and precision.

Pessimists return the answer that the percentage of crime and immorality grows faster than the ratio of increase of population will warrant; that we have fewer profound scholars, disinterested and able statesmen, remarkable figures in the field of literature, under the advanced condition of education than when the prescribed courses of study were more limited and laboratories and libraries were poorly supplied. The fact is cited that the men who excel in scientific research, in politics, literature, invention, and even in the learned professions, are usually those who have had few advantages in early training; who have relied more upon independent individual investigation than upon assistance from tutors or professors.

There is a reason for every such thing. Probably the reason best explaining the pessimistic complaints is that the elements of success exist rather in the individual than in the class; in the man rather than in weapons education gives for his use. He makes

his knowledge a means rather than an end. Another idea may be suggested, namely, that the earliest days of limited training were also days of practical frugality, with greater concentration of wealth as well as of general intelligence, so that university training and elaborate so-called education was not in demand as an accomplishment, but for what it could do for a man. The too sanguine disciples of our approaching millenium of enlightenment are as far wrong as the croakers. There is much of good in our present as in all past systems of education. There is also much that needs to be and can be improved. All of the attempts at progress are not judiciously planned nor earnestly followed up. Million after million of dollars is donated to found universities, sometimes to perpetuate a memory or immortalize a name, at other times with *bona fide* intention of conferring permanent benefit. Few of the donations are accompanied by proper precautions to make them accomplish good results. One after another of the old established institutions announces an intention of reformation, few if any of them reach any.

It would seem that some consideration of the following points would have a judicious effect:

1. The proper jurisdiction and territory of the university should be clearly defined and separated from the academy and college field. The thorough cultivation of the latter should be encouraged, namely: The portion of the individual's education which we call "teaching or instruction." All of the primary ground work as well as a comparatively thorough introduction into the branches which furnish necessary information are the domain of academies. The germination of independent thought, the causes of and reasons for every thing, may well form the college curriculum. The university is for the man who possesses a desire for knowledge, who knows how to think but lacks the means of investigation, needs the stimulant and encouragement for the attainment of correct knowledge which its associations, text-book data, lectures and apparatus will give.

2. Let the university be sufficiently equipped to enable a student to penetrate the most profound depths of any particular branch of knowledge that are within man's reach. This equipment will comprise both apparatus and professor. The former should be comprehensive, the latter able to suggest and assist. The various branches should, of course, be separated into proper

groups, corresponding with the varying uses which their cultivation might subserve to man. The field here opened is too broad for even a cursory excursion into it. Suffice it that the interference of the theoretical with the practical, the artificial with the useful, now somewhat noticeable, should be effaced and equalization brought about. The same might be said of the seemingly unreasonable preponderance of comparatively useless physical culture at the expense of the intellectual. In reaching the equilibrium here it might be well to lop off such portion of physical culture as tended to mere accomplishment and supply the same beneficial development through the medium of some one of the useful physical sciences or occupations.

3. Let the university by all means "educate." By educate I mean draw out individual effort and make the acquisition of knowledge subjective, rather than drill in and leave the student an automaton or mechanical block head.

Too much teaching is the curse of the age—too much learning there can never be. The recent revolt of such educators as Profs. Max Muller, Freeman, Harrison, of England, and others of prominence in America, from the old system of examination is significant and timely. Students should be able to show fruits rather than words for their attainments; should seek after knowledge for what it may and can do for them and enable them to do for mankind rather than merely to be able to catch up the answers to such mechanical questions as the ordinary examiner propounds to them before conferring their degrees upon them. Were this so there would be fewer to say, "My degree has done me no good save the paltry honor it gave me in the eyes of my fellow students on class day."

J. M. P.

A CHAPTER CHAT.

SCENE: *Delta Tau Delta Chapter House sitting room.*

ARTHUR, NED, and WILL engaged in reading.

Enter HARRY, JACK, TOM, and ROB.

HARRY—Here they are—the wonderful wiseacres. Always grind—grind—grind, like the upper and the nether mill-stones. Come, wake up, my hearties, and let's have a bit of a frolic. (*Dances up to Ned and offers to waltz; which offer the latter modestly*

declines). Hello! well, if you won't join in my festivities I can't make you. Arthur, don't you ever get tired of your grinding?

ARTHUR. Yes, we usually stop when you come around for fear we might accidentally crush you.

HARRY. Ah! Thank you for your consideration. Well, come, let's go to the drug-store and have some caramels, and get old Boggs mixed up about the amount of them. It's no end of fun.

NED. I don't see much fun in it. You had better join our party and have a good cosey chat here.

HARRY. What about? Drybones and dead languages, or Sawdust and metaphysics? No, thank you, I prefer old Boggs and caramels.

WILL. Having a tender regard for your intellect, we'll drop Latin and metaphysics for the present and choose a less exhausting subject.

HARRY. My intellect does need a rest, that's a fact, after the severe strain it has gone through. Come ahead, let's seek pastures new.

ROB. I believe I'll stay here. I don't like to loaf around the drug-store.

JACK. Let's all stay here. It's the best plan for our evening.

ROB. Yes, sit down, Harry; you never do come here except to chapter-meetings, and then you rush off again as soon as you get a chance. You don't know what fine talks we have here.

HARRY. Bother your talks! This dull old place would bore a fellow to death. The chapter hall isn't good for any thing, except to hold meetings in.

NED. There's where you make your mistake. The chapter hall is the idea of the fraternity materialized into wood and stone.

HARRY, *hopping around on one foot*. O dear! O dear! he's piping up for a disquisition on ideas. Well, if we're going to stay here, let's have it out. Explain yourself. (*Drops into a chair.*)

NED, *severely*. I mean that the chapter house should be to us, here in our artificial family, what the home is to the natural family—the center of our brotherly intercourse.

HARRY. O, that's all stuff and nonsense about being brothers anyhow. A fraternity doesn't mean anything of the sort. It's

just a lot of fellows clubbed together to have a good time, initiate new members, and elect each other to good offices.

WILL. Shades of our ancestors! What an arch-heretic we have had in our midst and knew it not!

HARRY. Well, if it does any more good tell me what it is. We come here to meetings and quarrel like cats and dogs over some new man, whom one-half of us want to elect, and the other half won't have—won't touch him with a ten-foot pole. The literary society business is a sort of a bargain like this: You vote for me and I'll do the same for you. All of which is very brotherly—extremely fraternal.

NED. Go on; let's hear the whole of it. Read the indictment in full.

HARRY. Well, I believe when one of us gets into a fight the rest always help him out.

ROB. Yes, we see him through it, as the cat said when the dog fell into the sausage machine.

HARRY, *utterly oblivious of ROB's remark.* But that is only a sort of mutual protection club. I can't see anything brotherly in it. Of course you enthusiastic fellows do a lot of talking about "the bonds" and "the good old Delta Tau," and that sort of thing; but it all evaporates in talk.

WILL. Well, it's refreshing to hear you make such a clean breast of it. I feel as if I had just taken an ice bath. Why, my dear boy, you seem to have forgotten the object of our life here. I can't answer for *you*, but most people come to college to train their minds. When the young man steps into this little world of thought he does not regard it as an end in itself, but as the means to an end. Ambition points beyond to the purpose of life. There is the world's work, and its kingdoms spread out before him, and there is the prize which remains for his hands to seize. Here, then, is the great good of a fraternity. It gives us an immediate object for our ambition, something for which we can work directly. Yes, for Delta Tau Delta our lessons are learned, our prizes are won, our honors are secured. To place Delta Tau Delta above all competitors is the object which we have always in view. And she rewards our efforts by the hands of our fraters. You don't know how I prize that little testimonial I had the other night "with the compliments of the chapter."

HARRY. Now, do away with all the eloquence, and that is

just what I said. It is nothing but a mutual admiration society. You boost me up, and I will boost you up. It is all very nice but there isn't much brotherhood in it. And I don't see that I am disloyal because I choose to admire you brilliant fellows and don't set myself up to be admired in return.

WILL. It isn't the act of a brother, then, to help one along in attaining the object of one's life?

HARRY. No. It is all a piece of selfishness. We help him on because we expect to get as good as we give, and then everybody doesn't see those magnificent prizes ahead, and burn with the desire to have them, like babies crying for castoria.

JACK. That's a fact, boys, we're not all going to write books. I haven't a bit of ambition that way. But I'll tell you, I think Delta Tau Delta has done me a heap of good, and I'd like to see somebody else get the good, too. I would turn Harry's proposition around, and instead of hoping to get as good as I give, would like to give as good as I have gotten.

HARRY. There it is again; what good has it done you?

JACK. Well, I don't know; it makes me feel more comfortable and safe some how. As Ned says, it is a sort of home to me. And then it isn't this chapter only. There is the whole fraternity. It seems kind o' grand to think that I am working along with the whole concern, and I feel that I'd like to hold up my end of the line, and not let it swag down.

HARRY. Yes, you follow the crowd, you don't know why, because they are enthusiastic, and you have caught the mania.

JACK. That may be so; but I think it is a pretty good mania to catch, and I'd like to inoculate you with it.

TOM. I am a little like Harry as far as Will's argument is concerned. It is a very cold calculating estimate of a fraternity. It turns it into a sort of literary society. There's no social life in that sort of thing?

NED. No, Will's idea is too narrow. It is like a bargain. There is too much of the *quid pro quo* in it.

TOM. Now I think a fraternity ought to be a select company of congenial spirits banded together in close association for the benefit of mutual companionship. If it is to take the place of home to us, it should supply the amenities of home, the hours of social abandon in the company of trusted friends. We should have our games and amusements, our happy fireside hours, and

our pleasant songs. We should have our festive gatherings when we meet as brothers 'round a banqueting board with toast, and song, and merry jest. We should have our walls bright and gay with pictures, and our rooms filled with comfort. Then it will be indeed a home for us.

NED. Ah! Tom, you have drawn the outward aspect of the home; you want the home spirit there, too. Your gilded walls may hold estranged and bitter hearts. Do you remember what Longfellow says:

“We may build more splendid habitations,
Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculpture,
But we cannot
Buy with gold the old associations.”

We must care for the hearts as well as the walls. We must bring the influences of home to chasten, to care for, and to correct.

TOM. But that breaks up the whole freedom of our social fabric. We become spies and watchers of each other, and do not feel as easy and unconstrained as when with strangers.

NED. Not so. There is an affectionate care and concern, which does not pry into a brother's doings, but which extends help to him when he needs it and draws, not forces, him back when he goes astray; which looks upon his faults with leniency and regret, and appreciates all that is good and noble in him. With this addition Tom's social fabric will be complete.

ARTHUR. Then, too, our fraternity will be a safe place for young boys to be in.

NED. Exactly so. The fraternity, like the home, should be a training school for the opening character. The character of our fraternity will be faithfully represented in the character of the men we turn out.

WILL. Now, I protest against that. A fraternity is not, and ought not to be a reformatory. We cannot afford to take in a lot of vicious characters with the hope of converting them. Our philanthropy does not go that far.

NED. Nor does mine. I do not propose to take in bad characters with the hope of converting them, but I want to see the unformed characters which we have among us moulded into honorable, pure and noble ones.

ARTHUR. Ned, that is the best idea that has been advanced

yet. You have struck the thought exactly. I would hate to think that my young frater here, (*laying his hand on Rob's shoulder*) was to be brought in contact with degrading and debasing influences through my instrumentality. Fraternities are known by their fruits. Take that one across the way there, and you'll see that the members think of nothing else than Tom's society life. They are fine gentlemen, and jolly, good fellows, and nothing more. Well, what kind of men do they make? I leave it with Tom if he does not think our ideal higher than theirs.

TOM. Yes, I suppose it is. Their society has nothing in it to improve one, though it is very pleasant.

ARTHUR. Then, Will's ideal is realized in that fraternity around the corner. We all know what narrow, bigoted men the literary fraternity turns out. They are all cast in the same mould and can recognize no good in any other.

WILL. But, Arthur, don't you think the literary aspect should be regarded at all?

ARTHUR. Of course I do. The fraternity is no more confined to the moral idea, than it is to the social, or literary. In fact, these ideas are so intertwined that it is impossible to separate them, and the effort to do so is sure to prove disastrous. I tell you, boys, the nearer we can bring our fraternity to the recognition of all that is good in the school life, and the development of it, the better it will be. Human character is a many-sided thing, and it needs a broad and comprehensive fraternity to bring out all its sides.

WILL. I seem to catch your idea. You mean that there are half truths in all we have been saying and they need to be put together to bring out the full truth.

ARTHUR. Exactly. The intellectual, the moral, and the social elements should be so blended and intermingled that they may develop a rounded character. It does not so much matter that we take in "all round" men if we turn out "all round" men. We rub and grind together in our little quarrels and spats in the chapter and elsewhere, and even in our discussions, until we rub off the sharp corners and jutting angles of our individuality. And so, while we have plenty of room to play in, plenty of liberty, we exert a good influence on each other; but when we are kept in one narrow groove, our characters are also narrowed and we become bigoted and illiberal.

NED. What a vast deal of meaning there is in our motto, "Labor for the Beautiful and the Good." It is so all embracing in its catholicity both of aim and method.

WILL. Yes, it combines unity of design with multiplicity of mode. It recognizes that a fraternity is made up of all sorts and conditions of men, and sets them all to work, each in his own way, for the common good of all.

TOM. Boys, a song, a song. (*He leads off and all join in singing* "Home, sweet home.")

WILL. It is getting late, boys, and we had better go.

TOM. All right. Another song.

Exit TOM, JACK, and WILL singing "Our Delta Queen."

HARRY. Ned, do you fellows meet here this way often?

NED. Yes, we drop in here at all times. You ought to be oftener with us.

HARRY. I think I will.

Exit NED and HARRY.

ROB. A fraternity is a fine thing, isn't it, Arthur?

ARTHUR, *fastening the window.* That's just what it is, old fellow.

ROB, *going up and putting his arm in Arthur's.* I tell you I'm the only child at home but I feel here just as though you were my big brother sure enough.

ARTHUR. Aha! buddie Robbie, we'll be fraters in earnest, won't we? (*Excunt arm in arm*).

REV. GEO. L. CROCKETT, B. O. '86.

OUR CHAPTER QUEEN.

BY ONE OF HER SUBJECTS.

She was worthy of a kingdom. So thought we all—from little Tibbs, the baby of the chapter, to tall and handsome Harry Glenn, our pride; and I dare say there was not one of us but would have fought, bled and—lived to have shared the throne as prince consort. She was a woman—O yes, not one of those silvery-winged, aureole-crowned, mythical creatures that are believed by the tender, trusting neophytes to stand guard and

guide over the chapter hall. Not ethereal, but almost angelic, of course. As Diana walked, so we thought could she. As Juno's shoulder's bore aloft a queenly head, so we thought did hers. Aphrodite's mien, Athene's mind were fitting counterparts. The royal crown of nut brown hair, and fearless eyes of heavenly blue but filled the cup. She was substantial enough to play a capital hand at tennis, always bedecked in our colors; with more or less of badges displayed, as armor or ornament, upon the most entrancing costume the enthusiastic school-boy heart could imagine. Ah! On field sport days, at public promenades, chapter hops, commencement exercises, were we not proud of our Queen! None wore the colors more jauntily, with more coquettish grace. She was a professor's daughter, and to have won her sponsorship was a feather that brought us many "barbarian" caps. You know what it was like—we besieged the house; burned the professor's gas and coal; in regular turn, attended her to church and theatre; in fact poured out a sea of youthful devotion for her to swim in. She was a most useful member, too. All our petty differences, disappointments, hopes and fears, found ready sympathetic hearing, easy solution, and healing consolation. For a maiden of twenty-two her task was no easy one—I can see that now.

For a long time all were fraters, all friends, not one could claim a favor not open to the grasp of all. Her brother, then far away, had been one of our early members, and her childish devotion to him gave us her womanly favor and sweet assistance.

It could not last, of course; not Harry Glenn nor baby Tibbs, however, broke the spell—they always had our precedence, when in company, you know. Great awkward, stammering, studious Jim—Jim Gardner—was the man. A sigh, a murmur of disappointment, almost regret, went around. To delegate the whole to one? Yes, we were willing—but not to Jim! Could he do credit to the chapter in the role of champion before the college world? We thought not. But the Queen, too, had a will, and she had chosen. The changed state grew, as changed states will, and we were slowly reconciled. 'Twas better to have loved and—no, it is better to have half a loaf than have no loaf at all; that is the way we looked at it.

But there weren't so many tennis games; and the feeling of being in a brother's way broke up the Sunday afternoon gatherings, and the week-night singing of ballads from our song-book

around her piano. To tell the truth, it was, in a quiet way, melancholy and dismal.

The old days seemed

“Dear as remembered kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feign’d
On lips that are for others.”

Meanwhile “our Jim” was happiness’s very self, and Violet, our Queen, more calmly sweet and dignified, seemed to find double interest in all our doings—so Jim would tell us.

Then ’79 passed out, and, after summer jauntings in the mountains, most of us came back grave seniors to encounter ’80. Jim, too, and Violet from her visit to the seaside. Somehow true love seemed to have caught the rheumatism during the summer. It didn’t even walk from the very first. We looked on aghast in sad surprise. Then friendly inquisitiveness tried Jim, brotherly innuendo played upon Violet. Without effect. Jim always was too reserved to warrant much pumping after one rebuff; and Violet, with quiet womanly dignity, avoided every attempt to bring the subject forward.

Our intercourse grew constrained, no longer had the freedom of the other days. Soon our colors disappeared from off those rounded shoulders when on parade. The next thing was to find the badge of our bitterest rival where our own had been. Disappointment? mortification?—fury you might almost say! We could not hate our former Queen, who now had abdicated our thrice cherished throne. That did not last long; the other badge disappeared. Violet seldom was seen by any of us. We could not imagine why she so suddenly grew morose, unsocial and forsook the modest pleasures of our little world. It continued, and not one of us but felt the melancholy mischief that somehow had been abroad. The chapter hall was not as interesting as when she used to make our table mats, select our rugs, and direct our general household for us. No—and no wonder we inwardly blessed (?) the stranger at the sea-shore who had stolen our Queen’s heart. He did not come somehow—and then we wondered what it was.

Commencement came; our hard earned laurels, degrees, medals did not seem worth half as much because we had no Queen. We all went home with sad regret because we were estranged and could not bid our former Queen adieu.

