

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
POEM—"Kind Thoughts."	183
 CONTRIBUTIONS—	
The General Influence of the Fraternity in the College Cul- ture of to-day.....	184
The Influence of the Fraternity on the Man, for Good and Evil.....	190
The Extent of a Fraternity Man's influence over his Club- mates; How it originates and should be used.....	193
The Influence of a Fraternity Sister. Her responsibility.....	195
The Bearing of the Fraternity on the after life of a Graduate	198
The Influence of A Fraternity.....	198
Another McAllister	203
 CHAPTER LETTERS—	
Iota—Hampden—Sidney College	203
Mu—S. C. Presbyterian College	207
Xi—South Carolina College	208
Pi—Washington and Lee University.....	209
 EDITORIAL	210
LITERARY EDITORIAL.....	216
THE PI'S	229
IN MEMORIAM	237
THE GREEK WORLD	240

"Seeing is Believing."

AND A GOOD LAMP



must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. *Simple, Beautiful, Good.* These words mean much, but to see

"THE ROCHESTER"

will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only. It is *absolutely safe and unbreakable*. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.



Look for the stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer hasn't the **genuine** Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the *Largest Lamp Store in the World*.

ROCHESTER LAMP CO.,

42 Park Place New York City.

"The Rochester."

PI KAPPA ALPHA FRATERNITY.

FOUNDED AT UNIVERSITY OF VA., MARCH 1st, 1868.

FOUNDERS:

F. S. TAYLOR, Norfolk, Va.	L. W. TAZEWELL, Norfolk, Va.
J. E. WOOD, Elizabeth City, N. C.	ROBERTSON HOWARD, M. D., Washington, D. C.
JAMES B SCLATER, Richmond, Va.	

GRAND COUNCIL:

Alumnus.	Chapter.	Active.
J. T. McALLISTER.....	Alpha.....	JNO. S. WHITE.
D. J. BRIMM.....	Theta.....	J. B. GORDON.
H. B. ARBUCKLE.....	Iota.....	J. G. McALLISTER.
W. S. JACOBS.....	Mu.....	W. R. OWINGS.
J. C SPANN.....	Nu.....	W. M. ALEXANDER.
S. C. BYRD.....	Xi.....	E. F. STROTHER.
Omicron.....	M. L. DAWSON.

OFFICERS:

D. J. BRIMM, C. P.	J. T. McALLISTER, Grand Secretary.
ROBERT A. SMYTH, Grand Treasurer.	

CHAPTER LIST:

ALPHA.....	University of Virginia, Va.
THETA.....	S. W. P. U., Clarksville, Tenn.
IOTA.....	Hampden Sidney, Va.
MU.....	Presbyterian College of S. C., Clinton, S. C.
NU.....	Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.
XI.....	South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C.
OMICRON.....	Richmond College, Richmond, Va.
PI.....	Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.
RHO.....	Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.

The Shield and Diamond.

VOL. II.

SEPTEMBER, 1892.

No. 6.

KIND THOUGHTS.

Let us cherish a memory for pleasant things,
And let all the others go ;
It is never by giving "tit for tat"
That we touch the heart of a foe ;
It is not by dwelling on fancied wrongs
That we feel their sting grow less ;
And malice once entered the heart is sure
To crush out all tenderness.

Forgive, forget, though the wrong be great,
And your heart be stricken sore ;
For thinking of trouble makes it worse,
And its pain is all the more ;
Do kindly things to your neighbors, e'en
Though they do not so to you ;
Though they be wrong, unjust, unkind,
Keep your heart ever true.

The heart is a garden, our thoughts the flowers
That spring into fruitful life ;
Have a care that in sowing there fall no seed
From the weeds of cruel strife.
Oh, loving words are not hard to say
If the heart be loving too ;
And the kinder the thoughts you give to others
The kinder their thought to you.

—Selected.

THE GENERAL INFLUENCE OF THE FRATERNITY IN THE COLLEGE CULTURE OF TO-DAY.

"No man liveth unto himself," is a scriptural truth; it is also a matter of fact based upon the universal experience of mankind.

It is a lucid statement that all men exert an invisible power over those with whom they come in contact. As the hot iron when producing changes in other substances, is itself affected, so man in intercourse with man experiences a reaction due to the power he exerted over his friend or acquaintance. This invisible power we designate influence; positive it may be, resulting from an act on the part of some person; negative, perhaps, from failure to act.

Electricity is an invisible power to us; its effects we witness under certain conditions. We realize that a stronger current can change completely a weaker one, while two currents of an equal degree of intensity can traverse parallel wires with no perceptible changes in either current. Just so with influence, or as it is often called "the electricity of the human mind." One human organization must be stronger in what constitutes influence than another, or there is no power exercised. Mesmerism will furnish you an example. Two persons of the same temperaments, same dispositions and similar in every respect can exert no influence the one over the other. Just in proportion as they differ, and according to the intensity of their opinions dear to them upon any subject, will be the strength of the influence over both. This power, or influence as we will now call it, may not be so strong in any person as to conquer the power in some other and bring such a person under subjection, yet it will affect the life of that one in some degree. This is pre-eminently the case in college life. The students are divided into two classes, viz:—fraternity and non-fraternity men; two classes different in many respects as regards desires, plans, hopes, and attainments. Separated into two classes, though not antagonistic, they are nevertheless diametrically opposed. The fraternity man nobly cherishing his fond hopes and secrets; the non-fraternity man believing the secrets are "awful things," the fraternity man setting his affections upon his fraternity because it is secret; the non-fraternity man condemning it because of its secrecy. From this state of affairs spring inevitable influences necessarily.

College culture is difficult in some respect in defining. It does not include merely the knowledge derived from a perusal of text-books. In some respects it may be akin to a comprehensive definition of education, viz:--the full development of all the powers of the body, soul and mind. We do not call a country lad polished and cultured, no matter what his attainments in knowledge, if with it all he retains his awkwardness, greenness and deficiency in etiquette. Compare him as he enters college at the beginning of the session with himself as he bids good-bye to his friends in June. Did you not notice an ease in his conversation, a gracefulness in his movements, and an air of dignity and refinement about him that you failed to observe in your first estimate? Was he not better informed upon the affairs of life, and was not his idea of life's battle more ennobled and elevated? Was not his aim and purpose in life more definite? Did he not feel that greater responsibilities rested upon him? Where did he encounter those things that produced these changes save in his collegiate training? What you observed was due to college culture; and in that culture the fraternity plays an important part.

First--Because of its exclusiveness, we hazard nothing when we say the fraternity would lose 50 per cent. of its influence over the lives of the student body, if admission into its bonds was as easily obtained as membership in a literary society of our Universities. The student enters the organization as an honor to himself appreciating his associates as men of worth, worthy in most cases of warm personal friendships. He knows that there are others of his college mates who have not been favored with an invitation to cast their destinies with some good fraternity. Thus consciously or unconsciously he begins to feel a superiority in some cases over his fellow student less fortunate than himself. With his views his actions are often in perfect harmony. For one, I decry an arrogant haughty spirit, believing that it unmistakably shows weakness of character, and does more to engender party spirit, than anything else, yet characters of this kind are prevalent, characters moulded by fraternity influence. In every flock black sheep will abound. Though some men "in honor abideth not," yet some in honor are deeply conscious of the fact, and this latter class, from observation and experience, we know to be generally the case to which exceptions will occur.

He that feels a laudable superiority due to a realization of his privilege, opportunity and responsibility ; responsibility that engenders lofty ideas of its power ; that impresses one with the need of a spotless banner unfurled above him and around which to rally ; he who feels that the eyes of the student body are upon him ; that all his actions are carefully scrutinized and every movement and motive weighed in the balances of a good sound judgment by his fellow students ; he who believes that he is a criterion of his fraternity at a time demanding the strictest adherence to the principles governing manhood and lofty dignified, gentlemanly conduct in every degree ; he who realizes the privileges open to him by his entrance into a time honored organization ; privileges of honored firm friendship, of social enjoyments in the best of society ; he who believes he can win respect for his organization show its advantages to outsiders and yet firmly cherish its principles in spite of carping and hissing, *this is the man that illustrates and exemplifies the teachings and principles of the fraternity world.* Can you not my brother conceive of its influence ? Feeling as he now does, he gazes at that badge upon the lapel of his coat and his native born pride exerts itself. His slovenly ways are now discarded ; neatness in attire engages his attention ; suavity in manners is characteristic of him, his mind is controlled by firm devotion to principles, treating with kindness and respect all with whom he mingles on terms of friendship.

Bigotry, a brother remarked, was not confined to the church. In the fraternity it is not absent. It is engendered by the exclusiveness of the Order. The members of the fraternities holding aloof in some cases from non-fraternity men ; the members of rival Orders setting their affections upon their own organizations, believing in some cases that wisdom would go glimmering through the dark vista's of the past, were their Order to cease existence ; mingling on terms of familiarity with friends of rival fraternities, they form but few firm friends outside the bounds of their own organization. Holding dear their own principles and secrets, they respect the rights of other's not stooping to pry out the revelations of kindred bodies.

The fraternity is influential in college culture.

Secondly.—Because of the admission into society that it guarantees. Admission into elevating, cultured, polished society is granted to all noble, manly youths. To me it is

a safeguard of our land. The fraternity is not the only avenue of approach we are thankful to say, *but in a college boy's existence it is the safest, surest and quickest way of entrance.* After initiation into the bonds of the Order, each member endeavors to be most zealous in causing the newly initiated member to feel perfectly at home. He is now in the hands of "good Samaritans" who will not see him lack any good thing.

No necessity for working his way onward and upward until an appreciation of his merits has enlisted the sympathy of some student in his behalf. Tried friends of years standing, friends of his newly formed associates are now his devoted attendants. Introduction into the best of society awaits him. The noble, elevating influence of the *young lady friends* of his Order are soon felt by him. To their home he is a welcome visitor. In the words of a sister "there is no narrowness in her love for her fraternity preventing her from entertaining the kindest feelings towards the members of others; but there is a difference in her feelings towards them and you, her own brothers however slightly she may know you. How bravely she champions you when criticised by others! How sorrowfully she admits it when you are found wanting even in the smallest matter of gentleness, taste, or good breeding; and how bitterly she deploras it when, in the weightier matters the honor of a fraternity man is found to be not unsullied, so 'hoping all things believing all things' she strives always to lead her brother to the 'highest things' and *there is not one of them who is not a truer, nobler man for having known her.*" Yes, my brother we are all truer nobler men for having met her. Her own confession is proof that she is a close observer of you and your actions. You realize it; you are cognizant of the fact, and every spark of manhood you have in you is strengthened and enobled. You have no abler defender than she is; there is no class of people more devoted to your welfare, more interested in your actions than those with whom your fraternity brings you in contact. Your social visits are not confined to homes of your young lady sympathizers alone; it is broader more extended than that. But around the fireside of those homes you are a welcomed visitor. Deeply sympathetic, and a careful observer of you and your course in college, those young ladies with whom your fraternity brings you into association, will give you a helpful kind word when others will not; you know it, you

feel the helpfulness of it. If before, you were a "woman hater," a man "fit for treason, stratagem and spoils," you dare not avow it now. Her nobler, higher nature has sent a ray of sunshine to your icy hard heart; the germs of more elevating thoughts are instilled into that once perverted mind. You now love and exalt that nature of hers; you are now her ablest champion, and your fraternity in bringing you under the hallowing influence of those warm sympathetic natures, has done you inestimable benefit. The elevating influence upon your mind; the greater respect you have for yourself, your appearance and your habits, the ease and dignity with which you move in cultured society, and every influence that springs from good associations, these are some of the fruits you reap from your college culture, intensified in a great degree by your fraternity connections.

If, before initiation into a fraternity a young man had just left, the state of the society above mentioned, after his reception he is more quickly placed in a position to be guarded by the same influences that had brought his attainments and culture to that condition.

The fraternity is influential,

Thirdly.—Because of its associating men together and the various events resulting from these companionships. Too often, as said before, it engenders bigotry, but to a certain degree this is inherent in the minds of some, and would flourish under all conditions. The exceeding preponderance of men of sound judgment and freedom from arrogancy in the fraternity world is indisputable evidence that the teachings and admonitions of fraternities are good wholesome doctrines.

Does the influence of the fraternity make men narrow-minded? If it does, too often the cause lies at the door of the non-fraternity men of a college. I have seen in four years of college life, to the best of my knowledge, three men that honestly opposed fraternities, who had been solicited to join. A caviling spirit seems to have possession of *most* non-fraternity men. All members of the fraternities are denounced for their connection with "the evil things;" judging the whole order by the actions of some individuals; forgetful of the fact that all "barbs" are disgraced by the actions of non-fraternity men, if the argument is legitimate in the case of fraternities; forgetful of the nobler acts of charity and good-will that can exist and

do exist between men, big minded men, whether bond or free, most non-fraternity men, by an abusive and ill-placed censure, drive the fraternity men within the bounds of his and kindred organizations, for his warm personal friends. Is this narrow-mindedness? I place the greater blame where it belongs, upon the non-fraternity men.

Is the fraternity influence entirely free from cultivating a selfish spirit? No, it is not; and we have never contended that it was. We do affirm that the cardinal principles of fraternities are opposed to narrow-mindedness. Will you condemn a religious denomination and accuse it of selfishness because some few members of it believe that members of other churches will be eternally lost? No, the fraternity influence is not narrow because a fraternity claims a mere "handful of men" in a hundred or more; because its members are closely allied in hopes, aims and desires, knitting them together in firm bonds of friendship. Selecting those men that seem to have natures suited to his dispositions, habits and manners, the fraternity man draws about him kindred spirits and holds communion with friends formed for life. The newly initiated brother feels that his manhood is at stake, that a new life has been begun by him for the ennoblement of which, he alone is responsible; guided by good, sound advice from the lips of his fellow members and exemplified in their conduct he follows their principles with all his determination. Here the influence is for good or for evil according to the character of the fraternity in which he has cast his lot. But the inevitable result of connection with a fraternity due to its associates, is certainly not indifference; the cherishing of all things tending to elevate and ennoble manhood; the formation of devoted friendship, firm friends and strong characters, leaving an impress upon subsequent life, (and I trust some one will discuss this phase of the theme) either this, or the formation of characters blackened by dissipations, wasted golden opportunities and sad, sad regrets.

The fraternity club-houses and lawn tennis courts furnish places for more frequent gatherings; places where the influences for good or for evil can more persistently work.

As a summary, and as proof of beneficial results to scholarship and morality arising from fraternity influence in collegiate culture, let Dr. W. A. Chandler, President of Emory College, speak —

"They have stimulated studiousness among the boys by

creating a wholesome rivalry for class standing among the various clubs. They have brought together men capable of helping each other, and by associated effort, results of scholarship have been accomplished which otherwise could not have been achieved. They have promoted orderliness in the college by insisting on moral character among their members. A club feels disgraced if a member becomes immoral and is expelled. Hence, they have often corrected the first tendencies to evil in a young man, and prevented him from going to extreme immorality. In this they are more effective than any other person can be, for they are in a position to know the first departure from right ways by one of their members. When party spirit in the literary societies is kept down by the fraternity men, they become an unmixed blessing, and this pernicious spirit is entirely discountenanced by the students of Emory College." Long live the influence on college culture exerted by fraternities.

