

VOL. XI.

NUMBER 2.

THE RAINBOW

OF

DELTA TAU DELTA,

A Quarterly Magazine

DEVOTED TO

FRATERNITY AND COLLEGE INTERESTS.

MARCH, 1888.

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THE RAINBOW.

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THE RAINBOW

*Τίς διανοεῖται ἂν ἄν ἄλλοι τῇ ἀρετῇ
Καταπραΰνῃσι, τούτων ἰσομοιρεῖν;*

VOL. XI.

CLEVELAND, O., 1 MARCH, 1888.

NO. 2.

THE SYMPOSIUM.

Pereant illi qui ante nos nostra dixerunt!—DONATUS.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

I.

I am glad of a chance to say something about elective studies. There was a time when boys and girls looked to their teachers and parents for advice in educational matters, and heeded it when it was given. That time seems to be entirely past; and even the little high-school boys and girls find it proper to select just what studies they shall pursue. As for the collegian, he has become entirely independent of all precedent and all reason. He is supreme arbiter of his curriculum, and no matter how little he has advanced beyond that age very properly styled "vealy," he must reject this or that, because, forsooth, he doesn't happen to "like" it. The result is a tendency towards one-sidedness in training—a most dangerous feature of college work in these later days.

I say it is a sin and a shame that such license—for I cannot call it liberty—should be permitted or tolerated. If experience have any weight at all, it should have weight with the young. I should like to know just why my boy must look to me for advice in all that pertains to his physical or moral welfare, and then suddenly become able to tell me what is best for his mental growth. His likes and dislikes have nothing to do with the case. He may not like the taste of his

medicine when he is sick, but that doesn't seem to affect the doctor very deeply; so the medicine is taken, and the boy gets well.

This license in selection of studies is merely the unnecessary evidence of the large and constantly growing number of weak and indifferent papas and mammas throughout this broad land. What we need now is a return to the old-fashioned birch and slipper. Don't talk to me of these young cubs doing better work in the studies they like. That isn't the point at all. I want my boy to be a trained and educated man, whether he has a smattering of what he "likes" or not. Culture is the correct aim of college work. If John Henry doesn't like mathematics, that's the very reason he should study it. He must learn to apply himself when application isn't very agreeable. He'll have lots of that kind of disagreeable duty when he leaves school, if his experience is like that of most men. So, if the Greek metres are hard, I say, let him dig out an extra number of them. If the history of education teaches anything at all, it demonstrates what is good and what is not good for mind development.

My boy shall take the regular prescribed course of study, and if nobody else has the nerve to prescribe for him, I'll do it myself; and when I learn of any attempt to branch off into this or that side-path, because it looks a little more pleasant than the beaten road, John Henry will hear me speak with no uncertain sound. L. E.

II.

The college course of fifty years ago disregarded altogether a student's individuality. All young men were treated as if mentally equal, and if any thought was given to individual tastes, these also were considered to be the same. The college was a great intellectual hopper, through which all students were to be ground, by exactly identical processes. The system was ruinous to specialization, the one great feature of modern educational tendencies. Progress in any of the vast fields of human endeavor was made utterly impossible for the student, at least until after his graduation, and then, having had no opportunity for pursuing the subjects most attractive to him, he became discouraged, and the world lost another contribution to scientific or literary advancement.

I am heartily glad to see the change to the elective system. It acknowledges that men have by nature different tastes and different capacities, and gives the student an opportunity for pursuing the work for which he is best fitted. The secret of all success is real *interest*,

Originality in a distasteful subject is well nigh impossible. The opponents of the new system claim that it must result in partially and unsymmetrically developed men. But this can never be true if our institutions of learning raise the standard of admission, and watch carefully over the election of courses. Those who are most bitter against Harvard in her surprising concessions to the demands of the time, forget that her requirements for admission to the Freshman class are higher than those of any other institution in the country. I do not believe in the adoption of this system by small and weak colleges, or by those whose courses, as some one has wittily said, begin with A B C and stop with A. B.

The college must either meet the demand of the age, or must fail of support. This time demands men who are up to the "living present," who know *things* as well as books, and who can leave the halls of the college well equipped for practical work. The elective system gives the arts just such men, and for this reason is constantly growing in popular favor.

R.

III.

The time when a student should be permitted to depart from a fixed course of study, and enter upon one selected by himself, depends first, upon his having settled upon his vocation, and second, upon his competency to judge of the best methods for fitting himself therefor. That all minds are not harmonious upon this question is shown by the wide difference in the courses of our various colleges, varying from the old, conservative, classical curricula to the liberal university system of Harvard and Cornell. The real difficulty lies in either over-estimating or under-estimating the age and advancement of the average college student. And while theories have kept progressing and college courses have been remodelled to keep pace with them, the fact is lost sight of that students enter college to-day, at about the same age, and with the same needs that students had fifty years ago.

Probably nothing has had such an influence upon the introduction of electives into our colleges as the German universities. But in our haste to adopt this good feature of their system of education, we have entirely omitted another which necessarily goes with it, viz.: the gymnasium. This supplies what American colleges lack—a sound foundation as a basis for future training. Relatively, the student who has completed the course at the gymnasium is at about the same stage of advancement as one who had finished the junior year at an American institution. Our national characteristic to rush everything enters into this, and our

young men are in too great haste to complete their education and get to work.

A large majority of the students who enter our colleges have little idea of what they intend to do in life. Many have been sent to college simply because somebody thought it the correct thing to do, and have been hurried over a course of preparatory study to fit them for entrance to some particular college. If it happen to be a scientific school, the young man knows little or nothing of the languages; and if he be sent to a classical school, he is apt to be deplorably ignorant of the common branches. In either case, if left to his own resources in choosing his own studies after entering college, he will graduate with a fair knowledge of some particular branches, and with little knowledge of many things that he should know. He will be a *specialist*, and not a broadly educated man. I know college graduates who could not compete with a high school student upon practical subjects.

It is said that much ground is to be covered in the time allotted to a college course, and that it is better to have a reasonably thorough knowledge of a few things than a smattering of many; but the remedy is to require a more thorough knowledge of basic subjects and leave the specialties to follow after. Until the requirements for entrance to our colleges are raised, common sense tells us to prescribe the studies for the first two years. By that time the student begins to think seriously of what his own inclinations advise him to do. If the two remaining years are not sufficient for his needs he will be compelled to supplement them either with post-graduate or private study; and at that stage of his educational structure he should be thinking rather of turret than of foundation stone.

A. B.

IV.

The old four-year's course in college is rapidly passing away. Let it go. With the advent of the elective system the era of more thorough scholarship begins. The old system was perfect so far as mere system was the object of human life. But human nature is rather a variable factor, and it has at last dawned upon the world that human nature furnishes a variable article of boy or girl for education to work upon, and that it is folly to try to produce uniform results, no matter how uniform and rigid the system may be.—PRES. JORDAN.

V.

The discussion of the propriety of offering elective courses of study in connection with the regular courses is the most important one

under discussion at the present time. Shall the "Harvard Plan" be accepted or rejected? This question demands an answer from every college in the country. The discussion has developed theories on both sides, but the question is whether the plan is practical rather than whether the majority favor it.

It is well that some of our leading colleges have concluded to make the experiment, to test the actual working of the system and prove or disprove the validity of its claims, for it can be settled in no other way. Nevertheless, the college that makes such a radical change, that assumes to direct the student in a better way than the universities of Germany, and our own until recently, takes upon itself a grave responsibility.

The fate of Harvard remains to be seen. Prudence would dictate that the change should be made more slowly and within narrower confines.

The serious objection urged against the elective system is, that it tends to make specialists. This may be the objection of those who do not recognize the demands of the time, which undoubtedly calls for specialists more than at any time in the past. Specialists are in demand, but when schools for special departments are being founded throughout the country, it does not seem necessary for classical schools to throw their doors wide open to an element that may bring about an entire change of character, and turn them from their intended course and destiny.

We need men of broad culture now no less than at any previous time in our history. We need men who have drunk deeply from the literature and civilization of the ancients, and who have wrestled with mathematics and philosophy under skillful and thorough instructors. The scholar of to-day must lay a broad foundation. If this was necessary under the sway of the old education, it certainly cannot be less important now when the superstructure must be greater.

The most striking feature of the elective system at Harvard is the fact that fifty per cent. or more of the students elect no course in mathematics, forty per cent. elect none in philosophy, sixty per cent. none in science, and forty per cent. none in the classics. The figures are taken from the showing of the first ten in the classes of 1884 and 1885. It appears that of these two classes every member but one omitted some of the most important studies, speaking from a disciplinary point of view. While these are some of the omissions, we find that some take nearly half their courses in music, some nearly all in the classics, and many others pursue similar courses in other branches. The tend-

ency towards specialties is most marked. This ought to be condemned, not because there is anything inherently wrong in the specialties, but because, in many cases, it will divert the student from that broad foundation for life's work which might otherwise have been laid, and which is the special work of the American college.

One other point must be noted, and that is the impropriety of granting the degree of B. A. for the completion of such courses as many choose. Why should one receive this degree from a college when he has not read a line of Latin or Greek in his course, or has omitted such studies as logic, political science and philosophy—studies which form the foundation and superstructure of a thorough and liberal education? If a degree means anything, it ought to be some indication of the work done to obtain it. If this is not adhered to, we virtually change its meaning and thereby do injustice to the thousands of faithful and persevering students who have earned the degree, while to give it to those who do not deserve it, is to reduce it to a mockery and a jest. Let this be done, and those who read the literature of to-day fifty or a hundred years hence will be in total darkness as to whether one spoken of now as John Smith, *B. A.*, or *A. M.*, was a man of scholarly attainments or an ignoramus who had boarded at a college refectory for four years. The college degree means less now than formerly, and if it is to be retained at all, every friend of liberal education must raise his voice in protest against whatever tends to cheapen it.

M. H.

VI.

First, last, and all the time, I favor the elective system, believing that it is exactly in line with modern progress. Institutions of learning should follow the demands of the times. The world is wise, and knows what it wants at any given period. Earth needs men now who can *do*. The old scholastic theology sank, but only after a bitter conflict, and classical instruction arose in its place. The world has now outgrown this system as it did the other, and the new one is to replace it. Let us admit that men are not created intellectually equal. Let our educative instruments be shaped accordingly. I look for a better world through the better thinkers whom this new system will give to it.

C. A.

VII.

The growth of this new system is, I believe, an indication of wrong thought and of weakness. Colleges should lead, not follow. They should train, for the age and for posterity, grand men filled with

grand thoughts. There are enough who will be willing to carry out plans for society's elevation, if only they be properly instructed and guided.

Especially do I deplore any attempt to fasten this new idea upon our Western institutions. We are not ready for it, and I trust we never shall be so. Harvard's best graduates deplore its existence there, and declare it a producer of money-makers rather than thinkers. I know of no sound Western institution that offers its students a large range of elective studies.

G.

THEMISTOCLES TO THE GREEKS BEFORE SALAMIS.

[Thucydides states that before the battle of Salamis, Themistocles harangued his troops in an exhortation, of which, unfortunately, no record has been transmitted to our times. The following is presented as possibly expressing the sentiments that would inspire such an orator on such an occasion.]

I.

“ O! Greeks, the day is come, the hour draws near,
When Greece her fate must try ; for weal or woe,
For Glory or for Death! It matters not
What plans in solemn council ye have formed,
For grim necessity hath thwarted all.
Within this narrow bay our ships are hemmed,
Without, the Persian fleet, in long array,
Like serpent coiled waits but the morn, to spring
And crush within its mighty folds our power.
At Salamis the battle must be fought,
At Salamis the battle lost or won !
And now, ere Phœbus brings the light of day,
Becomes it well to count the loss or gain.

II.

A Persian monarch, clothed in wealth and power,
In lust of conquest leads the mighty host.
From Hellespont his path is marked in blood.
Thermopylæ a hundred warriors slain,
Served but to check his course a single day!
Like mountain wave the Persian horde rolls on
With fire and sword, and sweepeth all before.

And look ye! Even now the Eastern sky
 Outlines the smoke from Athens' smoldering pile.
 Th' Acropolis, the temple of the Gods
 Is burned; and now his troops, drawn up on shore,
 Wait but the tide of certain victory
 To bear them on and swift o'erwhelm the rest.
 The King, in person, spurs his millions on,
 His slaves, his minions. 'Gainst such fearful odds;
 One man unto an hundred must we fight,
 Yet show me *one* who fears to fight and die!

* * * * *

III.

In this last struggle take we then our stand.
 Opposing Right to Might, wise plans to power.
 What matters how the tyrant from his throne
 Shall urge the Persians on to daring deeds?
 Before the eyes of all the world ye stand,
 The future of the world within your grasp!
 Ye men of Greece, who never knew a King,
 Strike!! And may now the spirits of our dead
 Nerve each man's arm to do the work of ten!"

WILLARD HOLCOMB, *Eta* '89.

ON THE SUBJECT OF LIFTING.

In the last number of THE RAINBOW the subject of "Lifting" was discussed, and what was said was satisfactory; but the writer did not seem to fully appreciate the reason which lies at the root of the matter; at any rate he did not emphasize it.

He said, truly, that the fault may lie with the man or it may lie with his chapter. In the former case, we can only anathematize the man and promise ourselves to do better next time; but, except in rare cases, does the fault lie with the man? My observation would lead me to answer in the negative.

It is not because he has become lonesome and disheartened; it is not because he does not hear from his own chapter. In this matter he is as well off as the member from any other fraternity similarly situated.

No fraternity keeps up a correspondence with its isolated undergraduates, and no fraternity ever can. Besides, if the member in question belongs to that class of weak brethren, who run the danger of being lifted, no number of letters is going to save him to the fraternity.

The fault lies with the chapter, and the fact that the member has been lifted is a most damaging evidence against the chapter itself.

It shows that the chapter pays but little attention to the training of its new members; that its life as a component part of the $\Delta T \Delta$ fraternity is not a healthy one.

An examination of the facts will show that those chapters of our fraternity which lose men in this way are almost entirely those which live a provincial life; they are interested in their own small college world and they pay but little attention to the fraternity of which they are members. They have failed to grasp the fraternity idea.

They compete successfully with their local rivals, simply because they are the possessors of a good name. Many men move in society for the same reason, not from any good qualities inherent in themselves; the moment they go where this name is not powerful they find their true level, and become nonentities. A chapter which is unable to hold its members true to the fraternity after they leave its immediate influence is of but little value to the fraternity, and each man lost convicts it the more strongly of inefficiency.