It lasted, with me, a long while. I had lost sight of Jim's part in it all, until a year or two ago a friend of Violet was telling me how it was Jim's fault all along. How he had met her at the seaside, and while together there he had neglected her for some fair-haired, heartless flirt with fewer brains than would fill a hollow mustard seed. Didn't I—well, it was good that Jim wasn't within twelve hour's ride! Next I heard that Violet was married! Our chapter Queen! How she had my sympathy! I was sure she married loving Jim.

I didn't think of meeting Jim the other day while passing through his town. He is a prosperous young lawyer now. Running against him on the street I entirely forgot my recent resentment. The same old fraternal spirit flashed out as we gave each other the old "grip," and I wound up by going home to dine with Jim—"and have a good long talk over old times, my boy," he said. I remembered he lived with his widowed mother and a sister, and was not surprised when, after a brisk walk thro' the bracing breezes of the birthday of the Father of Our Country, Jim opened the door and found a female figure waiting in the hall. It was only after what seemed to me a very ardent sisterly embrace that I had time to notice something seemingly familiar in the face. Then Jim, sly rascal, with happiness supreme beaming from his quiet countenance, turned and said, "A friend, Violet,—this is my wife, old boy."

WHAT SHALL I READ, AND WHY?

I know this question sounds commonplace, and this very fact is an evidence that it has visited every one of us. I know also that nine out of ten never learn to answer it well or profitably either to themselves or any body else; so, my good sir, if you are the one out of the ten just mentioned, let me say this article was not written for you, but for the other nine.

This question has come to me many times, and each time with a different import and suggesting a different answer. I remember when I wished that some one would present me with a list of books, by the reading of which I might become wide-read—schol-

arly, I found a book containing some such a list—I do not remember where—and set about with all diligence to make myself the scholar of my imagination. I read rapidly, I read earnestly, I read somewhat thoroughly; but it only led me deeper into the mazes of this wilderness of books and of knowledge. I had read myself in and I saw no way open to me but to read myself out; I added more books to my list, but soon I began to feel that books were insufficient—I must read subjects. It was only a repetition of the old question, “What shall I read?”

I soon began to become acquainted with the names of the men who wrote the books. But who were these men? And when and where did they live? Who is this Pope, and Bryant, and Longfellow, and Anon—and especially this last, for I find his name attached to some of the best articles in my reading? What visions of greatness passed through my mind as I contemplated the number of books this man must have written! I wondered if he was living yet. I must know something about these men, and so I began to read biographies. The mazes grew less dense. I was ascending a hill from the summit of which I should be able to take my bearings, and for the first time view a small part of the great field of literature. My horizon began to widen, and now, instead of one great field, this broad expanse divided itself into four parts,—each one stretching out as far as the vision could reach until it was lost in the distance. The first was Poetry; the second History; the third Philosophy; the fourth Fiction.

I must read Poetry, for I find many a one toiling in this field of Poetry for whom there is reserved a niche in the “Temple of Fame.” I want to have a speaking acquaintance with Homer, Virgil, Tasso, Saadi, Dante. I want to shake hands with Shakespeare, and see if his magnetic touch will lend me inspiration. I want to rub against Pope for his polish, and laugh at the quaint humor of Hudibras. I want Milton to show me how much of Heaven a blind man can see. I want to spend a “Season” with Thompson, and bask with Campbell in the “Pleasures of Hope.” I want to take a sail with “Enoch Arden,” listen to “The First Settler’s Story,” be a “Traveler” with Dr. Goldsmith in “The Deserted Village,” and follow with Pollock “The Course of Time.”

Yes, I must read poetry, for poetry is the language of the soul. Imagination intoxicates or banishes memory, and disposes in some

way of everything that attempts to come between itself and its field of vision. Its field of vision is the infinite; it "glances from heaven to earth—from earth to heaven." It vies with the Creator in constructing a universe of its own. It makes its world and lives in it. It furnishes itself with an instantaneous method of travel, being independent of space; it is now on earth, now in hell, and now in heaven.

We consult some books as we do parents, for advice; to some we go as to friends for comfort or consolation, or for the sake of company; others we marry and take to our homes, because in them we find heart-throbs responsive to our own. The poets are these lovers, who teach us that love, like water, will not be confined, but will break through, and destroy the dam, unless it be permitted to pass over the wheel and turn the mill. Yes, some books are like parents, some like friends, some like jolly companions, and some like lovers. There are books which we must take like medicine; others which we must eat and digest; others which we must use only as dessert; and still others which we must pass by with only a taste or smell.

I must add to my poetry, history. Not to know history is to be a child forever. I must first catch up with myself by learning what is behind me, and then catch up with the world by learning what is about me. I find myself midway upon a ladder whose bottom rests in chaos, and whose top is lost in the clouds of heaven. I must learn from history, tradition, mythology, monuments, epitaphs, tombs, to clear away that lower chaos as much as I may.

But which shall I do?—begin where I am and read myself back to the beginning, or hunt up the beginning, so far as I am able, and follow the intricate windings of the world's history? Evidently the latter. But I may not be able to find the connecting links which unite all the separate branches with the original stem. How shall I connect the Chinese history with the Assyrian records? In what style of the original growth did the Egyptian stem begin? Whence came the men of the river drift—the cave men and lake dwellers? Whence the mound-builders—the Aztecs—the American Indians and savage Africans? Such problems I may not be able to solve, but must wait for their solution.

I peer into the misty past, but not far; I add another lens of knowledge and see a little farther; and as more powerful tele-

scopes open up to us heavens beyond, so additional knowledge brings out new stars in the night of the past. But as I view them more closely they change from stars to torches which I may take and look about me. In Persia is Zoroaster, Firdusi, Saadi, Hafiz; in China, Confucius, Mencius, Lao-tse; in India, Buddha and Buddha-ghosha; in Arabia, Mohammed; in Greece, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon; in Rome, Livy, Tacitus, Cæsar. After I have looked about me with the light that these furnish, I may suffer myself to be led by Josephus, Plutarch, Grote, Gibbon, Hallam, Hume and Macaulay.

But I find now that the knowledge I obtain from these is only a meagre skeleton of the history of the past. Many of them are distinctively historians of men and deeds, leaving the history of thought in the fog if not in the darkness; and I find that it is only by starting again and travelling over an entirely different road that I will be able to obtain a somewhat connected history of thought. Nor has thought run in a single channel. Philosophy and Theology have been, for the most part, distinct; yet they have mingled sufficiently to discolor each other. Philosophy has muddied religion by making it mystical; religion has attempted to choke Philosophy. Such has been their inharmonious commingling until recently. They seem now to be learning that God's universe is large enough, and fertile enough, to support both Philosophy and Theology.

I must study the history of philosophic thought—the many attempts to answer that difficult question, “What is the original plan of things, and how does it operate?”

Thales tells me the first principle is water: From water all things come, to water all things return. Anaximander says it is an eternal and undetermined ground. Anaximenes concludes that it is air. Pythagoras asserts it to be number. “All is one and stationary,” the Eleatics say; but Heraclitus insists that nothing is stationary but all is a continual flow. Nothing is being, but all is becoming. Empedocles attempts to harmonize these opposite views by the use of four elements and two powers. This led to the Atomistic theory.

Democritus was not satisfied with four elements; and so, instead of four, he adopted an unlimited number of constituent elements, from which, without increase or diminution but only by change, all things are which appear.

Anaxagoras refused to accept the expressions, *becoming* and *departing*, of his predecessors, and used in their stead *combination* and *separation*.

Such were the methods of some of the earliest philosophers in answering this all-important question. Following these were the methods of the Sophists, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Stoicism, Epicurianism, Neo-Platonism, Scholasticism. With the last two I find that the great stream of theologic thought entered the stream of philosophy, and they flowed together for half a dozen centuries. But the stream is rather broad than deep, for theological dogma is not conducive to free and thorough philosophical investigation. The philosopher must not be tied to the post of dogma and compelled to browse around it, but must be free to go where he will; and, indeed, I perceive as little reason why a theologian should be bound by a thirty-nine strand cord.

But I must not be contented with the history of philosophy and theology, for this would be an attempt to satisfy a varying appetite "with bare imagination of a feast." I must read philosophy and theology themselves. I use the word philosophy in the sense of natural philosophy, which includes sciences. I must understand theology, because it is the science of His works. The Creator has revealed Himself in two ways: first in His works, second in His word. He first did, then said; first acted then spoke. He has revealed Himself not in the Bible alone, but in the blades of grass and the grains of sand. Each flower has a lesson for me if I will but learn it—a lesson which it will teach to me alone.

In the fourth place, I must read fiction. Poetry, history and philosophy are over two thousand years old; the novel is scarcely two hundred. It is called *novel*, not only because it continually presents us with something new, but because it is in reality a new invention. Grecian and Roman civilization knew nothing, in comparison with what we know, of the power of fiction in the development of truth. "Truth is stranger than fiction"—but fiction is a valuable assistant in truth's development. The parables of the Christ are short stories—novelettes—and if He, when the plain truth would not answer, resorted to fiction, I may be certain to find much in it to reward me for the time spent in its perusal.

But to read novels for instruction is like shaving pigs for wool—very much reading and very little instruction. The novel, like the

theatre, is more for entertainment than instruction. But there are reasons why I should read fiction aside from direct absorption. The intellectual atmosphere seems to have showered upon us two classes of fictitious literature: In the first instance it evaporated only the pure water from the great ocean of thought, and gave us a copious shower; in the second it took up only the dregs and gave us but frogs. The former will give life and invigoration to those who bathe in it; the latter will poison and cause intellectual death. There are thousands who are being poisoned by it every year. They do not know it by its appearance; they do not know, even by the touch, which is healthful and which is poisonous. It is the duty of those who do know to give an intelligent choice to those who do not. It is not necessary for an intelligent physician to take a dose of the medicine he is about to prescribe for his patient, but only that he understand its character and properties.

But in reading poetry, history, philosophy and fiction, I would not forget the bibles of the world. They contain some of the sublimest poems, some of the sweetest songs, some of the profoundest philosophy, some of the most entertaining stories, and surely the most reliable history of the ages when they were produced. The Hebrew and Greek Scriptures of the Jews and of Christendom; the "Chinese Classics" of Confucius and Mencius; the "Zend Avesta" of the Persians; the "Vedas"; the "Upanishads" of the Hindoos; "The Footsteps of the Law" of the Buddhists; the "Koran" of Mohammed; also others semi-canonical in character—I must read for mental cultivation as well as for devotional purposes. Among the others may be mentioned, "The Book of the Dead," of the Egyptians; the "Meditations" of Marcus Aurelius; Seneca's "Morals"; the "Sentences" of Epictetus; the "Guilistan" of Saadi; the "Thoughts" of Paschal; and "Imitations of Christ" of Thomas a Kempis.

Nor could I spend my time with books which have not reached their majority, while Watts on *The Mind*, Locke on *The Understanding*, and Butler's *Analogy* remain strangers to me. One other book must always be open at my right hand—the Dictionary. It must be my companion through all the dark passages in other books.

Nor would I forget that much of the best history and philosophy for me will be found in the biographies, speeches, lectures, essays, travels and explorations of such men as Macaulay, John-

son, Lord, Webster, Burke, Emerson, Xavier and Livingstone.

In more direct answer to the latter part of our question, "Why shall I read?"—let me offer a few reasons.

There are times when we need rest—not the rest which comes from idleness, but rest which comes from the exercise of a different set of faculties. We always need ideas, truths, mental-children. Here are two needs—ideas, and rest. Why not, when it is possible, supply them both at the same time and by the same act?

The mind may be compared to a family. Our original thoughts are our mental offspring, our mental-children. Most of us do not have very large families; and the fewer members we have the more partial we are to them. It would perhaps better be compared to an orphan house. We lack children of our own and look about us for children to adopt. Books are the intelligence offices through which we obtain these children; we read in order to obtain them. The parents of some of them have been dead for two thousand years—but what care we for that? We dress them up in the fashion of the present, and they look as fresh and vigorous as though they were in their prime. A thought is born again whenever it is adopted and becomes a member of the family of another individual. I do not mean whenever it pays us a visit, but when it has come to stay and is dependent upon us for its clothing.

Another reason why I read is this: I always have doubt as to the value of a thought until I find it among the mental offspring of some other man. In a certain sense I read to verify my own thoughts—or those which I consider my own. A man is to be pitied who is enthusiastically airing some *original* theories of his, blissfully ignorant of the fact that those same theories were advocated and exploded a dozen centuries ago. The fact that they were exploded, however, does not prove them false. Many things that our ancestors proved false their descendants have proven true—but not while they were ignorant of what their ancestors did and said.

One thing more: No book stands alone, any more than a man stands alone. It has its ancestors and its offspring, its brothers and sisters, aunts, uncles and cousins; all of whom must be made to contribute to my orphan house. In other words, the branches we have mentioned have many tributaries, all of which ought to

be explored. I notice in business circles a tendency to the large sale and small profit principle; in church collections, the larger the congregation the larger the collection. So, on the same principle, I find that the men who are able to obtain and combine the most *nickel* and *dime* ideas are the men who become richest in mental lore. I say to my books, as the preacher to his congregation, "Let every one contribute;" and never refuse either the millionaire's donation or the widow's mite.

REV. ISAAC T. HEADLAND Σ., '84.

OUR COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA:—Rev. Dr. William E. Boggs has been elected to the Chancellorship made vacant by the death of Dr. Mell.

EMORY COLLEGE:—The vacancies caused by the resignation of Dr. Hopkins and Prof. Dawman, who at the close of the last college year accepted positions at other colleges, were filled by the election of Dr. Warren A. Chandler, of Nashville, Tenn., as president, and Prof. Lindsey Harris, of Decatur, Ga., as professor of languages.

OBERLIN COLLEGE:—The new catalogue shows an enrollment of 1,676 students for the year 1888. Every State and Territory of the United States is represented, except Delaware and Alaska. Besides, there are represented the following countries: Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, England, Wales, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Russia, China, Japan, Liberia, Natal, and the Hawaiian Islands. The Faculty numbers 22 professors, 2 lecturers, 18 instructors and 7 tutors.—*Ex.*

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.—The winter term formally opened Thursday, January 3, but not really until the following Tuesday, owing to the unusual amount of wrangling conflicts in studies and the number of dilatory students who prefer to abide their own time in returning, causing the Lord High Chancellor of the Exchequer double work and delay in the organization of classes, but all are back now, new faces interspersed with the old and everything progresseth swimmingly. The collegiate department numbers about four hundred students, the business department 150 and the Conservatory of Music 250. A great deal of interest is manifested in literary society circles. The election of the inter-society contestants for the Allegheny-Philo Franklin Commencement contest in June has been settled amicably and satisfactorily, and Alle-

gheny will bank on Deming, debate; Fuller, declamation; Anderson, oration, and Lindsey, essay; while Philo Franklin has unswerving faith in Elliott, debate; Sweeney, declamation; Couse, essay, and A. C. Lindsey, oration.—*Commercial Gazette*.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.—During the vacation the books of the library were finally arranged and numbered according to the Dewey system, and new cases accommodating fifteen hundred volumes were made. About one hundred books have been received recently. Hereafter the library will be open every day for borrowers. The new card catalogues are progressing slowly. The University was represented at the meetings of the Ohio College Association, the Indiana Academy of Sciences and the American Historical Association. The Journal and Student were both issued during the holidays, and both are improving. The department of biology has lately received an invoice of apparatus from Europe and this country. Among the more important pieces are some microscopes, a fine microtome, Abbe camera lucida, ocular micrometer, thermometers, &c., all of which are specially adapted to practical work in the laboratory. The new catalogue will be issued early in the term. The endowment of Miami from Oxford Township yields about \$6,000 per year. The smallness of the sum is due to the intervention of the State between the University and the leaseholders some years ago. Professor Snyder addressed a farmers' institute at Franklin last week. The local Y. M. C. A. is to be revived soon.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.—On December 5th, the foot ball team were entertained by the manager of the Fountain Hill Opera House, occupying, at his invitation, two boxes at the production of Hanlon's *Fantasma*. The boxes were tastefully decorated with brown and white bunting and a large delegation from the university was present, who cheered the team as they entered the theatre.

At the last meeting of the executive committee of the Athletic Association, it was decided that the base ball team should join a league consisting of Lehigh, Lafayette, Rutgers and Stevens. On account of the great expense it was thought best not to enter the larger league, including Cornell and Williams. A letter will soon be sent out to the alumni and undergraduates appealing for aid in building a new grand stand.

Warriner, '90, has been elected captain of the foot ball team for next fall and Cullum, '90, has been elected manager of the same. Captain Walker was informally offered a re-election, but declined.

Lehigh is making a strong record at foot ball. At the close of the last season her team was 121 points ahead of all competitors. The most cherished victory was that over Lafayette, with a score of 15—0.

G. B. Zahniser, a member of Delta Tau Delta, has been elected President of the Sophomore class; and J. B. Cullum, another Delta has been chosen Athletic Representative of the Junior class.—*Lehigh Burr*.

DEPAUW.—Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley gave an entertainment in Meharry Hall, January 17th, which was largely attended. The University has been presented with an endowment of two million dollars.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.—The fourth entertainment in the Senior lecture course was given by Colonel R. H. Conwell on the evening of the 5th of January. His subject, "Acres of Diamonds," was novel and pleasing. As a result of the Junior election the Transcript corps for '90 is as follows: Editor-in chief, V. K. McElheny; literary editor, O. G. Callahan; local editor, E. L. Shannon; alumni editor, W. M. Mason; exchanges, G. M. Clark.

The State Association of Colleges held a most successful session at Columbus the latter part of last month. The O. W. U. was represented by Drs. Williams and Whitlock and Prof. Parsons. Prof. Parsons read before the assembly a splendid paper on "What is a Translation?" which was heartily received and highly commended for its general excellence and practical value.

For the first time in its history the University can boast of a handsome, well-equipped gymnasium. The demands for physical training have therefore been met, and the O. W. U. will no longer have preferred against her the charge that she educates the head at the expense of the body. As it stands to-day, the estimated cost of the gymnasium does not fall far below \$5,000.—*College Transcript*.