Jno. S. Foster.

THE INFLUENCE, GOOD AND EVIL OF FRATERNITIES ON THE MAN.

When a young man enters college, one of his first and greatest considerations should be his associates, as they will largely influence him in the development of his character in passing from boyhood to manhood. His entrance is a critical period in his experience; his new life is fashioned to a great extent, by the influences brought to bear upon him by others. His growth in good or evil depends not more upon his honored instructors, of whom he may stand in awe, than upon his daily companions with whom he feels at ease, than when joining a fraternity is but choosing as associates and companions, can we not, must we not, recognize the importance of the step on the part of the young man and the responsibility on the part of the fraternity? So then when a man is solicited to become a member of any fraternity, are we surprised at the question—what good is there in it? What is its purpose? These are natural questions, and, of course are questions which should be answered to the satisfaction of those enquiring.

But in this paper let us confine ourselves to the answer of the question, what are not only the possible, but actual influences of the fraternity on the man himself.

Of course, the influence depends necessarily upon the

nature of the fraternity. We speak now of those organized for the attainment of high and noble ends, the development of that sacred part of man exercised in his attachments and expectations, and the cultivation of high and true principles.

First. What evil influence is exerted upon the man? *None that we can see.* True, it is objected that the fraternity isolates a man and thus cultivates in him the habit of ostracizing others not members of the same order. But this objection is absolutely groundless. The fraternity has no such tendency, nor does it cultivate any such habit. Its purpose is not to sever bonds, but to strengthen its own. The growth, the strengthening of one tendril of a vine does not lessen the power of another. So the strengthening of certain ties by fraternity bonds does not necessitate a weakening of others. It rather develops the man that all may become stronger. There is no desire, no purpose, no endeavor to expel any one from one's society, in affiliating with a fraternity. You may *chose* to associate only with club mates, but that is entirely optional and due to no evil influence or law of the fraternity.

Again it may be objected that the fraternity is somewhat like a club in which among the members confidence in each other is inspired and thus the evil influence of any member becomes the more powerful and consequently the danger for the initiate greater.

In this objection the mistake is made of condemning the order for what one of its adherents may chance to be. Upon that principle there is no organization that we could not condemn. It is no fault of the order that a bad influence is sometimes exerted by a member. It cannot remove the original sin in a man, nor take from him his sinful propensity. Then, why blame the order? Consider first its principles and purposes and then form your conclusion. *If its teachings are admirable and lofty: it then should be considered favorably, yea supported. The fraternity exerts no evil influence upon a man. In the second place let me note some of the good influences which the fraternity exerts.*

1. Religiously. It teaches the existence of God by acknowledging Him.

2. Morally. It instils in its members the highest principles of morality, insisting upon the adoption of them by all as rules of action.

3. On the emotional nature. Some of the strongest

attachments of life are formed in College. These friendships and associations are begun which prove, in after life, to be lasting; and impressions are made which the continual transformations of a life time may never weaken. Then how important is it that the objects exciting to exercise any part of the emotional nature of a young man be worthy. But what does the fraternity do in this respect? When a man enters College he must form some friendships and attachments. He doubtless is a stranger to College men and College life, and is in great need of help in choosing his companions. This needed assistance the fraternity offers. It protects against the deceptive arts and flattery of others who would lead him into pernicious paths. It proffers friendships, true and tried, thus giving him a guarantee of sacred bonds, not only for the four years spent within college walls, but for life. This satisfies that spirit of restlessness, and relieves that apprehension of the future which is experienced by every one in placing his first ties of affection. It is, indeed, of great consequence to be thus assured of the confidence and friendship of others whom you know you can trust, because they have proved themselves faithful as their colors testify. The man is then freed from apprehensions and fears, and he can at once rest confidently upon others which seems to be necessary in the life of almost every young man. He can also do this knowing that he will meet with a true response. The confidence and trust will be mutual, and the fraternal bonds will be strengthened by association. These attachments develop, as they are a source of refinement and strength. As for the influence the attachment; the love a fraternity man may chance to have for a fraternity girl let those who have felt it, speak!

4. Socially. It indorses and enables him to cultivate a social disposition, throwing around him a protection which affords advantages he would not have otherwise, or if he should gain them it would necessarily be after a long time. These privileges are granted not only in the hall of the fraternity, but also in a wider circle, that including fraternity sisters and fraternity families. The influences felt here are, of course, of the greatest importance and are the best. Ways are opened for a member of a Fraternity which might be shut forever to a non-member. Association with people is necessary to develop a polished man. The Fraternity offers that advantage, therefore, socially it must be a

source of good. We conclude, then, that the benefits offered by a Fraternity, organized for the highest purpose and with the highest aspirations, are not surpassed, yea, are not equaled by any of a like nature offered by any other feature of College life.

S. C. Byrd.

THE EXTENT OF A FRATERNITY MAN'S INFLUENCE OVER HIS CLASSMATES.

How it Originates and How it Should be Used.

In discussing this question, there are several things which combine to render such a discussion necessarily unsatisfactory.

First.—The fact that the writer has only had life in two Chapters to judge from, and so his view must be narrow.

Second.—The fact that local coloring and tradition have so much to do with Chapter life in the various Chapters, making it more intense in some, and weakening the strength of the bonds in others.

Third.—The great diversity of dispositions in every Chapter, making one man susceptible to influence, and keeping another, equally zealous it may be, from being at all influenced. All these limit the discussion, and keep it from being as satisfactory as the writer would wish it might be.

But aside from these diversities, there are some great facts which must apply to all Chapters, and this article will be devoted to considering some of them.

I suppose all will concede that all fraternity men, of really positive nature, can and do exert a tremendous influence in shaping the lives and character of their classmates. A glance back at our own experience shows that. And it is natural that it should be so. The majority of students are from sixteen to eighteen when they first enter college. They come from the atmosphere of home, the academy, it may be of business, into an entirely new and unique atmosphere, completely different environments. And just as in nature, when an animal is forced from one habitation to another, it assimilates not only the habits necessary for its changed condition, but also the very coloring of its new surroundings. So the college boy, not only acquires the externals of college life, but his whole character generally

takes its coloring from his surroundings. And there is nothing in college nearer to a man, than the lives of his clubmates. Thus through his unconscious assimilation, a man powerfully influences his clubmen.

Look at it in a little different light. We hear constantly that a man's college days are a formative period in his life. The saying's being an antique, does not prevent it from being a profound truth. Three boys out of four are perfectly plastic when they enter college. And in that plastic state, whenever they are forced against a firm character, it leaves an enduring impression upon them. And nowhere are men forced together more strongly or constantly than in Chapter life.

Again, all college boys are hero-worshippers. Do I see you shake your head and look incredulous, O grave and and reverend senior? Then just glance back to your Freshman year. How then did you regard certain men?

The degree man who led every class. The brilliant college orator, with his bunch of medals, trophies of past victories. The president, who presided with so much grace and dignity the night you were received into the Literary Society, and who pronounced, with so much decision on, to you, profound points of order. The captain of that foot-ball team, who kicked a goal from the field when the score was a tie. The pitcher, with his intricate curves, and marvellous list of strike-outs. Own up. You worshipped some of them. And when to that worship was added the love of the fraternity bond; when you could point them out to a visitor as "a member of *my* fraternity." When, after some contest in which they had distinguished themselves, you could familiarly slap them on the back, and, locking your arms in theirs, walk off with them. Did they not influence you, and that profoundly? Did not their slightest word have its influence, and their most trifling act leave its impress? If they did not, you are different from any college boys that I have ever known.

But by far the most profound influence is that reciprocal influence which two fraternity men often exert upon one another. In all Chapters there are inner circles. Where two men have roomed together, talked together, walked together, studied together, planned together so constantly, that their tastes, aspirations, likes and dislikes, views on various topics, good qualities, faults, all, seem to have become unconsciously blended. Such influences are rarely

found, save at college ; and at college very rarely, save in the bonds of the fraternity.

Beyond the shadow of a doubt, the influence a fraternity man wields over his fellows is a tremendous one. Next to a mother's loving influence and a father's example, I know of none more powerful.

Influences received from very old Chapters are inextricably twined into the very fibre of my character. And such, unless I am very much mistaken, has been, or will be, the case with you, my reader.

Now, the fact that this influence is so powerful gives additional force to the further truth—a self-evident one—that this influence will be either good or bad—either powerfully good or powerfully bad. This is what constitutes the blessing of a good Chapter, and the curse of a bad one. This becomes very serious, when we remember that the influence of the individual often moulds the Fraternity influence, and that Fraternity influence is apt to bring all the Chapter-mates to comparatively the same level. Every college is familiar with the Chapter that makes a fop of a man as soon as they get him. Too many are familiar with the Chapter that makes drunkards and gamblers of all who enter it. Let it be the crowning glory of Pi Kappa Alpha that her Fraternity men's influence is such that whoever enters her Chapters places himself under an influence that will ennoble, elevate, refine, instead of degrade and pull down.

J. M. W.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE FRATERNITY SISTER.

Her Responsibility.

Longfellow says :

"I shot an arrow in the air,
It fell on earth, I knew not where.
I breathed a song into the air,
It fell on earth, I knew not where.
Long, long afterwards in an oak
I found the arrow still unbroke,
And the song from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend."

As is the flavor to fruit, or the fragrance to a flower so is influence to a man. Character is not developed or made by it, but in the soul dwells the richness of its power. It is as difficult for one to tell where his influence goes, as for the flower to locate its odor. Like the gentle song which is

breathed into the air, it falls somewhere, but just where will never be determined until eternity is measured.

There is seldom any visible manifestation of our influence. It is exerted on others by our words, thoughts and actions—by our very life. It is not confined to our immediate companions, but like the gentle breezes which sighs upon us, kisses our cheeks, and passes from face to face until all have felt its freshness.

As well might we try to stop the earth in its revolutions, or to shut out the light of the sun as to prevent our influence from being felt by others. Words which are spoken to-day pass on from ear to ear until all have heard, and then set out on the wings of time forever and ever. Near six thousand years ago our first parents were expelled from the garden. To-day there is a place somewhere in space where this scene is just as fresh as the day of their expulsion. Our influence is as vast as is infinity.

But I have been asked to write on "The Influence of the Fraternity Sister—Her Responsibility." To shut her out from such a vast expanse as I have described would be unjust. It may be alleged that her influence is felt only among her immediate fraternity brothers, but not so. She is a being whose influence touches not only her own immediate friends, but, like a gentle zephyr, passes on and on throughout the cycles of eternity.

God himself has written upon the flower that fills the air with its sweetness, upon the air which shakes its stem, upon every rain-drop, and the sparkling dew that moistens the sprig of grass, upon the mighty ocean whose billows at times seem to strike the heavens, and upon the sun which enlivens all God's creation—"None of us liveth to himself."

The influence of the fraternity sister which is most important to the readers of the SHIELD AND DIAMOND is that exerted over the young man. Without such an influence his life becomes stubborn and unsympathetic, the heart that was once tender and gentle has become hard and wicked. It can be softened only by love, which is like a fire that warms and cheers all about it, by a sympathetic word, which tells that in that bosom is a heart that beats in unison with his. Such an influence can be felt only when heart touches heart, and hand grips hand.

Dr. Munger says: "The influence nearest that of Omnipotence upon a young man is that of a noble, intelligent, refined woman." Truly does he realize this when all of life

seems dark to him, and the heavens above him as brass. If 'tis but a word, a look, or a smile, his heart leaps for joy and is thrilled with higher and nobler purposes. No where is this influence of more importance than in college life, and can be exerted no sooner than when the young man begins to sound the hidden mysteries of Greek life, and the great freedom as it were of a *non*. An evening with one of the sisters often determines his career in college. The words, the looks, the smiles, and the shake of a tender hand, are like leaven which is hid in meal and which leavens the whole, like bread cast upon the waters which will be gathered in days to come, like the grain of mustard seed which produced a tree large enough for the birds of the air to find lodgment therein.

Nor is the fraternity sister's influence felt with the individual only. A member of a fraternity is like a member of the human body. When the hand, or foot, or eye suffers, the whole body writhes in pain, and when either of the members rejoice, the whole body rejoices. So it is in a fraternity, what one feels all feel, and what one enjoys all enjoy. The influence of a sister is felt by every member of the fraternity. Whether it be a word or an act, time only can estimate the good. It dispels every doubt, drives back every cloud, and brightens the dark places of social life.

A fraternity sister's influence is more yet, and for this reason she should be selected with special care. Besides exerting a social influence which pertains only to the pleasant side of life, from her emanates an intellectual influence which lifts him above the ordinary class of young men. What is more inspiring than to have it said of Bro. A. or B, that he is the brightest boy in college? and, too, to have a fraternity sister by his side when his name is called for first honor, or for some well earned medal? Every emotion of his soul is to be even more than is expected of him. Why, to have a sister to wear a medal which you have justly won inspires every member of the chapter to prove himself worthy of her esteem. It makes them all harder students, elevates their morals, and lifts them above their fellow students.

With such an influence it is perfectly reasonable to place great responsibility upon her. She has been admitted into his inner life, and entrusted with his confidence. The only secrets withheld from her are those of the fraternity. She is consulted on all subjects relative to the fraternity, espe-

cially on those that pertain to the social relations of life. Her wishes are often complied with when a name is brought before the Chapter and her desires gratified by the members when possible.

With all this it is nothing but right to hold her responsible to a great extent for the good name of the fraternity, to make her responsible in a certain degree for the social standing of the boys, and last but not least for the name which has been entrusted to her.

J. B. Holley.

THE BEARING OF THE FRATERNITY ON THE AFTER LIFE OF THE GRADUATE.

The Brother to whom this was assigned sends us the following :

"MY DEAR ——— :

"The topic you have assigned me is as barren as the historical fig tree. Most positively my legal and reportorial mind fails to find anything to write on it, and much as I hate to do so, I must 'beg you to excuse me.' The Alumni's relation to the Fraternity practically ceases on Commencement Day (!!!! LIT EDITOR.) His influence is one of result and not of continuing effect. It is far better to leave this part of your theme untouched (!!!! LIT. EDITOR.) The above, and the fact that I have been in constant attendance on court since your letter came, explains my failure to do as asked.

"Yours, &c.,

" ——— ———."

THE INFLUENCE OF A FRATERNITY.

The origin of Fraternities—an index to the nature of the influence they exert.

Man is a social being. The first man, as he stood alone in the earthly paradise, was indeed a wonderful being,—wonderful in his structure, his faculties of mind, his spiritual nature,—the "crowning work of creation," and yet incapable of self satisfaction, endowed with a spirit alien to isolation.

The first man would have abhorred life without associates, and his God, to satisfy his needs, founded society, a necessity, of course, for the propagation of human life, yet so con-

stituted that its members are dependent upon each other not only for existence, but for happiness and melioration. The entire organization of society displays those peculiar laws which mark a Divine hand. Society is indeed God's handiwork, and no intelligent observer can watch its workings without being impressed and pleased with its beneficent results.

