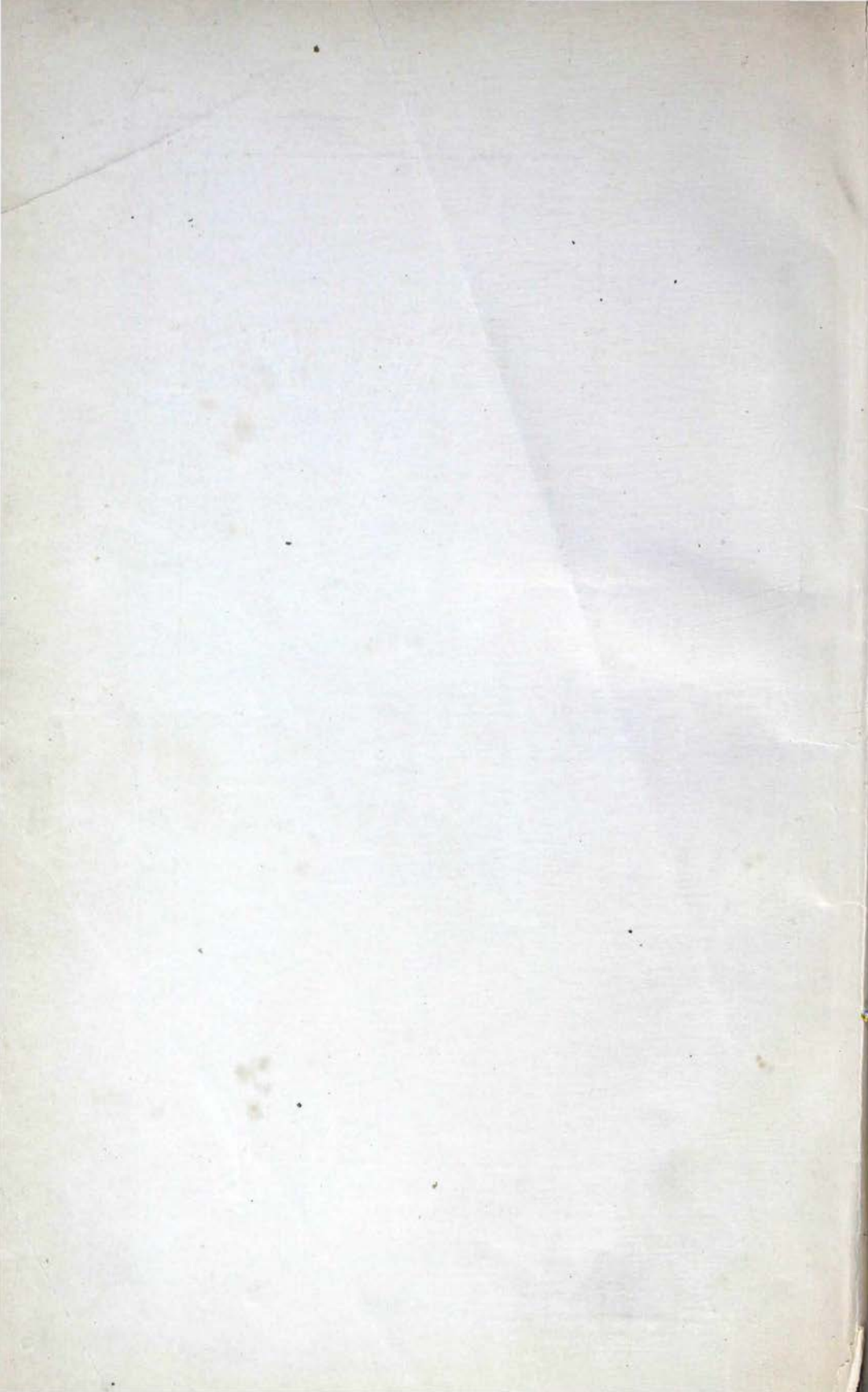






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GOLDEN KEY

PUBLISHED BY THE

Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity,

*“Every door is barr’d with gold,
And opens but to golden keys.”*

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THE GOLDEN KEY.