ADELBERT COLLEGE.—The college catalogue just issued shows a total of 212 students, of whom twenty-one are in the Freshman class. All students are required to attend morning service on Sunday in the churches of the city. Particular churches which they wish to attend must be selected, and they are required to attend regularly at the churches so selected during their connection with the college, or until permission is obtained to attend some other church. A weekly prayer-meeting is held by the Young Men's Christian Association of the college, and a general college prayer-meeting every month. The two literary societies, which have existed since the earliest days of the college, have been merged into a common society. The libraries of the college contain about 25,000 volumes. Large accessions have been recently made, the largest in the purchase of the private library of the late Prof. Wilhelm Scherer, of the University of Berlin, and by the expenditure of Mrs. Samuel Mather's gift of \$2,000. This library contains 12,000 volumes, and the greater por-

tion of the sum needed for the purchase was given by residents of Cleveland. Hon. John Hay gave \$1,000 for the purchase of works of French authors. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham furnished the money for the purchase of the great publications of the German government of the results of excavations at Olympia and Pergamon. The departments of chemistry and physics are well supplied with apparatus. The chemical laboratory is also well equipped. The museum contains well stocked and well selected cabinets. A gymnasium, erected in 1888, is now at the service of the college, with a systematic drill under a competent instructor.—*Commercial Gazette*.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON.—The present college was organized in 1865, by the union of Jefferson and Washington Colleges, the former having been chartered in 1802 and the latter in 1806. Rev. James D. Moffatt, D. D., is president, with an efficient faculty of sixteen professors. Governor James A. Beaver is president of the General Alumni Association. James G. Blaine graduated at Washington College in 1847. Senator M. S. Quay is also an alumnus of Washington and Dr. J. W. Scott, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison's father, is the oldest living graduate.

WOOSTER UNIVERSITY.—The winter term opened on the morning of Wednesday, January 9. The President's opening address, "Individuality in Character," was a most masterly handling of an important subject, and was listened to with great interest. Prof. W. Z. Bennett, who spent the greater part of last year in Europe, has returned and taken up his work in the Department of Chemistry and Physics. Prof. Karl Merz has recovered his usual health, and has again commenced work in the Musical Department. The training of the chorus for the rendition of Handel's "Messiah," which, on account of the sickness of the professor, was intermitted, has been resumed. The number of students has been increased by several additions, and the work of the coming term promises to be of great interest.—*Commercial Gazette*.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.—The regents met last week and sent in a list of appropriations for 1889-90 amounting to nearly \$220,000. The Minstrel Club of the University propose to give their entertainment which took so well last spring. The proceeds are to be given to the gymnasium. The Lawn Tennis Association has organized and adopted amendments to the constitution affecting the new courts. A Philological Society has been formed among some of the professors and the students interested in such work.—*Ex.*

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.—Prof. John Dewey, late of the University of Michigan, has accepted the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic. The new Pillsbury Science Hall is slowly approaching completion at a cost of \$225,000.

A fire occurred in the Agricultural Department, on September 29th, destroying a valuable mineralogical cabinet and causing a loss aggregating \$5,000.

The Students' Christian Association now occupies a fine brown-stone house, recently completed for it.

Pi Beta Mu, the scholarship society founded at the close of last college year, consists of five men from the Senior class, who elect five from the Junior class at the close of the year.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—Prof. C. Wellman Parks, of the chair of Physics, has been appointed to take charge of Classes VIII and IX of the section provided for the American Educational exhibit at the Paris Exposition. Class XI deals with higher education and under this head it is proposed to include an exhibit of the college publications of this country. The graduating class this year will number about twenty men; of these, ten only entered with the class which then numbered forty-nine men. The Institute property is valued at \$277,000.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.—*The Vanderbilt Hustler* is a local paper which has recently appeared; it is to be issued every Saturday morning, as a four-page paper. The university also supports *The Observer*, a literary monthly, published by the societies. *The Comet*, college annual, last year proved a great financial success; it will be published again this year; each of the six fraternities will have two editors.

The new building for the Technological department is now completed and Mechanical Hall has been fitted with the best and most modern machine tools; it now offers facilities for instruction unequalled by any institution in the South.

The New England Intercollegiate Press Association publishes a neat magazine of one hundred pages, intended as a general news journal for the undergraduates of all the colleges. The magazine is called *The Collegian* and is edited by Samuel Abbot. The idea is not a new one, as erroneously stated by some of the journals, but is a good one and it is to be hoped it will in this instance prove more successful than it has heretofore. There is no reason why an intercollegiate journal should not succeed. It has a possible constituency of some five hundred institutions of learning, with a combined attendance of nearly one hundred and twenty-five thousand students.

The February number contains a paper "On the Teaching of English Literature in the College Curriculum," by Prof. Leverett W. Spring; "Nurick Life," by T. W. Buchanan, Yale; "The Modern Novel," by Caroline Goodloe, Wellesley College; "A Bit of Teche Country," "Nature in Thoreau and Burroughs," by Frederick Perkins, Hamilton College; "The Dead Nun," by

Nathaniel Stephenson, University of Cincinnati; and various other articles on interesting subjects, together with college notes, criticisms, etc.

The Lehigh Burr is the name of the neat and attractive journal published semi-monthly by the students of Lehigh University.

The students of Lafayette College publish *The Lafayette*, a neat newsy college journal, bi-weekly.

Kenyon College publishes a monthly called *The Collegian*. Henry J. Eberth, a member of Delta Tau Delta is its editor-in-chief.

The DePauw Adz. is the title of the fortnightly organ of the DePauw Literary Association. Among the directors and editors are, C. H. Poucher, S. S. Strattan and George Mull, members of Delta Tau Delta.

The Simpsonian, published monthly by the students of Simpson College, is one of the best arranged and newsiest journal published by college students. On its editorial staff are: H. A. Yountz, editor-in chief; O. A. Kennedy, one of the associates; N. B. Ashley, one of the alumnals; and E. P. Wright, one of the locals—all members of Delta Tau Delta.

The students of the University of Wisconsin publish a sixteen page weekly entitled *The Aegis*.

The College Transcript is the very interesting semi-monthly magazine of Ohio Wesleyan. Ben. U. Rannells, the able General Secretary of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, is editor-in-chief.

The *Ariel* is published monthly at the University of Minnesota. It contains several good articles from Deltas in each number. J. P. Goode, Max West and F. S. Abernethy, of Delta Tau Delta, are on the editorial staff.

Franklin and Marshall issues a monthly called the *College Student*, quiet in appearance, healthy in tone. Its contents are always worthy of perusal.

The Buchtel, the Junior annual of Buchtel College is an excellent production. Tastefully gotten up, oddly bound—it contains much useful information, many excellent cuts and is full of very amusing gags. Willard Holcomb of Eta of Delta Tau Delta, and Arthur J. Rowley also of Delta are among the editors. If space permitted some selections from its pages would be given.

Hillsdale College publishes a four page weekly called *The Hillsdale College Herald*.

THE GREEK WORLD.

CHI PHI.—The members in New York City are discussing the possibility of forming a Chi Phi Club in that city.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA.—The society was organized at Asbury University in 1870. It was the first of the female societies to organize with principles and methods akin to the male Greek letter clubs. A new catalogue of the order has just been published, showing that Kappa Alpha Theta now has 15 active chapters and a total membership of 782.

PHI GAMMA DELTA.—Both the democratic and republican candidates for Governor of Colorado, were members of this fraternity.

DELTA PHI.—The annual convention was held in New York on November 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

CHI PSI.—Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States, is a graduate of Bowdoin in the class of '53.

PSI UPSILON—James P. Foster, who was president of the National League of Republican Clubs, is a member of the class of '67, at the University of the City of New York. John C. Gray, recently elected Judge of the New York Supreme Court, is a member of the class of '65. Rev. Byron Sunderland, whose church President Cleveland attends, graduated at the University in 1841.

ZETA PSI.—Harrison E. Webster, recently elected president of Union College, graduated from that college in 1868. The forty-second annual convention was held in Chicago, January 3rd—5th. The sessions were held at Oriental Hall and all of the twenty chapters were represented. Important constitutional changes were made. The banquet was held at the Richelieu, the tables being set for eighty guests, the Northwestern Association of Zeta Psi being the entertainers.

DELTA PSI.—The annual convention was held in Philadelphia, on December 27th and 28th. The banquet, which appears to have been a very elaborate affair, was held at the Aldine Hotel;

ex-Senator Robert Adams, Jr., of Philadelphia, presided; about sixty members were present—among whom were Senator C. J. Faulkner, of West Virginia; Stewart L. Woodford, of New York; Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York.

SIGMA NU.—A collection of the fraternity's songs has been published in pamphlet form by the chapter at the State University of Kansas, which also issues the *Sigma Nu Delta*, the bi-monthly magazine of that fraternity. A chapter, styled the Beta Phi, has been placed at the Tulane University, New Orleans, La. The new catalogue of this fraternity is now in the hands of the printer and it is expected that it will be published during the present college year.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—The forty-second convention was held on October 24th, 25th and 26th, with the Central Alumni Association at Cincinnati. A reception was tendered the convention at the Queen City Club on the afternoon of the second day, and in the evening the Centennial Exposition was visited. The annual banquet, at the Burnet House, on the evening of the third day, concluded the convention. The New York Alumni Association's first "smoker" was held at its Club House, 435 Fifth Avenue, on October 18th; two hundred members were present and were entertained by recitations from Burdette and Griswold, illustrated by the caricaturist Worth.

PHI KAPPA PSI.—The charter of the chapter at Johns Hopkins University, withdrawn some time ago on account of internal dissensions, is about to be restored. Rev. Robert Lowry, of Plainfield, N. J., is editing the new song-book. The proof sheets for the new catalogue are now being circulated. George Smart is the editor. Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, the well known microscopist who has been sent by the government to investigate the cholera in Spain, is a member of the class of '67, Dickinson College.

SIGMA CHI.—The DePauw chapter, during the past summer, began the erection of a chapter house. It is reported that the fraternity is about to enter the State University of Minnesota, through a local society which has been organized for that purpose by a member of the fraternity.

By the statistical report of the Sigma Chi fraternity 1887-88, that fraternity has 36 active chapters and an active membership of 105.

THETA DELTA CHI.—The Cornell chapter has accumulated a building fund amounting to \$2,000. The forty-second annual convention was held under the auspices of the Cornell chapter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on November 21st, and continued for three days. Hon. Arthur L. Bartlett, of Boston, presided; Rev. Lewis E. Halsey read a poem and Hon. Jacob Spahn, of Rochester, delivered the oration. A. L. Bartlett, of Boston, was elected president for the ensuing year; A. L. Colville, of New York, secretary; and Frederick Cantor, of New Haven, treasurer. Toasts were responded to as follows: "The Fraternity," A. L. Bartlett; "Prospective," J. E. Blandy; "Retrospective," Dr. E. L. Plunkett; "The Shield," F. L. Jones. The annual re-union of the Theta Delta Chis of New York was held at Sieg Loertner's on February 20th.

ALPHA TAU OMEGA.—The eleventh bi-ennial congress was held on December 26th, at Springfield, Ohio, and continued for three days; each of the twenty-eight chapters was represented; Rev. Dr. Otis A. Glayebrook, one of the founders of the fraternity, was present. The following officers were chosen: Worthy Grand Chief, M. Luther Horne, Allentown, Pa.; Worthy Grand Keeper of Exchequer, Foster Gaines, New York City; Worthy Grand Scribe, W. T. Daniel, New York City; Worthy Keeper of Annals, Howard Lamar, Mobile, Ala.; Worthy High Chancellor, W. C. McGuire, Virginia; Poet, Rowland Ellis, Macon, Ga.; High Council, Walter Page, New York City; Joseph R. Anderson, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Otis A. Glayebrook, Elizabeth, N. J.; Dr. N. Wiley Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa. The next convention will be held at Richmond, Va., in December, 1890. A chapter has been established at the University of Michigan, drawing its membership from the law and literary departments.

DELTA UPSILON.—The fifty-fourth annual convention was held at the Stillman House, Cleveland, Ohio, on October 24th, under the auspices of the Adelbert chapter and the Cleveland Alumni Association. All the chapters were represented and the meeting was largely attended. Rev. Arthur C. Ludlow, of Cleveland, presided. Dr. George T. Dawling delivered the oration in the First Presbyterian Church. The convention continued for three days: the next will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., with the Syracuse chapter, in October, 1889. A most successful reception was

tendered the convention by the Adelbert chapter and the Cleveland Alumni Association. The convention banquet was held at the Stillman. The convention decided that the council had exceeded its powers in the installation of the chapter at the University of Pennsylvania, but its action was finally endorsed. Frederick M. Crossett, of New York, was re-elected editor of the *Quarterly*. The annual reception of the New York members was held on February 8th, in the club house, 8 East Forty-seventh street; about one hundred guests were present and the whole was a great success.

THE GREEK PRESS.

"Half our knowledge we must snatch, not take."

The *Shield* of Phi Kappa Psi for December contained a conservative and well written article on "Favorite Societies," by E. C. Little. The writer's article gives evidence of thorough acquaintance with the Greek letter world and a more decided disposition to deal fairly with all than any we have noticed from any quarter. The other contents of the number were: "A Poem," by Philip Philips, Jr., and the usual quota of editorials, college and fraternity notes, personals, etc.

The January *Shield* has a contribution on "The March of Song" by Robert Lowry; "Wearing the Pin," by S. R. Peters, M. C., and editorials, chapter letters, etc. We like the *Shield's* treatment of the fraternity press. It is just, courteous and dignified.

Forty pages of the Alpha Tau Omega *Palm* for December were taken up by chapter catalogues and chapter letters. The editorial department seems too meagerly supplied—a comment on the peculiar names of the society's members took most of its space in No. 4. W. T. Daniel succeeds Rev. C. W. Baker as business manager, and the magazine will hereafter be published in New York.

The last number of the Delta Upsilon *Quarterly* that has reached us was the one bearing date of November. It contains an

account of the general convention of the order, chapter correspondence, college and fraternity notes, and some interesting editorials and reviews of exchanges.

The Scroll of Phi Delta Theta contains a sketch of "The First Greek Letter Society" and "Old Records of Phi Delta Theta," by W. B. Palmer; chapter correspondence, etc. The editor has met with misfortune and family bereavements of late to such an extent as to partially distract his attention from the management of the magazine. We extend our sympathy.

The Sigma Chi Quarterly for November, though late in coming, has a good variety of reading matter for its patrons. It is one of the best fraternity journals published. The contents for November, are: "The Seventeenth Grand Chapter;" "The Good Old College Days," by Walter Malone; "Culture and Politics," by F. M. Taylor, Ph. D.; "The Collegian as a Club Man," by Edward W. Andrews; "A Novel Pan-Hellenic Banquet," by Wm. G. Hay; beside editorials, reviews, chapter letters, etc.

The Kappa Sigma Quarterly for January is pretty well filled with the account of the general convention of the fraternity, together with sketches of the new officers, etc.

The contents of the Sigma Nu *Delta* for December are: "A Parting;" "The Greeks at Yale," by Daniel W. Lambdon, Jr.; "The Fraternity in Texas;" and editorials and chapter letters.

The *Kappa Alpha Theta* for February contains a refreshing bit of a monologue entitled "Those Brothers;" an article on "The Higher Education of Women;" "Woman and her Sphere;" editorials, chapter letters, exchange reviews, etc.

The Anchora of Delta Gamma has a very good sketch entitled "The Story of Aurora Leigh;" beside the reviews of other journals, and matters interesting to that order alone.

The Kappa Alpha Journal for January, just received, is the first copy we have seen. Its contents are: "Poetical Contributions;" chapter letters, editorials, exchanges, etc. The *Journal* is nicely printed and well managed as far as it goes. It might be improved by the substitution of something substantial for the poetical selections.

Of our own chapter publications, we have received: *The Iota Chronicle*, and *The Peg*, published by Xi. They are interesting little sheets, devoted to chapter notes and alumni news.

PEGASEA.

TO MY VIOLIN.

Thou art my truest love, old violin,
 Yet often when, in restless, longing pain,
 Soft on thy throbbing breast my cheek I lean
 And woo with gentlest touch thy soothing strain,
 Perverse as mortal maid, thou wilt not sing;
 Yet, when in wrath I throttle every string,
 Mad to tear from thy tortured breast the soul—
 Thou answerest soft as any cooing dove,
 In melody so mild, so sweetly whole,
 That swift mine anger vanisheth in love.
 E'en so me thinks, from many a human breast
 That fairer fortune lulled to slothful rest,
 Adversity's rough hand can wring a cry
 To call the echoing answer from the sky.

WILLARD HOLCOMB, *Eta* '89.

THE NEW THERMOPYLÆ.

Dan Cupid gathered up his bow,
 One day when business was dull,
 And thought him he would forth to seek
 What victory or light defeat would come
 From cautious combat with a Greek.

Sometimes a Greek's a hardy lad,
 With heart as well as body clad
 In armor such as held Thermopylæ;
 But Cupid, as you know yourself,
 Has always been a sturdy elf:—

So, hunting up a charming maid,
 Through her bright eyes the siege he laid
 To gain the passage to the Grecian's heart.
 Alas for Cupid and his art!
 Alas for maiden and her part!

These modern Greeks have methods new
 For 'scaping what they would not do.
 This gallant Spartan still retains the pass;
 He took alarm and ran away,
 Bearing with him Thermopylæ.

M., *Pi* '86.

IRIS.

(Contributed by a Lady Friend of The Rainbow.)

The Rainbow, clad in many hues,
Gives promise by its hopeful rays,
Or older covenants renews,
Of what may come from unborn days.

Whether in sunshine or seen in the rain,
Whether at evening or morn's balmy dawn,
We feel that it has not spoken in vain—
Mem'ry remains when the token has gone.

The gentle, airy messenger
Is now a type that's made into
A useful worthy harbinger
To cheer the old—assist the new.

EGO.

A hopeful, vague, untried uncertainty
Of powers, capacities yet undisclosed;
Awaking, separating from serene passivity:
Egoism obstinate, exultation premature
In presaged triumphs pending undisposed.
Defeated in dear projects, thought secure;
Disheartened, self-condemned the hopeless victim comprehends
That happiness—or misery—at last on self depends.

M. J.

EDITORIAL.