If the footsteps of providential intelligence and goodness be found anywhere upon this earth, they are discernible in the fundamental laws of society.

This serves to emphasize man's dependence by nature on his fellows, to designate the peculiar environments into which he is born, and to call to mind the influences which surround him in life.

The fraternity touches at several vital points on the far more comprehensive brotherhood of men, *i. e.*, society, and looks to it for the general laws of its government.

What, then, is the relation of the fraternity to society? It is, in a great many respects, the relation of species to *genus*, but in this instance the species is the offspring of the genus, for of society's peculiar ties and influences was the fraternity born.

Young men, fully realizing and appreciating the value of social ties and wishing these ties energized and strengthened, formed the fraternity, a pre-eminently social organization, dependent for its success and usefulness upon the sociability of its members and affording, because of the brotherly feeling it inspires, the peculiar pleasures, we, as Greeks, all prize so highly.

By what has been said one is reminded of the original motives, which gave birth to that organization, whose influence we shall now discuss, and can comprehend the nature and strength of this influence. This influence no one can under estimate, when he studies man's nature with full conception of his propensities for society.

As a social being he lives to influence and to be influenced. The distinction just drawn between society and the fraternity shows how greatly this influence is magnified in the fraternity and impresses upon us its great importance.

We pass now to our subject proper,—THE INFLUENCE OF FRATERNITIES IN RELATION TO THE COLLEGE.

It matters not how perfect in conception, how pure in purpose an organization may be, its practical operation will be far from faultless.

The work of men's hands and men's minds is never so perfect that there is no occasion for improvement, nor can it be secure from deterioration.

Fraternities, consequently, have never been perfect in organization or operation and are necessarily subject to changes in their condition, which are sometimes for the worse. A Chapter may be composed one session of the leading men in college, while the following session only two or three may return, the others leaving by graduation, sickness or necessity. These men may be incapable of keeping up the Chapter to its old standard and for three or four years it will be handicapped. In this case there may be no harmful influence, if the men are conservative,—but if, on the other hand, they hastily elect new men in their anxiety to secure a working number, they may initiate men who will demoralize the Chapter. Now, grant that the fraternity has a strong influence, (no one doubts this,) and what will be the result? An evil influence will be wielded by such a Chapter, for such is the influence of the fraternity that one or two bad characters may ruin the whole Chapter, and combined evil is as decided in its effects as combined good. What influence will such a fraternity have in relation to the college? If we understand the influence of the fraternity upon young men and study the relation of the young men to the college, we have ascertained the most important phase of our subject. Now, how will the character of young men affect the college? Answer this and the problem is virtually solved. We make answer. The character of the young men determine the character of the college. The curriculum may be excellent, the faculty unsurpassed, yet an indolent, indifferent, undisciplined student-body renders the college in question injurious in its influence, ineffective in its educational purposes. Only when the goodly influence of a noble faculty and an elevating society lifts the young men to higher planes of life and nobler spheres of thought, thus transforming their characters, will such a college become the centre of usefulness and high literary attainments.

Bearing in mind the fact that a college has a mission even higher than training the intellect and widening the scope of secular knowledge, viz: fitting young men morally and spiritually for spheres of usefulness in life, it is plainly evident that it fails in its mission, when it turns out young men of a bad character.

If a fraternity, then, can corrupt young men, it assuredly injures the reputation of the college and weakens its influence for good, besides hampering it in its educational work. We have shown that a fraternity, under peculiar circumstances, can corrupt young men.

The fraternity, therefore, *can* have an evil influence in a college. When it furthers a spirit of idleness and worthlessness, destroys morals, breeds irreverence, sanctions profanity, promotes gambling, and revels in dissipation, it is a centre of evil influence and deserves nothing better than extirpation. It cannot be denied that this is no exaggerated picture in some instances, but this is painted in darkest colors; in colors so dark that one can scarcely recognize what it represents. Surely, such deserves not the name of fraternity in its accepted meaning. Such Chapters are stains on the escutcheons of the fraternities which gave them birth and cost the fraternities only the time and trouble to destroy them.

Let us turn to a brighter picture, a band of young men of noble character, respected family, and sure promise, bound together by ties second only to those of blood, ready to help each other in their studies and sports, to stand by each other in troubles and trials, to point out delinquencies and true worth, to encourage in the right and to keep from the wrong, and, in fine, to be *brothers true* through the ups and downs of college life.

There are still three points of light about this picture, which outshine all the rest.

Boys thus brought together are of varied dispositions. Some shine in society because of their courteous manners and charming ways combined with that ease and freedom which are nature's gifts, others are of a retiring disposition and always diffident or bashful. The happy influence of the former class will so mould the characters of their bashful brothers that, by and by, they will acquire ease in society and take prominent place in the world, otherwise closed to them. Thus their spheres of usefulness among men are widened, confessedly one aim of every college.

The fraternity excites in the hearts of boys the purest integrity and honor ever known. The lofty principles set before young men by the fraternity seem to infuse into them the highest sense of honor and have built up and strengthened many a character, weak because of the dearth of this all essential element.

This spirit among young men is of far greater importance to a college than a casual observer would suppose; for to make *true* men is the great object of every worthy college, and integrity and honor are cardinal elements in the character of a *true man*.

Lastly, Christians have a field of influence, which affords them abundant opportunity of leading their brothers in the right by example and, by virtue of the strong ties which bring their hearts in touch, of teaching moral and spiritual lessons, which will make young men essentially irreligious, the Christian men the college desires to send out into the world.

Thus the fraternity can become the means of doing the college work more effectively than the college ever can and in such functions, can only be a centre of good in relation to the college. One might well consider the additional interest an alumnus takes in his alma mater, because there is a chapter of his fraternity in her walls to love.

It is without the pale of this article, we opine, to consider the oft mooted question, "how far do fraternities tend to narrow the influence of individuals among college boys?"

Suffice it to say that, were it not for the organized efforts of fraternities, a work would be unaccomplished the importance of which it is hard for us to estimate at this day.

The rivalry between true fraternities is, in fact, beneficial to the college, for it impels to stronger efforts to win distinction in the college and a good name before the world, while the similarity of work and thought generates a sympathy and friendship among Greeks, which is a subject of wonder.

We will not pause to consider those weak and frequent objections, late hours and time taken from studies.

Any casual observer of college life knows full well that there is a pride for one's fraternity in the breast of every Greek, which excites a desire to do it credit in the class room, literary society, or ball ground, and this will more than compensate for hours spent in the fraternity hall.

Weigh in the scales of justice the good and the evil influence of fraternities in relation to the college, and few can doubt which "kicks the beam."

H. B. Arbuckle.

ANOTHER McALLISTER.

The following letter and télégrams will be interesting to the *II*'s :

NORFOLK, VA., August 8th, 1892.

Robert A. Smyth, Esq.,

Dear Smyth :—I notice in Friday mornings paper a telegram from Warm Springs, Va., stating that Thomas McAllister had been killed the day before by his horse. Can this be our J. T. McAllister? If so it is distressing news indeed and $\pi k a$, has lost one of her best sons. I should be glad to hear from you the truth or falsity of this report. I have never met McAllister, only knew him through the SHIELD AND DIAMOND and a personal letter or two, but I had formed a very high opinion of him and knew him to be an enthusiastic π .

Yours in bonds of $\pi k a$,

Jno. T. Francis.

Upon the receipt of this letter we immediately sent the following telegram :

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 9th, 1892.

Wm. M. McAllister, Attorney at Law, Warm Springs, Va.

See death Thomas McAllister, Warm Springs. Is it your partner? Telegraph.

Robert A. Smyth.

The next morning we received this message which was indeed welcome news :

WARM SPRINGS, VA., August 9th, 1892.

Robert A. Smyth, Esq., Charleston, S. C.

Another man, thanks. I am not dead, neither sleeping.

J. T. McAllister.

IOTA.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE, VA., July 25th, 1892.

My Dear Brothers :—On the fourth passage, fourth floor and south corner of an unpretentious old brick building is a simple square room, with windows looking down from two sides into a broad sloping "campus," shaded by great oaks. This room your enthusiastic guide opens to you, because in it was born a great personage, Iota Chapter. Here she still holds her meetings. Here the trembling Freshman—poor infant in the cause—first opens his eyes upon Fraternity life; here, when the week's work is done, the tired student hastens to enjoy a few hours of never-failing refreshments; here, when ready to go out upon the world,

the Senior comes with contending emotions to say good-bye to his dear mother Chapter; here, in fine, has Iota continued to do a work noble enough for you, who are true *H*'s, to look with interest upon all her surroundings.

But it does not take us long to see the old brick dormitory where Iota sleeps; to note the worn jambs by the fire-places, where the feet of generations have rested while heads were busy, and the places hollowed into the chimneys where our sturdy ancestors used to stick their burning lightwood knots, by which they conned their lessons. Nor are we long at the *new* brick Memorial Hall where Iota recites, but we gaze across the *campus* at the green yard and ivy-covered walls of the president's house, (where Iota goes calicoing,) and then pass out at the gate, for I must carry you over to the Seminary before you can understand the peculiar environs of Iota at Hampden-Sidney.

We go up one walk which is shaded by a row of cedars, and soon stand at the head of the *Via Sacra*, for such is called the way upon which stands Union Theological Seminary and a long row of quiet homesteads. The "Semminies" and college boys are always on the friendliest terms. We use their gymnasium—they aid us in our Y. M. C. A.—and attend the meetings of our Literary Societies, and we seem almost of one institution. But best of all, *H. K. A.* always has several loyal sons there who do their best to cheer and help us in our fraternity work, and make our college home still more pleasant. I struck the key-note in that word *home*, for it expresses the peculiar characteristic of Hampden Sidney College. In the open rooms and gentlemanly greeting of the other boys, in the kind interest of the Professors, in the cordial welcome at the private homes, the home-sick "new boy" finds a speedy solace which developes into a warm affection for the place, when he finds how really and to what extent it becomes his home, and its inhabitants (*ladies especially*) his friends.

We felt half deserted when, in early May, we bade good by to six brothers from the Seminary.

Only one of them goes for good, but such an one as makes us feel a great loss because of the very virtues which caused him to occupy so great a place in our heart, esteem and admiration. To the loyalty and labors of Brother Theron H. Rice, Jr., is Iota especially indebted, and she joins with his Mother Chapter, Theta, to wish him, with his charge at Alexandria, much more happiness and success

than mere wishes can ever bring. Though Brother R. E. Moore was of this year's graduating class, he remains next session to complete the course which ill health caused him to relinquish during the session. He returned from a winter's sojourn in Florida in time for Seminary commencement, and we enjoyed his short but much appreciated stay.

Brother Young departed for an extended Northern tour. Brothers Craig, Wells and Gilmore carry on ministerial work during the summer.

The quiet interval between seminary and college commencements was interrupted by one piece of good news:—the faculty made public their election of Mr. R. Randolph Jones as fellow or "Sub-Professor" for next term. And that gentleman is no other than our own beloved "Shoney" who is as noted for his pranks as for his excellent scholarship.

He has already announced his intention to stop playing "knucks" and we are sure that he will get up such dignity by next session as speedily to subjugate the "subs."

At last the warm, enervating weather dragged us to the door of the examination room. We have had only a few meetings during this time as the senior *II*'s were too busy with their examinations to stop even on Saturday nights. But when the rest of us were well into the nursery we were gladdened by the good reports from the Senior Brothers, for all five *II*'s got through creditably; and two, Brothers Jones and Higginbotham had attained the high average which gives them *second honor*.

We were indeed a gaunt set who on the 18th of June, pulled through the last examination.

But we had the satisfaction, when we scanned the old bulletin board on Monday, of finding not one failure amongst the *II*'s.

We were delighted when Brothers Howard Arbuckle and Frank Robbins, returning from their respective schools in Tallahassee, Fla., and Goodwater, Ala., came by to stay with us during commencement. At a call meeting of *II. K. A.*, they were both present and we shall always remember their earnest, feeling, and ennobling addresses. I only wish that every *II* could have been there, for I believe that each would have come away with his loyalty strengthened and his ambition inspired. Brother J. A. Arbuckle in a short address bade us good bye with words which we could see came from his heart and which went straight to ours.

He was the life of our meetings. I sometimes wonder how we are to get along in our first meeting next year. 'Tis true that Brother Jones will be back, and Brother Holmes Rolston returns to the Seminary but we shall certainly miss the other three, Brothers Arbuckle, Higginbotham and C. B. Moore. Bro. Moore was one of the three elected from Union Society to contest for the honor of representing Hampden-Sidney College at the intercollegiate oratorical contest in Richmond. A large audience listened to these speeches on Monday night, and Brother Moore treated the subject of *Lynch Law* with much care and thought. But the judges liked *Unrewarded Heroism* better and conferred the honor upon Mr. W. H. Venable, a worthy *Chi Phi* who has since won the medal at the contest in Richmond.

But another set of judges at a different literary race found Brother Moore ahead, and on commencement day he, as best essayist, was awarded the "*Magazine Medal*."

At the Union Society celebration Bro. McLaughlin received the *Junior Debator's Medal*, and on the same night had the honor of being "*Junior Final Orator*." This is Bro. McLaughlin's *second* medal and *second* oratorship.

He always does credit to the *II's*. So the "*II Girls*" are being supplied with medals!

And here, is it improper to say that they are just as sweet and loyal as possible? And *II's* are not the only ones who think them lovely, nor are *PI'S* the only ones to whom they are loyal, *I fear*.

We are very sorry to hear that Bro. Gillespie who left at Christmas, is still in bad health. Brother "Jumbo" Moore, our only Freshman, left for the same reason, but has recovered and will be with us next session.

Base ball held sway commencement week, and the whole community collected to see us beaten (9 to 7) by the University team. It was, of course, out of due respect to the visiting nine.

Our friends, the *Kappa Sigma's*, will build a Chapter house this summer, and we expect still another soon. Although there are nine fraternities represented here, there has been heretofore no lodge built.

On Friday morning we assembled on the old college campus to bid our friends farewell and thus ends a most prosperous session.

Brothers McLaughlin, Rolston and McAllister departed on an excursion of much anticipated pleasure to Northfield.

Brothers Alexander and Jones remain to continue their studies through the summer ; which item ends this tedious account—so with love to each of you I, with great pleasure, sign myself *for the first time*,

Your Brother in *Φ. Φ. K. A.*,
Asa D. Watkins, Jr.

MU.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF S. C., }
CLINTON, S. C., Aug. 31, 1892. }

Dear Brothers—When in the past copies of the SHIELD AND DIAMOND, I had noticed the severe criticisms on the Chapter letters in general, I had promised that I would never lay myself open to criticism. But on receiving Bro. Smyth's letter requesting me to write, I have changed my resolution, and am now trying to think of some news from Mu.