A neophyte is initiated into such a chapter, and he is allowed to inform himself in the best way he may regarding the general organization of which he has been made a member.

Naturally, that information is meagre, and not of a nature to impress him greatly; he takes his first view of the fraternity, as it were, through the large lens of an opera glass, and he cannot justly be held very blameworthy, if on matriculating at some other college he shows his first impressions are still strong by joining some other fraternity.

On the other hand, the chapter is to be strongly condemned, because it has failed to instruct its initiate thoroughly; because it has reversed the perspective, putting itself in the foreground, and usurping the position rightly belonging to the fraternity. The fraternity itself has not given this phase of the question the attention which it deserves. When it demands a strict account from the individual chapters, the losing of members from this cause will cease.

W. LOWRIE MCCLURG, A. '79.

ROGER WILLIAMS.

To the peculiar race of men who settled New England, history furnishes no parallel. We read of men who have chosen to suffer for the sake of principle ; of men who have lived and grown strong under the greatest trials. But we know of no people which has shown so great fortitude under adversity's stroke ; so true courage in the face of all that can dishearten ; so genuine consecration to a purpose formed, as did the New England Puritans. Their strength of character ; their unswerving devotion ; their earnestness and boldness—these were what gave to history an American Revolution, and made an American Union possible.

Prominent among the names of these remarkable men is that of Roger Williams. Let us ask concerning him the questions which we ask of any of earth's great men : Who was he ? What did he do ? Who was he ? A Puritan preacher. What did he do ? A man's work in a man's way. With the main features of his life nearly every school-boy is familiar ; but the historian tells but little of a man's real life and character. He was born, he lived and worked, he died. This is the story that is told of all. But in what this man did, we may see the workings of a character singularly strong, and faithful, and earnest ; in what he was we may find a lesson worthy our careful thought.

Born in 1599 ; educated at Cambridge ; a Separatist, a refugee for religious freedom to New England ; a worker with the other Puritans in the new field ; banished from their number because of his liberal views of religious belief ; a wanderer in the wilderness ; at last the founder of a thriving colony, Providence Plantations. This is his brief biography. His character was a strange union of opposite qualities, a mixture of the Puritanic steadiness and strength, with that liberalism which was to New England the dawn of a brighter religious day, but to Williams himself the cause of persecution, and suffering, and contumely. A man of determined will, with a bold independence that stamped him as peculiar even among those self-reliant men, with a fearless faith that never once forsook him, and with that charity for men that is the seal to every noble nature—such was Roger Williams.

Consider the time and place. It was a period of religious oppression in England, that drove from their homes some of her noblest men ; a time when intolerance was at its worst, and when it cast a gloom over the Christian life of the individual and the church.

Under a cloud the Puritans left England ; under a cloud they landed at Plymouth and began their strange task of reclaiming a wilderness for a home of religious liberty. It was no idler's paradise to which they came. In midwinter, supplied with little that makes life pleasant, scarcely with that which is indispensable to existence ; before them, hardship, danger, privation ; behind them, persecution, abuse—truly a gloomy picture. That picture had scarcely brightened, when, in 1631, Roger Williams, an exile like them, and for the same reasons, came to them. For a time he was with them and of them. He manfully shared whatever befel them.

It seems to us strange that, tho' the Puritans had left their homes for the sake of freedom, they should be unwilling to grant it to others. But when Roger Williams advocated liberty of conscience and of speech, their opposition was as strong and as bitter as that for which they were exiles. They allowed no departure from the stern code of morals which they had adopted. A less honest man than Williams, or a more shrewd one, might have avoided the step he took. But when he saw that he must either give up conscience or go out from among them, his choice was quickly made. He went out, almost alone, to begin his life again.

No grander motives ever actuated a man than those that actuated Williams at this time. To found a colony where men might worship as they pleased ; where religious beliefs should not enter into the consideration of civil affairs ; where men might grow up into higher, purer atmospheres—this was the purpose he sustained thro' dangers and hardships of every kind. How he succeeded and what are the results of his labors, belong to history. He demonstrated that such a colony could grow and prosper. To accomplish this took years of patient work of self-denial and of skillful management ; but it was done, and Roger Williams was the one to guide, to plan, to execute.

All this happened more than two centuries ago. Mighty changes have occurred since then. States have risen and have sunk again ; greater men than Williams have lived and died ; out of those puny colonies has come a mighty nation. What signify his life, his character ? To the thinker, they signify much. Nobility of soul, stoutness of heart, willingness to do and to dare for conscience sake—the world has not seen so much of such traits of character that it can pass unnoticed a single instance of them. Grandeur, in a time when narrowness prevailed ; honesty, when dishonesty would have smoothed the path he journeyed in ; loyalty to belief and conscience, when this was rare ; do they signify nothing to you and me ? Wil-

liams was no model man; he was obstinate, impulsive, irritable, even arrogant; but out of Nazareth what good may come. Here history tells the work he did; we speculate upon its merit. Much of his life was commonplace; but we are fast finding out that commonplace life is crowded with glorious possibilities. He was only one of a race of peculiar men, battling on civilization's border for freedom as they considered it, striving, as so many men have done, to solve the great problem of existence. That was all; but his life is a lesson. Night brings out the stars, we say; adversity may beautify, and almost glorify human character.

WILLIAM, THE GOAT.

The annual Pan-Hellenic banquet at DePauw University was participated in by Phi Kappa Psi, Sigma Chi, Phi Delta Theta, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Gamma Delta, and Delta Tau Delta. Bro. Roy O. West was forced to disclose some things he knew about "The Goat," a duty which he performed in the following happy strain:

With the graceful and nimble quadruped whose name significantly stands opposite my own, there has always been associated a feeling of uncertainty and curiosity, due, perhaps, to the expressed wonder of the "prep" as to how big this animal is, how long his horns are, where he stays—in short, his haunts, his habits, and his eccentricities. But when we remember we were once "preps," it is not strange those admonitions, in reverential tones, that we are now Seniors, Juniors, Sophomores, Freshmen—congressmen, judges, presidents, yet to be—enable the "prep" to drown his curiosity with hope.

To the "barb," who through his long college life has not learned the Eleusinian mysteries, and has not lingered with us Greeks about the Bacchanalian board, it is not strange the goat should appear a thing of wonder and of awe. But to the Greek, and Greeks are we all, Capricornus hath nothing strange, nothing odd, nothing wonderful.

Every class of men has an organization peculiar to itself. The merits of his post the battle scarred veteran is proud to enumerate; what his assembly accomplishes the wage worker says he alone can realize; how those knights, who are proud to date their origin from the Isle of Malta, and how their brethren of the three links benefit humanity, they delight to recall. In fact, whatever good results are

attained by his respective association of fellows, each individual is glad to tell. If, then, these shall boast of the benefits and pleasures of their societies, and laud the objects of their organizations, may not we praise our chapters and brotherhoods? And then, by easy transition, may we not toast the goat which capers therein, untrammelled and supreme?

There is comfort in the awful initiatory services; there is joy, though possibly the neophyte does not find it, in leading a subject to the mystic altar. It is a pleasure to see the performances of the animal now under discussion, though I have wondered if his horns are big enough, long enough, stout enough, to justify the application of this name to the animal we ride. And he certainly enjoys the proceedings, for his close confinement and somewhat miscellaneous diet, make doubly great his appreciation of liberty. It is a joy to see the Frightened Innocent shiver at the sight of those terrible fiends. And when that other degree comes in which he climbs aerial ladders and lubricated poles, when the Arch Demon repeats those terrible curses, which shall befall him if he "gives away" the secrets, then to see him limping for the ninth time before the altars with bones crushed and body broken, is indeed a pleasure. But how well the neophyte enjoys the proceedings is not so clear. Let that one wearing a white cross—we call him a "Sig"—say something of the comforts of a hot stove. Let that man having "*Δ KE*" branded on his heel, say wherein are the joys of a hot iron. Let him who has climbed, ridden, or fallen to the shrine of the Phi's, whether Gamma Deltas, Kappa Psis or Delta Thetas, say how weird and terrible the sights and the experiences. Tell us of the Beta bull-dog, how fierce his looks and savage his growls as he attends and chews the candidate through the third degree. You men of Deltaism, who illustrate facts of science by shooting apples from the heads of the frightened candidates, tell us wherein are the joys and pleasures of a journey through the lower world.

Though the neophyte has found the gratification of his curiosity expensive, his vows of "I'll get even," "I'll kill the next man," console him; and, though in a few days, the treasurer pays him a visit, and an adjournment to John's, at his expense, has been made, his experience with the goat has been a profitable one, and one not entirely devoid of comfort.

As long as the fraternity affords educative advantages, as long as college presidents write for it and orators speak for it, until its alumni shall become disloyal and it ceases to educate and refine, as

long as it makes men of us all, let its prosperity last. As long as men like Garfield, Harlan, Hawthorne, wear badges which mark the transition from Barbarian to Grecian, may its glory increase, and may capricious William continue to cavort at his own sweet will.

WHAT EDUCATION DO THE TIMES DEMAND ?

The rise of nations is measured by two standards—gain in wealth, and gain in virtue and in patriotism.

What a gain has been ours during the last generation, in commerce, in manufactures, and in wealth ! The western winds of each succeeding Summer nod the heads of increasing fields of grain. Each morning sun rises upon more mines of coal and iron, cleared forest, broken prairie and waste land utilized. Railroads link Castle Garden to the Golden Gate ; telegraphy ties Minnesota's pines to Florida's palms. Splendid achievements of the American mind, indicating that a republic, the best form of government, conduces to general welfare, and that the people prosper under a government of their own.

But it is a greater gain to increase in virtue and in patriotism. A gain in wealth may be a loss if it serves only to make the lily-fingered aristocrat richer and the sun-burnt, horny-handed toiler poorer. Railroads and other corporative enterprises are a gain if they serve the public welfare, not if they are sources of political corruption, and the strongholds of monopolies.

Sing praises, then, to the material progress of the time, yet keep in mind that higher progress, which marshals the chivalry of the soul in the interest of the good and true. Statesmanship must keep pace with the population ; our social and political life must alike be pure ; justice and equality before the law must be the inalienable rights of all, and in true progress the spirit of the times must speed the education of the intellect and morals side by side.

Is this the condition of the present time ? In the schemes of political parties, in the hostility of sections, and in the conflict between capital and labor, read the answer. I am fully convinced that, in the generations past, the education of the intellect has gone on ahead of the education of the morals. Else why have we so many prominent public men of unquestioned ability, whose time is devoted to the manipulation of political wires ? Tell me why we

have Gould and Vanderbilt, Mackay and Sage, and if they have not perverted almost their entire energies to the accumulation of the "Almighty Dollar." Yes, the fact that the love of ease, and the greed of gain, permeate our entire social system, poisoning the emotions, deadening the sympathies and freezing the well-springs of the heart, rises warningly before us like Banquo's ghost of old.

What we want, then, is education that shall symmetrically develop the moral, the intellectual and the physical man, and tend to make us perfect, even as He who was born in the manger and crucified on Calvary eighteen centuries ago. Every nation has had her civil dissensions; England has had her Cavaliers and Round-heads; France, her Monarchists and Jacobins; Columbia, her Blue and Gray. The same party spirit in England lives to-day. The smothered rumblings and eruptions on the surface of the French body politic tell us that the embers of the French Revolution smoulder still, and America's sectional wound—would that it were not so—heals but slowly.

Let *Δ T Δ* help to eradicate the followings of evil, for such there are. To do this, the sympathetic side of our nature must be developed. This done, scheming politicians, with their patent-right contrivances for "saving the country" will be stilled, hot-headed passion give way to cool consideration, the closing chasm between North and South will be filled as by a second Curtius, and then the gates will stand ajar for the admission of noble sympathy and true fraternal feeling, twin sisters that go hand-in-hand on their mission of "peace on earth, good will toward men." What we want is men like him, who preached the Gospel of Peace with his last breath, and rejoiced over a union restored, and over whose closing days the benediction of a grateful nation rested, "filling his heart with peace, touching his lips with praise, glorifying his pathway to the grave."

In view of the problem of Capital and Labor, the times particularly demand an education of this kind. In the galaxy of American labor agitators there are names that, to-day, shine with a peculiar, dangerous lustre. Does not the growing strength of the labor party show that *confidence* must be established between employers and employe, between land-owner and land-renter, or that an open rupture is at hand? Why, in '77, did the streets of Pittsburgh run red with blood? Why the strikes in Cleveland's rolling mills? Why the uprising in the Hocking Valley three years ago? Why the appearance of gaunt-featured anarchy in Chicago? The answer is simply because of the estrangement of the two factors of production;

because labor looks upon capital with suspicious eye, and capital forgets the dues of labor in the absorbing master-passion of the times.

The foregoing are some of the ills of the body politic to-day. They show little lack of intellectual culture but a fatal deficiency in our moral natures. Answer, then, for yourselves the question, "What education do the times demand?"

But may we expect a remedy for these national ills? Yes, in the name of symmetrically developed mankind we may!

Out from the gloom, the misery, the wretchedness of the Dark Ages sprang the Revival of Learning; out from the egoism that besets us now shall come a sympathy and a fellowship for one another that shall tinge mankind with celestial light, and dispel the shadows of evil like frost before the morning sun. Ay, more! We swear it by the schools and colleges that light up the civilization of the land, and the churches that in every hamlet lift their spires to God.

A. PRICE RUSSELL, *Beta '90.*

CHAPTER CAMPS.

Is there any especial reason why Eastern fraternities should have all the good things of this life? They carry their society life and fun past the commencement season into vacation, and the New England hills are dotted every year with their pretty camps. Is there danger that we of the Occident should infringe upon their patent in pitching our tents upon the hillsides of this noble West?

No wonder that among the broad-browed and stoop-shouldered unfortunates, whose days and nights are covered deep with pages, pages, pages, this custom of camping out should be so popular.

"Far from the madding crowds' ignoble strife"—away from all restraint and unobserved of men, each can follow his favorite sport in all the pleasures of a free and easy life—a very Sybarite in these days of the commonplace and of drudgery. What must come from the joys of such a season, but braced and tightened muscles, and a devil-may-care disposition, and morals fitted to stand "like Ailsa crag" against the onslaughts of a sinful age?