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.—As the thirtieth anniversary of the organization of the Fraternity approaches, Delta Tau Delta has cause for self gratulation and feelings of pride. Entering the field, in 1859, about twentieth in order of birth in the college society world: laboring through its early life under difficulties experienced by few; it has lived, grown and prospered as few college societies have.

Out of a total of fifty-five undergraduate chapters established, thirty-four well grown and carefully cultivated members constitute its chapter roll, with excellent indications of an important accession at an early date. Of the eleven alumni associations organized heretofore, the majority flourish in varying conditions of activity; the two chartered during the year 1888 even with enthusiasm.

By the consolidation with Rainbow in 1885-'86, it secured two of the best active chapters in the South and a prestige in all of the Southern colleges which will render it an easy matter to re-establish any of the old chapters of Rainbow that may be desired, and—what is more important—nearly one thousand alumni of fourteen chapters of the wedded order. With this worthy accession Delta Tau Delta at once rose in the scale of importance in the fraternity world from the place of tenth in point of membership to about sixth, having a total membership of between four and five thousand.

Its publications, catalogues, song literature and magazine, compare favorably with the best in the fraternity field. Its system of government is now as nearly perfect as unusual care, foresight and judgment can easily make it.

It is with pleasure, that we announce to the alumni of the order, the chapters having already rejoiced in the knowledge, the significant fact that the recent legislation amending the Constitution and revising the Ritual of the Fraternity has been heartily ratified. It was a necessity universally recognized that the government and secret work should keep pace with the progressive life and growing importance of the promising order. Of that necessity was born the requisite skillful invention. The demands have

been ably dealt with and wholesomely, happily met. Of course it is impossible to go into details. Suffice it that none of the landmarks have been disturbed, none of the relics, around which cluster the tender memories of "the Boys of Old," have been rudely handled by irreverent hands. The "Old Fraternity" is here yet, but her rent garments have been mended by substantial yet invisible patches; her raiment has been cleansed, aired in the sunlight of brotherly love and enlarged to fit her accession of stature. The Rainbow-Deltas have not been forgotten. They are royally welcomed into the old-new order; their seven hues emblemized by the White which is taken into the heart of the Purple and Gold; and it will be their misfortune, nay their inexcusable lack of appreciation and fault, if they are not soon found among the front ranks of the alumni body of what proposes from this day to become one of the most important college and social organizations of this period.

The alumni of "Old Delta"—of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity as it now exists—should one and all bid adieu to indifference. This Fraternity has met the issue, and taking the initiatory, proposes to give its alumni the recognition they deserve. It will depend upon themselves *what* they deserve and therefore what part they obtain in the future advantages and honors of the order. The chapters are in a condition of prosperity hitherto unknown; they are entitled to great credit and it is ungrudgingly accorded them. It is to be hoped they will, by their future actions, continue to deserve appreciation.

* * *

THE RAINBOW DIVISION ALUMNI.—Elsewhere in this number is given a comparatively accurate narrative of the history of the Rainbow order, now a part of this Fraternity. The contribution was accompanied by a tolerable cut of the badge of membership worn before the consolidation by the members of the society. The sketch is given as a matter of interest, being more complete than the one published in Vol. IX—the author labors under a misapprehension in the statement that no history of the order had ever been published.

The alumni field is too important to be left unworked; especial efforts will be made during the year, in connection with the general alumni movement, to arouse the interest and enlist the sympathy of this very worthy and able body of members of the Frater-

nity as it now exists. It is sincerely hoped that the efforts will meet with becoming encouragement and be crowned with eminent success.

Indeed, it will be unbecoming the reputed chivalrous courtesy of the old "Sons of Iris" not to meet at least half way any fraternal effort in their interest. Memphis, New Orleans, Charleston, Meridian and Austin should be added to the permanent homes of Delta Tau Delta, through the influence of the old members residing in the South, before the meeting of the next convention in August.

* * *

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.—The frequent amendment of the governmental ground-work of any institution is injurious. The curse of the modern day is too much legislation rather than too little. Occasionally, however, the limitations of institutions become too narrow; the implements for the accomplishment of their objects grow antiquated and renovation is necessary. In such cases the more promptly and carefully the needed reformation takes place the better. Delta Tau Delta has amended its constitution in some important respects. It has not been hastily or prematurely done. Nearly three years have been spent in presenting the methods and particulars to the body at large and in a thorough discussion of them pro and con. Now it is completed and ready for use. To those interested, the proposed changes are already known. The only points of interest to the Greek world are: The change in the colors of the Fraternity, and the period of holding conventions. To the old colors, Purple and Gold, White has been added. The general convention of the Fraternity will, after this year, be held biennially. The growth of the Fraternity has rendered their convening oftener too expensive; the power of local legislation vested in conferences of the various Divisions, which meet annually, has rendered their frequency unnecessary.

* * *

BROTHER OLIVER MATSON.—The unexpected announcement of the decease of Bro. Matson was a painful shock to the whole Fraternity. He was one of those quiet, unobtrusive members who did great good for the order without sounding a trumpet when he went about it. His frequent contribution to this journal made him almost invaluable as a right hand man. His

loss to the Fraternity at large can hardly be appreciated. A testimonial to his noble life and worthy traits appears elsewhere in these pages.

* * *

HISTORICAL.—If any chapter or members have in their possession any historical documents, or know any reminiscences or statistics of the Fraternity, of interest, not already published in the catalogue, they would confer a favor on the present as well as future members of the body by compiling them in readable shape for the *THE RAINBOW*. Our history, as we make it, should be put in permanent form.

* * *

FORMER VOLUMES.—The office of *THE RAINBOW* has no complete files of the former volumes of our publications. It is desirable, indeed, almost a necessity that it should be so supplied. The files should belong to the magazine and follow its office of publication wherever removed. Any member having complete volumes or stray copies of the journal, as *CRESCENT* or *RAINBOW*, up to Vol. XI, that they can afford to dispose of, will confer a favor by informing the present management of that fact.

* * *

CHAPTER SECRETARIES AGAIN.—If by any happy accident this paragraph should fall under the eye of the chapter secretaries, or of some of them, they will be again reminded that many tedious hours of laborious care would be saved the editor if they would exercise the forethought of writing their communications to the magazine upon only one side of the paper, leaving sufficient margin for corrections of oversights, and would not confuse their chapter news with alumni notes or membership lists.

* * *

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The subscription lists do not show more than one-half the number of subscribers we might legitimately expect from the zeal and influence of the fraternity spirit and fraternity men. Give us more subscriptions and with the increased means thereby given we will furnish you with a better magazine. If any failed to receive No. 1, by reason of the confusion of the mailing list, they will confer a favor by notifying the office that the number may be sent them. Subscriptions are due upon receipt of this number.

CONFERENCE OF THE EASTERN DIVISION.

The following announcement has been sent out:

The New York Alumni Association of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity takes pleasure in announcing that the Seventh Annual Conference of the Grand Division of the East, comprising the chapters of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, will be held in the City of New York, on Wednesday February 22, 1889, under the general auspices of the Association.

The morning and afternoon sessions will be held in the hall of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, 18 East Sixteenth Street, which has been generously placed at our disposal. William W. Cook, Delta, '80, will preside; Rev. L. A. Crandall, Kappa, '73, will deliver the address, and H. W. Collingwood, Iota, '83, will read a poem.

The Conference Banquet will be held at seven o'clock P. M., at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh Street.

All members of the Fraternity, resident or visiting, in the City, are cordially invited to be present. A detailed programme will be issued in advance of the conference.

A. P. TRAUTWEIN,
 Secretary, 12 East 8th St., N. Y.
 F. E. IDELL,
 F. F. MARTINEZ,
 J. A. BENSEL,
 W. L. LYALL, Committee.

CONFERENCE OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

The Annual Conference of the Grand Division of the North will convene in Delaware, Ohio, on the 7th and 8th of March. It is held under the auspices of Mu chapter. A good attendance and an interesting meeting are anticipated.

CONFERENCE OF THE RAINBOW DIVISION.

The Fourth Annual Conference of the Rainbow Division will be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., at the Hotel Stanton on April

19th, and 20th, 1889, under the auspices of Beta Delta chapter. The officers are: H. E. Bemis, Lambda, President; A. DeCamp, Chattanooga Alumni, Vice President; E. C. Stewart, Beta Delta, Secretary. The equalization scheme for paying expenses of delegates has been adopted in this Division, and it is hoped to have a large attendance.

CONFERENCE OF THE WESTERN DIVISION.

The time for holding the Western Division Conference has not yet been determined upon. It will be held in Iowa City, Ia., under the auspices of Omicron chapter.

THE NEW YORK ALUMNI.

The third regular meeting of of the New York Alumni Association was held at D'Orville's, Mills Building, New York, on Saturday, January 22nd. The following were present: John Salisbury, Kappa, '66; Andrew Bryson, Kappa, '67; A. P. Trautwein, Rho, '76; F. E. Idell, Rho, '77; L. H. Nash, Rho, '77; W. W. Cook, Delta, '80; J. C. Rice, Psi, '82; C. O. Johnson, Psi, '83; C. F. Parker, Rho, '84 and B. E. Gregory, Upsilon, '87. Letters of regret at their inability to be present were received from Rev. S. L. Beiler, Mu, '72; W. I. Cooper, Rho, '77; G. M. Bond, Rho, '80; C. R. Carter, Sigma, '84; J. A. Bensel, Rho, '84; W. S. Roche, Psi, '87; L. W. Serrell, Rho, '87; B. Bierbauer, Beta Eta, '87.

Andrew Bryson presided at the brief business meeting which succeeded the supper. The committee on alumni organization made its report, which showed some progress, and the committee was continued. The committee of arrangements for the seventh annual conference of the chapters of the Grand Division of the East made its report, from which it appeared that all indications point to a successful re-union.

It was decided to have an informal meeting, on the evening of the day of the conference, at the St. Denis Hotel and to invite all resident and visiting alumni to meet the members of the Association. The date and place for the March meeting was left to

the discretion of the Executive Committee and it was decided to make the subject of "The Present and Future of Industrial Co-operation," the topic for discussion on that occasion.

The Association then discussed the subject of "University Education in the Future: What shall it be," which was participated in by Prof. Rice and Messrs. Nash, Idell, Trautwein, Bryson and Johnson.

CHICAGO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The second regular meeting was held on Saturday evening, December 1st, 1888, at the University Club. The excellent dinner served was enjoyed by H. C. Alexander, McClurg, Ewen, McLane, Plummer, Narramore, Freshwaters, Boyle, and Ziesing of the regular members, and Wallace Heckman, *K.* '74; William Durr, *B. F.* '88; and Geo. A. Gilbert, *B. B.* '79, as guests.

At the business meeting following the dinner the new constitution was ratified and the local by-laws amended to harmonize therewith.

The Committee on Elections announced the election of Bro. George Horton, *A.* '78 to membership.

The meeting adjourned, after a pleasant evening, to meet in February.

The third meeting of the year was held at the University Club on Saturday evening, February 20th, 1889. Of the regular members, there were present, Freshwaters, McClurg, Palmer, Plummer, Ziesing, Ewen, Bair, Blair, Morris and Boyle; who, with the following guests, William Durr, *B. F.* '88; E. N. Gardner, *K.* '91; C. E. Miesse, *M.* '89; Dr. H. W. Austin, *A.* '75, and Geo. A. Gilbert, *B. B.* '79; sat down to a dinner which seemed to have but little show, particularly at the end of the table where Freshwaters ruled the roast in all his prandial effulgence.

When Freshwaters had finished a short business session was held at which the election of Bros. Durr and Gilbert to membership was announced. The resignation of Bro. W. M. Keenan, owing to his removal to Omaha, was accepted.

The meeting was unanimously voted the most successful of the year.

FROM THE CHAPTERS.

The chapter correspondents must pardon considerable "trimming" of their communications to accommodate the space set aside for this department. It is gratifying to be able to present notes from all of our Chapters except three—even our youngest born at Lehigh sending her message.

ALPHA—ALLEGHENY.

We take pleasure in introducing to the general fraternity, Bros. Bates and Parker, our latest initiates, making our total number fifteen.

We are negotiating for a chapter house in which we expect to be located before spring.

In the "Campus" election we were successful, Bro. Deming being elected associate editor.

On the evening of January 23rd, we gave a dance and reception to which a large number responded and every one voted it a success.

We had the pleasure of shaking hands with Bro. Sanderson, one of our old men, but now of Delta, and also Bro. Fell, of Eta, who made us flying visits a few days ago.

On February 18th, we hold our annual Pow-wow and all the Choctaw braves will surround the festive board. They are already mixing their war paint and the favorite color seems to be a deep crimson.

We have six men in the battalion and at the promotion, at the beginning of this term, Bro. Nash was promoted to ranking 2nd Lieutenant; Bro. Russell, ranking 1st Sergeant; Bro. Dunn, 2nd Lieutenant, and Bro. Linck, 2nd Sergeant.

BETA—OHIO UNIVERSITY.

Ohio University still moves. The new professors are doing good work. We are especially pleased with our new instructress in Elocution. Some valuable additional astronomical instruments have been recently obtained by the college authorities. The department of Pedagogy at the Ohio University becomes more

and more popular every day. This is partly due to the great ability as a teacher of Dr. Gordy, the principal in this department, partly because the elective system is encouraged more in this department than in any other.

An organization known as the "O. U. Cadets" has sprung up here and is flourishing.

Beta has at present six active members. Bro. J. C. Clow has left us to teach in Knox County. Bro. D. W. McGlenen is one of the orators in our local oratorical contest, to be held February 1st. We take pleasure in introducing to the fraternity at large our latest initiate, Bro. F. W. Bush. Bro. Bush is rather a small baby, weighing only about 180 lbs., but he has a mind that weighs a ton. Beta congratulates herself upon initiating him into the mysteries of Delta Tau Delta.

We were made a flying visit by Bro. Sherman Arter, of Cleveland, Ohio, not long since. Bro. C. M. Kimball, of Epsilon, also gave us a call. Bro. Kimball met with us in regular meeting and gave us good words of encouragement and advice.

GAMMA—WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON.

Gamma is in as good condition as she ever was in her history. She has been caught in the progressive whirl and is moving onward with her sister chapters. At the beginning of the college year eight names were on the chapter roll, and since that time four more have been added. Robert Linton, of Bellevernon, Pa., William H. Sweeney, of Wheeling, W. Va., and Samuel G. Nolin, of Allegheny County, Pa., all of the class of '91, and Ralph Cunningham, '92, of Cadiz, Ohio, are the names of the initiates—good men and worthy upholders of the cause.

Brothers Sutton and Cowen, our representatives in the class of '90, have been elected as members of the board of editors of the *Pandora*, the college annual, published by the Junior class.

The annual contest between the Philo-Union and Franklin and Washington literary societies takes place on the evening of March 27th. Our fraternity is especially interested on account of the selection by the Franklin and Washington society of Brother Warren W. Cowen as essayist. Although his opponent is highly spoken of, we all feel confident of Bro. Cowen's success.

Our college was somewhat excited on the day of prayer for colleges by the publication of a "bogus." It was a small, but neat and well-printed sheet called "The White Cap." Its aim was to show up the shortcomings and faults of the students, and induce them to reform. Professors Linton, McClelland, Schmitz and Lowes, were rather severely dealt with, and if the author of the sheet is discovered he will not stand upon the order of his going. The

paper was mailed in Pittsburg and had the names and addresses cut out of a college catalogue and pasted on. The perpetrators were so bold as to mail copies to each member of the Faculty. A private detective is said to have been employed. Although some time has passed since the publication came out the excitement still continues.

A college minstrel show will be given in the City Opera House on February 22nd, for the benefit of *The Washington Jeffersonian*, the college paper. These entertainments are always very enjoyable, and the one this year promises to surpass all former ones. Gamma's representatives among the performers are Brothers Reed, Sherrard, Sweeney and Linton; while Bro. Elliott acts as stage manager.

DELTA—UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

This is our examination season. We regret to have to state that Bro. Sanderson has left college on account of sickness.

The Junior hop, given by the nine secret societies represented on *The Palladium*, takes place February 15th. It will be the swell affair of the year.

Bro. E. J. Ware, now located in Grand Rapids, and Bro. C. M. Kimball, of Epsilon, paid us visits recently. The small-pox has created some stir here. One of the Alpha Delta Phis has it, and twenty-four members of that fraternity are quarantined. Fire broke out in their hall a few nights since and the sick man was removed to Psi Upsilon house, where twenty-five other men became exposed. They are now quarantined.

The University branch of the Michigan Republican Club will attend the annual banquet at Detroit on February 22nd.

EPSILON—ALBION.

Our chapter numbers fifteen members, and a more active, enthusiastic, and energetic lot of fellows cannot be found in Albion College. Our prospects never looked brighter.

The classes are well represented; four in '89, one in '90, five in '91 and five in '92, and although '89 carries off four of our oldest members in the Spring, we have the material left, so that the gap may quickly be closed and Epsilon suffer no loss.

The condition of our rivals is good; combinations have been abandoned and the fraternities entertain only the best feelings for each other. This in no way excludes the competition that is necessary to the life of any chapter, but it means that although rivals, we are friends.

Epsilon was much pleased the other night to welcome Bro. Guy L. Kiefer, of Delta. Bro. Kiefer came down with Bro. C. M. Kimball, '88, who spent a few days with us and his best—friends (?). That's right, come again.

Bro. J. C. Floyd, '76, U. of M., the founder of Epsilon, and now the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, drops in on us every now and then and helps swell the enthusiasm for good old Delta Tau.

ZETA—ADELBERT.

With pleasure we announce the arrival of another Delta brave upon our hunting ground. Bro. Hugill, of Eta, has entered the Case School, and lodges in the tent of Bro. Rynard.

Bro. P. M. Chamberlain, of Iota, frequently enlivens our meetings with his genial countenance.

Bro. Williams, of '88, our late accession from Yale, returned on January 8th, from a trip with the Apollo Club, of Yale, of which he is a member. During the trip the club gave thirteen concerts in Boston and other New England cities, and Bro. Williams returned with glowing accounts of them. Little scraps of popular songs still ooze out of him, "as the attar of roses oozes out of the otter," in the language of Mark Twain. As leader of the Adelbert Glee Club he is doing an excellent work, which is highly appreciated.

Our first annual Junior Promenade was given on December 18th, and was a complete success.