In the first place I can say that the graduating class of the Presbyterian College of S. C., was composed of four *II*'s W. R. Owings, A. M. McNaull, F. C. Jennings and J. D. Jacobs, last but by no means least as far as *altitude* is concerned. Of this class Owings received the "Chipman Essayest Medal" and Jennings the "Bible Essayest Medal." In the junior class *II*'s are a negative quantity.

Our Sophomore men all did well, R. A. Linley making the highest mark in college. F. K. Simms also did well.

In the Fresh. class our only *II*, J. T. Dendy stood in the front ranks.

Brothers D. M. Fulton and W. R. Owings leave us this year for a further course in the Columbia Theological Seminary. We wish them well.

Bro. A. McNaull also leaves us for the same Seminary ;

Brother, you must hold up *II. K. A.*, and remember your life in Mu.

Bro. S. G. Harden when last heard from was cashier in a bank at Gadsden, Ala. We are sorry to learn of his bad health.

Bros. Jennings and Jacobs will remain with us and take an M. A. course at the college this year.

Bros. Sims, Dendy and Linley will all return to us again next session, each climbing one class higher.

We regret that Bro. R. G. Hill will not be with us next year. He is now engaged in farming at Fishdam, S. C.

Bro. McNaull will pay his *II* Brother and *II* girl at Clinton a call this week.

It was my pleasure this vacation to meet several *II*'s, and it has been instrumental in making me a more zealous *II*. I have found how pleasant is the communion with *II*'s of both sexes. "South Carolina is still dear to me, but "Georgia—?"

I think that the future of Mu is more or less bright and am sure that her members have been much benefited. With much love and best wishes to my brothers, and sympathy for the Editor. Yours in *Φ. K. A.*

John Dillard Jacobs.

XI.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Sept. 6, 1892.

Dear Brothers :—I was notified by Bro. Smyth a day or two since stating that I must write him a good letter, and mention what honors had been taken by *Xi* men this Commencement. Now, Brothers. Bro. Smyth did not know, I suppose, that this is a rather delicate request; for all of the *II*'s who graduated this year, save one, made excellent stands in their class, and this lone one is your humble scribe. However, I consoled myself *very much* by stating to my Brother *II*'s that my "*sheepskin*" was as *big* as theirs, and by pointing out in history great men who headed the tail end of their class; *quite consoling*, eh?

Well, as Bro. Strother stated in last issue of SHIELD AND DIAMOND, there were four (4) *II*'s who graduated in June—Pitts, Pope, Wilkinson and Brantley. Pitts, Pope and Wilkinson all made splendid stands in their class, (and I would, had the class been reversed.) All of these Brothers were entitled to and requested to speak on Commencement Day, but for various causes they declined. Bro. Wilkinson was elected class historian, and in his usual girlish and charming style acquitted himself admirably on class day.

On the night of the annual celebration of the Euphradian Society, the debater's medal, which had been won a month or so previous, was delivered to Tom Brantley, after which he delivered the valedictory address of this famous old society. I will not comment on this, for Bro. Strother has already spoken of it to you, and told some little secrets that—well—that made me smile in spite of myself.

We had our full share of honors this year at the South Carolina College, and we feel very much gratified, as this

was Xi's first year amongst a number of old Chapters that were, as we, very desirous of honor, I was a little afraid that Xi would be left almost without support this fall, as four of her six members graduated, and there were doubts as to Bros. Strothers and Bacot's return. I feel sure, though, that she will get on nicely and do well, for Bro. Strother wrote me that he will return, and I am satisfied that Bro. Bacot will also. And I too have decided to return and become a student of Blackstone. So there need be no fears as to Xi's prosperity.

I trust, Brothers, that we are all working, and will continue to work for *H*ism this summer, for we *must* have several new Chapters this fall. Why can't some of our Brothers in Texas, Georgia, &c., work up some Chapters for us there while we are working here? If we ever needed union and action, now is the time; and let us not be satisfied before we have doubled and trebled our number of Chapters.

Yours in *Φ. Φ. K. A.*, *Thos. F. Brantley.*

PI.

WARM SPRINGS, VA., Sept., 5th, 1892.

DEAR BROTHERS:—Vacation is rapidly drawing to a close and with its close we must bid farewell to our families, thus severing ties that are so dear to us that only the epithet "sacred" can express the nature and depth of our emotion; but is it not encouraging and consoling to know that when we reach our respective colleges, there we will meet those who love us too and to whom our society is dear? Such comfort and consolation belongs to all *H*'s who are en route to a college where *H. K. A*'s., jewels shine.

But unfortunately for me, I must sever my connection with Washington and Lee University and therefore with *H* Chapter.

A letter from Bro. Price informs me that he also cannot return.

Of course it is to be regretted that *H* should be thus weakened while so young in her career; but with Bros. L. P. and J. C. Dillon to respond to her every beck and call, I believe she will come forth from the issue resplendent.

Bro. Price will be in Lexington for a few days at the opening of the session and will assist in this work. In a word, I think our prospects are bright and promising.

Fraternally yours, *Frank Hopkins.*

EDITORIAL.

Again the old Campus is alive with boys, the grass which all summer has grown untrodden now feels the tramp of many feet.

The old halls and corridors—silent these three months—echo and re-echo with shouts and laughter.

College is opened, the holidays are over. With renewed health and strength have we returned to our books to study for another session.

We miss in this gay reunion, many faces that we would like to see. Those who graduated last year have left with us kind feelings of regard and friendship and a good record in the class-room. It should be the aim of the *II's* who return to the college this year, not only to keep up this good name for studiousness that our comrades have won everywhere, but to strive for new honors and fresh laurels for *II. K. A.*

And then when it shall be our turn to lay aside our books and take up our life work, we shall leave behind us a record of duty well done, of honors obtained, of the pure Christian life that we lived, and the conscientious work that we did for our Chapter and for our Fraternity. Then will our names be pointed out to succeeding *II's* as those who were an honor to their Fraternity, who were true *II's*, and who earnestly and zealously strove for the good of their Chapters and the advancement of the whole Order. And in our after life we will feel that *II. K. A.* was benefited by our living and that our example is an incentive to others.

When a few years shall have passed away, and we again stand on the old campus and gaze upon the once familiar halls, it may be that there will be none left at the college whom we knew and loved, yet the memory of our *II* record will give us a warm and enduring welcome from the *II's* who are there.

As we glance through the letters from our Chapter correspondents it is with pleasure that we note the honors and prizes that have been taken by our active brothers during this collegiate year.

The record is indeed one of which we may well be proud. It is not this year only that this is the case. Each year of our existence, as a Fraternity, has been filled with honors taken by our members. The *II*'s stand well in their classes while at college, and in after life we find them nobly discharging their duties wherever they are placed. We have yet to hear of a *II* who is not doing well and who is not honored by the community in which he resides, as a man of integrity and business worth.

Although a young Fraternity we have received a large share of this world's honors. In the professional world we are well represented. Our lawyers are eminent men, some are judges, some district attorneys. Our physicians are men of reputation and merit. We have given many of our men to the Professor's chair and they are making names for themselves for learning and scholarly ability.

A large per cent. of our men are in the service of the Lord, four in foreign lands, while many of the active brothers are preparing themselves for this great work. It is a pleasing testimony of the ability and popularity of our ministers to note the calls they receive and the efforts made to secure their services by the different churches.

We have allowed ourselves to speak thus of our Alumni, not in a boastful tone, but with the earnest desire to hold up before our younger members the records made by the older brethren and thus point out the road they are expected to travel, for the honor of our Fraternity.

In *Epsilon's* old days the Chapter had a large album whose pages were filled with the photographs of its members. Each member before graduating was required to place

his photograph in this book. We can imagine, in after years, how pleasant and valuable this book would be.

This is indeed a good plan and we advocate its adoption by all the chapters. We would suggest that each member sign his name below his photograph and thus his handwriting will also be preserved. This album should be kept in connection with the Record book required by the Constitution, in which the life record of each member is written. Were these two plans fully carried out what a complete catalogue of each Chapter and of the whole Fraternity would we have.

We would therefore suggest that each Chapter procure such an album and commence at once to collect the photographs. It would be well to insert in the By-Laws of each Chapter, that the members *are required* to place their photographs in this album.

As we look back on the work which we have had to do for the Fraternity during this past year, we realize how much more could have been done had the Chapters been more active. In many cases plans which were desired to be carried out, and which would have been of the greatest benefit to *H. K. A.*, had to be abandoned because of the inactivity of the Chapters.

It seems our duty, therefore, to suggest in this the opening of a new session, some plans to overcome this lack of support from the Chapters. For it surely must not be allowed to exist next year. We ask your careful consideration of the following suggestions:—*We need a firmer and more sympathetic "touch of the elbow" between the Chapters and the Officers of the Fraternity.*

Those who have never seen the work performed by these officers can scarce realize the amount they are called upon to do. Necessarily the greater portion falls on *one man*. It is by no means an easy task, this editing of the Magazine, managing its financial affairs, and answering the many letters that reach us. We do it all, however, gladly for we love

H. K. A., and are willing to serve her. Sometimes, however, it does seem hard, when we are thus toiling, to have our requests and suggestions either criticised or ignored, and to read the complaints that are sent us. Why this lack of confidence, this want of sympathy in the work, that seems at times to exist between the Chapters and the Officers?

How can we be rid of it? Why this way!

Let us each one *gladly* and *cheerfully* perform such duties when called upon. Let us take a more charitable view of what perhaps does not exactly suit our views. If we cannot do what is asked of us, let us send a kind letter to the Brother making the request, and state pleasantly and in a brotherly manner our reasons. We are very anxious to make the expenses as light as possible. If all would give their *pro rata* they certainly would be lighter.

Now, Brothers let us all help each other. We should all be working together in a common cause for the same great end, let us then work together as Brothers. Our work will then be lighter and easier and a heavy stone will be rolled away from the pathway to success. Again:

Our Chapters need to be more systematic and prompt in their correspondence.

When we write you, Brothers, and ask for an early reply do not keep us waiting so long for it.

All letters of Fraternity import should be answered by return mail when possible. It is a trying thing to have to wait for weeks and months for replies to our letters requesting important information. Yet how often have we sat with our hands tied, unable to accomplish something for the welfare of *H. K. A.*, because the Chapters have not sent in their replies. Let us then be more prompt in answering letters received from officers. Although it appears a simple thing, this will give us the greatest help.

In conclusion, let us cultivate a more brotherly feeling in our whole work, as well as in our social life. Let us help those who are bearing the heavy burden of work for *H. K. A.* Though we may not be able to aid in a financial way,

though we may not be able to work for the magazine, yet can we send, at least a line of approval and sympathy—an item of *II* news, or a suggestion to the Editor. Who of us could not do this simple thing?

Let us draw closer the ties that bind us together, let us cultivate that firm and steady “touch of the elbow,” that sympathetic clasp of the hand, those warm and approving words. Verily we shall then raise *II. K. A.* from her ashes, and she shall become a power in the land.

A great many of our active Brothers neglected to give us their summer addresses, so that the July SHIELD AND DIAMOND could not be mailed to all of them.

If those who did not receive a copy will let us know we will mail them a copy at once.

We ask, however, that they enclose a one cent stamp for postage on the magazine.

In October next the first number of *The College Fraternity* will be issued. Its appearance will fill a long felt want, and do much towards making the many fraternities more friendly disposed toward each other.

Mr. F. M. Crosset, editor of the *Delta Upsilon Quarterly*, will be the Editor of this magazine, and Mr. Eugene H. L. Randolph, of the *Scroll* of Phi Delta Theta, will be the Manager.

These gentlemen propose to issue *The College Fraternity* monthly. It will be their purpose to procure from the best of writers timely and cogent articles on subjects of general interest to fraternity men; to reproduce, with permission, such articles, chiefly editorial, as may appear in the Greek Press on subjects of a general Fraternity nature. To give full reports of all conventions and general and local meetings, to such an extent and detail as may meet with approval.

The SHIELD AND DIAMOND desires to add its words of commendation to the plan proposed, and trusts that *The*

College Fraternity will have a prosperous life and do the work that its originators design. We will be glad to do all we can to aid it.

We would call especial attention to the piece from the pen of Bro. Jno. S. Foster, *Theta*, in this issue, entitled "*The General Influence of the Fraternity in the College Culture of to-day.*" It is not only a most excellent production, but is an earnest and strong defence of the Greek Letter Fraternities. In it we find, drawn out in clear letters, our duty toward our fraternity, and how we should help and look after the young initiates. It plainly points out what things the Chapters are to guard against, and what things they are to strive to attain. From it we also learn to take a higher and broader view of the importance of a fraternity, and we should govern ourselves so that *H. K. A's* influence may be that which Bro. Foster describes as being so beneficial to the members, to the College, and to the community.

We call attention to the schedules of the two Railway Companies published in our advertisement columns. We expect to obtain the schedules of all important roads South to publish each issue so as to be convenient for our Brothers when traveling. They will notice the Clyde Line Company's advertisement and the connections made with it for the North and for Florida.

We hope to make this department very complete for we realize how useful it will be to the Brethren.

LITERARY EDITORIAL.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE GREEK LETTER FRATERNITY IN ALL ITS BEARINGS.

After reaching the conclusion that we could not go to press with our symposium (see pages 184 to 203), we changed our plans, and have determined to publish what has been received, although several articles, *being written in great haste*, are scarcely up to the standard of elegant composition and thorough treatment that we could have wished, and know the authors are capable of. This we say without apology, but rather by way of apology, and though it may be considered as a liberal construction of the editorial prerogative, we know that it will be taken in the fraternal spirit in which it is penned. When we determined to adopt this idea we selected the above subject as a good one with which to make a beginning, and made a crude analysis into six subdivisions, one of which was assigned to each writer.