VOL. I.

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No. 1.

MY TROUBADOUR.

Oh, my Troubadour comes from a sunnier clime
Than ever the south of France!
And he sings me a song with a silvery rhyme,
That maketh my heart's blood dance;
For the minstrels are not all dead you see,
The Southwind comes with his rondeau and glee,
And he sings so merry a song to me
That he maketh my heart's blood dance.

Oh, his Highness comes in right royal state,
As a prince and a poet should!
With delicate hours that early and late,
Waft him o'er forest and flood;
While his servant and painter friend—the Sun—
Sketches the landscapes one by one,
And sends them in when his work is done,
For his master's approving nod.

But little he cares for his dignity's weight,
And less for his robe of gold;
For he kisses the beggar girl at the gate,
And swings in the grapevine's fold;
And sings till he maketh my pulses lilt,
Then slyly sets my lilies atilt,
And drinks the dew that their cups have spilt;
My Troubadour, saucy and bold!

He shakes the hyacinth, fragrant and fair,
 And whistles so shrill and sharp;
 He tears my tulips to see what's there,
 Then jangles his silver harp;
 And croons so soft that my eyes are wet
 With the vanished tears of an old regret;
 And I love him, dearest of all things yet,
 When he jangles his silver harp.

And he sings me rolling Alexandrines
 Of the stately days of yore;
 Of kings and cardinals, princes and queens,
 With scraps of heraldic lore;
 Till I hear the rustle of sable and plume,
 And I feel the breath of a faint perfume,
 And the brush of a helmet crested with broom:
 The crest the Plantagenets wore.

Then he murmurs lyrics of bird and bee;
 Of love and the dawning time,
 And what the low moon says to the sea,
 And the wavelets' answering chime;
 Till, I beg him forever with me to stay,
 And teach me a strain of the "Science Gaie;"
 But he only laughs and flashes away,
 And leaves but an echo of rhyme.

MINNETTA T. TAYLOR.

THE COLLEGE ADONIS.

BY MINNETTA T. TAYLOR.

He was a tall, slender young man, with pale, unmeaning blue eyes, and light brown hair; but he *dressed* exquisitely. From the well-polished boots, which report said were two sizes smaller than any man's in College, to the artistic tie of his lavender-colored cravat, there was nothing that the most æsthetic critic could have objected to, or desired to see changed. In short, the "Adonis"

might readily have been mistaken for a clothing-house dummy abroad without leave, had it not been for the graceful twirl of the cane he always carried, and the Chesterfield manner in which he bowed right and left among his admirers on the College green, or on the quiet streets of the shady old town. It was rumored in College circles that he was a speaker of great power; but after having listened to him upon one occasion for a weary hour, I carried away with me no other impressions than those inspired by a matchless waistcoat, a faultless shirt front and a glittering ring that asserted itself against all beholders.

Upon shy, pretty Marcia May, the Adonis burst forth like the evening star from a cloud. Her youthful life had been spent among the haunts of busy toilers, where the great battle of life began at the threshold of boyhood, and waxed harder and fiercer as the years drifted by, leaving the contestants little leisure for the graceful amenities of life, or the cultivation of elegant mannerisms as a daily occupation.

So, Marcia saw and adored. It is doubtful whether the Anabasis, through which she was staggering under the supervision of a grim professor, conveyed to her any other impression than that of a beatific vision, that took the bodily form of the Adonis, and announced himself as Xenophon; and so obscured the ten thousand immortal Greeks who left the fatal field of Cunaxa with that famous leader, that she never for one moment glanced at the struggling rank and file of that sorely-trying little army, but saw only a glorified Xenophon, in faultless attire, marching toward an azure sea, that leaped and sparkled to meet him; bearing in his hand not the sword of the commander, but a lithe, well-varnished cane.