Our college library will soon be increased by the addition of all the leading French works, for which several thousand dollars have been donated. The German department comprises ten or twelve thousand volumes and is one of the best in the country. It is the intention to make the French department no less complete.

Bro. L. A. Crandall, D. D., of New York, has accepted a call to the Euclid Ave. Baptist Church of this city, and in a few weeks will be a resident of the Forest City. We extend to him a most cordial welcome.

ETA—BUCHTEL COLLEGE.

The new year has come, bringing with it what promises to be an unparalleled era of prosperity for Delta Tau Delta.

Eta chapter has set to work to improve her internal condition. Holding that the first duty of every member of the fraternity should be, to acquaint himself thoroughly with the new order of

affairs, regular chapter exercises and examinations in the laws, both written and unwritten, are conducted by our executive committee.

Another committee has in charge the complete and systematic revision of the by-laws, and it is proceeding about its work in a thoroughly practical manner. That they may, by the personal instruction of the old officers, early become familiar with the duties of their respective offices, both the corresponding and alumni secretaries for next year have already been nominated by the chapter and under the direction of the present officers they are engaged in looking up, by correspondence and personal visitation, the alumni and former members of the chapter, with a view to a possible annual, after the manner of Mu's successful venture, or at least to prepare a most interesting report for our next annual alumni re-union about commencement time.

The chapter has resolved itself into a committee of the whole to receive and entertain visiting Deltas who attend the State Oratorical Contest in Akron the 21st inst. Ed. F. Cone, who represented Buchtel last year, again won the local contest, although Bro. Arthur Rowley pushed him close, their respective grades being 92 1-10 and 91 1-3. The State contest, in which representatives from nine leading colleges of Ohio will take part, promises to be of great interest. It will take place in the Akron First M. E. Church, followed by a fine banquet at the Hotel Buchtel. Delta Tau Delta has chapters at three of the nine institutions and local Delts are prepared to receive Mu's representatives and as many other members of the order as care to partake of Eta's hospitality at that time.

Frank W. Hugill, '92, has left us. A protracted illness throwing him behind his class at Buchtel, on his recovery he entered Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, and will take a four years course in civil engineering. He rooms with Billy Rynard, a former Eta man, now a member of Zeta, and as he comes home to Akron every two weeks he will meet alternately with Eta and Zeta chapters.

Again, as if to compensate for this partial loss, fate has added to our pledged chapter another most desirable man. He entered the Senior preparatory class this term, and as one of our rival frats. had one of their "sirens" working on him they confidently expected that he would drop into their hands the moment they cared to speak the word. But their delay was prolonged too far, and when they came to ask him behold! he sported the colors of Delta Tau Delta.

IOTA—MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE.

Iota is unfortunate in having her sons scattered far and wide, for the long winter vacation, at the time when her sister chapters

are enjoying their holiday festivals and working for the advancement of old Delta Tau, but our Alma Mater has summonsed us to meet on the 22nd of February, and we then expect to make up for lost time.

The chapter was weakened by graduating a larger number than usual, and began the year with a membership of ten, which was soon increased to fourteen and the outlook for the year is promising.

We take pride in introducing our four youngest, Bros. G. L. Chase, '89, B. K. Bentley, '90 and A. J. Morley and Lafoy Barber both of '91.

Bro. Baird, who, since his graduation in '83, has been connected with the college as Assistant Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has resigned that position to read law and his place is filled by Bro. J. N. Estabrook, of '88.

KAPPA—HILLSDALE.

Kappa commences the winter term with eleven men, and prospects for a good term's work. Two men have become members since our last letter was written, H. R. Dewey, Freemont, Ind., and W. B. Fite, Marion, Ohio. Both were sought by Phi Delta Theta. We regret that Bro. A. H. Coombs was compelled to leave school the middle of last term on account of ill-health. He will spend the winter in Florida. Bro. Idleman now meets with chapter Mu at Delaware, Ohio. Bro. W. J. Leverett is in school after nearly a year's absence. Mr. Leverett is a good worker and an enthusiastic member of the fraternity.

Delta Tau Delta captured two prizes in the oratorical contests of the literary societies last term, Bro. E. D. Reynolds taking first place in Alpha Kappa Phi society and Chas. Brodie first prize in Theodelphic society. The first orators in the college take part in these contests.

Bro. D. M. Martin, of Walnut Grove, Arizona, founder of the Martin mathematical prize is visiting old friends in the city. The members are doing good work in the class room, and quite a number of them excel in scholarship.

LAMBDA—VANDERBILT.

Glad to be able to report Lambda on her feet again. Since our last letter have initiated four men, as follows: W. P. Thompson, W. W. Hastings, of Indian Territory, A. B. Niell, of Arkansas and R. D. Peets, of Mississippi. There is now no reason why

Lambda should not regain her old position and do credit to the Southern Division as Grand Chapter.

Our new Mechanical Hall is completed and is a handsome building. The addition of the branch of manual technology does credit to our institution. Rival fraternities are doing well, and there are few new men for the second term. The University is filled with gloom over the death of Bishop McTyre, the President of our Board. It is not yet known who will fill his place. Two of the students were recently charged with cheating on examination; one was tried and acquitted, the other dismissed without trial. Bro. Savage, of Pi, who has been attending the Medical Department, has returned to Okolona, Miss. Bro. R. H. Dana, of Beta Theta, is now with us. Bro. S. G. Smith, another Beta Theta man, is endeavoring to organize an alumni chapter at Jacksonville, Fla.

MU—OHIO WESLEYAN.

The O. W. U. has recently become quite a fraternity school. Two years ago only twenty-five per cent. of the college students were members of the fraternities. To-day there are nearly one-half of them enlisted under the banner of the Greeks.

Below is a list showing the numerical strength of the fraternities here, in the order of their establishment:

	'89.	'90.	'91.	'92.	TOTAL.
<i>B. Θ. Π.</i>	4	5	5	1	15
<i>Φ. Κ. Ψ.</i>	3	4	0	4	11
<i>Φ. Δ. Θ.</i>	3	6	2	4	15
<i>Δ. Τ. Δ.</i>	6	2	1	6	16
<i>Φ. Γ. Δ.</i>	2	3	3	2	10
<i>Σ. Χ.</i>	0	2	1	1	4
<i>Χ. Φ.</i>	2	1	3	2	8
<i>Α. Τ. Ω.</i>	0	3	6	1	10
<i>Σ. Α. Ε.</i>	0	3	3	4	10

Thus it will be seen that we head the list in point of numbers. Since our last letter we have initiated two men of superior attainments. We take pleasure in introducing to the members of the fraternity, Bro. B. E. Jackson, '90, initiated December 15th, and Bro. Frank R. Dyer, '89, initiated January 11th.

Bro. L. M. Idleman, of Kappa chapter entered the O. W. U. at the beginning of this term, and expects to finish his college course.

The boys of Mu were never happier than they were after the local oratorical contest, which took place on the evening of

December 21st. Our representatives on that contest covered themselves with honor. Bro. E. H. Hughes, '89, secured first place. He will represent the institution, as well as the chapter, at the State Oratorical Contest to be held at Akron February 21st.

Chapter Eta has kindly sent word for the boys of Mu to come. Many of us expect to try the hospitality of Chapter Eta on that occasion.

The election of the *College Transcript* corps for next year took place February 2nd. Bro. H. B. Brownell, '90, was elected general business manager and Bro. V. K. McElheny, Jr., '90, editor-in-chief. Bro. Brownell has also been chosen to read a paper at the Athenian Society Annual to be held next term.

Bros. Hargett, Hormel and McElheny, participated in the Chrestomatheon Society Annual last term. The former as valedictorian, the two latter as declaimers.

The Pan-Hellenic banquet takes place the evening of February 23rd. Bro. Frank R. Dyer, '89, will represent chapter Mu on that occasion, responding to a toast on "The Relation of the Faculty to the Fraternities."

If there is one thing above another that is agitating the boys of Mu it is the fact that the Eighth Annual Conference of the Northern Division of the Fraternity is to be held under the auspices of this chapter March 7th and 8th.

We earnestly desire that every chapter in the division will have a full representation here. We would also be delighted to welcome any other Delta who may desire to attend.

The number of students this term has increased remarkably, being greater than the number attending during any corresponding term in the history of the institution.

The gynasium is a success. The apparatus has arrived and is being utilized. One hundred and fifty students are enrolled in regular gymnastic classes.

There is now no reason why the Ohio Wesleyan University should not develop physical as well as intellectual giants.

NU—LAFAYETTE.

Unfortunately for Nu, Bro. Charlie Parkin was obliged to return home, owing to an illness from which we sincerely hope he will have recovered before the beginning of next term.

The erudite Sophs. were much surprised one morning not long since to discover that their ubiquitous wards, the Freshmen, had enjoyed the felicities of a class supper the night before. The following day they, (the Sophs.), proceeded to punish the newcomers as the unwritten law prescribes. Now the Faculty are getting in their "heavy work."

Base ball is the absorbing topic and as usual opinions are quite public. The "Gossip" predicts a successful team. Not being pessimistic we agree with him. Apropos to the league, the latest is that our neighbor Lehigh has been offered a place, owing to the fact that Columbia was unable to co-operate, thus making the list: University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Williams, Lehigh and Lafayette.

XI—SIMPSON COLLEGE.

After an enjoyable vacation we return, eight in number, and assume our respective studies. Bros. H. A. Youtz and J. E. Smith left school near the close of the fall term and will teach till the opening of the spring term. Our activity has manifested itself in various ways during the past term. We presented to our alumni and sister chapters the first published volume of our chapter paper, and our expectations have been doubly realized. The many expressions of approval and interest, and the financial encouragement on the part of our alumni are so numerous and of such a nature that we could scarcely stop its publication, did they even refuse to support it. Our only wonder is that we did not undertake it sooner, as it seems, as nothing else can do, save THE RAINBOW, to keep alive the interest of our absent members. It has been the means of arousing several slumbering ones from their lethargy. Xi desires to be placed on the exchange list of all chapters having similar publications.

Our winter term opens with the largest attendance ever known for a corresponding term. Many of the classes are much crowded and are patiently waiting for their rooms to be completed in Science Hall. A long felt want is soon to be realized in the completion of a gymnasium. A room in the Science Hall has been set apart for that purpose, and the students, friends and alumni of the college are furnishing it with the necessary apparatus. By recent action of the faculty all students receiving 90 per cent. or over for a daily standing, and not having missed more than three recitations during the term, will be liberated from the annoying task of being examined.

Our latest rival, Alpha Tau Omega, has recently manifested their activity by furnishing a small suite of rooms for a chapter hall. This step speaks well for their continued prosperity. In connection with Alpha Tau Omega, we hope to be able to issue Vol. 2 of our college annual, "The Tangent." Phi Kappa Psi did not see fit to engage in the enterprise with us, but has assured us of no opposition on their part. We desire to exchange with all sister chapters having a similar publication. Our chapter library still continues to grow. Our chapter hall has been beautified by

the addition of two paintings by Kappa Alpha Theta, an elegant Delta banner from the hand of a fair barbarian, and a unique "throw" from the hands of Pi Beta Phi. We thank the ladies for their favors.

The annual "Grub" of Pi Beta Phi occurred on the night of January 5th, at the home of Miss Anna McLaughlin. Nine Del-tas enjoyed the occasion, six of whom were actives. The three from abroad were Bros. R. C. Harbison, R. O. Miller and C. B. Kern. Our oratorical contest occurs February 4th. Bros. L. W. Haworth and H. A. Youtz will ably represent Xi on that occasion. The chair of Greek, under the management of Bro. E. M. Holmes, and the commercial department under Bro. E. H. Thornbrue are each flourishing. As a result of our efforts we are able to introduce to the members, Bro. Harry H. Hartman of this place. We have also placed two worthy men beyond the clutches of our rivals, one of whom will soon enter our ranks as an active member.

OMICRON—IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Ben. F. Scarborough, '89, of Harlan, Geo. H. Mayne, '89, and T. E. Casady, '90, of Council Bluffs are our latest initiates.

Bro. E. Hicks, '88, attended several of our meetings in January. Bro. J. L. Feeters, '86, was in the city a few days not long since. Bro. C. C. Coldren has left Iowa City to accept a position in the office of the Green Bay Lumber Company at Des Moines. Bro. H. H. Carson, '87, has again gone upon the road. He calls to see us about once a month. Bro. J. M. Grinner has returned to us for a few weeks while off duty as a C. E. He will graduate with the class in June. Bro. G. P. Coldren has accepted a position in the Coralville Oat-meal Mill, in which he holds considerable stock. Bro. Frank Carson is now a member of the firm of T. C. Carson & Sons, dealers in agricultural implements, with main office in this city.

Pres. Shæffer, of the U. of Iowa, is endeavoring to secure from the presidents of the Iowa colleges an agreement to prohibit all intercollegiate games, contests, and conventions during term time. He feels confident of success and has the hearty support of several professors.

RHO—STEVENS INSTITUTE.

Our chapter was highly pleased with the appearance of the first issue of the new volume of *THE RAINBOW*, and Bro. Philips is congratulated upon the successful manner in which he has

entered upon his duties. We find that our alumni are taking a renewed interest in the magazine; and we have heard nothing but praises from them.

Since our last communication we have added the two following names to our membership roll: George H. Miller, '92, of Orange, New Jersey, and Everett W. Frazar, '90, of Orange, New Jersey.

This brings our number up to sixteen and several others may be added before the close of the year. Some of our rivals seem to have had difficulty in securing new members—only two of them, Chi Phi and Theta Psi, having so far initiated any men this year.

Our library has recently had a very satisfactory growth and we are paying considerable attention to its enlargement. Our alumni are contributing largely in the way of funds, books and pamphlets; and thus far we have catalogued 325 bound volumes and nearly one thousand pamphlets. We have lately procured one of the Library Bureau's card catalogue outfits, and we are engaged in making a catalogue of our library and arranging it on the most approved plan.

We are looking forward to a very successful conference of the Grand Division of the East, which meets in New York, on February 22nd, under the auspices of the New York Alumni Association.

We are now making preparations for celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of our chapter, May 9th, 1874. The arrangements have not yet been completed, but our plan is to give a reception to the New York alumni, the Faculty and our friends. We hope also to have our sister chapters to share in the celebration.

The Institute Quarterly, *The Indicator*, has made its initial issue of the new volume in a greatly improved form, and shows diligent work on the part of the new board of editors.

Bro. Frazar has succeeded Bro. Thuman as business manager, and Bro. Hill also represents his class on the editorial board. There is more activity socially in the college this winter than there has been for some years. The Stevens Social Society have their delightful dances, and then there are the receptions to the classes by President and Mrs. Morton.

The class of '90 will have their annual banquet at Hotel Marlborough, New York, February 14th; the other classes are also making arrangements but have not yet decided their dates.

TAU—FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL.

The winter term opened at Franklin and Marshall on January 3; Dr. E. V. Gerhart, President of the Theological Seminary,

delivered the opening address. His subject was, "The Insignificance of Skepticism."

The freshman class received three additions this term, one of whom has already enlisted under the banner of the Purple, White and Gold; so that we are enabled to introduce to our brother Delts, Bro. J. G. Wingert, of Marchand, Pa. We have now nine members, all of whom are active and earnest workers.

Tau is getting her usual share of honors. Two positions on the Senior class day programme have been captured by Brothers May and Wolfe, the former having been elected Mantle Orator, and the latter, Salutatorian. Bro. Lampe has been elected Mantle Orator by the Junior class, and Bro. May has also been elected one of the orators of the Gæthean Society at its coming Anniversary.

UPSILON—RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC.

The 31st of January and 1st of February will be remembered by the Upsilon boys as two days of unalloyed pleasure and interesting research. These were the days of the Pittsburg re-union of the R. P. I. graduates; and the students who accepted the invitation kindly tendered them by the alumni of this institution, and joined the latter in Pittsburg, are glad that they did not miss such a good opportunity of meeting old and competent engineers, and of instructing and amusing themselves at the same time. They report having been the recipients of great kindness from our boys of old. All works of importance around Pittsburg were visited by those that attended; and the banquet was one that will be remembered on account of the pleasure connected with it.

Our Director met with an accident some ten days ago, which has confined him to bed ever since, and will probably continue to do so for the next few weeks. He had the misfortune to fall on the pavement and to break his leg just above the ankle. He has the heartfelt sympathy of the R. P. I. students.

The following is a full list of the present active members of chapter Upsilon: Paul O. Hebert, '89, Washington, D. C.; Charles Augustus Raht, '89, Philadelphia, Pa.; Norman W. Cramp, '90, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel Jefferson Chapleau, '91, Ottawa, Canada; Arthur Wellington Thompson, '91, Ottawa, Canada; James Martial Lapeyre, '91, New Orleans, La.; William C. H. Slagle, '92, Wissahickon, Philadelphia, Pa.; James F. Lord, '92, Chicago, Ill.; Lyle N. Gillis, '92, Binghamton, New York; Adelino Augusto Teixeira, '92, Rio Janeiro, Brazil; among these there are some that hold responsible positions in their respective classes.

Bro. Hebert is Grand Marshal of the Institute. Bro. Cramp represents Chapter Upsilon on 90's transit, and is also secretary of his class and Bro. Lapeyre is class historian. Bro. Chapleau is president of his class.

PHI—HANOVER.

After a pleasant holiday vacation of three weeks, "our boys" all returned to college in good spirits, manifesting a desire for work, both in the fraternity and in college.

The chair of Christian Ethics, which, was so recently endowed, is filled by Prof. Baird. We are glad to welcome him among us again after an absence of one year on account of ill-health.

The day of prayer for colleges was observed by this college. On that day Dr. Spinning, of Cincinnati, favored us with a lecture on the subject: "The Missionary Hero of the Nineteenth Century." He took Dr. Livingstone for his hero, and presented to us from his noble life a lesson that was taken home by every student.

Bro. Ramsey, '82, who is attending the Medical College at Cincinnati spent his vacation with his parents of this place.

Bro. J. N. Ryker, '82, of Corpus Christi, paid a flying visit and met all his friends.

Bro. Hal Hamilton is settled in business in Omaha, Nebraska.

Bro. C. R. Melcher, '85, is editing a paper in Warsaw, Ky.

CHI—KENYON.