Time and again has it occurred to me that the pleasures of camp-life might well be turned to the benefit of the fraternity, in the manner suggested by my subject—Chapter Camps. We are too prone to associate fraternity work with school work, and to think that when

we lay aside the book, we also must lay aside the badge. But all of us know that undying interest and constant zeal are the main-stays of organizations like these, and that whatever stimulates these qualities redounds to the highest fraternal good.

These camps are entirely practicable. In camp we meet our Chapter brothers literally and metaphorically in a new atmosphere, and the days there spent together are indeed the brightest of all the dreamy summer; no petty animosity can live against the influences there found. The comical predicaments, the awkward makeshifts, the thousand and one distressing inconveniences, have in themselves irresistible resources for mirth-provoking and grudge-dispelling.

Chapters intending to camp out during vacation, or any part thereof, can and should make all arrangements before the close of the Spring session. If any of the fellows live at a distance, remote from the college town, the time most favorable would be the weeks immediately following commencement or preceding the Fall term, that is, if a place near the college is chosen for the camp. The camp should be strictly and exclusively a camp of Delts, all broad hints and gentle insinuations from the outer world notwithstanding. The details of location, and of daily duties, particularly of matters culinary, will adjust themselves, or be adjusted according to the ever-varying characteristics of the campers. There will be a register for guests—for guests there must surely be—and a journal to record with business-like completeness all the doings and undoings of each day—and scribes duly elected and threatened, to see that these records are preserved for chapter archives. There will be a Delt banner flying bravely from some lofty height, and a grand display of frat. symbols, bringing again to mind the days of chivalry and heraldry. And there will be fun, fun alive, rollicking, glorious, hilarious fun, though the mosquitoes be thick as are the shadows by the Plutonian stream.

Chapter Zeta camped out last summer, and with most gratifying results. Surely we shall never forget those lovely Summer nights when we gathered about the camp fire—grateful even then—to talk of Delta Tau and her men, and to wake the forest-dwelling sprites and goblins with our Delta songs. And we shall camp again next Summer, when we shall be glad to know that other Delta camp fires are burning brightly like our own.

GEORGE W. TRYON, *Zeta '90,*

PHILOSOPHY IN LITERATURE.

This is a world of bread and philosophy. The practical and the purely intellectual contend to-day in the souls of men, as they have always done. History is the sum total of the results of the conflict.

As the chisel gives soul and expression to marble, so genius has clothed philosophy in the queenly robes of literature, and given to humanity a picture of herself.

The enduring element in literature, like the statue, is not the form, the style, the beauty of expression, but the stubborn stone, the universal reality of content. The thing read in Shakespeare is not the form, nor the scene, but the wonderful content beneath. His plays are not in a rigorous and critical sense, tragedies and comedies, but chapters of the philosophy of morality and universal humanity. Of Euripides, it is said, that every verse was a precept; of Shakespeare it may with equal truth be said that his works are a system of civil, moral and economical prudence. He was an idealist in the sense that he comprehended humanity in the fullness of its passion and emotion, and abstracting from this comprehension all that is pure, holy, noble, he weaves the whole into a picture of human life, excelling in its perfection the sublimity of the Sistine Madonna, or the Transfiguration. The doctrines of an "absolute universal morality" and "retributive justice" are portrayed in a way which strikes the consciousness of the world, as never did the works of a Plato or a Kant. And it is this delineation of man—this synthesis of the laws of human conduct—the ideals of his imagination, that live amidst the war of minds. Says Milton—

"What needs my Shakespeare for his honored bones
The labor of an age in piled stones?

* * * * *

Thou in our wonder and astonishment
Hast built thyself a livelong monument.

* * * * *

And so sepulchered in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die."

I never read unmoved Wordsworth's *Ode on Immortality*, or his *Ode to Duty*, or his *Prelude*. He is called a poet, but he is as much a philosopher as was ever Plato or Aristotle. True, he wrote in verse and employed poetic imagery, but beneath this form, he is pre-eminently a representative of one of the two grand systems of

philosophy, which have lived ever since the dawn of intelligence. "Wordsworth was an idealist of the highest and purest Platonic type, and in the purity and loftiness of his notions and the consistency of his conceptions far surpassed even Plato himself." And all this is woven into a picture as delicate, as perfect, as soul-stirring, as any of Michael Angelo's. He attempted to "animate and invest with imaginative light, the convictions of religious, practical, homely but high-hearted England, as Goethe thought out in his poetry the speculations and skeptical moods of inquisitive and critical Germany." On the side of the poet, he accepted it as his mission to open the eyes and widen the thoughts of his countrymen, and to teach them to discern, in the humblest forms, the presence of what was kindred to the highest and greatest. Wordsworth is destined, if ever a poet is, to be immortal. What he wrote was human, universal, eternal. That in him which taught to his generation beauty and grandeur and truth, will live, and teach other generations, as the heart and mind grows toward the sublime:—

"What he has loved,
Others will love, and he will teach them how."

Perhaps no man is so terrible and yet so fascinating as the "fury of furies"—Lord Byron. Yet he is a painter-philosopher—a painter of human character—the emotions arising from oppression, failure, injustice. If unhappiness and sadness are ever depicted in grandeur and reality, humanity must bow to Byron in recognition of his success. But filled with a humor of the harmonious, the cheerful, the pleasant, the beautiful, we turn to Shelley and drink, from the dripping cup, the bliss of harmony and refinement of nature and man.

Scott reaches the heart by a wholly different avenue. That which we find in him kindred to us all is on the side of chivalry—the spirit of adventure, the force of feudal character, the love of military picturesqueness. Scott was a painter of action rather than of character; he portrays with vividness, insight and experience, humanity's innate passion for the wild and the chivalrous.

In Milton, the philosopher is predominant. Without the trace of humor in his soul, with a spirit born and molded from the contemplation of objects of grandeur and awe, his ceaseless round of study and reading led him to the shady spaces of philosophy where he was inspired by Plato and Xenophon to a loftiness of mind approaching the sublime. "He is in truth the sublimest of men." There is no subject of life or death, heaven or hell, so vast or terrific as to

intimidate him. He is a metaphysician—among the greatest the world has ever produced :—

“Three poets in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy and England did adorn.
The first in loftiness of thought surpassed,
The next in majesty, in both the last.
The force of nature could no further go ;
To make a third she joined the other two.”

But in Goethe the content element is even more prominent. In the universality of his learning and the scientific accuracy of his philosophy he certainly has no peer. And his literature is but a careful and highly literary exposition of his science, logic, philosophy and sociology. Goethe is called by some a Spinozist, by others a Pagan ; he called himself a Polytheist so far as concerns art and poetry, and a Pantheist in his doctrine of nature. In reality, his mind is too extensive and too universal to be hampered by a so-called doctrine and his hand has given to man, in the history of the world, a monument which eclipses the world itself.

To-day the world is looking with astonishment upon the great Norwegian tragedian, Henry Ibsen. His tragedies shock us with their fearful discoveries, their expositions of the decay of society and social institutions. Expressed in highly and purely dramatic form and placing the author almost at the head of dramatists, they nevertheless are the strongest and most convincing arguments of individualism, of Nihilism.

And so one might go on, discovering in every drama, essay, poem or fragment, the content element constituting the immortality of literature. Style, grace and form are essential in their way, but they are only the beautiful tints and harmonious colors which please the eye, while white-robed truth charms and holds the soul and wafts man on to spirituality :—

“Such where the deep transported mind may soar
Above the wheeling poles : and at Heaven’s door
Look in, and see each blissful Deity.”

WM. A. MILLIS, *Beta Alpha* '89.

"OUR FRIENDS, THE ENEMY."

Over the usually placid features of some of our hostile friends in the fraterno-journalistic line, there seems to be hovering something very like a scowl. We detect, in some cases, a tendency to fight, on very slight provocation, and in others there is really a bold display of the chip-on-the-shoulder, which, since we and time were young, has been a challenge to strife.

Just what has brought about this undesirable state of things it would be difficult to say. But probably the present feeling of savageness is merely a transient thing, and will give way in due and proper time to the feeling of mutual esteem and affection, which it has temporarily displaced.

The condition of the editorial liver may have had something to do with the advent of this disposition to take offense where none was meant, in which case there is a demand for the utmost compassion and forbearance. Or it may be that things persist in going wrong when they should persist in going right, in which case our only conclusion should be that such is the fraternal and universal constitution of things; and that by and by the wheel will go up again, when all will assume a cheering aspect.

From all that we can hear, and from all we can decide from careful perusal of our exchanges, there is a plentiful lack of suitable things to print in fraternity journals. Fellows promise articles and then carefully refrain from sending them. Other fellows call for a delay of "only one day" in the issue of the journal, for the sake of securing time in which to send an important report,—and then vanish from mortal view for an indefinite period. Still other fellows studiously abstain from sending matter to departments to which they are supposed to be devoted, with the apparent intention of making the world know and feel how directly and certainly it would go to the demnition bow-wows if the above-mentioned abstinence should be persisted in—and so on *ad infinitum*. All of these things tend to wear away the editorial life and heart and soul; and when anything like an opportunity to get even comes along, it were well to stand from under.

There seems to have been a very general adoption of the *laissez faire* principle by those young gentlemen who should do things for their journals and who don't do them. "He's doing well enough—let him alone,"—is the unexpressed motto on which many fraternity

men act. "Surely," it is said, and with a calmness worthy of a nobler cause, "surely, if I don't contribute some other fellow will," and down drops another load upon the editor, who fumes for a time in secret, and then pitches into the first enemy he chances to meet, when probably he should devote some of his belligerent energies to his friends. The young gentlemen just referred to, never unwilling to look on at a fight, and entirely, blissfully ignorant of the cause of anger, applaud to the echo their representative who can get into a brawl so easily. The representative becomes after a time weary of well doing and of hammering away at friends within and foes without, becomes disgusted with life and those who live, and presently gives over his thankless labor to other and (temporarily) more willing hands. And thus another is added to the large and rapidly growing army of The Silent Dead, the alumni who don't care whether the fraternity sinks, or swims, or crawls, or flies, or dies.

These truths explain, we humbly submit, the present gloomy countenances that some of the fraternity journals are wearing. We speak thus, in the third person, with entire deliberation, for the RAINBOW, be it known, is in high feather. Not only did it receive rock-ribbed and everlasting promises, iron-clad oaths—so to say—relative to articles for the last number, which articles, we might say in passing, never materialized, but it also has in store a number of promises sufficient to fail to fill the next issue. And should THE RAINBOW ever get into the state of mind of which we have spoken,—which the gods forbid!—it could find little fault with anything save a slight tendency to forget that there exists between its covers any department, outside that devoted to chapter news, that stands in need of support.

We, therefore, present, at this time, a countenance of perfect serenity. Conscious that if matter for our columns doesn't come from somewhere, it will come from somewhere else, we take a seat and blandly wait for its appearance, whiling away the gladsome hours in the meantime with inditing the letter that burns, and the postal that decapitates.

He of the Hyperion curls and of the dreamy eye, who comes around regularly about the time of the vernal equinox, laden with manuscript for the office goat, will hereafter give a wide berth to the exchange editor of Delta Gamma's journal. We continue to hope for salvation after remarking that the poet of spring can not hereafter

Anchora hope to that newsy periodical ; for in the last number thus emphatically is even the fraternity poet sat upon :

"Oh the poetry ! it is fearfully and wonderfully made, but the complacent authors don't seem to know it, for they nearly all proudly sign their full names. Spring poetry is bad, but fraternity poetry is worse. Why, compared to fraternity poets, Mother Goose is intellectual. It is rather a remarkable fact that among so many papers representing so many different societies, there is never printed in our official organs a metrical production which it is not an insult to literature to call poetry. The sickening nonsense that is published in our journals under that name, is a disgrace to our Alma Mater, and the loyal members who fancy themselves gifted with true poetic fire should pause a long time before they inflict it upon an unsuspecting public, for it reflects discredit upon the whole fraternity. However, if the poetic friends cannot be induced to forever hold their peace, the editors should feel no delicacy about rejecting stanzas that to publish is libel upon their good taste. Print poetry if you have any of the genuine article, but if you hav'n't, give us unadulterated prose."

And on the same page, whether in the relation of cause and effect no one may ever know, we find this :

"In each succeeding issue of the Phi Kappa Psi Shield, the editor sends forth a heart-rending wail to delinquent correspondents; and procrastination seems to have become a predominant idea with him, judging from the frequency with which he employes that polysyllable. But thorny is the path of the editor-in-chief, and even repetition can be excused, when it serves in a good cause. So far this is intended to be complimentary, but when the Shield editor advised his dear brothers to "begin at the first word of the title page, and read it (The Shield) through to the last punctuation mark in the advertisements on the last page of the cover," we became critical, and could see, in imagination, an incredulous smile creep over the features of everyone who read that paragraph. The editor who believes that such a state of affairs will ever come to pass, must either be a superlative optimist or else believe that the millenium is near at hand."

Verily is this a cold, hard world.

The *Shield* for February has a capitally written article under the title, "Our *Unknown Members*," from which we quote :

"I left college swearing fidelity to my fraternity. The chapter members left upon the active list were not all angels pure and simple, nor "angels in disguise." They were a company of ordinary, good-hearted, energetic, loyal Phi Psi fraternity men, and I resolved to stand by them. My life became one that almost constantly shifted its base of operations; but I kept up a correspondence with my chapter while the men were in whom I knew. Then, not getting back often enough to become acquainted with our new men, and with possibly an interest, slackened by the fact that the men I knew were out of college, I became something of a stranger to my own chapter. They had my name, of course, but as my address was a shifting one, they in measure lost track of me.

Now and then a *Shield* would travel around from place to place after me, sent on by the friendly hands into which it fell in different places until at last it lay open before me, and I was permitted to read how the best fraternity in the world was grappling with the grave issues of the day. But how often the gravity, the fun, and the interesting features generally that make up its pages, failed to give me the satisfaction I expected to receive by a perusal of them. I always looked first for my chapter letter, and rarely found one. This failure of my own chapter to represent its condition and work in the general fraternity journal had a keen and constant disappointment. While I always believed myself loyal to the fraternity at large, I confess my loyalty began in and continues freshest in, my own chapter. Glad at any time to meet any Phi Kappa Psi, or to hear from one, I am gladdest to see or hear from my own chapter men. I think this is natural, for it is natural, it is human, it is right to love home best.

So, while I confess to have contributed to my own fall so far as to die and get burried in an "unknown" grave, the physician who was the immediate cause of death was my own chapter, and its neglect to follow me up in some way.