The silent and shy devotion rendered by Marcia to the Adonis, became so conspicuous to all beholders, that at last it appeared to move even him from his deep admiration of himself to notice and to approve of it.

And then began one of those College "flirtations," as they are termed, which, with their lights and shadows, however fitful

and shifting, often have the power to cast a deep bar of color—not always golden—far over the level plain of afterlife.

The Adonis grew marked in his attention to Marcia. They often might have been seen on a calm summer afternoon, wandering along the cool, shady streets; he with bent head, gazing down into her flushed, happy face; she with eyes lifted and centered upon him alone; neither taking the least apparent notice of the passing crowd, or other lingering, stricken couples, but going on as if they two had been stranded on some happy island in a summer sea, and had neither hoped nor expected a return to the busy world from which they were exiled.

And so the summer drifted away, and the winter spread the earth with a soft winding sheet of snow. Some few plain, plodding, elderly students had become engaged for life; the younger and more volatile couples had drifted asunder, and chosen other associations; but still the Adonis and Marcia lived their own life, and into that life none were invited to enter.

The sleighrides that those two took together, would have been glorious, had they not been so pitiable. Above them the great glittering constellations trailed their lengths athwart the black dome of night—silent and inscrutable, the smallest star that sparkled in the mighty chain; a world incomprehensible in itself; awful in its silent grandeur, yet, preaching an eternity to which this brief life is no more than the quiver of a dewdrop on a leaf, or the bubble that dances on the bosom of a summer stream: scarcely beheld till it is gone.

Below them the still, white earth, with the night winds calling to each other in weird whisperings, and the leafless trees tossing their branches and bending down to each other, as if to counsel hope for the future spring that should bring life into their boughs, and the songs of birds and the drone of bees among the leaves and blossoms that should succeed the snow and ice on every frozen twig.

But Marcia saw and heard none of these things. She only saw the cloaked furred figure at her side; heard only the old, old

story—his story, remember—of how he was to sweep through his legal course, like a comet through space; how his father's office was to receive him, a great legal luminary, before whose forensic lore, Blackstone, Coke and Littleton would shrink into mere tapers, and Kent himself burn with enfeebled flame.

Then, there was the wide field of politics. He had not made up his mind yet, whether he would accept a State Senatorship, but he would go to Congress from his own district, and after that the steps led by easy grades to "the only place a man need covet."

Such were the stories that Marcia listened to day after day, fully believing that all would happen as he predicted it would; yet she often sighed to find that she had no place assigned her in this brilliant tour through the world, and try as she would, this sense of uncertainty clung to her through the day; loomed up by her bedside at night, and tortured sleep till it fled from her pillow, and could not be wooed to return, except at fitful intervals. Heaven knows whether it was the mental unrest of the girl that made her a less appreciative listener than of old, or whether like a second Alexander, he wished for more worlds to conquer; or whether Spring really has the effect of "turning young men's thoughts to love." But certain it is, that one bright, beautiful day in early spring, the splendid turnout of the Adonis was seen to flash down the shadiest avenue of the dreamy old town, and by his side sat, not the graceful figure of Marcia, with the soft, rose-flushed face turned as usual toward him, but a thin figure, with a peevish, fretful face, and eyes that roved hither and thither, in obvious search of a lover with whom she had quarrelled that morning, in hopes of adding to the bitterness of the abuse she had heaped upon him, a barbed and pointed thrust from the hand of jealousy.

Poor Marcia! If all the bitterness from all the years that may come to her in this life, had been, or could be, thrust into one day, that day could not be so dark to her as was that bright May morning.

An elderly student; a grave, stern, determined man, who had left his farm and entered College to learn, and who was not at all

a fashionable man, came suddenly upon Marcia as she stood staring after Adonis as if she had been turned into stone, and must look in that one direction forever.