Our situation at Kenyon is virtually unchanged. But we have increased the number of our pledged men from four to eight. We feel very proud of our "barbs," as we call them, for they are the choice of the boys at the Military Academy.

Our last letter presumed to predict that we would capture the presidency of the Senior class and time has verified our presumption, as Bro. H. J. Eberth now enjoys that honor.

Our rivals have made no visible progress but still continue as was last reported.

Chi has instituted a regular system of workings. One of the best of these is the re-establishment of weekly meetings. This step was welcomed heartily by our men and we can only hope that the interest will keep up.

The renting of a chapter hall was greeted with ardour and a committee has been appointed to rent if possible a very desirable hall which would add greatly to our strength and position.

Our delegate to the Division Conference at Delaware is H. J. Eberth, but the whole chapter expects to be there when the time comes.

Bro. C. N. Kimball, Epsilon '88, spent the last Sunday of January with us. We were very glad to see him as he is the second visitor Chi ever had outside of her own alumni.

The chapter was handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs.

Mann at their delightful parlors in Milnor Hall, on the evening of February 5th.

We will have to beg the pardon of one of our alumni for making him a benedict. We reported A. A. Tatavall as married but will have to retract our words; we however refuse to predict for the future.

PSI—UNIVERSITY OF WOOSTER.

The boys of Psi pronounce the last RAINBOW a model. Bro. James Dickson, '92 has not returned since holidays. We enjoyed a brief visit from Bro. Kimball, '88 of Albion College. Bro. J. S. Nicholls again represents the University of Wooster in the state oratorical contest to be held under the auspices of Buchtel College, at Akron, Ohio, February 21st.

Prof. W. Z. Bennett having returned from a nine months visit in Europe, Dr. Kirkwood is arranging his work with a view to taking a similar trip. He will probably sail about April 1st.

Quite a sensation was created last December by the news that three or four Alpha Tau Omegas were in the city to initiate those who had applied for a charter. They started with six actives and have since added two more. "Praise or keep silent," is a motto that leaves us but the latter alternative.

The University Glee Club will travel two or three weeks at the time of the spring vacation under the name, Nonagon. Bros. J. E. Kennedy and R. H. Herron are the first tenors.

It is expected that from fifty to one hundred of Wooster's loyal sons will accompany her orator to Akron on the 21st of February.

Our annual Pan-Hellenic will be held at the American House, February 22nd. The rink has been secured as a place for rendezvous.

OMEGA—IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

From the plains of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri and Dakota, Omega sends greeting to her sister chapters. 'Tis vacation with us, and while our brothers at other colleges are struggling with Physics, Greek or "Mathematics," or holding high revelry at chapter banquets, we are enjoying a season of comparative rest.

Most of us are teaching school: keeping our brains in trim for next year's work. But look around and you will see us, here in a bank, then trying our hand at newspaper reporting, and again digging up a little law.

Owing to the resignations of Prof. B. D. Halstead and Mrs. Riley, two new professors will meet the students of the I. S. C. next term. Otherwise there are no changes in the Faculty.

The Mechanical Department has been undergoing considerable change during vacation. Two students, under the direction of the Assistant Professor, have been busily engaged in re-arranging the old machinery and placing new machinery in position. Next year moulding and pattern-making will be added to the mechanical studies already taught.

The annual improvements this year have reached the Music Department also, and new pianos have been furnished throughout. Our own prospects are bright. With the exception of our '88 boys, all of us expect to be back next term. We have but one rival, the "Unknowns," and as their condition is rather weak, we see no reason why we should not secure the pick of next year's freshmen.

BETA ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA.

Since our last J. E. Luzadder and Eph. Inman, of the freshman class have been added to the roll of Beta Alpha. We are never doing so well as we like, but still progressive.

We are not disposed to be critical, but would it not be a good idea when alumni are visiting a college town where it is known we have a chapter, to make themselves known? This, if observed, would save their embarrassment upon learning that a Delta had been in town a week before any of us knew it.

In our last communication, Sham E. Stewart should read J. E. Stewart and W. R. Shaw.

BETA BETA—DEPAUW.

Beta Beta is prospering notwithstanding her failure to get a chapter letter in the last number of *THE RAINBOW*. We began the year with nine men and have initiated five: Bros. Allee, Mann, Smyser, Campbell and Eads, all of '92. We have at present twelve men, two having returned home.

We have three initiated and one pledged man on the college paper, *The Adz.* We have the vice presidents of the State Oratorical Association and of the DePauw branch of the Oratorical Association, also a member of the executive committee of the Pan-Hellenic Club, the annual banquet of which will be given at the opera house on the 15th. Bro. Campbell will deliver a toast. The eight fraternities here all belong to the club. Our relations with

the other fraternities have been friendly this year. Our only misfortune has been in the death of Bro. Oliver W. Matson, '85. He was a charter member of the chapter and has done much to further its interests. His death will not be mourned here alone but throughout the fraternity in which he was well known.

BETA GAMMA—UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

We have been conservative in initiations, so much so that our rivals mistook our action for inability; but we are biding our time, which came lately when we initiated into "good old Delta Tau" Bros. Cyrus Hamilton and Horace Stedman, both of Berlin, Wis. Bro. Stedman was invited to join Beta Theta Pi just before we invited him, but he decided to join his fortunes with Delta Tau Delta.

We are now in good running order, with no absentees from our meetings. We have lately secured a hall, where it is expected our meetings will increase in interest, with a good program for each time.

We accept Beta Alpha's greeting but assure her we are growing "wisibly," and though our nose is out of joint, we send greeting to our new chapter at Lehigh. We are glad to hear of the extensions of the fraternity, of which every member of Beta Gamma is proud, into such institutions as Lehigh.

Beta Gamma's boys are not without college honors. Bros. Morey, Trux and Herzog were elected to places on the program of the annual exhibition of the Adelpian literary society. Bro. Trux is secretary of the same society. Bro. Stedman is president of the freshman class.

Our rivals are nearly all large, prosperous chapters of the fraternities they represent, Delta Upsilon being, perhaps, an exception. Chi Psi, Beta Theta Pi, and Phi Kappa Psi, each occupy chapter houses, all rented. Phi Delta Theta has a fine suite of rooms in a block. Nearly all have a large membership.

BETA DELTA—UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

The two literary societies have organized a gymnasium association and almost enough money for the purchase of a needful apparatus. One of the most energetic of the trustees has promised to raise four thousand dollars by subscription if necessary.

Bro. Wilcoxon was elected anniversarian by the Phi Kappa society over which he has presided several times since he has been in college.

Bros. Stewart and Wilcoxon have been appointed captains; Bro. Bennett, third lieutenant; and Bro. Brown, fourth sergeant of military companies of the University. Of the fraternity lawn tennis club, our men rank first as players. Bros. Upshaw, who received fourth honor in the class of '86, is attending the law school here.

BETA ZETA—BUTLER.

At their meeting in December, our Board of Directors determined to erect a commodious building and establish our preparatory department therein. They also promise us a well equipped gymnasium. Several new chairs are to be created. We understand the financial condition of Butler University and know the temperament of the men composing the Board. Therefore, we feel satisfied that this is not mere bombast, but that the improvements are assured. The chapter numbers thirteen men. There is very little activity in fraternity circles, and consequently no sharp rivalry. The Sigma Chi chapter, which, until two weeks since, numbered only two men, now contains five. We wish that life may be the outcome of their struggle. We are now in the midst of active preparations for the celebration of the second anniversary of the opening of our hall.

The primary oratorical contest of Butler University takes place soon. We can take at least two of the four honors without difficulty. Beta Zeta is doing what she can, in a humble way, to maintain the high standing of Delta Tau Delta.

BETA ETA—UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

The message of Beta Eta to *THE RAINBOW* will be a short one. Since the last letter, the history of the chapter can be summed up in two words—hard work, and this applies to the chapter as a chapter and to the members individually. Out of eight members chosen from the senior class by rank, to take part in the preliminary oratorical contest for the Pillsbury prize, three were Delta Taus. The establishment of the department of Military Science here has opened a new field for Delta to enter, and they have not been slow in proving their fitness for positions, Brother Hayden receiving an appointment on the staff of Lieutenant Glenn and Brother West as captain, while minor positions have fallen to us.

There have been no initiations into Beta Eta since the last letter, but two fine specimens of the genus freshman have been

pledged, and the Phi Delta Theta's in particular, defeated. To quote from their letter from this college to the *Scroll* of December, "It was the worst defeat we have ever had the pleasure of giving the Phi's, and it was a bitter pill for them to swallow." Suffice it to say their usual methods (?) of working failed completely.

The military drill under Lieutenant Glenn, begun last fall, has been very popular among the boys, and the battalion numbers about 150. But the young ladies, not content to be left behind in the matter of systematic exercise have also organized a company, which the Lieutenant drills every day. They number about 40 and wear a uniform of cadet gray and black. The boys as a rule look askance at the "military girl."

Our rivals stand as follows: Chi Psi have initiated 8 and have now 15; Theta Phi, (local,) have initiated 4 and have now 17; Phi Delta Theta, have initiated 5 and have now 14; Sigma Chi had 7 "charter members" and initiated 2 and have now 9; Phi Kappa Psi have initiated 4, and received 5 from Carleton College and have at present writing 18; Delta Tau Delta has initiated 3 and has now 10.

BETA THETA—UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.

The University of the South is not now in session, and Beta Theta's boys, with the exception of two, have gone on their vacation. At the close of our trinity term, last December, the chapter was in a very flourishing condition. It seems that Beta Theta is oratorical to the core, if nothing else. On the summer contest in oratory, which is a chief feature of Sewanee's Commencement, both the orators from the Pi Omega Literary Society and one from the Sigma Epsilon, will be Deltas. Besides this, Bro. R. E. L. Craig is one of the two representatives of the University at Nashville next May, when Tennessee's various colleges will send the orators who are to entertain the audience which annually greets them in the State Capitol.

Many positions of honor at Sewanee are filled by our chapter, but they are merited. It has always been our policy not to scramble after preferment, nor to use wire-pulling to advance our aims.

With a good chapter hall of our own; with men of acknowledged ability, whose hearts and heads are wrapped up in the cause of Deltaism; with the respect and good wishes of very many, and the malice, we trust, of very few; and with the rich legacies of thought and deed which have been left us by those who have worn the Beta Theta pin; and with a chapter which, like the minute men of the Revolution, stand ready to move at Delta's call, we feel we have much to be thankful for.

BETA KAPPA—UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

After an enjoyable vacation which most of our boys took advantage of to go to their homes, the members of Beta Kappa re-assemble and our chapter hall again resounds with the praises of "good old Delta Tau." Since our last letter the ranks of the "barbarians" have been invaded and another active member has been added to the roll of the fraternity. With pleasure we introduce Beta Kappa's baby, Bro. Guy Sternberg, '92, who was initiated into the mysteries of Delta Tau Delta, on December 17th, 1888.

On the evening of December 12th, the Delts called a meeting of the Greeks in our chapter hall, to discuss the questions of the day and partake of Delta hospitality. All the members of Delta Gamma and Pi Beta Phi were present and we think our "Pan-Hellenic" spread was a success.

Another very enjoyable affair was the reception given by the Delta Gamma's to Pi Beta Phi and Delta Tau Delta on Dec. 21st,

"At the home of Mrs. Barker on Valley street,
Where lads and lassies are oft want to meet,"

at which the reputation of the Delta Gamma for entertaining was in no wise diminished.

The University paper, the "*Portfolio*" is again to make its appearance as a students' magazine. At a meeting of the students, the following officers were elected for the remainder of the school year: Miss Helen Zeardsley, Delta Gamma, editor-in-chief; Miss Jessie Culver, Pi Beta Phi, and Harry N. Wilson, Delta Tau Delta, associate editors; Irone E. Bennett, Delta Tau Delta, editor of Medical Department; Miss Zena Whiteley and Edward Ingram, editors from Preparatory Department; E. H. Bayley, Delta Tau Delta, and C. H. Cotter, business managers.

Events, so far, have not proved the truth of our information that Alpha Tau Omega was going to found a chapter here. A member has appeared on the scene and entered the Sophomore class, but nothing of importance has developed since his arrival. While we doubt that a chapter will be established here, we shall not feel at all badly if we should be proven wrong in our convictions.

BETA LAMBDA—LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

Beta Lambda, with this issue of THE RAINBOW, greets the Fraternity for the first time. We begin our new career at Lehigh this term with a membership of seven men. Although few in numbers, we have adopted a standard of qualification for membership similar to that of Alpha chapter, from whom we are in great measure sprung.

The University opened a successful year on the 12th of September, with a total enrollment of 383, the Freshman class numbering 122. A course in Electrical Engineering has been added this year to the courses already established.

IN MEMORIAM.

The world loves to hear of noble deeds and noble men. The spirit of love for the good dwells in the hearts of all. When one's life is made up of all that is beautiful, true and good, surely there can be nothing more befitting than to make these facts known for others to emulate.

The life of Brother Oliver Matson is worthy of the pen of a master, for he, in every respect, was a man of God. He was born on a farm near Greencastle, Indiana, March 13th, 1865. His father was Hon. John A. Matson, a prominent politician, educator and lawyer. His mother, Mrs. Mary C. Matson is a lady of sterling qualities and much piety.

His father having died when he was five years old, he was left as the sole care of his mother. While yet a little boy, he gave every evidence of the excellence of his future life. He was bright in his studies, attentive and respectful in the presence of his superiors and, above all, carefully abstained from vice. He was an exceptional youth in many respects. A schoolmate said the other day that he never saw him in anger. He was peculiarly a home boy and early evinced a desire for wide, instructive reading. His inclinations were gratified in every way, and when, in 1881, being then 16 years of age, he entered the freshman class of DePauw University, his admirable qualities were so well known, that his career was watched with interest and hope by all who knew him. In the following spring he, along with nine others, was initiated into Delta Tau Delta, they being the charter members of the present chapter Beta Beta. While an active member he held every office of trust and confidence. Careful in his actions lest he might injure the chapter, studious and ambitious that he might do honor to his chosen organization, genial and unselfish to all, was the record brought out in his fraternity life. Indeed his earnest and zealous work for Delta Tau Delta was such that to-day among the students of DePauw his name is a synonym for a fraternity ideal.

Not only in local affairs did he take a prominent part, but he was most active in assisting in the collection and arrangement of material for the fraternity catalogue, in contributing and assisting the editing of the *Crescent* (now *Rainbow*), and was elected secretary of the convention held at Columbus. His conduct was such that he not only merited the love of his fraternity, but was universally loved by his classmates. His assiduous application gave earnest of success, and when he graduated in 1885, none were more deserving than he. After graduating he for two years creditably filled the post of assistant librarian in DePauw University, during which time his kind words and valuable advice proved of great benefit to the chapter.

A person of unselfish temperament, a persuasive speaker and

most of all a Christian young man, he most becomingly chose the ministry as his profession. Accordingly, that he might be better able to serve his Master, in the fall of 1887 he entered the theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Nashotah, Wis. There as elsewhere his genteel bearing and Christian deeds won the love of all.

While in the pursuit of his studies there, on the 20th of last January, he was stricken with hemorrhage of the lungs, from which alone he would have recovered, had that not aroused an old, dormant heart trouble. After lingering until February 2nd, he died in the presence of his mother and friends.

Though the book promises old age to the righteous, as a reward for his thorough Christian life he was the sooner called to his Master.

Right in his prime of life, active in the fulfillment of his duties, noble, generous, why search through meaningless rhymes for an epitaph for his tombstone? Only one sentence can adequately portray his life: Oliver Matson, a Christian Man.

W. E. CALOR, }
S. S. STRATTON, JR., }
Committee, B. B. Chapter.

Greencastle, Ind., Feb. 11th, '89.

On the night of January 8th, Dr. Harry S. McKennan, Gamma, '89, of Washington, Pa., was suffocated by escaping gas. He was not discovered until noon, the next day—too late for any help to be availing. His funeral took place on the following Friday.

As a physician he ranked among the highest; he was a true and faithful friend and was loved by all. His kindness was unsurpassed and he was generous to a fault. His will provided that no money should be collected from his debtors. The Washington *Supper Table* says of him:

"Inscrutable are the doings of Divine Providence. We may not question the workings of Omniscient Power. Our feeble human understanding cannot know why a man blessed with a marvelous capacity for doing good, for healing the sick, for raising the stricken from the very jaws of death, as was Dr. Harry S. McKennan, should be taken, and others of us whose work seems unimportant and comparatively valueless to humanity, be left.

"He was the friend as well as the physician. His very presence in a sick room made sunshine. His unerring penetration mastered the mysterious workings of subtle disease. His watchful tenderness softened the fierceness of excruciating pain. Many a one in this community may say 'but for that man I would not be here to-day.'

"The Almighty Hand could have removed no one from our midst whose departure would have been more generally lamented. On every side we see the grief of those who mourn for a noble spirit that has gone,—but gone only to a better world where the Great Physician healeth both physical and mental pain."

"Another brother gone"—is the way the note read, enclosing the following clipping from the *Pasadena Daily Star*:

"Died at Oak Knoll, January 16th, of consumption, Harry S. Phillips, aged 28 years and 8 months.

"Funeral from the late residence at Oak Knoll, Thursday at 10 a. m. Rev. Bayard Craig, of the Christian church will conduct religious services. The deceased had been a resident of this city five years and 9 months and was much esteemed by a wide circle of friends."

Bro. Phillips was a member of Beta Zeta, class of '85; a resident of Pasadena, California. His untimely taking off is a matter of general regret throughout the fraternity.

The following notice in one of the Cleveland papers first apprised us of the loss of Bro. Olmsted:

"DEATH OF DR. L. J. OLMSTED.

"The many friends of Dr. L. J. Olmsted, a graduate of Homeopathic College of this city, and formerly physician in charge at the Huron Street Hospital, will be pained to learn of his death, which occurred Monday, February 11th, at the home of his parents in Kansas City, Mo., of typhoid malaria. He was ill but a few days."

He was a member of Gamma chapter, class of '81, and graduated at the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College in '83 and was Hospital Physician during '84. Since then he has been practising his profession in Kansas City.

The members of the Fraternity extend their sympathy to his family.

THE BOYS OF OLD.