* * *

We but state a truism in stating that the fraternity has come to stay. The large number of fraternities, the flourishing condition of most of them, reaching out and embracing with their multitudinous arms nearly all the first-class institutions, male and female, in the Union; the grand army of 100,000 alumni among college-bred men and women; the continued zeal of a vast number of these, even in middle life and old age; people of large and wide reaching influence; the eagerness with which an invitation is usually accepted by a college man to join a fraternity, showing that it meets a felt need; the superior character of the aggregate of fraternity men in a college as compared with the *nons*—all these, and other things, show the power of this American institution. The most determined efforts of its enemies have usually failed, and one after another of the institutions that have been arrayed against it have given up the fight. A man with the most rudimentary faculty for observation must see that such an institution as the Fraternity, as it stands concretely before him, must exert a powerful influence, even if he had not already reached the *a priori* conclusion that its power must be tremendous. It is shallow, and characteristic of the most narrow bigotry, to insist, as some do, that its influence is

wholly evil, or exceedingly dangerous, or utterly subversive of right principles, that it should be extirpated without mercy, when its adherents are among the best men that attend a college, or grace its graduate lists. On the other its advocates will show more zeal than judgment if they claim that the fraternity is always and of necessity salutary in its influence. We think it would be the part of wisdom for our opponents to accept the situation, and for all fraternities to weigh seriously the good and the evil tendencies, and for all parties, friends and quondam enemies, college authorities and fraternity authorities, to unite in upholding the fraternity, in multiplying and intensifying the good influences, and in eradicating the evil. If it does become a power for evil in some instances, that only shows that it may be fostered and developed in such a way as to be a power for good. The fact that it is, in individual instances, turned into a channel for evil, argues only the natural tendency of the human heart to evil, and like the Harpy to defile everything it touches, *not* any inherent vice or nefarious element in the fraternity itself, for *we*, for our part, believe that the principles of every fraternity are good, noble and upright, and hope that no one can point out an exception, and we say this despite the fact that our acquaintance with some fraternities is limited to an individual Chapter or to a man or two, from whom—if considered alone—we might argue that the whole thing should be ostracised from respectable and decent society. There is a decided tendency now to Pan-hellenic sympathy and interchange of ideas, that we hope will grow and result in closer self-scrutiny, generous emulation and obliteration of the tendencies to evil where they exist. The common cause is too lofty to admit of the petty jealousies, that often magnify the little faults, till they become predominant features. Most men on entering college are crude or raw material, unshapen blocks, unpolished gems. The College at best can but smelt, mould, form and cut in the desired shape, and in this the fraternity helps. But the fraternity frequently transmutes into a nobler metal, it dresses, develops, polishes in a way that nothing else can. Despite the charge that it narrows, the truth is that it broadens, it enlarges a man's sympathies, it extends and widens his view, it increases his sense of responsibility and makes him more a man, and makes him feel himself more a man. It does not make him conceited, as is sometimes charged, but increases

his self-respect in a healthy way. It is asserted by those wiseacres who think they can trace everything to its source, that it encourages clique politics in college. But the worst specimen of clique electioneering that has come under our observation, and in which we took a part, was among Barbs, in an institution that at the time was anti-fraternity. In many cases they act as a check rather than an incentive to clique politics. The author of our second paper has perhaps too much ignored his antagonists, and minimized the evils that *may* result to a man *from connection with a bad Chapter*. It may make him a reveler, a spendthrift, a negligent happy go-lucky fellow. It may even instil into him bad moral principles. It may sear and silence his conscience, as has been charged by the President of the most prominent anti-fraternity institution in the country. But this honored and reverend Doctor argued always from one-sided *à priori* principles, without actual observation. In these cases the evil is in the particular Chapter, and college authorities should in such cases communicate in the right spirit with the fraternity authorities to which such Chapter is amenable, and we doubt not that in every instances the matter would be righted. Granting all that may be reasonably conceded *contra*, we still insist that the fraternity has the argument with any fair minded man, and is not to be judged by such malformations. We certainly would not exterminate religion from the earth because of the evils that are perpetrated in some localities in the name of religion. We surely cannot assert that society is bad *in toto*, because of the dissipation that it fosters in some sections. A man is brought into contact with many men, of various temperaments and characters in a Chapter, where out of it the whole influence of one man—it might be the most evil—is thrown upon him by his own choice. He is frequently thrown by gentle force into good society of accomplished ladies by being in a Chapter, and led to develop this important side of his nature—a spirit of noble chivalry is frequently aroused, cherished, cultivated and developed, a spirit that is much too rare among us now-a-days,—whereas, if left to himself he might become a misanthropic recluse, and sink, of his own weight, into deserved obscurity on leaving college. If this were an “experience meeting,” we might divulge some personal history *apropos* to this subject. If we ever have a boy—the pride of his father and joy of his mother!—that we shall send him to

college to fit him for a useful life, we shall admonish him when we give him our parting benediction to join a *good* fraternity. It will throttle and we hope slay, that detestable Briareus in every man's nature, the spawn of sin and father of every iniquity—selfishness.

* * *

Common experiences, common sentiments and opinions furnish a ground of attraction to those mutually possessed of them. Peculiar circumstances greatly intensify this attraction. The more completely those mutually interested are segregated thereby from their fellow-men, the deeper will be sympathy between them. This is notably the case with club-mates. Being men of congeniality from the start, they have much in their club-life that segregates them from their fellow-collegians, and ever deepens their sympathy for each other. They confide in each other; they make common cause of their joys and sorrows. The most positive or the most self-cultured character *must* feel the influence of those to whom he is so closely united. The very fact of giving-out requires a corresponding taking-in, as when positive and negative poles come in contact, and each gives and takes in due proportion. There must of necessity be an *osmose* when the two natures are brought in such near proximity. So that our brother is right when he subordinates the fraternity man's influence to that of the parent only. It is often, we may even say usually, greater than that of brothers in the same family. There is one instance in our mind of a whole Chapter of wild, rollicking boys made serious and finally brought into the Church, by the steady heat of silent influence from one or two Christians among the number. The influence of a club-mate is often almost measureless; and this argues how careful he should be of the responsibility that reposes upon him. This should be often emphasized, and might form one feature to be emphasized in his initiation.

* * *

We are somewhat of a crusty old bachelor, and somewhat bashful, and suppose we shall continue so; but no one has a profounder appreciation than we of the blessed influence of a charming woman, be she married or single, a blushing maid or a prim spinster. The benign influence she exerts is a theme almost too sacred for us to touch—fit to form the subject of angels' whispered conversation. We cannot do it justice. It is both beautiful and sublime, tender

and strong, restraining and impelling, gentle and irresistible. A man possesses no greater privilege, no more precious treasure than the soft influence of a sister, who realizes, and with woman's tact and wisdom, judiciously uses her influence. He that has it is blessed above his fellows, and needs to thank his Maker daily for the trust. Next to this, and scarcely less, is the influence of a sweet, fair friend, in whom he reposes all confidence. The young ladies of a generation are much more responsible for the character of the young men than they seem usually to realize. We believe that the fraternity sister *does*—more than the rest of her sex—realize the power of her bewitching graces. We felt it once, and we pay our tribute willingly, and we have no use for the man who will not. He can't be trusted. That Chapter is thrice blessed which can boast the friendship of some half dozen or more of these charmers. They bear no ignoble part in the polishing, refining influence of a Chapter. They tone down the highly wrought colors; they soften the deeper shadows; they put the master's finishing touches to a beautiful picture. When a man unites with a Chapter he is permitted to drink deeper draughts from these pure fountains than otherwise. May each Chapter of *H. K. A.* ever have an abundance of these guardian angels, to soften, to encourage, to counsel, and may, they ever receive that chivalrous gratitude from all *H's* that is part of their well merited homage, and may they ever feel and wisely use the mighty influences which they alone can wield.

* * *

We are by no means disposed to agree with our brother who failed us, that his was a barren theme and we think if time and space were ours we could show the contrary. We were obliged to attach some exclamation points to his remarks. That he should think a man's connection with his fraternity, ceases on commencement day, surprises us since he has been an alumnus for some time and get hold and fills acceptably an important position in the fraternity. Hope he will not object to our so nearly giving him away. But that idea is unfortunately too prevalent among fraternity alumni, and our fraternity is no exception in this respect. We have just been talking with an alumnus of another fraternity, who laughingly said he had no objection to taking up our time if we were giving it to a fraternity, and that he pays no attention to the communication that come

to him constantly from the authorities of his own Order. He is a man we greatly esteem but we cannot possibly understand his position. Does influence ever die? Did any of these brothers ever attend its funeral? We should like to have some notes of ceremonies, who were there, what was the mourning garb, and an abstract of the oration. If a Chapter has exerted its proper influence, it has placed a stamp on the man that will be there when he dies that cannot be counterfeited, that will be perfectly legible when he stands before the awful Bar. It has refined, it has elevated him; it has broadened, it has strengthened him. It has established friendships that will be the solace of his leisure hours. It has made him a better man for business, a better man for society, a better man for positions of trust. It has given him a knowledge of human nature, an insight into character that will serve him many a useful turn. It has softened the asperities of his nature and given him an address in dealing with his fellows. It has started an underground stream that breaks out at intervals along his blistering journey, into green refreshing oases, as he meets up again with some old club-mate, or forms the acquaintance of a new "Frat," and talks over old times or revives his fraternity recollections, and he is refreshed and goes forward with a lighter heart and more buoyant spirits. If he takes an active interest in his Frater., he feels that he is helping others as he was once helped, and he is made a better, happier, more cheerful man. He may bring principles into practice every day that were instilled, or strengthened in his college life. Years and years ago, some brother of pure morals and strong power may have laid a firm hand upon him and set him in the right way when he was wavering, or already slipping, and he has been travelling that way ever since; or, alas! the reverse. Ah! no, those influences will last. The relation may, per force, be severed but the influence is there. You might leap from the earth into space, but you would still have its momentum and must travel in the same orbit. One lasting influence that originates in a fraternity, that few suspect the force of, we may mention here. It is to destroy sectional prejudice. This may be readily seen and the magnitude of the force estimated by talking with members of the general fraternities. This we have observed in the South. Whether it is equally strong in the North we cannot say. We hope it is, though its effects are not so apparent.

We may explain that the last contribution was written under the impression that it would be the first in the series and hence the introduction. We might have removed it, but saw no reason for doing so, and so allow it to stand. It is good.

We have but one answer to make to all the cavils of objectors that Fraternities injure Colleges, foster a spirit of insubordination to college authorities, keep things in an unhealthy ferment, &c., &c. A child in its right senses is not going to lacerate the maternal breast from which it draws its nourishment and on which its life depends. The interest of the College and the Chapter are one, and no Chapter of sensible men is going to do anything, or allow anything done that will injure the college and put the knife to its own throat. The thing is too preposterous to think of with an equable temper. The natural operation of the Frater. is just the opposite. And while conflicts have arisen between fraternities and college authorities it has as often sprung from the unjust proceedings of the authorities as from the sheer insubordination of Chapters. And if there was the proper sympathy and harmony between the two that should exist, the Frater. would be found an invaluable power to elevate the standard of the College, and give it tone, and extirpate all influences derogatory to the College. A fraternity man wants to feel a pride in his College, he wants to see her prosper, he wants to see her standard raised, he will do all in his power to get good men to come to her for training, all for the sake of his own Chapter if for nothing else. He will see that his Chapter adds a symphonious chime, a sweet melody in her music. The theme is a fertile one, but we desist.

If we seem disconnected and incoherent, and if we seem predisposed to grumbling and splenetic sallies in what follows, we hope to escape severe censure; for a man who is blue is given to incoherent musings and to grumbling too; and we acknowledge that lately that section of us which is allotted to the Fraternity has been badly infested with "blue devils," and infected, not with cholera, but with choleric fever. We have asked ourselves many a time, and we ask again,

WHAT IS THE MATTER ?

Almost a quarter of a century ago a new and bright star appeared on the horizon of the Fraternity firmament. It

was our Alpha. It seemed to give color to the theory of La Place, for, rapidly as it rose toward the zenith, other stars sprang into existence about it, and ere long it promised to be a bright constellation in the aforesaid sky. But no sooner did men begin to fully realize this promise, than these stars again began to fade, and most of them sank back to dead opacity. The motion of the central orb became retarded; its energy seemed to have wasted; its light waned; it flickered; it went out; again it blazed, assumed a steady glow, and now is radiance its full and steady. Other stars in her retinue did likewise, or almost so. New members were brought into existence, but the pristine vigor, the needed energy, is not all apparent, if indeed it is there. We hope it is. What is the matter? Why have we not developed like other Fraternities? Why is it that we stand almost as an exception among the States or principalities of the Greek world? These are serious questions, and each loyal *II* should ask them of himself, and seek to solve them. We cannot ourselves answer them here, though we have answered them to our own satisfaction; we cannot run counter to our native pride and expose our weak points to our fellows; we cannot bear to expose the person of our beloved Fraternity, and point out her undeveloped organs and weak spots to others to ridicule. We now speak only of the phenomena of her existence, which all, *II*'s or no *II*'s, can observe. We are not doing what we are capable of doing, and consequently *ought* to do. We have principles as noble and strong as any; we deserve to live just as truly as any of our hale and hearty sisters. Pi Kappa Alpha has been a kind mother to us; she expects, nay, gratitude to her demands that her children apply themselves with heart and hand and brain to establish her prosperity, and not sit by with the traditional sugar * * * in their mouths, and allow her prematurely gray hairs to go down in sorrow to the grave.

This is a busy world now, and in every avenue of work, Fraternity as well as others, every factor, every element every energy must be made to count. So ply your oar, Brother, and apply your full strength and diligently work your little corner; see that your part of the machinery is kept bright, oiled, greased with proper tension and doing its full quota of work.

A PROSE VERSION OF "EXCELSIOR."

One windy day—we suppose it was windy, since it was the first of March—not long after the war, indeed it was in the year 3 P. B., there was born in the Old Dominion a vigorous Greek youth, who was of the family of Alpha, and immediately christened P. K. Alpha. Now, these American Greeks are a precocious race, and develop very rapidly, indeed phenominally. This one newly born was not behind his fellows in this respect, and at once conceived the idea that he had a noble mission to accomplish in the world, namely, to discover, found and rightly constitute a Utopia of perfect anthropine development. And so with "Excelsior" emblazoned on his banner, he set forth on his mission of discovery, "with a heart for any fate, still achieving, still pursuing," and unwilling long to wait. A sturdy Westerner asked him to cast in his lot with him, but he politely declined. A fair young damsel of his own sunny land bespake his companionship, but with a smile and a sigh he gently answered nay. An Eastern Lord offered him kindly protection and shelter from the raging tempest, but jubilantly shouting, "Onward go, *our* motto," he pressed forward. Others and others tried, by various arts and representations, to divert him from his purpose, but firmer, more resolute still he grew. Feeling that the land he sought was above the clouds that shadowed every path below, he began to mount, and amid the most trying difficulties pressed upward, and still he presses upward, through the black and noxious vapors, determined yet to gain the bright summit of his aspirations. The veiled future must answer the question—will he succeed? Scientific men have set themselves to a thorough study of the vapor that envelopes him. Some of its elements still elude their researches. Among the elements most positively established as existing, we may mention, *Indifference*, a very subtle gas that produces a deadening sensation, and brings on a comatose condition upon those that allow themselves to succumb to its numbing power; *Carelessness*, a finely attenuated, or, more properly, comminuted substance that collects upon the eyeball, blinds the victim and makes him stumble at the most dangerous precipices; *Procrastination*, a peculiar substance not yet classified, that enters the system of susceptible persons at every pore, and produces an intensely languid condition, in-

ducing him to rest and loiter sometimes in the most dangerous localities, where other deadly influences are preponderant; *Selfishness*, a fetid substance that distils over the entire body, and yet gives the deluded victim a feeling of great satisfaction with himself and makes him devote himself exclusively to rubbing and sleeking himself, forgetful of all else; and still another substance that hasn't yet received a name and challenges description. Like Fluorine, it is very hard to get hold on, but its presence can be detected very easily by reason of its great abundance, and its influence is very powerful and its effects marked. It produces in those that come under its influence a feeling of sheer nothingness, of paralysis, of inability and complete self-abandonment and reliance upon others. They waste away until they become objects pitiable to behold. They scarcely have energy enough at last to say to those who are trying to urge them on, "Oh, I can't, you go ahead and do it." Most of these elements, and others, too, that might be named, are very dangerous, very subtle, and hard when once imbibed, to get free from. It takes a great deal of resolution to avoid absorbing them; and, it is hoped that by strength of will and resolution our youthful aspirant will escape them. Beyond this cloud there is a most beautiful reward, a silver lining of gorgeous light coming from a blended spectrum. The violet of glorious success, the indigo of friendly approval, the blue of serene complaisance, the green of sweet contentment, the yellow of welling joy, the orange of peaceful acquisition, and the glowing red of our fair sister's admiration, so inspiring to a chivalrous *II*. The goal is worthy the effort, brothers, let us resolutely cast off these noxious vapors and press forward Excelsior!