Now, may not the causes that contributed to my own death and burial, contribute largely toward the increase of that ever-growing list of the dead "unknown?"

I repudiate the thought that I became "unknown" from any lack of love for my fraternity. Immersed in the work of my profession, and confronted by that measure of unfitness which a man feels when he leaves college to engage in the new and special duties of his chosen calling, I needed, and other men need, to be reminded over

and over again of the obligations once assumed, and of the work of the fraternity at large, and of our respective chapters in particular.

I do not believe our active members know how difficult it is for the ordinary graduate member to keep up a constant hold upon the fraternity after he has passed out to where that fraternity is seldom brought to his attention, and where he is rarely informed of its condition and work, and where he feels that his co-operation, except in tribute, has been very easily dispensed with. When I was "active" I also bewailed the apparent indifference of graduate members, and wondered how it could be so. Since being out of college myself the tables have turned. The point of view has changed. The men whom I once regarded as indifferent, and to some extent disloyal, have simply been *allowed* to become lost—"unknown." Some are doubtless indifferent even to disloyalty, but the vast majority of those upon the "unknown" list, I am persuaded, would spring into a beautiful, strong, fraternal life again if only the proper methods were used to find and awaken a response in them."

The *Kappa Sigma Quarterly* for January presents an appearance of general thrift. In its exchange department it falls into line with most of the journals of the Greek press, in a vigorous kick at the Beta Theta Pi dawg, which unfortunate canine seems to have become everybody's lawful prey:

"And now—we sigh. Poor Wooglin! How art thou cursed above the fellows! Is it because Baird is too promiscuous with his facts in his book on college fraternities, or is it because, as is charged, that you deem yourself superior to everybody and the balance of mankind? Is it true that *B Θ Π* is the ideal American fraternity, or do you just claim it? From the tone of the other organs we should say that it was not doubted in your mind, but was questionable with every one else."

That *Kappa Sigma* officials share with those of other fraternities the attribute of fallibility, is apparent from the following bit of editorial sarcasm and fine frenzy:

"In the October issue we requested the Grand Scribes to send us a list of the dead of their respective chapters. *Not a single official responded.* Gentlemen, please accept our sincere thanks!"

The *Sigma Chi* for December had the following interesting outline of her new departure :

"By the votes of the active chapters endorsing the action of the Grand Council, the change of journalistic policy so fully discussed in our May issue is now in practical operation. If the enthusiastic reception given the three numbers of the *Bulletin*, already published, is as safe a criterion as we think, the new system is a grand success. Both its attractiveness and its utility are demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt; and Sigma Chi has at least solved the vexed question of fraternity journalism to her own complete satisfaction, if she has not also determined the future policy of the fraternity world.

Briefly, the plan consists in the publication of two journals, a private monthly and a public quarterly, instead of one, a public bi-monthly. The *Sigma Chi* remains the public official organ of the fraternity. Most of its general features are retained, as will be seen in this issue. It is exchanged with the publications of our rivals, and is open to general subscription. It is issued quarterly during the academic year, once in each of the three college terms, and each issue will contain an appropriate frontispiece illustration. The size, as is seen, has been somewhat increased, and it is expected that the articles it contains will be somewhat more elaborate. The *Sigma Chi Bulletin* is the real innovation, and is a *strictly private monthly newspaper*, for it is not quite large or pretentious enough to be called a magazine. It is printed on linen paper, in very convenient and attractive style, and contains about 30,000 ems of long primer type. Edited by the Grand Tribune, it is the especial organ of the Grand Council. *Strictly private* in character, it is devoted primarily to the internal affairs of Sigma Chi, and to such items of interest to our members, relating either to ourselves or our rivals, as are best communicated in private. It contains full information of the actions of the Grand Council, the plans of the Grand Tribune, informal reports from officers and committees, "points" on fraternity work and policy, and news about the various chapters, other fraternities and the college world at large. There is nothing formal or stilted about it, but everything is made as bright and fresh and newsy as possible, the constant aim being to keep every one posted, and everything alive, to arouse interest and to enforce the laws."

CAUGHT CIRCULATING.

“The standing and influence of a college depend upon those who compose its teaching force. Back of every worthy institution stand the men who make it so. Neither public aid nor private endowment will bring prosperity to a college, unless its resources are used to secure men of ability who will quicken it with the magic of their genius. In the employment of college instructors, the best is always the cheapest. One incompetent man, even though he occupy a subordinate position, will do more harm than the influence of a competent man will counteract. The average student is neither slow in discerning the incompetency of a teacher nor in seeking another institution unless the fault is remedied. Not only do incompetent instructors drive away students, but the retention of such brings the institution into such disrepute within the territory of its patronage, that, as a rule, the most desirable class of students never enter it, but from the first seek their education elsewhere. No consideration should retain a man in a position for which he is unfitted. It is a ruinous policy, that will result in the loss of students, loss of influence and general demoralization of the institution where it is practiced.”—*Pres. Jordan.*

COMMAS GONE ASTRAY.

In his court King Charles was standing on his head, a golden crown;
And his royal brow was wrinkled in a most portentous frown.

Fifty courtiers entered walking on their hands, were diamonds bright
Set in rings of gold and silver; what a rare and splendid sight!

Four and twenty noble ladies, proud and fair and ten feet long,
Were the trains that flowed behind them borne by pages stout and strong.

In a bower of fragrant roses the magicians now complete,
Blowing trumpets with their noses, they inhale the fragrance sweet.

See the Queen, how sad and tearful as the King cuts off her head,
One bright tress of hair at parting, and she wishes she were dead.

—*Baltimore American.*

TALLY ONE FOR ELECTIVES.

Following is a partial list of the subjects of theses recently selected by the Columbia Seniors. Evidently the Columbia men are not all ground through the same mill:

Free Trade. History of the old Irish Parliament. Money, Ancient and Modern. The Mission of the Stage. Immigration into the United States. Military of Rome. General discussion of psychic force and its phenomena. Philip II, King of Spain. How far Chemistry may aid the selection of food. Study of the Faerie Queene. The Language of the Coast Indians. The Ethics of the Second Carolinian Drama. The Political Side of Mormonism. French Spoliation Claims. The Plaster of Paris Splint. An Idea of the Deity. Did the Founders of the Republic intend to form a National Sovereignty or a Federation of Sovereign States? Disinfectants. The Development of the Faust Legend. Influence of Newspapers in agitating the Laboring Classes. The "Comedie Humaine" of Honore de Balzac. Islam. Notes on the Cuban Revolution; its causes and effects. The amalgamation of races in the United States. Richard Wagner. The Minnesingers. The Moravians in America. The age of Montesquieu. What is the object of life? Nathaniel Hawthorne. The English House of Lords. Arbitration. The Tariff Question. The Spanish Cortes of 1810-1814. International Copyright. Labor and Capital. Protection versus Free Trade. How does the tariff affect wages? Trades Unions in England and America. Tariff Reform. The Edict of Nantes. Is Carbon Dioxide poisonous? The theory and working of Lawson's non-explosive boiler. The German Universities.

DON'T BETRAY CONFIDENCE.

Here is an excellent bit of old-fashioned writing that might well be part of a sermon, based upon that well-known sentence of Ecclesiasticus, "If thou hast heard a word, let it die with thee."

"Treachery is a detestable fault; therefore let nothing tempt you to betray a secret confided to your honor. What if the friend who once trusted you, and told you all the secrets of his heart, has become your enemy? You are still bound to keep your word inviolate, and preserve locked in your heart the secrets confidentially made known to you. A man of principle will never betray an enemy. He holds it a Christian duty never to reveal what in good faith was placed in his keeping. While the Albanians were at war with Philip, King of

Macedon, they intercepted a letter that the king had written to his wife Olympia. It was returned unopened, that it might not be read in public—their laws forbidding them to reveal a secret. Among the Egyptians it was a criminal offense to divulge a secret. A priest, who was found guilty of this offense, was ordered to leave the country. Have you another's secret in your possession? Then reveal it not for the world. A confiding friend may tell you a hundred things which, if whispered abroad, would bring him into contempt and ridicule, and injure his character through life. No one is so upright that he may not have committed some ungentlemanly act, or some impure offence, which may have been done years ago, before the individual's character was formed, and before he had a wife and children. Would it not be a profanation of the most sacred duties, in a fit of anger, or out of malice and revenge, to divulge a secret like this? A man's enemies would not care whether it was the fault of his thoughtless youth or his maturer years, so long as they could make a handle of it to his injury, and thus effect their purpose. Be careful then, never under any consideration whatever, to repeat what has been whispered to you in the confidence of friendship. A betrayer of secrets is fit only for the society of the low and vile."

DER FRESHMAN.

Mein neighbor's boy to college went
Oxpending some drei hundred dollar,
He's come back much impertinent,
Mit eye-glass and a stand-up collar.
Vot man would dink dot parent's joy
Was a warmed-over Deutcher boy?
Und dot dot massive intellec'
Was growed on sauerkraut and spec?
To be some great man he is bent—
Boliceman or a bresident.
But can't tell how two blades to show
Vere von blade grass did used to grow.
Vonce I dem winder dro did peek,
And heard him spout vat he called Greek;
He be's a much accomplished scholar,
Or else he be's a young Dutch fool;
Mit nonsense stuff I heard him holler,
"Iota, Kappa, Lambda Mule."
Bah! vor such dings dot Geld did go,
I can lay Kappa on der shelf;
Ven der War was, die soldiers know
I lammed two hundert mules meinsel!

Cleveland, Ohio.

—L. F. BAUDER.

COLLEGES.

In the college quadrangle of Harvard there are six hundred acres.

Western colleges seem to be enjoying unusual prosperity this year.

Instruction in the much-talked-of Volapük is afforded at a Chicago academy.

Only four per cent. of the Yale Seniors take Latin and Greek Electives.—*Crimson*.

Bethany College has now exemption grades for all students whose class-standing is above 90.

Columbia College students are to do all the suping when Fanny Davenport brings out "La Tosca" in New York.—*Crimson*.

The trustees of Dartmouth College have leased their large tract of woodland in Northern New Hampshire for \$150,000.

Yale has another "phenomenal pitcher" in a young Freshman named Dalzell, of Pittsburgh. Stagg, "the only," is training him.

The Yale "Lit." medal this year has been awarded to Herbert Augustin Smith, of the junior class, for an essay entitled "University Life."

The Harvard catalogue for 1887-88 shows a total enrollment of 1,812, distributed as follows: academic, 1,138; law, 212; and medicine, 263. The increase over last year is 124.

Rutgers is to have a school of electricity and an improved scientific department. The college has received \$15,000 by a recent act of Congress for experimental stations.

John Hopkins University publishes seven magazines—one devoted to mathematics, one to chemistry, one to philology, one to biology, one to historical and political science, and two of local interest.

Forty-one books written by Yale professors have been published within the last six years.—Yale has a library of 185,000 books and 70,000 pamphlets. About 5,000 volumes are added each year.

The University of Nebraska "is to have" a Science Hall, costing \$40,000, a gymnasium costing \$20,000, and has a \$40,000 chemical laboratory.

Henry J. Powell, a Harvard student, recently suicided in his room, No. 5 Holworthy Hall. On the margin of a page of a cyclopedia opened at the subject "Poisons," he had written: "I think I must be insane."

The *Harvard Crimson*, on contrasting the German and American university students, concludes that "while our accomplishments in matters of learning are surely inferior to theirs, our moral life and our inspirations during college years are very much nobler and worthier."

Girard College now contains 1,380 pupils. The total capital amounts to \$10,831,720, of which nearly eight million dollars is productive. The net revenue is nearly half a million dollars, and the college is sustained at a cost of little more than four hundred thousand dollars.

Dr. McCosh of Princeton will receive a pension of \$2,500 a year. He was born on April 1, 1811, on the banks of the Doon in Ayrshire, Scotland. He humorously remarks: "You see I am an April fool, and any follies that I have committed have been the simple working out of my destiny."

Miss Mary W. Whitney, one of the graduates of the Harvard Annex, has been called to fill the vacancy at Vassar College caused by the resignation of Professor Maria Mitchell, who has long been director of the observatory. Miss Whitney was for some years assistant to Miss Mitchell before coming to Cambridge.

The new year opens to Williams with an endowment increase of over sixty thousand dollars, fifty of which is given by the late Mr. Hilton, of Boston; five thousand by the late Dr. Alonzo Clark, of New York, of the Class of '28; six thousand by Judge Francis H. Deweys, of the class of '40.

The progress that is making in advanced education in England is most encouraging. The movement to place the modern languages on a level in importance with Latin and Greek in the English universities is steadily growing and the prospects for its final success are bright. The age seems to be certainly though gradually drifting away from the old Latin and Greek exclusiveness.

A bill, appropriating \$1,000,000, has been introduced into Congress for the establishment of a National University in the District of Columbia to educate teachers. The United States is to furnish tuition, board, lodging and stationery free of charge. Each student

must pledge himself to teach ten years after graduation. The General Government grants a salary of \$20 per month to all graduates teaching in public schools.

A new departure has been made at the John Hopkins University in requiring examinations in physical exercises of the undergraduate students. An instructor has been busy for several months giving lessons, and the examinations will be held the last week in January, on the parallel and horizontal bars and leaping. The grading will be based on the improvement made and not on strength and skill. A mark of twenty will be required out of a possible thirty-six for a pass.

Yale has received, during the past year, \$120,000 for a new Recitation Hall, of which P. T. Barnum is *supposed* to be the donor; \$125,000 for an addition to the Library and a new reading-room; \$45,000 extra for the Kent Laboratory; \$25,000 for the Law School; and \$75,000 for minor scholarships, departments, etc. The library has also received about 2,500 volumes.—*Extract from Yale letter to The Spectator.*

Wooster University students are beginning to appreciate the advantages of club organizations as a means of study and work along particular lines. The Political Science Club has been in existence about two years and is now in a flourishing condition, and the organization of a law club is now well under way. The work that may be done by such means is valuable, and the students of any university are wise to avail themselves of it.

"The exact position which president Eliot of Harvard takes," explains the Boston *Advertiser*, "is that there are at present too many intercollegiate contests. He thinks that Yale should be Harvard's only opponent. He is in favor of abolishing all freshmen contests between the colleges. He denies that the theory which some people hold that a college increases in numbers in proportion to its success in athletics is in any measure supported by facts."