Marcia never knew by what delicate tact this man elicited from her enough to guide him to a knowledge of how she suffered. Perhaps her pale, set face and shaking hands told him all he wanted to know, after following the direction of her eyes, and knowing what relations common rumor had assigned these two to each other.

Be that as it may, Marcia only knew that one May evening as she was slowly walking behind a lilac hedge that was just bursting into bloom and fragrance, and which shut off the street from her garden, she beheld Adonis approaching. For one moment her heart beat, as if it would suffocate her, the next she felt as if she had turned to ice. For she heard a grave stern voice arrest the fleet step of Adonis, and then she heard her own name mentioned, and then:

“What do I mean? Why, Fellows, if you were not one of my fraternity men I would resent such a question, to the point of—of—well, never mind! You are a fraternity man you know, and I don’t mind telling you that I never meant anything. The girl is pretty and good tempered, and some fellow had to bring her out into society; and the higher that fellow stands the better she will stand with others!”

“Do you mean to tell me that you have never led the lady to believe that you intended to marry her some day?”

“Oh, I never trouble myself about other people’s opinions or beliefs! I am not wealthy myself, and to forward my own prospects I must marry wealth. I know a girl who has forty thousand dollars in her own right, who is just waiting the word from me; and, though she is small and dark, and a trifle coarse in her manner, and paints things upon crockery that have not their likeness in heaven or earth, or anywhere else, yet, I shall marry her, train her and use her money. Mind, I don’t say that I would not rather marry Marcia if she had the money, for I would. But I cannot

afford to wait till I am middle-aged and gray for political preferment. I give my wife a fashionable and educated husband. She gives me her money and that money gives me place and honor; so that is a fair bargain, I hope!"

"You have acted like a scoundrel in winning the girl's regard; and now you talk like a heathen about it!"

But Marcia waited to hear no more; alone in her own room, with the solemn silence of night brooding around her, she battled with her great grief. In that one night she passed the boundary line between trustful girlhood and self-reliant womanhood; and in the gray dawn she thrust her skeleton into a closet, and barred the door with a strong hand.

The face of the girl was something graver and quieter after that desperate struggle, but those who knowing, scanned it closely to see what was written there, saw nothing but a dead calm; heard nothing but commonplaces about lessons, and went away wondering.

Adonis married the little, brown lady; but she knew something besides how to paint bad pictures. She knew the full value of money, and had hers tied up with so many hard legal knots, that Adonis could not touch a dollar of it, except at her good pleasure; and as she never pleased to give him money except to buy tiles for her to paint upon, he did not get the the brilliant position that his high hopes panted for.

A gloomy and discontented man; a man who yet prides himself on his personal appearance; sometimes meets a calm, smiling woman of the world; a woman who has made her own position in life, and fills it well; and the two bow and pass—the man with a scowl upon his face, and the woman with a sigh that is forcibly suppressed. So meet, and so part, Adonis and Marcia.

SONG.

FROM BETA CHAPTER, CANTON, NEW YORK.

Air: "Last Cigar."

The years roll on while day and night
Alternate come and go;
And sorrows grieve, and hopes delight,
And joy is linked with woe.
The summers bring the birds in song,
The autumns, bird on wing;
And though the winter's cold and long
It prophesies the spring.

CHORUS— Still let this be our song,
Still let this be our song,
Though time should bring us joy or woe
Our hope will still rise strong.

The friends we learn to prize depart;
The loves we cherish fly;
And oft we see, with breaking heart,
Our fair dreams shattered lie.
But new friends come to bright our lives,
And new loves fill our days;
And new dreams o'er the old ones rise
To glad our darkened ways.

CHORUS— Still let this be our song,
Still let this be our song,
Though time should bring us joy or woe,
Our hope will still rise strong.

COLLEGE SECRET FRATERNITIES.

In this day of doubts and questionings, all things, from the highest public interests to the simplest private experiences, are brought before their august judge and tribunal, the public. And not unjustly does it take upon itself the authority, for it is, in a large measure, the author of our institutions, and, therefore, naturally their watchful guardian.