THE TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF ADELPHIAN API-ISM.

A most appalling disease has recently made its appearance in our borders. Dr. Johnson, B. A. M., President S. S. P. A. P. (President of the Southern Society for the Prevention of Adulteration of Pies), after making a careful study of the disease in all its forms, has given the results of his investigations to the world, in a paper furnished in the transactions of the Society, of which he holds the honored position of President. He has named the disease *Api-ism*, as being most descriptive. All our readers are familiar with that healthy, vigorous, happy condition of the man generally, known as *Pi-ism*. This disease under consid-

ration is just the opposite in every respect, and has been happily named from this observed circumstance by prefixing the Greek negative particle to the other word. We regret that we have space only for a brief abstract of this important paper, that given in the new medical dictionary of Dr. Cujus.

"Aetiology.—The disease is confined largely to men, though aggravated cases may prove infectious to females intimately associated with those who are suffering from it, particularly when it becomes chronic as it is very likely to do. Its main cause perhaps is improper and insufficient nutrition in the club life of young men at college. If the encroachments of the disease are discovered at this period the remedy is usually ready to hand and may be applied by skillful hands. Sometimes it takes such rapid hold on the sufferer, that like a leper he must be excluded for the sake of self protection. But when no remedy is applied at this early stage of the insidious disease and the victim goes out, almost unconscious of his condition, to mingle with his fellows, other causes, such as close application to business self-gratification, misguided principles, and a continuance of innutritious diet, greatly aggravate the disease, and it soon reaches a condition practically incurable. It seems to be a germ disease and the bacteria become encysted in the muscular tissue of the heart and in advanced stages they produce a tumid and cancerous condition of the cardiac muscles, preventing their healthy action so that the sufferer may die, socially, of heart failure.

"Symptoms: The patient first manifests a disposition to separate himself from the society of his fellows, his club mates, to find fault with them unnecessarily, to speak disparagingly of fraternities in general, to refuse to do anything for his own, to be indifferent to the success of his own Chapter, but especially of the Fraternity at large and breaks out into open wrath when admonished. He may likely grumble at the little necessary current expenses of the Fraternity, at the cost of the SHIELD AND DIAMOND. Very possibly in the fever that marks the second stage of the disease he may get himself sent to the Convention for the sole purpose of killing every measure proposed for the betterment of the fraternity, and to pose as a man who delights to set an example of doing nothing he is asked to do. When he gets out into life, he frequently forgets all his former associations. This is a marked symptom. He

neglects to answer every communication received from the authorities. And in the very last stage of the disease he may in a fit of delirium write an outrageous, insulting letter to some of his brothers and tell them he will have no further doings with them, has the SHIELD AND DIAMOND returned from the Post Office, thus cutting off the remedy for his own disease. This stage is usually followed by the coma of obstinate silence, which passes insensibly into certain death, fraternally speaking.

Treatment: The patient at any stage may well arouse our sympathy and make us put forth our energies to save the victim, for really he will make no effort himself and will not believe he is attacked, for the disease is usually a painless one and the remedy is sometimes painful. The most pleasant and effective remedy so far discovered is a strong infusion of SHIELD AND DIAMOND in the milk of *H. K. A.*, given occasionally at first, but afterwards when the patient get sufficiently used to it not to get intoxicated, in larger and more frequent doses. An occasional rubbing down the right way, plenty of open air exercise arm-in-arm with his brothers, occasional treats at the soda fount, &c., pleasant correspondence, friendly rallying occasionally, and the attention of the *H* sisters when obtainable, for they are the best trained nurses in the world. These remedies if applied judiciously, will work the man's cure unless the case is in a very advanced stage.

"BUT ALACK! AND ALAS! SHE WAS DUMB, DUMB, DUMB."

We remember when we were young of hearing of a "jolly blade" "who married him a maid," and this maid could weave and spin, and sew and cook, and do many excellent things that the girls we would most like to marry *can't do*, "but alack! and alas! she was dumb, dumb, dumb." So he went to the Doctor to see if that magnate could not help him to greater bliss—so does love blind us!—and he severed the fetters of her tongue, and the long put energy of loquacity began to act, and "her tongue began to walk, and she began to talk," &c. Imagine the man's despair! and—turn with us now to the contemplation of another themæ the working out of which reminded us of the above heading taken from the said jingle. A bright idea came into our mind the other day, when we were dreamily cogitating over the best means of improving the SHIELD AND DIAMOND making it more useful, entertaining and instructive. We

committed our idea to paper and transmitted it to a brother for his adjudication. His response was favorable, and so we put it into execution at once, since the time was short. Our idea was that of having a symposium in each issue of the SHIELD AND DIAMOND some subject of interest to our readers getting different competent brothers to write on different branches of the subject, "to write originally, exhaustively, but compactly."

Our purpose is to take a good live subject each time, and analyze it and give each man a part. It's a good exercise, to be allowed to write on subjects named by others, and those called on will find themselves repaid in their own improvement. We may select a subject for our *II* sisters, too, as we have not heard from any of them for a while. These symposium articles go into the hands of the Literary Editor, who holds the right to arrange them, modify and annotate them as far as proper.

What Next?

By way of conclusion. Well, the re-assembling of the Chapters, the keen lookout for the best men among the verdant, the meeting, the election, the rushing, the initiation. But near by is the convention date. Let Chapters begin at once to think and discuss this matter and prepare to send delegates without fail, and fix on subjects for discussion and not depend on the C. P. to furnish these, and then send their delegates there to oppose them. Let the Chapters also take due notice of the By-laws of the Grand Council, and govern themselves accordingly. Let this year be characterized by strict adherence to all our laws and regulations, by great harmony, by untiring energy and zeal for *H. K. A.*, by vigorous efforts to extend her borders, by generous rivalry to brighten her escutcheon and broaden her dominion. We regret to learn that some of our Chapters are going to be excessively feeble at the opening, by reason of men not coming back; this makes it all the more imperative on the few to do their utmost to secure a good, vigorous Chapter, but not to lose their conservatism and be in too much haste to get in men. Those who go to other institutions, or have friends of the right stamp going there, should be on the alert to establish other Chapters. *But please quit telegraphing for charters.* Go about the thing more deliberately. Don't wait till the last moment to get a charter and then telegraph for it, but write and give par-

ticulars, names, carefully and correctly written, &c. The probability is you will in the end get your charter more quickly. This is our quarter-centennial year, and we ought to get out our memorial volume, and we see no reason why we should not, with a little union and determination, but without *united effort* it cannot be done. There are many things that we should like to speak of that we cannot talk of here. We ought to have AT ONCE an issue of the *Dagger and Key*, but the exchequer forbids it unless subscriptions are sent in more promptly. It would not be a bad idea for the Chapters at once to back the publication of a full number of it, in order to secure an official view of the fraternity, and some idea of questions that should occupy the attention of every interested *II*.

THE PI'S.

At a congregational meeting held by the church at Jackson, Tenn., July 3rd, the call for the pastoral services of Rev. W. M. Anderson, (*Theta*) in view of the anticipated opposition of Rock Hill church, of which he is now pastor, was renewed. The salary offered was raised from \$1,500 and the manse, to \$1,760. Also, \$300 was raised to defray the expenses of removal. Mr. Anderson thereafter reaffirmed his desire to accept, and signified his expectation of taking charge by the 1st of August. On the other hand, at a meeting held July 15, the Presbytery of Bethel declined to dissolve the pastoral relation existing between Mr. Anderson and the church at Rock Hill, because of the earnest protest of the congregation. The pastoral relation between the Rev. George Summey (*Beta*) and the church at Chester was dissolved, thus enabling Dr. Summey to accept the Chancellorship of the Southwestern Presbyterian University, which was offered him recently.—*Southern Presbyterian*, July 21st.

The church at Jackson, Tenn., is making one more effort to secure the Rev. W. M. Anderson as their pastor. The *Southwestern Presbyterian* says: "The Rev. Dr. Geo. Summey preached at Jackson last Sunday (July 31.) After the morning service a congregational meeting was held, when a resolution was adopted requesting Bethel Presbytery to grant a rehearing of their call to the Rev. W. M. Anderson, of Rock Hill, S. C. Three commissioners were appointed

to visit the Presbytery and prosecute the call. The probability is that Mr. Anderson will be secured."—*Aug. 18th.*

—The election of the Rev. Bro. George Summey, D. D., *Beta*, to the position of Chancellor of the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn., gives great promise for the future of that University. Bro. Summey is an able scholar, a very energetic man and a noble Christian gentleman. His efforts are always attended with success, and his loss to the Presbytery of Bethel, (S. C.) is one which will long be felt. He was stated clerk of the Presbytery, and one of its hardest and best workers. At Chester, S. C., his former home, he was instrumental in establishing several schools, and was on the Board of Trustees for that county. Chester will feel his loss deeply. The SHIELD AND DIAMOND offers its heartiest congratulations and good wishes to Bro. Summey, and trusts that God will long spare his life and bless his work at the Southwestern Presbyterian University, and that he may be the means of doing much good in this world through that institution.

Bro. George Summey was born in 1853, at Asheville, N. C. In 1867 he entered the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., and in 1868 Davidson College, N. C., where he joined *H K A*. He graduated in 1873, with A. M. Degree, and third honor man in class. December 15th, 1875, he married Miss Elizabeth R. Worth, and has four children. He was editor of the *Davidson Monthly* while a student, and since 1887 has been managing editor of the *Quarterly Review* of the Presbyterian Church. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Chester, S. C., and has also been pastor of churches in Boliver, Tenn., in 1873-75; Covington, Ky., 1875-80; Graham, N. C., 1881-84.

The following pieces were clipped from the Clarksville papers in regard to Bro. Summey's election, and show the high opinion those who know him express for him:

DR. SUMMEY, OF CHESTER, S. C., CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The trustees of the University concluded their labors and all vacancies in the University faculty are filled. They are filled by good and competent men who will aid materially in keeping the Institution on the same high plane in the future that it has occupied in the past.

The most important vacancy to be filled was that existing in the chancellorship. This, however, has been filled by the election of Rev. George Summey, D. D., of Chester, S. C. Dr. Summey has accepted the trust and will assume his duties when he is needed.

This gentleman has charge of a strong church at Chester, and is one of the best men in the Presbyterian Church. An eminent and well known divine writing to a friend here with regard to Dr. Summey uses the following language :

"He is evangelical and spiritually minded, and would make strong impressions upon the religion of the institution.

"He is a refined gentleman, polished in manners, affable, social, and easy of approach. He would set the standard of social life high, and exert a powerful influence upon the manners of the student body.

"He is a little under forty years of age, He has all the advantages of youth and fifteen years of active life in the ministry in various fields. A more energetic or tireless worker cannot be found in the land.

"He is essentially executive. He is a born manager. He has a genius for *doing things*. He plans thoughtfully and then, with undisturbed patience, energy and wisdom, executes his plans. I never knew him to surrender before difficulties. He has the art of managing without antagonizing. Every professor in the University could associate with him easily without friction, and he would at the same time be a strong and forceful head of the Institution.

"Dr. Summey has a nice, scholarly taste, a refined, critical judgment and a keen sense of literary elegance. And these aptitudes, which were natural to him, he has carefully cultivated."

Such a man will indeed be an acquisition that will surely result in good to the University.—*Tobacco Leaf Chronicle*.

—"Dr. George Summey, the newly elected Chancellor of the Southwestern Presbyterian University, at Clarksville, has the happy faculty, not only of leading young men to Jesus, but also of leading them into His ministry. The first young man converted under his preaching was led by him to the ministry; two promising young men from his recent charge at Chester, S. C., go with him to enter the Divinity School at Clarksville; and the pastor of the Bolivar Church (Tennessee), whom Dr. Summey has recently visited, was led into the ministry by his never failing sympathy, encouragement and advice. As Dr. Summey had been formerly pastor at Bolivar, his visit was a peculiar pleasure, both to the pastor, and to the many friends who hold him in affectionate remembrance. This all important qualification is but one among many which render Dr. Summey eminently well fitted for the position which he now occupies. Dr. Summey preached one excellent sermon for us, took up our time and then on Saturday afternoon—it must be told against him—left us in the lurch for Sunday."—So writes the pastor of the Bolivar Church, in his high appreciation of the new Chancellor, we fully concur.—*Christian Observer*.

—Rev. Bro. S. C. Byrd, Xi, has been elected Tutor in Hebrew in the Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C. Bro. Boyd has just graduated from that Seminary this year and his election is therefore a great compliment. He is said to have a magnificent mind and to be a hard student and quite a deep thinker.

—Bro. Daniel J. Brimm, (C. P.) has been elected Associate Professor Biblical Literature, at Theological Seminary, Columbia, and has accepted the position.

—Bro. Frazier D. Smyth, *Theta*, who has been working as clerk for Cooper & Co., dealers in lime, sand, cement, etc., Nashville, Tenn., took charge of a large school on July 27th. His field of labor, Hickory Withe, is about 28 miles from Memphis, Tenn. It will be remembered that Bro. Smyth was studying for the ministry at S. W. P. U., when his eyes gave out, and he was forced to cease constant use of them, last year.

—Bro. Richard O. Flinn, *Theta*, has been preaching in Georgia during the summer months. In a recent letter he says:—"I have three churches, one at Rochelle where I preach on the 1st and 2nd Sundays; one at Hawkinsville where I am the third Sunday; and one at Eastman where I am on the fourth Sunday." It will be seen, therefore, that Bro. Flinn has been working hard during his supposed holiday. He will return to the Seminary at Columbia, S. C., this winter to complete his studies for the Ministry.

—Bro. B. W. Andrews, *Lambda*, who has just graduated from the S. C. Military Academy, has been elected one of the Professors in the Graded School of Orangeburg, S. C. This is Bro. Andrew's old home. We wish him success in this his first effort to impart the knowledge which he has just obtained for himself. Fifty applicants tried for the position Bro. Andrews obtained and his election is most complimentary.

—We have received the Annual Catalogue of the Southwest Virginia Institute of which Bro. Samuel D. Jones, B. L., *Epsilon*, is Principal. The catalogue is a very handsome one and full of information concerning the Institute and scholars. It contains a picture of the handsome building now in course of erection at Bristol, Tennessee, to which the Institute will be moved as soon as the building is completed. The Board of Instruction consists of *fourteen*. Mrs. Samuel D. Jones is the head of the Domestic Department and has two assistants. One hundred and forty eight young ladies attended the Institute last year. The reason given for moving is that in these modern and progressive times many necessary conveniences are needed which cannot be obtained in a village. The new building will be heated by steam, lighted by gas and have hot and cold water on every floor. It will have ten acres of grounds surrounding it, with shade trees, fountains, etc. The situation is five eighths of a mile from the Union Depot in the city.