A careful analysis shows that of the seventy-six Senators of the present Congress, thirty have received a classical education, and forty-six, or eight more than one-half, have been educated in common schools and academies. Of the 333 Representatives and Territorial Delegates but 108 have attended college, while 225, or fifty-nine more than one-half of the entire number, are either self-educated or have received their instruction at institutions whose curriculum did not extend beyond the ordinary English studies,

THE GREEK WORLD.

Sigma Chi is revived at the Ohio Wesleyan University.

$\theta N E$ has chartered the Omega chapter of her order at Allegheny College.

Phi Gamma Delta entered University of North Carolina in November.

The next convention (Grand Arch Council) of Phi Kappa Psi will be held at Washington, D. C., April next.

The Delta Phi Greek Letter Society, of Rutgers College, has nearly completed a handsome new building at a cost of \$15,000.

Delta Gamma will hold her convention at Evanston, Ill., in the last week of April.

$A T \Omega$ has entered Hillsdale with 12 men; $K K \Gamma$, $\Pi B \Phi$, and $\Phi \Delta \theta$ are also represented there.

Rumor hath it that the recently established chapter of Phi Gamma Delta at Adelbert is doomed. It has three members, of whom two graduate this year.

A charter of the $I \Sigma \Omega$, a business college fraternity, has been granted to the commercial department of Simpson College. The fraternity numbers eight chapters.

One of the Greek letter fraternities at the University of Pennsylvania has adopted the innovation of offering a prize to that member of the sophomore class who does the best work in English composition throughout the year.—*Daily Crimson*.

Seven fraternities dwell in harmony at Washington and Lee college. Sigma Nu, Sigma Chi, and Phi Delta Theta, with five men each; Kappa Alpha, with twelve; Delta Psi, with eight; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, with three; and Phi Kappa Psi, with six.

Alpha Delta Phi has been recently re-established at Yale. The chapter was originally established there in 1837, and it endured until 1873. About twenty men have joined the reorganized chapter. The society will be limited to twelve men in each class; and $\Psi \Upsilon$ or $\Delta K E$ will extend throughout a four years' course.

Class fraternities at the O. W. U. have suddenly come to an untimely end. The Rho Omicron Sigma, alias "Ghouls," (Freshman); the Sigma Delta Psi, alias "Pirates," (Sophomore); the Tau Eta Beta, alias "Bloody Eight," (Junior); and the "Club" (Senior) have all been knocked out of existence by a single blow from the faculty's paw.

The fifth Pan-Hellenic banquet of Ohio Wesleyan University was held Friday evening, March 2nd. The hotel Donavin fairly surpassed itself in its elaborate preparations, and when more than eighty (80) Greeks were seated about the tables a fine scene was presented. Bro. V. K. McElheny, Jr., '90, ably and creditably represented Mu chapter in his response to the toast, "*Collegium et Fraternitas*."

The "barb" element is drawing closer lines in all "frat" and "anti-frat" questions. Perhaps the most effectual way of displaying the power of the Greeks was resorted to by Delta Tau Delta. They threw open their capacious halls for a grand reception to all fraternity men in college, and the whole faculty with their ladies. Their hospitality was appreciated by all, and amidst the assembled professors there were only two who themselves are not Greeks. So our organizations are safe as far as the faculty is concerned.—University of Iowa correspondent in *Phi Kappa Psi Shield*.

The active members of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, with their lady friends, held a banquet at the residence of Dr. H. M. Lash on Saturday evening, January 28th, which proved to be one of the most enjoyable affairs that has taken place in the social circle of the college this winter. The company assembled at eight o'clock, and at ten the brave Deltas and their fair ones gathered round the sumptuous and well filled board. Dr. Lash, as master of ceremonies, welcomed the Deltas to his home in very happy speech. The following toasts were announced and responded to: "The Purple and Gold," D. W. McGlenen; "The Old East Wing," L. W. Hoffman; "The Future of the Chapter," E. D. Sayre; "The Ladies," Fred. Kirken-dall; "A Delta Dream," A. Price Russell.—*Ohio Univ. Current*.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, whose members occupy a house at No. 435 Fifth avenue, gave a ladies' reception recently, when there was shown a well-selected loan collection of thirty-seven oils and forty-seven water colors. The chairman of the Committee on Art of the club is Mr. John DeWitt Warner, and the Sub-Committee on Art, who arranged the present exhibition, is composed of Messrs.

A. W. Gleason, L. S. Burchard, R. W. Van Boskerck and A. H. Stoiber. The oils are hung on the walls of the front parlors of the club and the water colors in the rear room adjoining. All day the members and their friends gathered to inspect and discuss the pictures. Among the oils shown the most notable are Charles Muller's "Ready," a vigorous piece of action; C. Harry Eaton's "Sunset After a Storm," with a strong and glowing sky and filled with sentiment; a fair Diaz, "Forest at Fontainebleau," loaned by Calvin S. Brice; a good head by Knaus, "Sweet Sixteen," and a characteristic Vibert, "La Madere," both loaned also by Mr. Brice; Hamilton Hamilton's large landscape with figures, "A September Day," full of air and light; Wm. C. Filter's clear-atmosphered landscape, "June;" R. W. Van Boskerck's strong "Sheep in Pasture," Otis S. Weber's spirited and well-painted marine, "Running the Blockade," A. A. Anderson's large and well-posed and drawn figure, "Judith," and R. W. Van Boskerck's fine landscape, "Jersey Flats," with good tonal qualities, distance and air. Among the water-colors are examples of Carlton T. Chapman, Percival de Luce, Walter Shirlaw and Wm. C. Filter. The exhibition, as a whole, is a very creditable one to the club.

The Michigan Alpha Chapter of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity gave a banquet on the occasion of its re-establishment in the University of Michigan. The Chapter flourished here in the sixties, but went down in the general confusion and difficulties of those times.

After a few preliminaries and the installation exercises, the company, to the number of thirty odd, sat down to a typical banquet. Members from chapters in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, were there to aid in ushering in the revived Michigan Alpha.

Telegraphic dispatches from the various chapters in all parts of the United States, saluting the home chapter, were read, as well as a number of letters of regrets and greeting. Songs, reminiscences, stories, and a general good time made the hours short.

The menu cards were of white parchment, a blue ribbon running diagonally across the outside, thus embodying the fraternity colors; a beveled card bearing a neat steel engraving of the fraternity pin, the Shield and the Sword. Besides the menu and toasts, two pages were devoted to the autographs of the visiting members; the whole making a very tasty souvenir of an occasion long to be remembered. Michigan Alpha begins under favorable auspices, swinging with a dozen good men. The reviving of this chapter is a part

of the general policy of the fraternity to enter the various State universities, believing that they, supported by the commonwealth, are to be the great universities of the future.—*Argonaut, University of Michigan.*

EDITORIAL.

This year will prove to be for the fraternity a time of prosperity and healthy growth. Not only are some of the chapters numerically stronger than they have been of late years, but there is also steady internal improvement, and renewed interest in all branches of the fraternity work.

We should be neglectful of duty if we should not acknowledge here the receipt of the many encouraging and kindly messages that have reached us. They have been duly appreciated, and we hope that the RAINBOW may continue to deserve all the pleasant things said of the last number. But, however much these compliments may tickle the editorial vanity, or swell the editorial head, they do not furnish much material to fill the pages of a journal devoted to fraternity and college interests. Somewhere and somehow there has arisen a notion that the contribution of a chapter-letter discharges all obligations. One of our most efficient correspondents recently asked, in response to a request for RAINBOW matter, "What do you mean by RAINBOW matter? My letter has been sent in."

By RAINBOW matter is meant any contribution to *any* department of the journal. Not only the S. A., but also any other Delta, will confer a real favor by the contribution of college news, news of other fraternities, sketches of college men and their work, papers on subjects even indirectly connected with colleges or fraternities—provided these papers be well prepared and interesting—or any notices of Deltaic achievement.

A little research brings to light the fact that there are chapters now on our roll which have never yet contributed a single page of matter to this journal, aside from the letters which they consider their entire duty. There is even a rumor that the most severe criticisms of the journal have come from these very chapters. This rumor may be without foundation. Certain it is, however, that individuals who

have been most denunciatory of the journal and its management, have refrained with painstaking care, from making contributions. But, probably, this is universal experience, and only the way of the world after all.

If the journal of a fraternity should be anything useful, it should be a reflex of the best thought of the members. There is a saying that college men have so much to learn at college that they have no time for thinking; but in spite of tradition, they really do give time to sober self-inspection and real study. The demonstration of this proposition—if any be needed—is easily found in the record of college men in active life, where—tradition again, notwithstanding—they hold front rank to-day, as they have always done.

To get a clearer view of the stand taken by our students on questions under present discussion everywhere, we begin in this number a series of "Symposia," wherein we hope to see set forth the opinions of Deltas upon certain topics of fraternity, college, or general interest. The success of this venture must, as usual, depend upon the activity and spirit of our members. For it is one thing to think, and another thing to crystallize upon paper the results of thought, for the benefit of others.

To these discussions a cordial invitation to all is extended. Communications should be short, sharp and aimed at the center of the target. We hope to enlist in this department the sympathies and the flowing pens of many of our brethren who plead lack of time for extended contributions. And there appears no sound reason for failure in the attempt to make this a pleasant and profitable feature of our journal. For we should be glad indeed to make the Symposium a *permanent* feature of THE RAINBOW. It will afford an excellent opportunity for the expression of fraternity thought and give every chance for the use of forcible English. And, by the way, we beg of you not to become interested in the derivation of the word "Symposium," if you happen to have forgotten it. This should be a "feast of reason," and should afford no opportunity for the misfortune that befell the well-known *Sompnour* of Chaucer:

"And whan that he wel dronken hadde the wyn,
Thanne wolde he speke no word but Latyn."

We hope to receive from all quarters hits and suggestions pertinent to this new departure. Let us receive questions for discussion, and advice as to the conduct of the department itself.

No opportunity should be lost, in these columns or elsewhere, to try to correct false notions of college or fraternity men, or of college or fraternity management, of college or fraternity methods and results. And in the imputation of thoughtlessness above mentioned we find room for a quarrel. Is the college man of 1888 less thoughtful than was the college man of 1858? The latter, now *pater*, thinks so when he looks at the former *filius*, and especially when he scans the bills that young gentleman sends home. But is it so—and should it be so in the nature of things? Doesn't the world move—colleges, young men, methods and all? What has given ground for this too common impression? Surely, 1888 perpetrates the same jokes that 1858 perpetrated—there is no falling off there. And 1888 gets into all the mischief he can—1858 could do no more. It is even intimated that 1888 loves the very same girl on whom 1858 lavished his youthful affection—can the latter complain?

But, seriously, the charge can not be sustained. The Sophomore of to-day probably has, after all, no higher opinion of himself than had the Sophomore of fifty years ago. For that well-known definition of a Sophomore, "A creature that is daily and hourly thunderstruck at the immensity and variety of his own knowledge," must have originated about that time. And if he does not know more, the fault is his own. There is better teaching now, generally speaking, and far more accurate classification, than there was then. There are better appliances, better libraries, museums, laboratories, observatories, and all that, and a higher educational tone in consequence. The college societies are better in every way, as they should be. All those agencies are at work, and for good. And under all the apparently crazing interests in athletics and other "demoralizing," thought-distracting subjects, young men are growing up, not only better informed than the men of equal age generations ago, but also better prepared to lead in the world's thought and action.

We repeat—the charge is not sustained.

If you wish to secure material for an argument on the question of improvement in educational processes during the last half century, compare some of the earliest catalogues of your institution with the one last issued. You will observe that it was then much easier to get through college than it is now. Where we must read Latin at sight, they read their stated number of lines; where we read a hundred lines, they read a score. History and political science are scarcely

mentioned in the earlier catalogues. All scientific work was of a very simple character. And as we read, we wonder that they accomplished so much as they did. For, in spite of narrow limits, those men and those institutions did a grand and noble work.

Verily, the world moves, and college and fraternity must look well to their interests, just as individual men must do. Our own society is by no means at a standstill, but fraternities are so intimately connected with colleges, that we cannot afford to lose sight of a single change in college work, or methods, or men. Delta Tau Delta should be found squarely up with the living issues of the time, on the side of breadth, and liberality, and true culture. But these facts are better understood than are the answers to such questions as "What changes shall we make?" or "What policy must we adopt and adhere to, in order to insure to $\Delta T \Delta$ high rank and a lasting prominence in college affairs?" For the discussion of these and kindred questions is the *Symposium* established.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL.

At last we can enjoy the announcement that the vacancy in the Presidency of the Council, made by the resignation of Bro. L. W. Hoyt in October last, has been filled. With a pleasure that we know is shared in by our entire membership, we announce the election of Bro. W. Lowrie McClurg, of Chicago, to this important position. Bro. McClurg's record as a fraternity officer precludes any necessity and any possibility of a formal introduction. But we heartily congratulate the fraternity upon the election to its highest trust of a man so thoroughly qualified to discharge its duties with courage and fidelity. It is to be hoped that the remainder of the year may afford time and opportunity for the accomplishment of the work which awaits the notice of the Council, and that the fraternity at large may take hold vigorously of whatever work requires attention.

THE CONFERENCES.

No report of the labors of the Conferences of the Western and Eastern Divisions having reached us in time, we are unable to present in this number an outline of their work. But all other communications indicate that these conferences were more than usually interesting and profitable. We shall be glad to report at greater

length in the next issue the work of these assemblages, whose value as promoters of fraternity welfare is not even yet properly appreciated. The Northern Division Conference will, unless appearances are unusually deceptive, rival those of the other divisions in enthusiasm and energy.

“THE BOYS OF OLD.”

Tho' we have every reason to rejoice over the condition of the fraternity and the lively interest taken in its affairs by our actives, there is one subject which is thoroughly disheartening to every zealous worker. We mean the loss of so many of the “old boys”—those cheery, whole-souled fellows, who made chapter life so wholesome and so pleasant a very few years ago.

Let us now speak of them here as “Alumni.” The word has too many suggestions of unsuccessful “drumming” for contributions and for other manifestations of interest. Let us call them the “old boys,” in whose apparent lack of loyalty we find our greatest cause for discouragement. Think of the crew who worked the old ship only ten, eight, five years ago. Where are they? What has become of them? Why are they no longer interested? To name them here would seem invidious, but fortunately there is no need. Call to mind those old fellows who “fit and bled” for the good cause when Mu led the fraternity, and later still when grand old Alpha gave time and money, and unselfish work to the leadership of Delta Tau Delta, there was no half-heartedness about the work they did; they went into it heart and soul. Recall those other glorious fellows from other chapters, whose beaming faces are still before our eyes, and whose cheery voices yet ring in our ears. What a jolly, roaring, big-hearted set they were! And what a blessing it would be if we could only win them back again!