The American College is a favorite child of the American public, and one in which centres her best and highest hopes, and wisely towards it and all its appurtenances she directs her keenest glances, that no good thing may through neglect be kept from it, and no evils unguardedly grow up to destroy its usefulness or tarnish its fame. To a reasonable extent the college fulfils the ends for which it was instituted, and its work receives public approbation. It is principally in its inward workings, in its methods and morals, that it receives censure.

During the last decade the character and influence of one of its oldest, and, among students at least, most time-honored customs—*Secret Fraternities*—has been the subject of much discussion among college councils and faculties, and has been the theme of innumerable articles of newspaper literature, from the leading journals of the day to the most unpretending college publication.

By the great mass of people, who can know the nature and working of these fraternities only from this newspaper literature, they are, no doubt, regarded as purely an evil, and one which, if left to itself, will work for the undermining of the college, and the demoralization of its students. College authorities, not a few, confirm this public sentiment, and are using the weight of their influence against them, wherever existing.

In no sentimental spirit, we would inquire whether the estimate which the public has put upon fraternities is just, and whether our college authorities, who would abolish them, are

really abolishing an evil or checking an influence, which, though sometimes perverted, works much for good.

And first, we think, it is not begging the question to say that college fraternities, in their original aims and purposes, are presumably, not evil but good. A college society cannot be supposed to be composed of young men and women so morally depraved as to originate a fraternity for the express purpose of wickedness. Where, even amongst the most ignorant and vicious people, who have no educated moral sense, and but few incentives to noble action, can a union of any considerable number of persons be found pledged to be workers of iniquity.

We recognize the fact that the professed aim of a society is no argument for its existence, if, in its working, the aim is lost sight of, and only evils result; but, though good society is always unwilling to tolerate a professed evil, it has oftentimes found it wisdom to give its sanction to a professed good, though it come far short of its purposes.

That secret fraternities have in them many follies, and some evils, is undoubtedly true; but it is not less true that a single indiscreet or wicked act of any chapter of a fraternity would attract general attention, where many which were promotive of harmony and good order would pass unnoticed. There are a thousand things which work for our comfort, convenience and happiness that never occur to our minds, but not often does a calamity or misfortune escape our notice. Peace reigns, and the world goes on its way unmindful of the blessing; but let violence and disorder occur, and not one but feels the burden of the evil. Not the symmetry of nature, but its imperfections, attracts our attention. Shakespeare long ago put it truly when he said—

“The evils that men do live after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones.”

A wide acquaintance with different secret fraternities, and their working, is necessary in order to set forth fully the various advantages which are derived from them, and the various dan-

gers to which a college is subject through them. Failing in this, we can only reason from the most apparent advantages and disadvantages, and those which college fraternities are likely to have in common. Among the prominent advantages, seems to us the educational and social influences of these societies. No part of the college training is more real, and none supplies a greater need than the literary education which these societies afford.

The average student, on entering college, has almost as little practical knowledge of good literature as he has of the Philosophy of Locke or the infinitessimals of Calculus. Before entering college he has been employed with Cæsar and Anabasis, with Grammar and Algebra, and literature has never offered itself as an inviting field for recreation. The need of such knowledge is first presented to him at college.

Freshmen who show no lack of ability in Latin or geometry must blush for their efforts in composition, and this, largely, because they have no knowledge of language and its proper use and arrangement; a knowledge which is only acquired by familiarity with good literature.

To the student of ordinary ability, who would do his work faithfully, the four years spent at college are years of close, almost unremitting study. His leisure is at short, irregular times, and is not so abundant that he must seek a way to pass the time, and though, carefully economized, it might be employed both to his pleasure and profit, it, in fact, is not and will not be so employed. The secret fraternity not only gives the student a knowledge of literature and of authors, by making it a part of the regular society work, but it cultivates a taste for literature, and by so doing helps the student to a most pleasing and useful means of recreation. Wherever a taste for good literature is developed, there is a broad and substantial foundation laid upon which to build a strong and beautiful character, in which all good things are combined.