—Bro. Marshall Hicks, *Theta*, is now District Attorney, 49th Judicial District. This is a great compliment to Bro. Hicks' ability as a lawyer that as young a man as he is should have been given this important position. Bro. Hicks' home is Laredo, Texas, where with his brother, Bro. Yale Hicks, *Theta*, he is practicing law.

—Dr. Henry Dixon Bruns, *Alpha and Eta*, has accepted a position on the Board of Trustees of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, New Orleans, La.

—The Stuart Robinson Church in Louisville, Ky., has called the Rev. Joseph Rennie, *Iota*, Pastor of the Church at Oxford, N. C., to be its Pastor. The Presbytery of Albemarle meets to-day to consider the advisability of dissolving the Pastoral relation existing between Mr. Rennie and the Oxford Church, and of dismissing him to the Presbytery of Louisville.—*Southern Presbyterian*, [Aug. 7.]

—The Rev. W. M. Anderson, (*Theta*) of Rock Hill, S. C., writes us: "I have just closed a series of meetings in my church, which lasted for eleven days. I had to do all the work save one sermon by Rev. J. C. McMullen. The church was revived, and several men took up the habit of public prayer. There have been thirteen accessions up to date, and more are expected to join on Sunday night. On last Sunday, the 24th, we observed our third quarterly communion, and announced thirty-two new members since the last communion. Over half of these were the result of a meeting conducted by Mr. McMullen at White Memorial Chapel, in April last. Two young men of this congregation have expressed their desire to study for the ministry. The Presbyterian High School at this place is rapidly nearing completion; we hope soon to have it filled with boys from all over this country preparing for college."—*Southern Presbyterian*, Aug. 7th.

—Bro. A. G. LaMotte, *Xi*, Columbia, S. C., spent a week in Charleston last month. The Editor had the pleasure of a call from Bro. LaMotte, whom we found to be well up on fraternity matters and very enthusiastic about *H. K. A.* Bro. LaMotte is at present head draftsman for Frank Niernsee, architect in Columbia, S. C., and is quite pleased with his work. Bro. LaMotte attended the South Carolina Military Academy three years, being forced to leave the same in his graduating year on account of his eyes. After resting them

awhile he studied law at the South Carolina College, Columbia, and in 1890 received his LL. B. His present position is quite an important one.

—Bro. J. Douglass Lowrance, *Alpha*, of Columbia, S. C., spent the summer in Flat Rock, N. C. Of course "Cliquot" accompanied him, and was much benefitted by the trip.

—At a meeting held August 2, the Presbytery of Memphis dissolved the pastoral relation between the Rev. Bro. W. C. Alexander (*Iota*) and the church at Boliver, and dismissed Bro. Alexander to the Presbytery of Orange. The following resolution, offered by Dr. Richardson, was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Rev. W. C. Alexander, pastor of the Bolivar church, and ———, have asked of Presbytery the dissolution of their pastoral relations, with the view of serving the Master in other portions of our great field; therefore,

"*Resolved, First*, That Presbytery accede to the request of these brethren, with regret, not only because it leaves three of our churches without the regular ministry of the Word, but also because these brethren have endeared themselves to us by their modesty, their ability as preachers and presbyters, and their faithfulness in all their relations; *Second*, That we heartily commend them to the brethren to whom they go, and pray the rich blessing of the great Head of the Church to rest upon them."—*Southern Presbyterian*, August 18th.

—A friend writes us August 6: "The Rev. W. J. Anderson and his son, the Rev. W. M. Anderson, of Rock Hill, S. C., have just closed a meeting of eight days at Heath Springs, S. C. Large congregations attended. There were fifteen professions and ten accessions to the Church. Also a church debt of \$117 was raised. Besides, God's people have been wonderfully built up in the faith. The influence of this meeting will be long felt in the community. Our Church enters the work with new life and vigor. To God be the glory."—*Southern Presbyterian*, August 11th.

—In the SHIELD AND DIAMOND No. 5, we mentioned that Bro. Robert F. Craig, *Theta*, had been unanimously nominated by the Democrats for Trustee of Hamilton County, Tenn. We are glad to report his election by a majority of 386 votes.

—Bro. Frank Hopkins, *Pi*, will go to Philadelphia the first of October to enter upon a three years' course of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. His whole family have been medical students, and have made a marked success of that study, and we predict a successful course for him there.

—Bro. James Gray McAllister, *Iota*, spent his summer's vacation in a very pleasant manner. He first attended the Moody School at Northfield, going there from Norfolk by steamer. At the close of that he spent some time in Pennsylvania, visiting his father's people. He then went to Niagara, and afterwards spent some time in visiting New York city, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and returned to his home by way of Luray Caverns. He returns this year to complete his collegiate course at Hampden-Sidney College.

—Bro. Charles C. Price, *Pi*, will go to the University of Maryland to begin his studies in medicine at the opening of this collegiate year.

—Bro. Marion L. Dawson, M. D., of Richmond College, and one of the founders of our Chapter there, is now located at Charlottesville, Va., where he is practicing his profession of medicine.

—A Church building at Basic City, Va., was dedicated July 31. The Rev. Dr. J. Murray and the Rev. Messrs. A. R. Cocke and E. M. Craig, (*Iota*) took part in the services. Five communicants were added to the Church.

—Rev. Bro. S. C. Byrd, *Xi*, has been preaching at Richland, S. C., during the summer.

—Bro. A. M. McNaul, *Mu*, who graduated at Clinton, S. C., with A. B., this year has determined to study for the ministry. He will attend the Columbia Theological Seminary this year.

—Rev. Bro. D. A. Blackburn, has been preaching in Sumter Co., this summer, having charge of the Churches at Hepzeba and Hebron.

—Bro. F. M. Magruder, *Alpha*, is manager of "Edgemont Farm," in Eastham, Albemarle Co., Va.

—Bro. R. Randolph Jones, *Iota* has been elected Fellow, or Sub-Professor, at Hampden-Sidney College.

—Rev. Bro. W. S. Jacobs, *Mu*, has been supplying the pulpits in Summerton, S. C., and Darlington, S. C., during the absence of the pastor. He has also been conducting revival services at Silver, a little point near Summerton. These services have been wonderfully blessed, ten people professing Christ and joining the Church. Bro. Jacobs

delivered the Alumni Oration before the Literary Societies at Clinton this year, and was much complimented thereon. His subject was, "Personal Freedom."

—Bro. A. S. Manning, *Lambda*, has charge of the "Dargan High School," near Bennettsville, S. C.

Bro. Robert Gamble, M. D., *Alpha*, who has been practising his profession, since his graduation, at Tallahassee, Fla., has moved to Philadelphia where he will henceforth reside.

—Brothers Holmes Rolston & Gray McAllister, *Iota*, attended the Moody Summer School at Northfield, Mass., this summer. Bro. Rolston will study for the ministry and will attend the Seminary at Hampden Sidney this session.

—Bro. R. E. Moore, *Iota*, will teach one year before completing his course in the Theological Seminary, and has been given a professorship at State Seminary, Tallahassee, Fla.

—Among the members of our Fraternity who were in attendance at the Virginia Bar Association, at its meeting in July last at Old Point, Va., we note: J. T. McAllister, *Alpha and Iota*, Warm Springs, Va., Jno. W. Fishburne *Alpha*, of Charlottesville; Edward W. Robertson, *Alpha*, of Roanoke; Randolph Harrison, *Epsilon*, of Lynchburg; Floyd Hughes, *Gamma*, and Robert M. Hughes, *Gamma*, of Norfolk. These are all lawyers and report that they are succeeding in a marked degree, in their practice of the profession. Bro. Floyd Hughes is a gay young widower and his face is often seen at the Hygeia where he is well known and much liked. Bro. Fishburne was placed on one of the committees of the association for the coming year.

—The Editor had the pleasure of spending a day and two nights, the early part of this month, at the home of Bro. Robert O. Purdy, *Epsilon*, in Sumter S. C. Bro. Purdy has a large and lucrative law practice and is also Treasurer of the People's Building and Loan Association of Sumter. He has a wife and family—three daughters and one son—and his house is one of the best in the town. Bro. Purdy has just recently bought his present home and has not yet had time to improve it. When finished it will be an elegant place.

—Bro. M. H. Hunt, *Theta*, who been connected with the C. R. Ryan Grocery Co., of Memphis, has gone into the insur-

ance business in the same city, under firm name Hunt & Hunt. Bro. Hunt writes us: "I have a daughter at my house, born this week which I shall raise up for some *II* or the son of a *II*."

—Bro. J. Kirland Hill, *Iota*, is in Washington, D. C. Solicitor for the Atlantic Electropoise Co. Bro. Hill expects to read medicine as soon as he can arrange to do so.

—Brothers D. M. Fulton and W. R. Owings, *Mu*, will study for the Ministry at Columbia Seminary this year.

—Bro. W. S. Jacobs, *Mu*, and S. C. Byrd, *Xi*, received their M. A., this year from the college at Clinton, S. C.

—Bro. John Shaw Foster, *Theta*, who has been principal of an Academy at Goodwater, Ala., since graduation, will study for the Ministry at the S. W. P. U., this year. We predict bright future for Bro. Foster in the pulpit. He is a good orator, has a ready flow of language and is a good Christian gentleman.

—Brothers H. B. Wilkinson and J. M. Pope of *Xi*, who graduated this year at the S. C. College, will read medicine at the S. C. Medical College, Charleston, S. C., this winter.

IN MEMORIAM.

In our last number we announced the sad news of the death of Brother STERLING DEVERE KENNEDY, *Eta*, in New Orleans, La., July 6th, 1892. We have just been able to secure the particulars (through Bro. E. F. Koelle, *Theta*), and publish them herewith:

STERLING DEVERE KENNEDY.

The public will regret to learn of the death of Dr. STERLING DEVERE KENNEDY, a young and skillful physician, whose medical services were at the disposal of the poor and needy wherever occasion required them.

The sad event occurred yesterday at 4.30 a. m. at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Edgar Nott, No. 531 Chartres street. Death was not altogether unexpected. Two years ago Dr. Kennedy fell

into bad health, and it was then discovered that he was suffering from tuberculosis. He sought the advice of Dr. DeRoaldes and other prominent physicians, and for a time it was hoped that the disease would be nipped in its incipency, but the dreaded malady gained too firm a hold on the young man's frame and gradually weakened his constitution.

When the angel of death rapped at the chamber of the doctor it found the sufferer prepared for the summons.

A devout Catholic all his life, his last moments were peaceful and happy. One of his last acts on earth was to receive from the hands of the Rev. Father Mignot the last sacrament of extreme unction.

Deceased was born in this city thirty-three years ago, his parents being the late Judge T. H. Kennedy and Catherine Chew. His education was received at the Kentucky Military Institute and later at the Georgetown, D. C., University.

On his return to the city from the latter place he became a student of the medical department of the University of Louisiana, and after a few years' hard study he graduated from that medical college.

Even then bad health seemed to have stricken him, for he decided to abandon the general practice of medicine and go to Philadelphia for the purpose of studying the profession of oculist. He returned to this city in 1882 and began his practice as oculist.

He was a member of the Board of Health, and also one of the founders of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, of which institution he was chief surgeon of the eye department up to the time of his death.

Three years ago he married Miss Bianca Lanaux, daughter of Mr. G. A. Lanaux, a brother of Pierre Lanaux, the banker. Two children Beverly and Beatrice, survive him. The trustees of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital will meet this morning at the hospital and proceed in a body to the funeral.—*The New Delta*, July 7th.

DEATH OF DR. STERLING D. KENNEDY.

The Eminent Oculist of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital.

The sad news of the demise of Dr. STERLING DEVERE KENNEDY, the distinguished young oculist, which occurred yesterday, was received with sorrow by a host of friends and acquaintances, who honored and esteemed the departed.

The deceased was the son of the late Judge Thomas H. Kennedy and Catherine Chew, a daughter of Beverly Chew, at one time collector of the port of New Orleans. He was born in this city thirty-three years ago, and, after receiving his preparatory education at home, attended the Kentucky Military Institute and the Georgetown College, D. C. He studied medicine at the University of Louisiana, medical school, and charity hospital, and graduated with honors.

His health did not permit him to undergo the activity and excitement attending the labors of the family physician, and he there-

fore qualified himself specially as an oculist. In this branch of the profession he made rapid strides, and was soon recognized as one of the ablest specialists of the kind in the city.

Dr. Kennedy was one of the founders of the Eye Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, and was the chief surgeon of the eye department of the institution ever since its establishment. He devoted a great deal of attention to the institution, and the thousands of patients he ministered to learned to love him. He was possessed of a gentle disposition, unlimited kindness and sublime Christian charity.

Dr. Kennedy married Miss Bianca Lanaux, a daughter of Mr. G. A. Lanaux, who, together with W. E. Kennedy, his brother, and Mrs. Geo. W. Nott, Mrs. Edgar Nott, Miss Lucie Kennedy, of Paris, and Mrs. de Lucca, wife of the Italian minister at Paris, his sister, is left to mourn his loss.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital met last night in monthly session, with Mr. James T. Hayden in the chair and Messrs. Walter F. Stauffer, C. K. Hall, M. Stern, Frank Barker, Julius Weis and Joseph A. Hincks, present.

The Chair formally announced the death of Dr. Kennedy, chief surgeon of the eye department, and, on motion, President W. B. Smith; Surgeon A. W. Roaldes and Messrs. W. R. Stauffer, Jas. T. Hayden and Jos. A. Hincks were constituted a committee to draft suitable resolutions.

The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Edgar Nott, No. 531 Chartres street.—*Daily Picayune*, July 7th.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Hospital in regard to Bro. Kennedy.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL, }
NEW ORLEANS, July 15th, 1892. }

The Executive Committee of Specialists:—

Hospital Eulogies, the late Dr. Kennedy.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital was held yesterday afternoon at the Whitney National Bank:—W. B. Schmidt presided, Jos. A. Hincks was at his desk and Dr. A. W. DeRoaldes, Messrs. Hayden, Stauffer and Whitney in attendance.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees have learned with profound sorrow of the death of their honored associate, *Dr. Sterling De Vere Kennedy*, and,

WHEREAS, Dr. Kennedy was one of the founders and one of the most active supporters and friends of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital from its organization up to the time of his death, *be it*

RESOLVED, that in the death of Dr. Kennedy the Hospital loses one of its most devoted and useful officers.

RESOLVED *further*, that the character of Dr. Kennedy requires no eulogy. As a scholar he had no superior in the branches of learning

which engaged his attention. Quiet and modest, he was possessed of great capacity and earnestness and his loss will be felt by the people for whom he so zealously labored and who knew his worth and admired his ability and accomplishments.

Profound in thought, he was recognized as the peer of those men who have stood in the foremost ranks of his distinguished profession.