One of our correspondents, who seldom speaks without saying something, gets down to the root of this evil, in a contribution to be found in another part of this number. The chapter, he says, is to blame if its members be lost by “lifting.” Let us go a little further and say that the chapter is to blame if its members become lost by neglect, or by a lack of proper training in their early membership. *The fraternity is first, the chapter next.* That is the broad platform we should stand on. Take that idea home to yourselves, brethren. See whether your present tendencies are not toward the wrong side of this question. Having considered this point well, take up this one:

Are you doing what you can to bring back those "old boys" to their allegiance?

A CORRECTION.

Attention is called to the corrected list of members of the council, in which errors were made in the last number. We regret the blunder, which was made in the haste of "making up."

THE COLOR AGENCY.

Roy O. West, until recently the S. A. of Beta Beta, has been elected Color Agent of the fraternity in place of John E. Cox, resigned, and will transact all business pertinent to that office. Worth E. Caylor, who was by mistake announced in the last number as S. A. of Beta Theta, succeeds as S. A. of this chapter, all of which please "make a note on."

A REAL LOSS.

We are sorry to learn that Bro. Ernest Merrick, the efficient secretary of the Southern Division, has left college. Bro. Merrick has won the esteem of all by his faithful earnestness, and has the best wishes of all the chapters and of the RAINBOW. He may be addressed at Jeffersonville, Ind.

SEND IN YOUR PUBLICATIONS.

It will be remembered that in our last we urged the chapters to send us regularly the publications of their respective institutions. As an evidence of the alacrity and promptness of chapters to respond to an appeal, we subjoin the list of publications received thus far. Read the list clear through:

<i>The Pow-wow,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Chapter Alpha.
<i>The Current,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Chapter Beta.
<i>The Transcript,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Chapter Mu.
<i>The Polytechnic,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Chapter Upsilon.
<i>The Student,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Chapter Beta Beta.

Boys, in view of the result of our call, we may be pardoned for declaring that no fraternity-editor can be a consistent Christian.

CHICAGO DELTAS.

The third regular meeting of the Chicago Alumni Association, for the year 1888, was held at the Tremont House, on the evening of

Dec. 4th, with the following members present: M. R. Freshwater, *θ* '65; N. N. Hurst, *Γ* '69; W. M. Keenan, *κ* '71; Augustus Ziesing, *Γ* '78; W. L. McClurg, *Α* '79; Clarence Boyle, *Β Ζ* '80; Chas. M. Blair, *Α* '82; H. C. Alexander, *Λ* '82; Wharton Plummer, *Α* '84; and A. L. Bair, *Β Ζ* '84; with N. O. Naramore, *Β Ζ* '86, and H. E. Alexander, *Γ* '87, present by special invitation.

A *table d'hôte* dinner was served at half past six, which was presided over by W. M. Keenan, President of the Association.

The evening was given up to sociability and the discussion of subjects of interest to the fraternity, there being no special matter to be considered.

James R. Mann, *Γ* '76, was elected Vice President of the Association, that office having been made vacant by the resignation of Samuel Kerr.

THE LIST OF INITIATES.

As only three or four chapters have favored us with a list of their initiates, as requested in the last number, we cannot furnish this interesting page this time. *Perhaps* we may in the next number!

A WORD FROM THE BUSINESS MANAGER.

With this number we finish the first half of the current volume of *THE RAINBOW*.

Subscriptions are now due. Boys, please pay up promptly, and save us the unpleasant duty of dunning. The amount is small and can be as well paid now as at a later time.

Let me ask you to remit now, to-day, before laying aside this number.

A. A. BEMIS, Bus. Mgr.

BACK NUMBERS.

Many of our younger chapters are starting chapter libraries, and desire to get complete files of the old *Crescent* and *THE RAINBOW*.

There are also some of our Alumni who are making up complete sets of our journal.

Will any one who has for sale any volumes or single copies of the old *Crescent* please communicate with the Business Manager, stating which they have?

At present we have inquiries for Vol. II, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9; Vol. III, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9; Vol. V, Nos. 8 and 9; Vol. VI, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8; and Vols. II, III and IV complete.

FROM THE CHAPTERS.

Fourteen of our chapters failed to send letters for this number. This is discouraging. We hope every chapter will be represented next time. All communications must be sent in at least two weeks in advance of publication, and the next number should appear on May 1st.

Nearly every chapter on our roll has encouraged us with some kindly message, and with warm praise of the RAINBOW. While these messages are omitted here, they are all fully appreciated.

ALPHA—ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

"The revival of our old chapter paper, "*The Choctaw*," has given us all something to do. The first edition appeared shortly before the publication of THE RAINBOW, and was a decided success. To Brother E. P. Cullum, '84, ably assisted by Brother Petty, '88, is due all the credit.

Our ninth annual pow-wow, which occurred February 20th, was a perfect success. The entire active chapter, arrayed in fitting Indian costumes, proceeded in solemn state to the Commercial, where, after an elaborate banquet, the braves indulged in the peace-pipe, war dances and the old time walk-around. Breaking up in the wee sma' hours of the morning, all returned home thoroughly satisfied. Many of the Alumni were present. Committees on the 25th anniversary are hard at work, and our celebration is bound to be one ever to be remembered.

A party will be extended by the chapter to its alumni and friends on the 16th of this month. An enjoyable time is expected."

BETA—OHIO UNIVERSITY.

"Beta is enabled to present to the fraternity three new men, who were initiated a short time ago—Bros. Clow, Kirkendall and Scott.

We have to record one of the most pleasing events in the recent history of the chapter. On the 28th of January the Delta Taus of Athens, with their lady friends, assembled for a banquet at the residence of Dr. H. M. Lash, one of Beta's first and most loyal alumni. A merry time was had by all present, and not until a late hour did the company disperse.

Considerable interest was manifested here in the recent State Oratorical Contest. Brother Edwin D. Sayre was Ohio University's representative, and acquitted himself nobly. Both the press and the

public accorded him a high place. The subject of his oration was "The Despotism of Law."

The prosperity of Beta is steady and sure. At the opening of the next year we shall be on a much better footing than any other chapter here, if present indications count for anything. Beta Theta Pi graduates five men, leaving their chapter in a rather weak condition. Phi Delta Theta graduates three men. We are now five Freshmen, three Sophomores and two Juniors. The college is increasing its teaching force and the number of students. The new pedagogical course is meeting much favor, but the old courses are not neglected. The elective system has been adopted here, and so far has been a success. As much latitude in the selection of studies is allowed as the present teaching force will permit. Mathematics and language beyond the second term of the Sophomore year are optional. There is little disposition to indulge in 'soft electives,' and the tendency is not countenanced by the faculty. Nothing but a full equivalent is accepted for any work. The most common selection made by students is in the line of mental and political science and history, in place of advanced Greek and Latin. The new system, we feel, is making better students and leading to much more original work. Where students pursue a study for the love of it they are not generally averse to a little outside investigation. Instructors are saved from the unpleasant experience of teaching a student what he does not care to know. There is no prospect of the elective system's being discontinued here."

DELTA—UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

"The first semester of our college year has just ended, and with the new semester came the grand annual ball—the Junior Hop—which is given by the secret societies, there being two representatives of the Junior class from each fraternity. F. C. Wintrode and C. K. Eddy represented Delta on this committee.

With the beginning of the second semester several important changes were made in the faculty. Dr. Lyster of Detroit was appointed to succeed, as dean of the Medical College, Dr. Palmer, who died during Christmas vacation. Prof. Hinsdale, of Cleveland, was appointed to succeed Prof. Payne in the chair of Pedagogy.

Dr. Dewey, assistant professor of philosophy, has accepted a call from the University of Minnesota, and leaves us at the close of the semester.

A new scheme has been started to have a gymnasium built here. The originator offered to be one of a hundred willing to subscribe \$100 each to the fund. So far sixteen names have been obtained.

Our chapter house has been fitted up with steam heating apparatus, and we have appreciated it very much, as formerly the house was heated by a furnace which had forgotten its function and duties on earth.

The total enrollment of the university is 1672."

ZETA—ADELBERT COLLEGE.

"The energy with which our new president, the Rev. Dr. Hadyn, is taking hold of his work points to a bright future for the college, and consequently to our chapter. Adelbert has fine modern buildings, excellent equipments, a solid scholarly faculty, and large endowments. The co-educational trouble prevented for a time the election of a president, but with his final election came many changes, which have long been needed. On the night of inauguration nearly a hundred of the students honored Dr. Hadyn by transporting him from his residence to the church in a sleigh drawn by themselves.

Co-education is at last abolished. Some of the lady students have already departed, tho' permission was given all now in attendance to complete their courses, should they desire to do so. An annex of high grade is talked of, with which the Cleveland School of Design may be connected. With the beginning of the next year the faculty will be strengthened by the addition of two professors, one in history and one in biology.

Zeta is active. Preparations for the conference are nearly completed, and we expect to send it through with a boom. We hope to eclipse any of the other conferences that have been held here. Delegates are requested to come on Wednesday, March 28, that they may attend the Junior exhibition in the evening. Following is the order of exercises:

Thursday, March 29. Morning—Reception of Delegates and Visitors; Preliminary Session.

Afternoon, 2 p. m.—Opening Prayer; Address of Welcome; Reply by Delegates; Appointment of Committee on Credentials; Report of same; Appointment of Working Committees.

Evening, 7:30—Reports of Chapters and of Committees; Readings of Papers; Discussion.

Friday, 9 a. m.—Readings and Discussions, continued; Miscellaneous Business; Resolutions.

Afternoon, 2 o'clock—Unfinished business.

Evening, 8 o'clock—Banquet.

To complete our file we wish to obtain vols. II and III of the *Crescent* and Nos. 8, 7, 6, 3, 2 and 1 of vol. IV, and shall be glad to learn where they can be secured."

THETA—BETHANY COLLEGE.

"We are glad to report a term of unusual prosperity. After a series of pitched battles, we find ourselves a band of thirteen, strongly united, and without a "black sheep in the flock." We are every year experiencing the good results of uniform care in the selection of men, and to this source trace our series of successes.

On the 23d of February we initiated a senior, after a hotly contested battle. Brother J. A. Rice, a member of last year's force, was with us to see that all was well done. A short time afterward we initiated another—and one of the best men here. On this occasion Brother Hopkins favored us with an original song, "Delta leads the Van," which had been set to music by another member. Our meetings are always enlivened by singing, and the new song book affords us much real pleasure.

The genial face of Prof. F. M. Dowling is often seen at our meetings, and Prof. Schmiedel remembers us also. They have lost none of their interest.

We are pained to announce the death of Bro. Rosser, one of the best men of the class of '86, and a thorough Delta. Resolutions of condolence have been passed by the chapter and forwarded to his family."

CHAPTER IOTA.

"College opened for the Spring term February 20, and found a quorum of Iota's boys in their places and ready for work.

Bro. Bulson returns to the fold after a term's absence, and several who were with us last year will not return. The chapter numbers fourteen—good students, and men active and prominent in every branch of college life. Our rivals of the $\Phi \Lambda \Theta$ fraternity equal us in number, and are a prosperous chapter. We have to work for the men we want, but while the rivalry is strong, there is little or no bitterness—we are on most friendly terms with all of our opponents.

Work on the new college building will begin soon, and we hope before Fall to see the new Abbot Hall, the Apartment Building, and the Horticultural Laboratory, completed and ready for use. The addition to the mechanical workshops has been finished, and will be used by the students this term.

The college never started out in a term with more enthusiasm or stronger indications of a successful and prosperous year.

Interest in athletics runs high. Lieut. Simpson, of the military department, has taken charge of all athletic matters, and under his systematic control good results are looked for. We look forward to field day, and the pleasant meetings with our Delta brothers of Kappa and Epsilon, which that occasion brings about.

Bro. Wheeler's songs and jokes will be missed at our chapter meetings. He will go to Colorado soon, where he will be engaged in banking."

MU—OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

George W. Allen, '91, is the latest acquisition to Chapter Mu.—We take pleasure and pride in introducing Bro. Allen, as he brings much strength to the chapter.

We have thirteen (13) men, distributed as follows: Seniors (2), Juniors (5), Sophomores (4), and Freshmen (2).

Frank D. Tubbs, '88, has charge of the laboratory; besides his regular college work, he has been teaching from one to two classes in Greek and Latin all the year.

Chas. W. Evans, '88, is editor-in-chief of the college *Transcript*. He gave the middle oration at the Athenian annual, March 3d.

Ed. H. Hughes, '89, was junior class orator on Washington's birthday.

Ben U. Rannells, '89, had an illustrated paper at the Zetagathean annual, Nov. 19. He is president of the Oratorical Association for '88 and '89.

Henry W. Hargett, '89, for the fourth successive time, will have a declamation at the Christomathean annual next term.

At the Transcript election, Saturday, Feb. 25, the following were successful: Herman L. Amiss, William G. Hornell, Henry W. Hargett, and Ben U. Rannells—all of '89.

George H. Geyer, '89, was Sophomore class orator on Washington's birth-day.

Henry B. Brownell, '90, is captain of Company A of the college battalion.

Earl S. Davis, '90, is first lieutenant of Co. A.

Elmer L. Scott, '91, is captain of Company B.

We are again gratified to remark the firm and steady growth of this Mecca of Methodism.

Since last December between thirty and fifty thousand dollars have been added to its endowment fund, a part of which is devoted to the Conservatory of Music, and a part to the erection of a new chapel. An increased attendance, together with an unusual zeal and devotion to college duties, renders the term conspicuous in the history of the institution.

Work on the new gymnasium will be resumed soon.

Some knave stole the Matriculation book from the president's office recently. This is a great loss to the institution, as the book contained the signatures of all the students who have entered the college in the last fifteen years."

NU—LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

"We have now fifteen members, Bro. G. R. English, '90, having returned home. Our list of initiates appeared in last number, but another has decided to cast his fortunes with us, Bro. I. C. Elder, '89, Dry Run, Franklin Co., Pa.