The prospect seems to widen in this number, with the advent of one of the old Rainbows among "the boys of old." He is welcome. We hope to hear from many more from the same territory during the year. The responses from the former editors of the magazine are not as profuse as we could wish—Bro. McClurg being the only one yet heard from. We hope that their experiences were not so unpleasant as to render their recital painful. Let us try again.

MY DEAR BROTHER EDITOR:

I wonder if you have any idea that I once occupied the same easy chair that you now do. When I read your request in the Old Boys' corner of the December RAINBOW, it suddenly occurred to me that I could write you under the title of ex-editor, for, though you may not know it, I did edit the first number of the third volume of the CRESCENT. It must have been a remarkable number, too, in some way for it is to-day the one most rarely to be met with. My career was short though; the rest of the staff and I disagreed on some point, I forget now just what, but large enough at the time to cause me to resign. Alpha had charge of our journal then and had, as she generally has, plenty of good material for the manufacture of editors, and Charlie Mitchell was put in my place; he is now to be addressed as the Reverend, poor boy, but at that time he was considered a fairly respectable member of Alpha.

I was pretty proud of that first number, and for those days it stood well with the productions of our rivals, but that was almost ten years ago and I should blush with shame should *Δ. T. Δ.* circulate such a publication. There is but one fraternity in the whole field which does not publish a handsomer and more valuable journal than was the CRESCENT then, while I look with the greatest awe on the present RAINBOW, for by a certain freak of evolution the CRESCENT has become the RAINBOW. It is no longer an emblem most brilliant at night; now the brighter the light the brighter are its hues; the sun's rays no longer have the effect of diminishing its radiance.

The CRESCENT has always been a power for good in *Δ. T. Δ.* and when, under J. P. L. Weems, of Phi, the first number appeared,

a new era for the fraternity was begun, but we can only now appreciate its full value and its vivifying force.

Its editors have been men who had the utmost confidence in Delta Tau Delta and they have worked with a singleness of purpose which is not found outside of fraternity life. My own connection was of short duration, my influence not great, but I am proud to be able to say that at one time I occupied the same chair made illustrious by the names of Weems and Buchanan.

Very Fraternally,

W. LOWRIE McCLURG.

SCRAPS OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE RAINBOW CLUB.

Your scribe became a student of the University of Mississippi in the fall of 1852. The institute was comparatively in its infancy. There had been only two graduating classes, at the time of my entrance. The Rainbow was founded I think two years before, or in the year 1850. In my Junior year, 1853, I was duly initiated as a member of the club. At that time, as well as at its origin, the membership was limited to seven, corresponding with the seven prismatic colors of the rainbow; and each of the seven members wore a badge representing one of these colors. I cannot now recall the charter members, as most of them had left the University before my connection with it. My recollection is that Hudson (initials not remembered), John B. Herring, Richard Phipps, Richard Parham, and Robert Muldrow, were five of the original members (but in this I may be mistaken). The founders, however, were the brightest lights in the University, and the constitution, organism, and workings of the society, exhibited familiar acquaintance with Grecian lore and antiquity. I mention the following as members of the Rainbow co-temporaneous with myself: Richard Parham, Hon. H. L. Muldrow, Robert Muldrow, John B. Feorne, Lee Parham, A. S. Pass, and Hon. Putnam Darden. If I had an old catalogue of the University, I might recall other names. Before my graduation, in 1855, the membership was increased, by a change in the original constitution, to fourteen. Up to this time, there had never been any clubs formed in other Universities, and there were no publications under the auspices of the

club. Other clubs, from enlarged membership, possessed advantages when competing for honors, etc.; but the plucky little Rainbow was the frequent winner of laurels, and spanned the heavens on Commencement days with splendid displays of youthful oratory.

The cultivation of social and fraternal ties, and literary tastes and ambition, were the main objects of the order, and I am sure every member can testify his indebtedness to the club in these respects. The early Rainbows felt an ardent devotion for their club, and breathed a fraternal devotion to each other. Membership in the club, they felt to be an honor, and conduced to noble aspirations, and laudable ambition. If I am not mistaken, the first Rainbow Club organized in another college, was at Lagrange, Tenn., in the "Lagrange Synodical College," under the patronage of the old school Presbyterian Church. This promising institution was broken up by the civil war, but has been practically revived in the Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn. The history of the club, the changes and consolidation with Delta Tau Delta are not familiar to the writer. I only wished to briefly sketch, at the request of the editor of THE RAINBOW, some scraps of its earliest history. The club can boast of a noble pedigree, and having attained a noble and exalted manhood, it was no doubt befitting to join in wedlock with the honorable club with which the Rainbow is indissolubly linked. Henceforth may the wedded pair span the firmament of every noble institution of learning with a rainbow of glory.

R. H. WHITEHEAD,

A Rainbow in the University of Mississippi, *A. D.* 1853-55.
Plant City, Fla., Jan. 29th, 1889.

OFFICE OF *Chronoscope*, }
LARNED, KANS., Jan. 31st, '89. }

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RAINBOW:

Of all the periodicals that come to the editorial tables of the *Chronoscope* none is more cordially welcomed by myself than THE RAINBOW. I was greatly pleased with the change of THE RAINBOW from a monthly to a quarterly last year, also with its improved appearance under the able management of Bro. Mc-Lane, and after fully examining the first issue for 1889, I am fully

convinced that, in the hands of Bro. Philips and in the warm and genial climate of the Sunny South, it will not only hold its own among the best fraternity journals, but will take the lead and give to our grand and glorious Fraternity a wider reputation, a stronger impetus and will teach great and glorious truths, not only to us but also to our children, as they have never been taught before. What a fraternity needs is unity of purpose and action; that Delta Tau Delta has to a greater extent than most fraternity organizations, but it is not yet perfect.

Unite the North and South, the East and West, closer and more firmly in the bonds of brotherhood in the Delta Tau Delta and our already peerless Fraternity will have taken a great stride toward the summit which we are striving to reach. How can this best be done? First, by the actives taking more pains to write interesting chapter letters and by getting a letter in every issue, keeping the Fraternity posted as to the whereabouts of their respective alumni; second, by the alumni taking more interest in their respective chapters, by subscribing for *THE RAINBOW* and by taking some spare moments to write a letter to the magazine, and by keeping posted in regard to our conventions and all action taken by our executive council. It was not my intention to write a lecture but there are a few things which are patent to all, if they wished to see them and heed them.

As I read over *THE RAINBOW* my thoughts went back to the days when I was a college student at Adelbert, enjoying the blessings which fraternity life alone can give. Although but three years have passed since I left my *alma mater* and went out from the protecting care of chapter Zeta, it seems a long time ago; but when I read the pages of our *RAINBOW*, my pulse quickens and I feel myself again in the chapter hall with the boys gathered around, and I think that indeed it was good for me to have been there. I feel a great interest not only in my own chapter but in the whole Fraternity and I am filled with pride when I notice the rapid strides of advancement that Delta Tau Delta is taking. This is indeed an age of advancement and Delta Tau Delta is keeping in the row among the fraternities. When I read in some of the college journals the heroic attempt, by some unsophisticated or verdant sore-head, to deride or present some argument detrimental to the great fraternity system that has gained such a reputation in our country and such a foothold in the best colleges in our land,

I feel a contempt for his ignorance, but after a little thought I have concluded that I should rather pity the poor boy who has never known the pleasures of fraternity life, who has never been a stranger in a strange land and found a brother who has extended a helping hand of brotherhood to him, willingly, yes, gladly.

Delta Tau Delta has ever been in the lead among all fraternities in the advancement of fraternity ideas, but let her alumni take a little more interest in the workings of the Fraternity; let us help our active brothers, give Brother Philips some encouragement in the work ably begun by him. Let the good work go on and let us never rest until our Fraternity has planted the "Purple, Gold and White" in every first class college in the land.

CHAS. S. CLARK, Z. '85.

BETA—OHIO UNIVERSITY.

'61, Hon. Charles Townsend is an Ohio Senator. He is a Republican and was elected from a strong Democratic district.

'69, H. M. Lash is a prominent physician of Athens, Ohio.

'73, J. M. Davis is president of Rio Grande College, Ohio.

'73, E. J. Jones is partner in law with General Charles Grosvenor at Athens, Ohio.

'80, Wilber Colvin is practising law at Springfield, Ohio, and is one of the proprietors of *The New Era*, published at that place.

'82, W. G. Junod has sold *The Athens Journal* and is now doing some biographical writing at Cincinnati, Ohio.

'85, W. A. Hunter is preaching in Utah City, Utah Territory.

GAMMA—WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON.

'86, George S. McElroy, of Gordonsville, Va., is studying law in Cincinnati.

'87, C. C. Garrison is cashier of the First National Bank at Alamosa, Col.

'87, H. E. Alexander, who was mentioned in the last issue of the RAINBOW as being on the editorial staff of the *Chicago Herald*, has accepted the position of managing editor of the *Wheeling* (W. Va.) *Daily Register*, and already the paper shows great improvement under his direction.

'88, Charles C. Ross is studying medicine at the Pennsylvania Medical University, Philadelphia.

'90, Philip H. Close, who has been in South America since the first of September, has decided to remain there a year longer. He is located at Buenos Ayres.

DELTA—UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

'75, Dr. Hiram W. Austin was, on January 15, nominated surgeon in the Marine Corps by President Cleveland.

'80, William W. Cook was married, on February 20th, at the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, to Ida Caroline, daughter of Dwight H. Olmsted, Esq., of New York.

'80, B. S. Waite is a member of the Michigan legislature.

'85, A. G. Pitts is practising law in Detroit.

ETA—BUCHTEL.

'85, Frank S. Grandin, with his young bride, is on his father's mammoth wheat farm at Mayville, Dakota.

'87, E. J. Felt, after a year's connection with the editorial and business departments of the Akron *Daily Beacon*, entered Tuft's Divinity School, College Hill, Mass., last fall. Elmer is very pleasantly situated and the boys rejoice greatly in his ringing old Delta letters.

'86, James Ford, made a good run for Sheriff of Fayette Co., but unfortunately Jim ran on the Democratic ticket, while the county is hopelessly Republican.

'86, Edgar S. Rothrock, attends the Theological Seminary at Oberlin, and preaches at Brecksville, Ohio, on Sundays.

'87, Will S. Ford, after taking his degree at Cincinnati, has gone in partnership with his brother Frank, in St. Paul, Minn.

'87, Fred H. Stuart is studying law in his father's office in Akron.

'87, Frank J. Taylor is in business in New York City.

'87, Carl N. Thomas is a successful real estate broker in Denver, Colorado.

'87, Charles E. Warrens is with a wholesale drug house in Portland, Oregon, but talks of visiting the East soon.

'91, Allen M. Fell, who left college last fall to go into business, is beginning to sigh for Buchtel again, and will probably return and finish his course.

'79, Newton C. Chisnell, Eta's Thespian, who has gained some note as a legitimate comedian with Booth, Salvini and Mary Anderson, has betaken himself to the more congenial field of true comedy, and has made a great hit with the Corinne Co. He has also recently married, and visited Akron last week with his bride, formerly Miss Susie Parker, of Brooklyn, New York, who has been with his company for several years.

'82, Marion E. Bourne, now a prosperous real estate dealer in Wichita, Kans., recently paid a very pleasant visit to his old chapter. He encouraged the boys with many kind words, and left his subscription for the RAINBOW.

KAPPA—HILLSDALE.

'73, Rev. Latham A. Crandall, pastor of East Twenty-third St. Baptist Church, New York, has received and accepted a very flattering call to the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, of Cleveland. He begins his new work on March 1st.

MU—OHIO WESLEYAN.

'70, Washington Gardner has succeeded Bishop Joyce at St Paul's M. E. Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.

'70, Ed. D. Curtis is still at Portland, Ore. To him the chapter is indebted for many words of loyal advice and encouragement.

'71, Charles W. Drees is editor of the *Standard*, a new Methodist paper published in Buenos Ayres, South America.

'84, H. B. Swartz, for the past year a member of the New England Conference, has been transferred to Ohio. He is now preaching at Genoa.

NU—LAFAYETTE.

'82, Harry L. Odenwelder is travelling in the South and West in search of the fountain of health.

'84, Dannie Campbell has received the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Wilksbarre, Pa., which is equivalent to election.

'85, John E. Fox is the Republican nominee for District Attorney of Dauphin County, Pa.

XI—SIMPSON.

'72, C. K. Kennedy, editor of the *Villesca Review*, is one of the three prosperous Delta editors, of Montgomery County, Iowa. He has been sole proprietor of the *Review* for a period of thirteen years and is one of Xi's most loyal members.

'75, Homer D. Cope is located at DesMoines, Iowa. For some time past he has been establishing lodges of the Knights of Pythias, but at present he is on a lecture tour.

'76, James Martin is principal of the public schools at Mineral Ridge Iowa.

'76, F. B. Taylor is editor of the *Fairfield Tribune*.

'77, Addis F. Lacy is one of Warren county's most successful farmers and stock raisers. His address is Lacona, Iowa.

'77, S. F. Prouty, of Pella, Iowa, is engaged in the law and real estate business.

'79, O. E. Smith, of Monroe, Iowa, sends us a number of interesting Delta items and makes inquiry concerning several of the old boys. We hope every alumni will take a few moments and do likewise.

'76. E. H. Sampson is a partner in and attorney for the New England Loan and Trust Company of DesMoines.

'85, E. E. Kelly has been appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco, California.

'88, T. D. Murphy and E. B. Osborne have become sole proprietors of the *Red Oak Independent*. Under their management it has made wonderful improvement and is fast becoming one of the leading county papers of Iowa. They extend a cordial invitation to all Deltas, passing that way, to drop in and see them.

'85, Dr. C. W. Johnson has located at Elgin, Ill.

'78, G. W. Samson has entered upon his fourth year's work as Superintendent of Belle Plaine Schools.

'85, Rev. E. W. O'Neal is filling the Methodist Episcopal pulpit at River Forest, Ill. He made a flying visit to Des Moines last month to attend his sister's wedding.

'78, Ira M. Delong is Professor of Latin of the Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

'80, W. W. Bussell is spending the winter with his parents near Des Moines.

'81, O. B. Smith has traded his Missouri farm for one near Wilson, Kansas.

'85, J. F. Conrad is one of the most promising young lawyers of Des Moines. He is also employed as collector for the Iowa Loan and Trust Company, and is engaged in the real estate business.

'85, R. O. Miller has turned his attention to the importation of fine horses and expects to make a trip to France in the near future for the purpose of acquainting himself with that line of business. The chapter enjoyed a couple of visits from him at the opening of the term.

'85, J. F. Samson is book-keeper for the First National Bank of this place. His household circle was recently blessed by the advent of a charming daughter.

'85, H. T. DeLong is engaged in the real estate business in Grand Junction, Colorado.

'87, Robert Thomson has been teaching for the past six months. He will attend a civil engineering school the coming year.

'87, Maurice Bradford is established in the grocery business in Denver, Colorado.

'87, A. V. Proudfoot is secretary of the International Loan and Trust Company and local editor of the *Warren County News*.

OMICRON—UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

'83, S. Fairall is engaged in the practice of law at Iowa City, Iowa.

'85, F. E. Pomeroy was married to Miss Sadie M. Lane at Red Oak, Iowa, during the fall. Fred is practising law at that place.

'85, C. H. Pomeroy is practising law in Seattle, Wyoming Territory.

'86, Alonzo Rawson is associated with Bro. C. H. Pomeroy at Seattle.

'86, J. L. Teeters is traveling for Marquardt & Sons, wholesale jewelers at DesMoines.

'87, E. R. Nichols was married to Miss Marguerite Rae in Chicago, during the holidays.

'87, H. S. Williams entered upon his duties in the asylum at Blackwell's Island, on June 1st, 1888, as fifteenth physician in charge and has since risen to that of third physician in charge.

'87, Charles R. Keys is with Wachsmith, the geologist, at Burlington, Iowa.

'88, E. V. Mills is of the firm of D. R. and E. V. Mills, dealers in dry goods, at Ashland, Oregon.

'88, C. E. Mills is acting as mining engineer at Bisbee, Arizona.

RHO—STEVENS.

'75, Prof. James E. Denton read a paper entitled "The Identification of Dry Steam," at the October meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

'76, William Kent was elected one of the vice-presidents of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the Scranton meeting last October.

'76, Albert W. Stahl, assistant naval constructor, U. S. A., was ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, on October 12th.

'77, John Rapelje was, on November 10th, appointed superintendent of the Idaho Division, Union Pacific Railway; this is one of the most important divisions of this system and comprises more than one thousand miles of road.

'80, George M. Bond was chosen one of the Board of Managers of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the October meeting.

'80, John M. Ewen was granted a patent No. 390,577 on October 2nd, for an improved process of duplicating architectural and similar drawings.

'80, Louis A. Mathey is auditing the books of Brown, Howard & Co., Croton Aqueduct contractors, for Walston H. Brown, the receiver appointed by the courts.

'80, A. C. Humphreys was recently elected a director of the Mutual Gas Light Company, of Savannah, Georgia.

'81 Charles A. Gifford is traveling abroad for observation and study; upon his return he will resume his architectural practice in Newark, N. J. At the annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York, he exhibited a design for a house at Harrison, New York.

'81, Among the many shops destroyed in the large fire at San Francisco on September 9th, was the Ætna Iron Works, of which Joseph Pracy was one of the principal owners; the establishment was rebuilt at once and is full of business.

'84, Ernest H. Foster sailed for Europe on February 2nd; he will represent the firm of Henry R. Worthington, of New York, which has the contract for supplying the water for the Paris Exposition this year; he goes on with a large pumping plant for that purpose.

'84, John A. Bensel is Assistant Supervisor of the division between Jersey City and Newark on the United Railroads of New Jersey Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This is one of the best sections on this road and comprises the extensive yards and terminal facilities at Jersey City.

'85, A. G. Glasgow is superintendent of the Kansas City Gas Light and Coke Company's works, in the interest of the United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia.

'86, William S. Chester, on November 1st, began his engagement as organist of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, New York, one of the largest in the city. He is connected as electrician with the "C. & C." Electric Motor Company, of New York, and has done some good work in adopting the motor for organ purposes.

'86, Edward P. Mowton is assistant to the Superintendent of the Newark Gas Light Company, Newark, New Jersey.

'86 William W. Thomas, Jr., is local manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Augusta, Ga., where the Company has an immense barrel factory.