In affectionate remembrance of our departed friend this minute is made and directed to be spread upon the records of the Board and a copy thereof transmitted to his family with the respectful expression of the sympathy of the Board in the great bereavement which they have sustained.

THE GREEK WORLD,

Of the Democratic and Republican candidates for President and Vice-president two are graduates of the same university and two are members of the same Greek letter fraternity. The *alma mater* of Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid is Miami University, Ohio. The former joined Phi Delta Theta and the latter Delta Kappa Epsilon while in college. A. E. Stevenson joined Phi Delta Theta while attending Centre College, Kentucky, in 1857. Grover Cleveland was not a college man, but was elected an honorary member of Sigma Chi on the occasion of his visit to the University of Michigan last February—*K. A. Journal*.

The faculty of the Syracuse University which usually has a row of some sort on its hands, has decided not to give Commencement appointments to members of Theta Nu Epsilon. The resolution is somewhat difficult to enforce as the faculty does not seem to know just who the T. N. E.'s are. The *Syracuse Standard* says of Theta Nu Epsilon: "T. N. E. is a class society which originated in Wesleyan University about fifteen years ago, and the local chapter was the second one granted. Since then it has spread throughout the country in most of the leading colleges from Maine to California, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton excepted. Its general purpose is set down to promote better feeling between the members of the four-year fraternities, most of which are founded upon literary lines. While T. N. E. has achieved this purpose, it has also come to be the breeding place for all college deviltry. Its initiations all over the

country are known to be grotesque and even barbarous, but it is generally regarded by most college faculties as a necessary nuisance. The local chapter thrived until two years ago, and is thriving now for that matter, though under the bans of the powers that be. There are very few of the graduates of the University living in Syracuse who did not wear in their under-graduate days the skull and keys, which form the characteristic badge of the society. The Order does not propose to die out just because the faculty want it to do so, but the names of the members are now kept secret."—*Chi Phi Chackett*.

One of the corridors in Mammoth Cave is known as fraternity hall. It contains pyramids of stones representing fourteen different fraternities. Each visitor adds one stone to the pile representing his fraternity.—*S. A. E. Record*.

Since 1879, Zeta Psi has maintained a successful Chapter at the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, with no rival in the field. This spring *K A* established her Ontario Alpha. On the heels of this the late Alpha Delta Theta Convention granted a charter to the same institution, so that now three Fraternities are represented at Toronto. Zeta Psi at McGill is the only other Fraternity Chapter in an extra United States Institution.—*Scroll of Phi Delta Theta*.

Quite an amusing sort of things exists here in the Delta Tau Delta fraternity from the fact of its discrimination as to whom it initiates. At their annual "pow-wow," held a few weeks ago, three men, who were neither attendants at college and who had probably never been there, responded to toasts and now wear the badge of Delta Tau Delta. This seems ridiculous but nevertheless is true. Their chapter having dwindled down to three men this year, most anything is resorted to to keep their once proud banner afloat.—*Alleghany Correspondent Phi Kappa Psi Shield*.

A meeting will be held on Thursday, July 7th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in parlor 23, Grand Pacific Hotel, to perfect an organization for securing a collective exhibit of the college Fraternities at the fair. A committee appointed at a recent meeting to report upon the plan of exhibit recommends to all American fraternities and societies that their exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition consist, among other things, of their catalogues, magazines,

badges, flags, banners, and souvenirs of particular Chapters, escutcheons, coats of arms, pictures of active and alumni Chapters and members, and whatsoever is of interest in showing their history and present status, and that provision be made for the registry of all members of Fraternities who visited the exhibit, and that each Fraternity appoint a delegate with full power to act for it, evidenced by credentials, in the matter of representation at the World's Columbian Exposition.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

The *Palladium*, the annual published by the Fraternities at the University of Michigan, has had a continual existence since its inauguration in 1858. Its publication is controlled by the nine oldest Fraternities represented, which are Chi Psi, Beta Theta, Pi, Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Zeta Psi, Sigma Phi, Phi Delta Theta, Psi Upsilon, Delta Tau Delta, and Phi Kappa Psi.—*K. A. Journal*.

VIRGINIA

Agricultural and Mechanical College,

BLACKSBURG, VA.



Corps of sixteen instructors.

Four years' courses in Agriculture, Horticulture, Applied Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and General Science.

Shorter (two years') courses in Practical Agriculture and Practical Mechanics.

Well equipped Chemical, Physical, Biological, Mycological and Bacteriological Laboratories, Wood Shop, Machine Shop, Forge, Foundry, Veterinary Infirmary, etc., etc.

Well appointed Lecture Rooms and Infirmary.

Dormitories heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

College beautifully situated on summit of Alleghanies, two thousand one hundred feet above sea level.

Total expenses for session of nine months, including fees, board, text-books, uniform, etc., between \$140 and \$150.

For further information or catalogue, apply to

J. M. McBRYDE, *President*.

WM. M. McALLISTER.

J. T. McALLISTER. (π)

WM. M. & J. T. McALLISTER,
Warm Springs, Virginia.

Court of Appeals, and Courts of Alleghany and Bath Counties, Virginia;
and Pocahontas County, West Virginia.

(9)

T. B. BAILEY, (π)

MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

Will Practice in State and Federal Courts.

Collections and Abstracts of Titles a Specialty.

(9)

STEWART K. POWELL, (π)

—OFFICES AT—

ACCOMACK COURT HOUSE

—AND—

ONANCOCK, VA.

(9)

JAMES ALSTON CABELL. (π)PATRICK H. C. CABELL. (π)

CABELL & CABELL,

CORNER ELEVENTH AND BANK STREETS.

RICHMOND, VA.

PRACTICE IN THE CITIES OF RICHMOND AND MANCHESTER AND
THE COUNTIES OF CHESTERFIELD, HENRICO, AND HANOVER.

(11)

MARSHALL HICKS. (π)YALE HICKS. (π)

HICKS & HICKS,

LAREDO, TEXAS.

(11)

NEW TYPEWRITERS! —THE— INTERNATIONAL.

Nos. 1 AND 2.



Warranted Indestructible Alignment.

No. 1 has capital shift and key-board, nearly like the Remington No. 2.

The New No. 2 is a double key-board machine. These machines are the most beautiful in appearance, and efficient in execution of all the numerous competitors in the typewriting field.

PRICE:

EITHER STYLE KEY-BOARD, \$100.00.

A beautiful line of Cabinets always on hand. Second-hand machines taken in exchange, and for sale.

WANTED—A good, smart man in every city, town and hamlet throughout the entire world, to act as our local agent; our terms to agents are the most liberal of any in the typewriting field.

Manufactured by the

PARISH MANF'G CO.

Address all correspondence to

W. T. BROWNRIDGE & CO.

Supervisors of Agents,

2 Park Square, Boston, Mass.

1 y.—8.

Scientific American
Agency for



For information and free Handbook write to
MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.
Every patent taken out by us is brought before
the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the
world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent
man should be without it. Weekly, **\$3.00** a
year; **\$1.50** six months. Address **MUNN & CO.,**
PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

1 y.—8.

THE THREE UNITES.

A Tennis court, the place for sport,
A net and rackets two.
A summer day, the time to play,
A maid with eyes of blue.

The ball she serves. Alas! it swerves:
Goes bounding down the hill.
"A fault," I call; but yet with all
Her faults, I love her still.

Send **50 Cents** for the Catalogue.

THE FAMOUS ODELL TYPEWRITER



[Check Perforator \$5 extra.]
do your work in one hour's practice. Sent to any town
in the U. S. for \$1 deposit, balance C. O. D. subject to
trial. Order now and get the Agency. **ODELL TYPE-
WRITER CO., 358 to 368 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.**

1 y.—8.

South Carolina Railway,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Receiver.

—BETWEEN—

**CHARLESTON,
COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA,**
IT IS THE LONG ESTABLISHED AND WELL-KNOWN
OLD RELIABLE ROUTE

—BETWEEN THE—

SEA COAST AND THE MOUNTAINS.

TWO DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS

—BETWEEN—

CHARLESTON AND AUGUSTA,
DISTANCE, 138 MILES.

—AND—

CHARLESTON AND COLUMBIA,
DISTANCE, 130 MILES.

Close connections made at Charleston, Columbia and Augusta with all Roads running from these Cities. Also at Charleston with Coast Line and Steamers for New York and Florida.

Through Tickets to all points can be purchased at Charleston, Columbia, Camden, Aiken and Augusta, via the South Carolina Railway. Baggage Checked to Destination.

C. M. WARD,

Gen. Manager.

E. P. WARING,

Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agent.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 10th, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY.		MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND. DAILY.	
No. 1.			No. 2.	
11.00 P. M.	Arrive	Wilmington.....	Leave	5.00 A. M.
7.45 "	Leave.....	Fayetteville.....	Arrive	8 02 "
7.20 "	Arrive.....	Fayetteville.....	Leave	8 27 "
6.00 "	Leave.....	Sanford.....	Leave	9.48 "
4.13 "	Leave.....	Climax.....	Leave	11.44 "
3.45 "	Leave.....	Greensboro.....	Arrive	12.15 P. M.
3.40 "	Arrive.....	Greensboro.....	Leave	12.25 "
2.57 "	Leave.....	Stokesdale.....	Leave	1.22 "
2.30 "	Leave...N. & W. Jun.—	Walnut Cove...Arrive	1.55 "	
1.52 "	Arrive...N. & W. Jun.—	Walnut Cove...Leave	2.33 "	
1.22 "	Leave.....	Rural Hall.....	Leave	3.02 "
12.00 noon.	Leave.....	Mt. Airy.....	Arrive	4 25 "
No. 3.		BENNETTSVILLE DIVISION.		No. 4.
10.15 P. M.	Arrive	Bennettsville.....	Leave	5.40 A. M.
9.22 "	"	Maxton.....	"	6 30 "
8.52 "	"	Red Springs.....	"	7.02 "
8.06 "	"	Hope Mills.....	"	7.43 "
7.46 "	Leave.....	Fayetteville.....	Arrive	8.02 "
NORTH BOUND. Daily Except Sunday.		FACTORY AND MADISON BRANCHES.		SOUTH BOUND. Daily Except Sunday.
No. 15.				No. 16.
6.35 P. M.	Arrive.....	Ramseur.....	Leave	7.15 A. M.
4.55 "	Leave.....	Climax.....	"	9.05 "
4.00 "	"	Greensboro.....	Arrive	9.50 "
No. 17.				No. 18.
9.10 A. M.	Arrive.....	Greensboro.....	Leave	3.55 P. M.
7.55 "	Leave.....	Stokesdale.....	"	5.13 "
7.00 "	"	Madison.....	Arrive	6.05 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western R. R., for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk and Western R. R., for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South and South-west.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk and Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11.15 A. M., and have 5 hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

J. W. FRY,
General Manager.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

CHARLESTON, SUMTER AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

CHAS. E. KIMBALL, Receiver.

Schedule of Passenger Trains.—In effect July 17th, 1892.

NORTH BOUND.	Daily Except Sunday	Daily Except Sunday	Daily Except Sunday	Daily Except Sunday	Daily Except Sunday
	No. 1.	No. 21.	No. 43.	No. 31.	No. 33.
Leave Charleston.....	5.30 P. M.	6.50 A. M.			
“ Pregnall's.....	7.05 “	8.00 “			
“ Harleyville.....	7.15 “	8.16 “			
“ Pecks.....	7.29 “	8.46 “			
“ Holly Hill.....	7.32 “	8.53 “			
“ Connors.....	7.37 “	9.15 “			
“ Eutawville.....	7.44 “	9.28 “	10.00 A. M.		
“ Belvidere.....			10.12 “		
Arrive Ferguson.....			10.25 “		
Leave Eutawville.....					
“ Vances.....	7.55 “	9.47 “		10.15 A. M.	8.00 P. M.
Arrive Vances.....					
Leave Snell's.....				10.35 “	8.16 “
“ Parlers.....				10.48 “	8.28 “
Arrive Harlin City.....				11.10 “	8.44 “
Leave Merriam.....	8.10 “	10.15 “			
“ St. Paul.....	8.22 “	10.37 “			
“ Summerton.....	8.28 “	10.50 “			
“ Silver.....	8.38 “	11.05 “			
“ Packsville.....	8.48 “	11.25 “			
“ Tindal.....	9.00 “	11.45 “			
Arrive Sumter.....	9.16 “	12.10 P. M.			
Leave Sumter.....	9.20 “				
“ Oswego.....	9.34 “				
“ St. Charles.....	9.48 “				
“ Elliotts.....	9.58 “				
“ Lamar.....	10.15 “				
“ Syracuse.....	10.30 “				
“ Darlington.....	10.45 “				
“ Mont Clare.....	11.01 “				
“ Robbins Neck.....	11.11 “				
“ Mandeville.....	11.26 “				
Arrive Bennettsville.....	11.40 “				
SOUTH BOUND.	Daily Except Sunday	Daily Except Sunday	Daily Except Sunday	Daily Except Sunday	Daily Except Sunday
	No. 2.	No. 22.	No. 44.	No. 32.	No. 34.
Leave Bennettsville.....	5.10 A. M.				
“ Mandeville.....	5.24 “				
“ Robbin's Neck.....	5.39 “				
“ Mont Clare.....	5.50 “				
“ Darlington.....	6.05 “				
“ Syracuse.....	6.20 “				
“ Lamar.....	6.35 “				
“ Elliott.....	6.52 “				
“ St. Charles.....	7.02 “				
“ Oswego.....	7.16 “				
Arrive Sumter.....	7.30 “				
Leave Sumter.....	7.35 “	4.00 P. M.			
“ Tindal.....	7.50 “	4.30 “			
“ Packsville.....	8.02 “	4.52 “			
“ Silver.....	8.12 “	5.12 “			
“ Summerton.....	8.22 “	5.32 “			
“ St. Paul.....	8.28 “	5.47 “			
“ Merriam.....	8.40 “	6.07 “			
“ Harlin City.....				8.00 A. M.	5.25 P. M.
“ Parlers.....				8.17 “	5.47 “
“ Snell's.....				8.30 “	6.00 “
Arrive Vances.....				8.47 “	6.20 “
Leave Vances.....	8.55 “	6.40 “			
“ Ferguson.....			7.30 A. M.		
“ Belvidere.....			7.42 “		
Arrive Eutawville.....			7.55 “		
Leave Eutawville.....	9.08 “	7.05 “			
“ Connors.....	9.15 “	7.20 “			
“ Holly Hill.....	9.21 “	7.52 “			
“ Pecks.....	9.25 “	8.00 “			
“ Harleyville.....	9.40 “	8.32 “			
“ Pregnall's.....	9.50 “	8.50 “			
Arrive Charleston.....	11.05 “	10.20 “			

Nos. 1 and 2 make connection at Sumter, with A. C. L., to and from Columbia and points West.

J. H. AVERILL, Gen'l Manager,

E. D. KYLE, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

Have you a Copy

OF THE

CATALOGUE?

If not, why not?

A Few Copies still on hand at

50 Cents

each, post free.

Address,

SHIELD AND DIAMOND,

BOX 234, CHARLESTON, S. C.