The freshman class afforded good material for fraternity work. All the "frats" increased their membership, and Nu, who generally

stays at 12, went ahead and stopped at 16. We do not encourage large numbers. Our fight was brief and brilliant, securing everyone desired in spite of opposition.

'88 takes five men away, but leaves solid men in the ranks. Fraternity spirit at Lafayette is highest during the season of initiation. Then it is rivalry in dead earnest. In about a month, matters grow quiet, and everybody associates with whom he pleases, regardless of his fraternity. This sociability we think preferable to strict party lines.

There are at present 8 chapters, each doing well in its own line. The active members in each are as follows:

	'91	'90	'89	'88	Total.
$\Delta T \Delta$	5	2	3	5	15
$\Phi K \Psi$	5	5	2	3	15
$\Phi \Gamma \Delta$	5	2	3	5	15
$\Delta K E$	4	8	2	2	16
$X \Phi$	2	5	4	2	13
ΔY	4	7	4	2	17
$Z \Psi$	4	2	2	4	12
$\Phi \Delta \theta$	7	3	4	5	19

(No. of students in college, 260.)

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Sigma Chi surrendered her charter at the beginning of the year. The two members remaining this Fall could not make headway, so changed their pins for those of the Chi Phi."

CHAPTER XI—LETTER.

"The present term has been very prosperous for Xi. We number eight actives, and have one or two men in view. We have held 20 meetings since the beginning of the year, and lively interest is taken in fraternity work.

Four of our members were present at the Western Division Conference at Iowa City. They gave an enthusiastic account of the success of that assembly, and of Omicron's fraternal hospitality.

Our chapter mourns the death of Bro. W. T. Morris, who died at his home in Liberty, Ia., Jan. 10th, 1888.—Xi's fifteenth anniversary occurs next May, and this is the sixth death in her total membership of ninety-six."

PI—UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Everything is going along smoothly. The ordeal of examinations has been passed, and the boys feel very good over the results. But few "missed the rise"—a fact which we are pleased to mention.

Foot-ball is all the rage now, and some of the boys play all day, and dream of it at night. A few aspire to the fame of the Yale and

Harvard teams, among them being one of our men who is acknowledged to be without a peer on the campus in the good old game of foot-ball.

Bro. Hirsh did not return after Christmas, but decided to attend school at Memphis. Bro. Spann left in January for Los Angeles, Cal., which he may make his home. We are sorry to chronicle the loss of these two worthy men. Our latest initiate is Bro. Bien, of the law class, who will stand a fine chance for the senior medal. This is the tenth initiate this session. Bro. Tison (sergeant-at-arms of the Mississippi House of Representatives), an old Rainbow, but who was initiated into the mysteries of $\Delta T \Delta$ last commencement, with several other old Rainbows, spent a few days with us recently.

We received the *Choctaw Pow-Wow* of Alpha chapter, and congratulate our Alpha brethren on their little paper; it is very neat and newsy. We also received an invitation to the fifth division conference of Western division of $\Delta T \Delta$, to be held under the auspices of Omicron chapter; our thanks to you, brothers of the Western Division, for your kind invitation."

TAU—FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.

The second term of F. and M. opened January 5, 1888. No new faces appeared, thus causing a stagnation in the fine art of "rushing." The opening address was delivered by the President, Rev. T. G. Apple, whose subject was "The Moral Element in Intellectual Culture."

We had flying visits from J. C. Noll, '89, and N. H. Saxman, '87. The former is business manager of the *Centre Democrat*; the latter is studying medicine at the University of Pa.

On December 23, 1887, H. M. Grossman, '89, was married to Miss Sample, of Intercourse, Pa.

We have worked hard, and hope to add several to our number very soon. We have pledged one, who will soon join our ranks.

The two literary societies are in a prosperous condition. Bro. Glessner, '88, has been elected one of the orators for the Goethean Anniversary.

The seniors have elected their class-day officers, favoring $\Delta T \Delta$ as follows: Bro. Bowman, Salutatorian; Bro. Glessner, Chairman of the committee of arrangements, and Bro. Herr, "Mantle Orator."

Dr. Hershner has informed the seniors that to as many as are willing to remain here during senior vacation he will give a post-graduate course in mathematics. A goodly number will take advantage of the generous offer.

It was the good fortune of the scribe to be present at the sixth annual Division Conference. It passed off very smoothly, and was a grand success in every way."

CHI—KENYON.

"Easter term has seen old Kenyon in good condition, and her students full of that hearty activity which is the life of a good college. The new institution, Harcourt Place Seminary (for girls), has been a source of much discussion, and is a lively factor in educational problems here. The presence of a girls' school, and the fact that Kenyon students generally have had a reputation for being "tuff," have brought about a queer state of things. But the girls are beginning to realize that there is no finer, abler or more gentlemanly set of fellows in this broad land, and that it is a privilege to have social intercourse with them.

As to Chi, she is still in the ring, and smiling. Her star is still rising; she always has good representation in the affairs and offices of college politics, holding the vice-presidency of the junior and sophomore classes, base-ball captaincy, directorship of the glee club, etc., etc.

If anybody has noticed of late a peculiar gloom in college circles admitting apparently of no explanation, he may have his mind set at rest by the statement that *B Θ II* has died at Kenyon, and is presumably no more. The remains, however, are still walking around (for a bluff, it is said.) This gives a little more latitude, but the fight is still deadly.

Θ Δ X is having her ups and downs also. She just lost another fully initiated man, who was lifted by *Δ K E*. This makes the third man taken from *Θ Δ X* by *Δ K E* within three or four years. The struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest are getting to be well recognized principles here; but when several of the Greeks now here have departed, this struggle will certainly be characterized by less bitterness and more justice and good feeling."

PSI—UNIVERSITY OF WOOSTER.

"Our college opened this year with the usual interest in all departments. The large number of new students furnished plenty of material for fraternity work, and after much sifting quite a large percentage was initiated into the mysteries of the Greek world. Each fraternity succeeded in getting all the best men, and of course all were satisfied. A general good feeling exists among the several fraternities.

A Pan-Hellenic banquet was held at the "American House" on the night of February 21, 1888, to which about eighty loyal Greeks of the six fraternities turned out to enjoy the "big affair of the season." The program of the evening was a grand, social time, supper, college songs, toasts, and a serenade of the prominent members of the faculty. The good, social feeling among the frats. was made better.

Psi, as usual, holds her own. This year she initiated Wal. J. Bruce, of the class of '90, and pledged three good men, two of whom will wear the badge in a few weeks.

That $\Delta T \Delta$ ranks first in literary honors in the university is a fact conceded by all. Bro. Nicholls' oration took first place in the preliminary contest and represented Wooster at the State contest, where it took third place. Bro. Grafton's oration took second place in the preliminary, and Bro. Bushman's third place. Bro. Park represented Athenaeon society in the annual twenty-second entertainment. In the contest between the Athenaeon and Irving societies, the former will be defended by Bro. Bushman, debate; Bro. Hanna, essay; Bro. Nicholls, declamation, and Bro. Grafton, oration.

Bro. Bushman, who succeeded Bro. Park, now occupies the chair of Athenaeon. He is also captain of Company A, of the university battalion. Other positions held in the battalion by members of Ψ are, first lieutenant, color-bearer, first sergeant, etc.

The meetings of Ψ were never better. Every brother has the true fraternity spirit, which strengthens her, and wishes well to $\Delta T \Delta$.

BETA ALPHA—INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

"Beta Alpha began the year with enthusiasm and determination inspired by her responsibilities, and by the confidence shown in making her a part of Delta Tau Delta. Her energy and enthusiasm were not founded in the spirit of adventure, but in the realization of duty. This realization is the key to our success. To the six actives who returned we have added four: Bros. Homer B. Dibell, '89, Edward B. Oslage, '91, Mark M. Shrum, '91, and Alex. H. Kerth, '91. With the future in view we have also invaded Prepdom and carried away four most promising stalwarts. Our fights for men were bitter to the end, but the spirit of Deltaism prevailed.

We are pleasantly established in an elegantly furnished hall located on the main business square of the city. In the decoration of our fraternal home, we are much indebted to our loyal lady friends for kindly advice and assistance.

Delta Tau is fully represented on the staff of the college journal, and in the various societies and associations. During the year Bro. Wilson has taken second honor, in the junior-senior oratorical contest. Bros. Dibell and Millis were two of the five speakers on the "university special" given last term. Bro. Oslage is Secretary of his class.

The total enrollment in the university will reach about four hundred this year. Dr. Jordan has a new book, entitled "Science Sketches." A laboratory of physiological-psychology has been established under the supervision of Prof. Bryan—the fourth laboratory in America.

The "university tourists" will again spend the summer in Europe, this year in charge of Prof. Swain. A chair of oratory and elocution is to be established next year. Bro. J. A. Mitchell is teaching history and English in the preparatory department.

We have enjoyed visits from Bros. Chas. L. Edwards, of Beta Eta, Cox, Hortloff, and McNutt, of B. B., and Dwight Harrison, of Phi.

We can truly claim that Beta Alpha is in good condition. All our men are heartily interested in fraternity work, and are determined to re-establish the former prestige of Delta Tau Delta in Indiana University."

BETA BETA—DE PAUW UNIVERSITY.

"The recent hotly contested "DePauw will case" has been compromised without affecting materially our interests. By the terms of the will DePauw will eventually receive between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000, besides previous large bequests, and the amount raised by the church to fulfill conditions originally imposed.

A chapter history of $\Delta T \Delta$ in D. P. U. has been completed by Bro. Keeler, and is interesting and exhaustive. Much care has been taken to prevent inaccuracies, and in doing so, our alumni list has been found to be larger than we had heretofore known.

The Pan-Hellenic annual banquet passed off very pleasantly and profitably. Bro. West, as toaster from our chapter, was generally accredited with having carried off the honors of the evening. Bro. Taylor was president and toastmaster. Brothers Schell and Clifford of B. Z. were our guests at the banqueting board.

The base-ball team is practicing, and hopes at the close of the season to be the bearer of the State pennant. Bro. Cox is manager and president of the association, and we shall also have one or two of the players. Bro. Taylor will be a delegate to the State Oratorical Association in April. The college annual, "The Mirage," is well under way and will be out soon. The *DePauw Monthly*, under the present management, has fallen so low in literary merit, that the major portion of the students have long since failed to recognize it as the college organ. It is hoped that some of Jove's thunderbolts will strike intelligence into the management of the machine, before its lack of support ruins it financially.

The chapter is composed of nine men; and though few, we receive our full share of college honors. Since the opening of this term we have pledged two worthy men without the least trouble, tho' both were earnestly sought by our rivals. We have done well and our outlook is promising."

BETA DELTA—UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

"Since our last letter the university has lost one of its strongest supporters in its beloved chancellor, Dr. P. H. Mell. Prof. L. H.

Charbonnier will fill the chancellor's chair temporarily. The chair of metaphysics and ethics, made vacant by his death, will be filled by Dr. Lipscombe of Athens, formerly chancellor of the university.

We have not initiated any men this term. Bro. J. A. Brown, '90, formerly of Beta Epsilon, has entered the University and our chapter. Our class officers for the year are: Wilcoxon, president, of '89; Davis, vice-president, of '88; and T. F. Eckles, historian, of '91.—Wilcoxon is also vice-president of the Athletic association.

Bro. E. Stewart represented us on our college paper, *The Reporter*, last term. Bro. Hartsfield will represent us this term. Bros. Stallings and Z. C. Hayes have been elected Spring debaters.

Bro. F. Hunnicutt, '83, who is located here, comes to our meetings.—Bro. E. P. Upshaw, '86, paid us a short visit lately."

BETA ETA—UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

"Beta Eta has only words of cheer. We have not been idle, as a reference to the list of initiates will show. With the progress of the university, Beta Eta strives earnestly to keep step; both are in a more prosperous condition than ever before. The year has been an active one so far, and tho' we have no chapter house, as some of our older rivals have, we manage to hold our own. Our rivals $\chi\psi$, $\phi\Delta\theta$ and a local, are all in good condition, and have a larger membership than we, but with not so large a proportion of honor-men. Bro. Bierbauer represented us at the Western Div. Conference, at Iowa City. Bro. Stacy will soon leave us, to assume editorial charge of a newspaper at Howard Lake, Minn.

In the university, plans are being carried out to establish, next year, a college of law and one of medicine. A course of wood carving and of designing has already been added to the mechanical department, and Prof. Aidly, of the Northwestern School of Design, is in charge. Next year the faculty will be strengthened by the addition of Prof. John Dewey, recently called from Ann Arbor to the chair of ethical science.

The Students' Christian Association is just finishing a \$11,000 building on the campus, which, with the new Science Hall, will add materially to the appearance of the campus.

Bro. K. C. Babcock had the unusual honor of being recently re-elected president of the S. C. Association."

BETA KAPPA—UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

"Friday evening, Feb. 3rd, Beta Kappa gave a reception to the young ladies of $\Pi\beta\phi$ (I. C.) and $\Delta\Gamma$. The affair was purely an Hellenic courtesy and seemed to be enjoyed by all. The *Daily Herald* reported the affair as follows:

"One of the most complete affairs in the record of University entertainments was the reception tendered the Delta Gamma and Pi Beta Phi societies by the Delta Tau Delta fraternity last evening. Conveyances were sent from house to house to gather in the guests, and from the moment they reached the chapter halls, there was one continued whirl of fun. The large parlors were occupied by tables, at which progressive euchre and other games were being played, while the elegant chapter hall was used as a dining room, where an oyster supper was served during the evening. Still another source of amusement was the dancing in the large chapel, where many couples enjoyed perhaps the best dance music ever listened to in Boulder, the latter furnished by the Delta Tau Delta instrumental quartette, assisted by Mr. Rowland. At 12:30 the carriages were announced and the gay crowd disappeared."

Bros. Blake and Sternberg represented the chapter at the conference of the Grand Division of the West, held in Iowa City, Ia., Feb. 22-25. The conference was interesting and profitable, and was made very pleasant by the hearty hospitality of the Omicron.

The Regents, alive to the impracticability of taking out accident insurance policies for all of the students, have decided to erect over the lake a substantial iron bridge. This decision is in line with the present policy of improving and beautifying the grounds and buildings. New quarters for the medical department may be provided during the Summer, as the "Lits" are anxious to occupy the main building.

A gas machine has been purchased and put in place, and henceforth we shall enjoy good light without the usual accompaniment of impoverishing gas bills."

THE BOYS OF OLD.