'87, Robert N. Bayles is with the "C. & C." Electric Motor Company, of New York.

'87, Edward D. Self is expert for Coombs, Crosby & Eddy, exporters, Water Street New York.

'87, Lemuel W. Serrell, Jr., has charge of the manufacturing

department of the "C. & C." Electric Motor Company, New York.

'88, Arthur L. Shreve is in the Mount Clare, Baltimore, shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

'90, William B. Self is with the New York *Observer*.

TAU—FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL.

'80, Rev. B. F. Bausman is now located at Arendtsville, Adams County, Pa., having removed thence from Shepherdstown, West Virginia, a few weeks ago.

'80, F. S. Elliott, Esq., made a flying visit to Lancaster and chapter Tau at the opening of the term. Bro. Elliott is practicing law at the Philadelphia bar.

'85, D. H. Sensenig, Esq., has been admitted to practice at the Lancaster County bar. "Danny" is a loyal and enthusiastic Delta.

'88, C. L. Bowman is the biggest man in Lancaster—it's a girl.

UPSILON—RENSSELAER.

'82, Frederick Rosenberg, Jr., C. E., is supervisor of Harrisburg and Altoona division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

'82, Joseph D. Masses, C. E., is a civil engineer at Remedor's, Cuba.

'81, Arturo N. Menocal, C. E., is a civil engineer at Havana, Cuba.

'81, Commodore P. Ruple, C. E., is U. S. Assistant Engineer of the Mississippi River Commission, East Carroll Parish, La.

'84, Francis Spearman, C. E., is superintendent of a blast furnace at Steubenville, Ohio.

'82, Elvin A. Deal, C. E., is with the engineering department of the D. L. & W. Railroad, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

'84, Horace E. McPherson is an architect and builder at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

'85, Manual P. Quintana, C. E., is with the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

'81, Julio Samper, C. E., is a commission merchant at 62 Wall Street, New York City.

'82, William B. Casey is a banker at Grand Island, Nebraska.

'85, A. Olin Reynolds is employed in the post office at Troy, New York.

'85, Marcus H. Ranney, C. E., is assistant engineer of the Albany Water Works, Albany, New York.

'86, David Zieley, Jr., is a grain merchant at Canajoharie, New York.

'86, Octavio A. Zayas, C. E., is prospecting in Cuba; his post office address is, No. 266 West 42nd Street, New York.

'87, Wilbur F. Smith, is with the State Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

'87, William H. Cramp is a prosperous coal merchant at Pittsburg.

'87, Octani A. Puyana is in charge of a plantation in the United States of Colombia.

'88, Victor T. Price is in the West; his post office address is Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

'89, Henry R. Anderson is in the city engineer's office in Brooklyn, New York.

'87, Frederick C. Gunn is a civil engineer in Kansas City, Missouri.

'88, Charles H. Judd, Jr., is a civil engineer in Honolulu.

'87, Gus. W. Emory is with the Pennsylvania State Geological Survey.

'87, Brainard E. Gregory is with the Johnson and Morris Steam Heating Company, Brooklyn, New York.

'88, Teschan de G. Finney is in the real estate business in Birmingham, Alabama.

'89, Paul Bigelow is with the D. S. Tompkin Company, Charlotte, North Carolina.

'89, Laurence M. Martin is reading law in the office of E. C. McAleb, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

'90, George C. Dewey is taking the B. S. course at Harvard.

'92, George H. Burke is at home for the present at Cleveland, Ohio.

BETA BETA—DEPAUW UNIVERSITY.

'76, James McD. Hays, Esq., is a member of the city council of Greencastle.

'81, H. Dudley Jackson is the cashier of the Elston Bank in Crawfordsville, Indiana.

'83, Curtis P. Smith is practising law in Texas.

'85, Dr. Samuel E. Crose graduated with honors in medicine in Indianapolis this year and is now at the City Hospital, Indianapolis. He received the degree of M. A. from DePauw University in June.

'85, George Edwin Hunt is studying dentistry at the Indiana Dental College.

'85, Professor W. Boyd Johnson has resigned his position in DePauw University to accept the Professorship of Natural Science in the Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kansas.

'85, Charles F. Neuffer is practising law in Goshen, Indiana.

'87, Cadet William M. Crose, U. S. N., was graduated from United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, in June. He is on the U. S. S. *Atlanta*, which is now at the Brooklyn navy yard but will soon start on a foreign cruise.

'88, Blair S. McNutt is in business in Brazil, Indiana.

'90, Ernest R. Keith has returned to Ann Arbor to continue his studies in the Law Department of the University of Michigan.

'91, Francis M. Sensabaugh is in business in Mattoon, Illinois.

'92, Thaddeus S. Atlee is teaching school near Greencastle but will return to college in a few months.

'79, George A. Gilbert is manager for Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, of Employers Liability Assurance Company, of London, England, with headquarters at 226 LaSalle Street, Chicago.

BETA DELTA—UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

'88, W. A. Davis, is now a professor at Buford Male High School.

'86, W. S. Upshaw is practising law at Covington, Georgia.

'87, Robert Nowell is studying law, under Governor McDaniel, at Monroe, Georgia.

BETA EPSILON—EMORY COLLEGE.

'88, J. Lee Key is teaching at Blackshear, Georgia.

'88, James C. Parker is preaching at Tinville, Georgia.

'88, M. M. Black is the principal of a flourishing school near Meridian, Mississippi.

'88, J. B. Clark is Professor of Latin and Greek in a college at Altus, Arkansas.

'88, C. S. Crosseley is at Greensboro, Georgia, but expects soon to go into business in Augusta, Georgia.

'88, W. W. Carroll is in the mercantile business in Monticello, Florida.

'86, G. W. Griner is preaching near Augusta, Georgia.

'86, J. L. Hendry is missionary to Mexico.

'87, M. A. Morgan has lately taken out licence to preach and is at Reidsville, Georgia.

'86, J. A. Williams is teaching in Texas.

'84, J. M. Stewart is Law Professor at Columbus, Georgia.

BETA ZETA—BUTLER.

'80, James B. Curtis is a prominent member of the Indiana Legislature.

'80, Dr. J. H. Oliver is superintendent of Indianapolis City Hospital.

'87, E. W. Gans is general traveling agent of the Aultman Taylor Company, of Mansfield, Ohio.

'88, A. W. Hall has charge of the Christian Church, of Winchester, Indiana.

'88, O. C. McCulloch is pursuing a special course of language study at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

BETA KAPPA—UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

'83, Timothy Stanton is attending Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore.

'86, Dr. G. B. Blake owns the University book store in this city.

'86, Fred L. Chase is continuing his studies at Yale.

'86, Clarence H. Pease now owns and edits the *Boulder Sentinel*.

'88, E. C. Mason and Lambert Sternberg are studying law at the University of Michigan

'88, Guy V. Thompson is at Yale, fitting himself for instructor in Greek.

'88, R. H. Whiteley, Jr., represents Boulder County in the State Senate.

'86, W. J. Thomas has been elected County Judge in Gilpin County, Colorado.

ZETA PRIME—MONMOUTH.

Hon. John W. Green is Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago.

KAPPA—PRIME.

'67, W. W. Van Voorhis is a director of the Holland Trust Company, of New York and of the Bank of New Amsterdam, also of New York City.

'76, John Sanford was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in the Canajoharie District, of New York. His grandfather received the same nomination forty years ago and was elected, as also did his father. Stephen Sanford the wealthy carpet manufacturer, of Amsterdam, New York.

LAMBDA—PRIME.

'71, Madison R. Harris is a member of the Chicago Board of Aldermen.

SIGMA—PRIME.

'83, Dr. Edward W. Clarke, Tenafly, N. J., was married on Thursday evening, December 13th, at St Paul's Episcopal Church, Englewood, N. J., by Rev. G. F. Fritchus, to Virginia Lee, daughter of Dr. Hardy M. Banks. Keeneth Torrance, *Rho* '84, was best man and Ernest H. Foster, *Rho* '84, was one of the ushers.

'82, Dr. John B. Lynch is taking a course in pathology and bacteriology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

DELTA TAU DELTA IN LITERATURE.

TEMPE VALE AND OTHER POEMS, by James Newton Matthews, (*Upsilon Prime*, '72) Chicago; Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1888, 200 pp., \$1.00.

For several years the leading magazines and papers of the West, have printed poems from the pen of James Newton Matthews, which have attracted wide spread attention from their purity in tone and thought, their tenderness and refinement, their elegance and finish in rhyme and rythm. Their author was a practising physician, in Mason, Illinois, who found time, amid the engrossing duties of his profession, to successfully enter this most difficult field of literary work.

The choicest of his poems, to the number of nearly one hundred, are gathered in the little volume now before us which has already met with a favorable reception on the part of the Western press. It shows the author's exceeding versatility in thought and expression, and will gain for him a permanent place among the poets of America.

To Delta Tau Delta, Dr. Matthews has long been well and favorably known, through his contributions to THE RAINBOW. Two of his poems, "Good-Night and Joy be with You All," and "The Crescent and Star," have found a permanent place in our song-book.

The present volume is published for the author by Robert G. Gibson, Mason, Illinois; it should find its way into each of our chapter libraries.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR: By Professor Alfred H. Welsh, (*Eta* '73), Ohio State University, Chicago; John C. Buckbee & Company, 1888.

To the many able text-books which have emanated from his pen, Professor Welsh has now added an eminently practical and useful one in a field of instruction in which he is eminently qualified to work. The book has been endorsed by the leading educators of the West because it promises to clothe with interest a subject which to most students is particularly dry and uninteresting: it is being successfully introduced in many of the normal and high schools of the Western States. This book, with "First Lessons in English," now in course of preparation and designed for the intermediate grade, will form a complete two book series for instruction in grammar.

WEIGHING MACHINES: By William Kent, (*Rho*, '76). Reprinted from the *Journal* of the Franklin Institute, September 1888, 21 p.p. A lecture delivered on February 10th, 1888, before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia, by Herbert B. Adams; published by the U. S. Bureau of Education.

Proceedings of the National Educational Association at Washington; published by the U. S. Bureau of Education.

History of Education in North Carolina, by Chas. Lee Smith; from the U. S. Bureau of Education

Scribner's Magazine for March 1889; Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York.

Scribner's Magazine for March contains articles on a great variety of subjects, from the practical questions of the Railway Mail Service to the subtleties of Economy in Mental Work, with an abundance of good fiction and papers on topics of contemporary interest.

Thomas L. James, Postmaster-General in Garfield's cabinet, and now President of the Lincoln National Bank, New York, writes of the "Railway Mail Service" with sympathy and appreciation of the faithful work done, and from the full knowledge given him by his long practical experience in positions of authority.

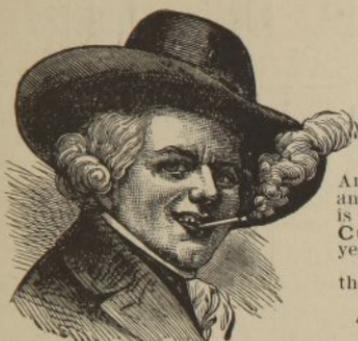
"The Master of Ballantrae," Robert Louis Stevenson's exciting romance of adventure is continued.

The End Paper, which is a feature of the Magazine, is this month contributed by Henry James, who writes "An Animated Conversation" (in dialogue form) between several Englishmen and Americans who casually meet in a London hotel.

William F. Apthorp, the musical critic, describes some of the most important of "Wagner's Heroes and Heroines," interpreting their characters with a great deal of sympathy.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine for March; J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. The recent death of Selina Dolaro, the famous burlesque actress, lends a pathetic interest to the novel of "Bella-Demonia," which opens the March number of *Lippincott's Magazine*. The novel, it will be remembered, had a curious history. Written originally for the *New York World*, it was accepted by that paper, but the MS. was lost or stolen in some inexplicable way. Mme. Dolaro then rewrote it and when completed offered it to *Lippincott's Magazine*, where it was at once accepted. An article of unusual literary interest is John Sartain's "Reminiscences of Edgar Allan Poe." Mr. Sartain was the editor of *Sartain's Magazine*, in which "The Bells" originally appeared, and he takes exception to some of the statements made by Richard Henry Stoddard in the January number. John Habberton concludes his "At Last: Six Days in the Life of an Ex-Teacher." Charlotte Adams tells "How I Succeeded in Literature," an article written in the same brisk, dashing unconventional style as the now famous sketch which stirred up a hornet's nest in New York literary society.

A touching "In Memoriam" of Selina Dolaro, by E. Heron Allen, who has been her steadfast friend and admirer, fittingly concludes the table of contents.

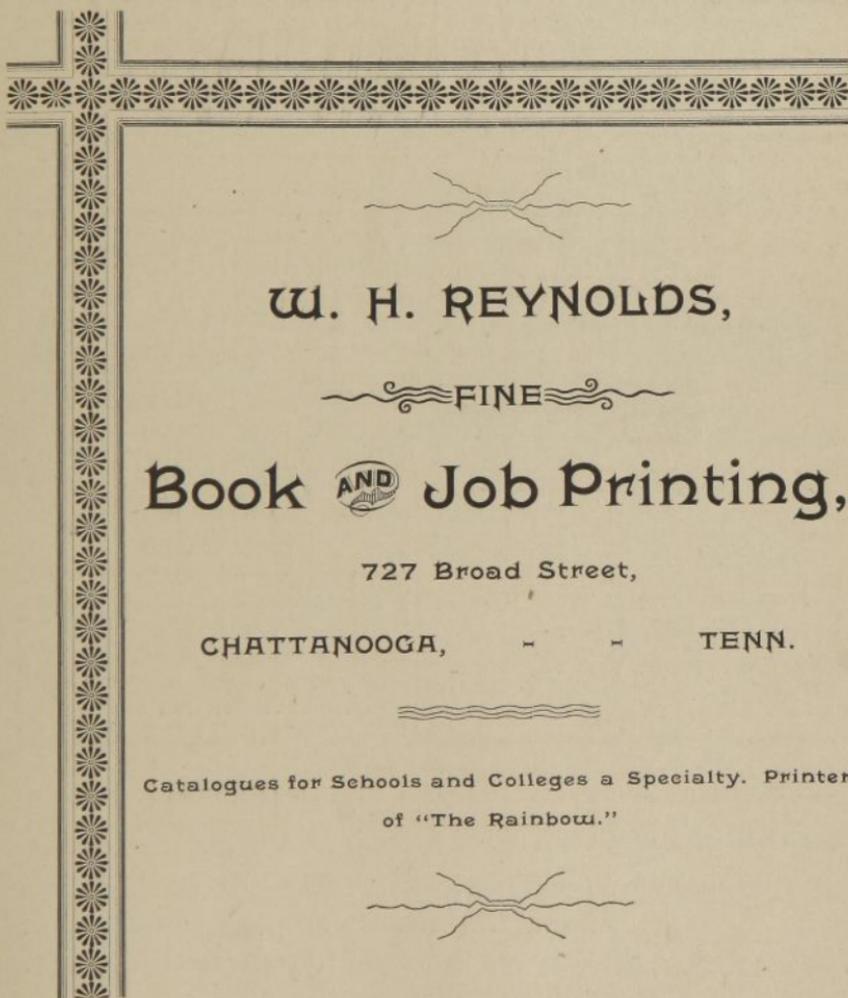


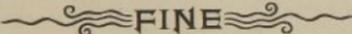
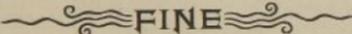
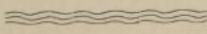
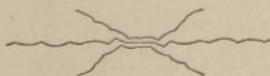
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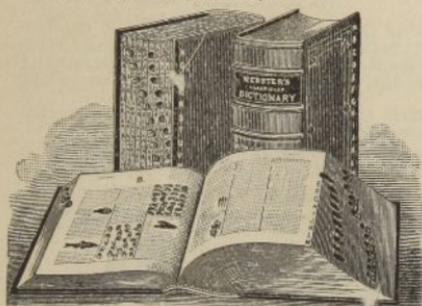



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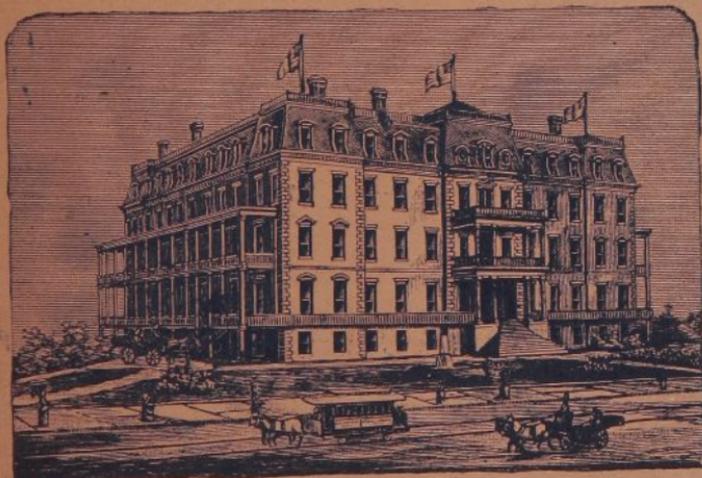
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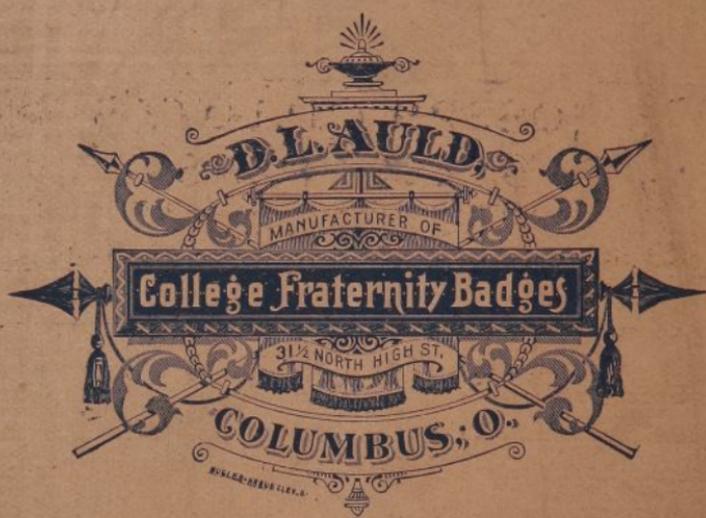


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