Americans, as a people, with their energetic, business-loving, utilitarian spirit, have neglected to cultivate this literary taste,

and the neglect is perceptible in the morals and manners of our public.

Good literature brings the accumulated virtue and culture of all the great, and wise, and good, to bear against individual vices and vulgarities, and is a most powerful influence—

“Not only to keep down the base in man,
But teach high thought and amiable words,
And courtliness, and the desire of fame,
And love of truth, and all that makes a man.”

The American college gathers its students from all ranks of society, probably a majority of them from the class which makes up the mediocrity, who enter upon their course with, it may be, large capacity, but little developed literary culture. A due proportion of their class work is given to the theory of good writing, and the study of good authors.. But to know what constitutes good literature, and in what particulars one author differs from another, is not the knowledge which influences most either in writing or in living. The fraternity supplies, to a considerable extent, what the class exercise, for want of time, can not give—actual familiarity with the works of the best writers. It cannot be said that a knowledge of Shakespeare and Milton only is acquired by the literary work of a fraternity, but it can be reasonably said that the small circle of people who devote themselves to literary pursuits excepted, it is largely through the secret fraternity that the works of many of the best poets of the time just past, as Shelley, Keats, Coleridge, and even of so late poets as Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Alfred Tennyson are made familiar to the youth of to-day.

Again, the executive ability which the student acquires in the management of an extended fraternity is not the least of the advantages which it affords him. Elsewhere, his work is made ready to his hands. The responsibility of only a little part of a great system depends upon him. But to manage a fraternity successfully he must be able to plan and execute so as to make a vast amount of details work together for definite ends.

He must acquire a power of discriminating, and judging, and controlling, of building up a symmetrical whole from a great variety of particulars. It is the lack of this power that causes so many business failures, and makes success so difficult to many who, in other respects, are fully competent to do the most successful work. This opportunity for acquiring executive ability is of even greater importance to women than to men. The days when a woman's work required no depth and compass of mind are past. With advancing civilization, her work has grown in importance, and requires business talent of the highest order. It is a kind of talent which, by reason of the heretofore limited sphere of her work, she does not possess in as great a degree as man; though, with the opportunity offered, she has shown no lack of ability to acquire it. With an increasing demand for this higher order of woman's work, it seems evident that whatever tends to cultivate the required talent must be regarded as a practical good of much importance.

But it is less difficult for the public to recognize the educational influence of the fraternity, than to appreciate the social relation existing between its members. The general distrust of all the professed friendly relations finds utterance in the characterizing adjectives, sentimental and enthusiastic, which are applied respectively to societies of young women and young men. Notwithstanding all the distrust, there is a relation existing between the members of a secret fraternity, which is only less sacred than the relation existing between the members of the same family; and no one who values the influence of the family, in promoting the welfare of civilized society, can count this element of fraternity work for nothing.

By so much as the members of any society are cemented in the bonds of friendship and brotherly love, by so much is that spirit of jealousy, and rivalry, and hate, and distrust, which works for evil to the human race, put down, and a "habitation for the Prince of Peace made among men."

It is sometimes objected that the members of a secret fraternity make their own welfare their highest aim; that their

sentiment is, "the Fraternity, right or wrong." Though this may be true of an occasional member, it is by no means the prominent fraternity sentiment, and can no more be called so than the same perverted idea of loyalty to the State, which may be found among some of our citizens, can be called the prevailing sentiment of our patriotism.