ALPHA—ALLEGHENY.

From the *Choctaw Pow-Wow*, Alpha's capital little paper, we quote the following items:

Bros. J. N. White, '78, and W. H. White, '80, form the law firm of White & White, 93 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

'84. Ed. Hughes is of the law firm of Lee, Criswell & Hastings, Franklin, Pa.

'81. Charles W. Fish was married January 18, 1888, to Miss Bessie Lashells, of this city, a well-known Delta girl and a sister of Bro. E. T. Lashells.

'86. W. A. McClurg is with the Westinghouse Electrical Co., Pittsburgh.

'87. J. B. Cullum is in '90 at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.; James McClurg and George Zahniser are members of '91 at the same place.

'84. E. W. Day is studying medicine, and in the employ of the U. S. Signal Service at Washington, D. C.

'76. E. H. Koester is District Attorney for McKean County, Pa.

'80. W. W. Shilling is stepping to fame and fortune as an attorney at Sharon, Pa.

'78. J. N. White was married October 7, 1886, to Miss Lulu French, of Ft. Wayne, Ind.

'89. Joseph T. Lafferty is principal of a school at Flushing, Ohio.

'90. A. J. Warren has been transferred to Beta Beta at De Pauw University, Indiana.

'90. K. K. Krick is now in the Mutual Life Insurance business in Pittsburgh, and can be found at the Central Hotel, glad to welcome any Delta.

'84. Will Pitton will take his M. D. degree at the University of Nebraska in March.

'84. Wharton Plummer has removed his law office to 78 La Salle Street, Chicago.

'84. W. J. Guthrie has recently erected a \$10,000 store building at Apollo, Pa., and is Burgess of that thriving town.

'86. J. H. Thompson is practicing medicine at 960 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg. Jim has made a good thing out of his gas wells and contemplates a course of lectures at Vienna, next fall.

'82. C. M. Blair is of the firm of Larned & Blair, retail gloves, 107 State Street, Chicago. Nancy is corraling the almighty dollar in great shape, and will soon start branch stores in Detroit, St. Louis and Kansas City.

'65. M. R. Freshwaters is prominently mentioned as the Democratic candidate in the 30th Chicago Congressional district. His law office is at 81 Clark Street.

DELTA—UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

'79. Newton McMillan is on the staff of the New York *Tribune*.

'84. James Collard was lately married at Detroit, Mich.

'85. A. G. Pitts is a member of the law firm Angstman & Pitts, Detroit, Mich.

'86. J. G. Hays was married recently at Manistee, Mich., and is now practicing law at Pittsburg, Pa.

'86. W. A. McDonald is in the lumber business at Seattle, W. T.

'86. W. E. Degan is in the law office of Mayo & Widmer, Ottawa, Illinois.

'87. W. W. McNair is at Mendocine City, Cal., and intends to visit Australia, soon.

'87. F. A. Rasch is practicing law at Detroit.

'87. C. H. Prescott, Jr., has an interest in "Saginaw Bay Lumber Co.," Cleveland, O.

'87. F. W. Guild is travelling for the Michigan Paper Co., at East Saginaw, Mich.

'88. H. G. Coburn, who has been out of college for a year, is again with us.

THETA—BETHANY.

'86. Geo. W. Muckley visted Theta on February 22nd.

'87. Sumner T. Martin is preaching at Marion, Kansas.

'62. On the program of the Sixth Annual Conference of the chapters of the grand division of the East, held under the auspices of Rho chapter at New York City, on February 22nd, the address of welcome was made by Hon. John L. N. Hunt, an alumnus of Theta of '62.

IOTA—MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

'73. Prof. R. C. Carpenter spent two months during the Winter in the department of mechanical engineering at Cornell University.

'79. Prof. L. G. Carpenter, and wife spent the Winter in Baltimore, Md. Bro. Carpenter was studying Mathematics and Physics at Johns Hopkins University.

'78. Geo. E. Beck is at Paw Paw, Mich.

'82. J. E. Coulter was married on Jan'y 4th, '88, at Lansing, to Miss Alice Weed. Miss Weed was a class-mate of Bro. Coulter, and a warm friend of his chapter. Iota wishes them all the happiness possible.

KAPPA—HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

Ed. Parmelee, Kappa, '83, sold his paper at Charlevoix, Mich., and has gone to spend the Winter in California.

Rev. L. A. Crandall, Kappa, '73, offers a prize of fifteen dollars to the member of the senior class of Hillsdale College whose essay is adjudged best at a contest.

MU—OHIO WESLEYAN.

On December 22, 1887, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Marysville, O., by the Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., Prof. J. H. Grove, '70, principal of the preparatory department of the O. W. U., and Miss Harriet L. Pyne, '86, a former teacher in the university.—*College Transcript*.

Miss Pyne was a loyal Delta girl while in college, respected and admired by all her brother Delts. The "boys" extended their hearty congratulations and well-wishes to Prof. and Mrs. Grove, acknowledged the felicitous example set them by their brother, and suggested as an appropriate motto for their elegant home on Winter street: "Two Deltas with a single thought."

'86. A. L. Banker, superintendent of the Union schools of Cardington, O., made us a short visit, Feb. 11.

'88. N. A. Morjickian, who was compelled to leave college last year on account of failing health, is at Denver, Colorado. His health improving, he was able to enter the University of Denver, from which institution he will graduate this year.

'87. Horace A. Stokes, superintendent of the schools of O. S. and S. O. Home, at Xenia, O., attended the Pan-Hellenic banquet, March 2d, and remained over Sunday, the guest of the fraters.

'71. Wilson M. Day, of Cleveland, was one of the judges on delivery at the oratorical contest, held here, Dec. 15.

XI—SIMPSON.

'85. J. F. Sampson was lately married to Miss Ada Sandy of this city. Bro. Sampson will reside in the city, and act as cashier of First Nat'l Bank.

'89. E. B. Osborn has secured half interest in the Montgomery Co. *Independent*, one of the flourishing journals of Western Iowa.

'84. Frank L. Davis is engaged in civil engineering on the Pacific coast.

- '84. Chas. Miller is engaged in business at Louisville, Ky.
- '85. Newton B. Ashley is at present engaged in editorial work on the staff of the Iowa *Homestead*, the leading agricultural paper of the West.
- '87. Morris E. Dailey is studying law at Riverton, Iowa.
- '89. Bro. A. S. Bussell has gone West, where he will probably engage in engineering.
- '85. Bro. C. W. Johnson was married at this place, Dec. last. He is at present attending the Chicago Medical College, where he graduates this Spring.
- '89. Bro. C. B. Kern is engaged in teaching near his home in Norwalk, Ia.

PI—UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

- '70. Greenwood Ligon is a leading business man at Okolona, Miss.
- '72. A. H. Somerville is a very successful lawyer at Carrollton, Miss.
- '79. J. C. Longstreet is a prominent attorney at Greenado, Miss.
- '80. A. A. Kincannon is superintendent of public schools at Meridian, Miss.
- '82. W. G. Sears is practicing law at Houston, Texas.
- '80. R. P. Willing is a lawyer at Hazlehurst, Mississippi.

J. W. Cutrer is senator in the legislature of Miss. J. C. Longstreet is representative, and J. H. Tison is Sergeant-at-arms. These are all Delta Tau Deltas.

- '56. At a meeting of the National Grange, held not long since in Michigan, Putnam Darden, a *Δ T Δ*, was elected Grand Master.

TAU—FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL.

- '82. Bro. Walter Bausman has elevated the art of music in Lancaster. His concerts are delightful.
- '84. H. P. Wanner is practicing law at Lancaster.
- '85. David Levan is studying law with the Hon. Geo. F. Baer, of Reading.
- '86. D. H. Senenig, a student of J. Hay Brown, of Lancaster, passed his final examination very creditably, and on Feb. 4, was admitted to the bar. Dan is bound to make his name and fortune.
- '81. Oliver R. Snyder was married on Feb. 8, to Miss Hulda, daughter of Rev. L. Cort, of Greensburg, Pa.
- '86. Dan'l W. Albright and A. M. Kifer, '86, have entered the Reformed Seminary.

BETA BETA—DE PAUW.

'85. Bro. S. E. Cross graduated at the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, receiving a valuable gold medal in token of the highest scholarship during the entire college course, having a grade of 98.5.

'85. Bro. W. B. Johnson has been elected to the chair of chemistry at De Pauw University.

Bro. Alan I. Warren, Wheeling, W. Va., who was made familiar with the mysteries of Delta Tau Delta through chapter Alpha, has joined Beta Beta.

BETA DELTA—UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

'87. Bro. E. L. Ballard is practicing law in Birmingham, Ala.

'87. W. S. Upshaw is practicing law in Covington, Ga.

'86. E. T. Whatley is principal of Hearn Institute, sub-collegiate department of Mercer University, Cave Springs, Ga.

'87. R. L. Nowell is studying law under ex-Governor McDaniel, Monroe, Ga.

'86. Prof. N. H. Ballard is constructing maps of several counties in Alabama.

'89. J. A. Parks, Jr., is a merchant at Newman, Ga.

BETA ETA—UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

'86. John W. Bennett, recently Signal Service officer at Duluth, has been transferred to the Chicago station.

'86. W. W. McNair is settled in Northern California, seeking health, and fortune as a lawyer.

'87. George C. Andrews is engaged with the Porter Steam Heating Co. as estimating expert.

'88. Chas. H. Webster is a civil engineer in St. Paul, Minn.

'87. A. W. Jones is employed as Special Examiner by the United States Pension Bureau.

BETA KAPPA—UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

'87. Joel C. Glover will return to Boulder in May to be examined by his presbytery. He will spend the Summer in Colorado.

'87. Charles H. Pierce is in Washington Ter., but expects to return in time for commencement.

'86. Clarence H. Pease is on the staff of the *Boulder Sentinel*.

DELTA TAU DELTA IN LITERATURE.

[Devoted to Reviews and Notices of Works of Members of the Fraternity.]

DR. JAMES NEWTON MATHEWS, UPSILON PRIME, '72.

THE WRITER.—A poem. *The Sunday Leader*, Lafayette, Ind.

HER KNITTING NEEDLES.—A poem. *The Sunday Leader*, July 31st, 1887.

WHEN YOUR FATHER WENT TO WAR.—A poem. *The National Tribune*, Washington, September 15th, 1887.

A DREAM OF BEAUTY.—A poem. *The Sunday Journal*, Indianapolis, September 18th, 1887.

AN EXTRAVAGANT SIMILE.—A poem. *Sunday Leader*, Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 29th, 1887.

A RED ANARCHIST.—A poem. *Sunday Leader*, Nov. 13, 1887.

ANOTHER VIEW.—A poem. *The Sunday Leader*, Dec. 4th, 1887.

WILL CARLETON, KAPPA, '69.

THE CONVICT'S CHRISTMAS EVE.—A poem. *Harper's Magazine*, December, 1887. Illustrated by Gilbert Gaul.

COUNTRY BALLADS.—New York: G. W. Dillingham, 1887, pp. 192, 16 mo. This is the second volume of the *Chimney Corner* series of popular books at small prices, which would introduce them to a wide circle of readers were it not for the fact that the collection is unauthorized, and published in defiance of the copy-right laws, which will no doubt lead to its speedy suppression.

A CHRISTMAS PARTY.—A poem. *The Ladies' Home Journal*, Philadelphia, December, 1887. Illustrated.

WILLIAM KENT, RHO, '76.

IS WATER GAS AN ECONOMICAL FUEL?—A paper read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, November, 1886. Published in Vol. VIII of the Transactions, 1887.

A PROBLEM IN PROFIT SHARING.—A paper read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, June, 1887, and published in Vol. VIII of the Transactions, 1887.

CHARLES L. EDWARDS, LAMBDA PRIME, '84.

A REVIEW OF THE AMERICAN SPECIES OF TETRAODONTINAE.—By Prof. D. S. Jordan and Charles L. Edwards (Lambda Prime, '84.) Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., 1886.

THE RELATION OF THE PECTORAL MUSCLES OF BIRDS TO THE POWER OF FLIGHT. By Charles L. Edwards, A. M. (Lambda Prime, '84.) *American Naturalist*, January, 1886.

GUFF.

Oh! why don't more men put an enemy into their brains to steal away their mouths?—*Puck*.

He—"You are the only college girl I ever liked." She—"Why, how so?" He—"Oh, the others all knew so much."—*Life*.

First city sportsman: "Just back from a hunting trip, I see. Get any game?"

Second city sportsman: "No—o, I had to come home, ran out of dogs."

"A FRESHMAN with head very wique
Smoked a pipe full of ancient perique,
He grew pale as a ghost,
Leaned against a lamp-post,
And collapsed with a horrible shriek."

An exchange says there is a street in Dublin, Ireland, near Christ Church Cathedral, called "Hell," and that an advertisement in one of the local papers recently referred to it ingenuously, and perhaps not inaptly, as follows: "Lodgings in Hell: Well suited for lawyers. Apply to Mrs. Fitzpatrick."—*N. Y. Sun*.

"Papa, raise the blind, won't you?" languidly requested Maud, as the growing gloom settled heavily over the ninety-seventh page of *Armand, the Terrible*.

Papa was snoring mildly, but he managed to grunt: "On a queen high? D'ye take me for a chump?" and the tired spirit was again wafted into glorious dreamland.—*Binghampton Republican*.

"My son," said Mr. Spriggins to his little son, who was devouring an egg—it was Mr. Spriggins' desire to instruct his boy—"My son, do you know that chickens come out of eggs?" "Do they, father?" said the young hopeful, "I thought the reverse." The elder Spriggins drew back from the table sadly and gazed on his son, then put on his hat and went out.—*Chicago Times*.

There was a young lady in Worcester
Who, in trying to chase out a rorcester,
Got caught in the fence,
And couldn't get thence,
'Till a gallant young fellow did borcester.—*Ex*.

VOLAPUK.—Take a teaspoonful of English, a modicum of Dutch, of Italian just a trifle, and of Gaelic not too much; some Russian and Egyptian and then unto the whole, with just enough to flavor of the lingo of the Pole, some Cingalese and Hottentot, a *soupcon*, too, of French, of native Scandinavian a pretty thorough drench; Hungarian and Syraic, a pinch of Japanese, with just as much Ojibbeway and Turkish as you please. Now stir it gently, boil it well, and if you've decent luck, the ultimate residuum you'll find is Volapuk!—*Buffalo Courier*.

BOOKS.

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