The fraternity is, to a certain extent, a home for the student. Especially is this true in large colleges, where there can be no personal acquaintance of professors and students, and where only a few of the members of the same class can be actively interested in each other. As soon as the student is introduced into the fraternity, he finds himself in a narrow circle, where all that he does is observed and felt by others. Outside of the fraternity, whether his work be deserving of praise or of blame, he is regarded with indifference by the great majority of those around him. Within the fraternity his worthy work receives the most enthusiastic commendation, his faults friendly criticism and censure; the joy of his success and the sorrow which his failure brings are not to himself alone. It thus brings him from comparative isolation into a society where his personality is felt, where he has aims and interests in common with others, and duties and responsibilities pertaining to others devolve upon him. A livelier interest in college life is awakened, and the ambitious and friendly rivalries which the fraternities develop, act as an incentive to him to finish his course, and finish it creditably to himself, and to those interested in him.

Again, the fraternity works for the interest of the college by keeping up the interest of its alumni. It is true that that alumnus is unworthy the name who, however pressing may be the cares of his business, can forget the debt that he owes to his alma mater. But as the love we bear our kindred makes us kinder and more philanthropic towards the whole human race, so the love which the alumnus bears for his brothers of the secret fraternity makes his interest for the college wider, and his sympathy and his love deeper.

At every convention of fraternity chapters, where members from different colleges and different parts of the country meet, and become acquainted with the work done and the methods pursued at different places, a new stimulus is given to college work; and, by the exchange of ideas, in this manner brought about, colleges are, to a certain extent, kept from the ruts into which they are likely to fall by reason of their exclusiveness.

Each annual reunion of fraternity alumni, where college days are recalled, where patriotic college feeling is aroused, and devotion and loyalty to alma mater is pledged, adds new life to the college, and awakens the public to its interests.

If the literary work and the social influence of the secret fraternity are not harmful, or, more positively, work for good, what shall be said of its moral character?

Most assuredly, it is not impossible to find chapters that are given much more to riotousness and disorder than to any kind of useful work, but such chapters are not the rule, but the exception.

Secret fraternities have been an institution of the American college since 1776. They have been established in nearly every college in the country, and, with comparatively few exceptions, they have maintained their existence. During this time it can be reasonably said that though the public has looked with distrust, and been vigilant to detect their evils, their record stands with a large balance in favor of good order and usefulness, as opposed to disorder and vice. The moral character of a fraternity is the moral character of its members, intensified by reason of their union.

If the American college students who support the secret fraternities are a body of young men and women with perverted tastes and passions, given to lawlessness and vice, the character of the fraternity must be immoral. If, on the contrary, they are what, from the honorableness and dignity of the place they occupy, they ought to be—high-minded, truth-seeking, honor-

loving young men and women, the moral tone of the fraternity must be high. The secret fraternity has always been supported by the best class of students, the most energetic and thorough-going; and it counts among its alumni members many of the best and most thoroughly-cultured and useful men that our country has known.

There is danger to any society from an undue eagerness to increase its membership. The college fraternity shares this danger; but, in many colleges, it is guarded against by not admitting members until the Sophomore or Junior year. Yale and Dartmouth, in this respect, are an example which all those chapters that desire to guard themselves from danger, and gain public favor, would do well to follow.

By a few, the secret nature of the fraternity has always been urged as an argument against it, and the question "Why keep a good thing secret?" is emphatically put to the fraternity advocate. But to him who understands human nature, and reasons from facts and not from idealisms, it would seem that such an objection can have little weight, and that the fact that a secret society awakens the emotions and calls forth the energies more than a public society, can no more need an explanation than this similar fact that striving is often more satisfactory to the human mind than attaining.

Let the men and women who make up the American public give character to their sons and daughters, and the college secret fraternity shall be an instrument of good both to the college and the public.

IDA FARNS, '79, *St. Lawrence University.*

Current Topics.

POLITICS IN AMERICA.

The situation in America is unusually quiet, with the Stalwarts, that is, the Arthur-Conkling-Grant faction as the Republican party in power, and the Democrats and the other wing of the Republican party waiting for the next election.

The President has signed the Anti-Polygamy Bill, intended to operate in Utah; and the Utah legislature, upon dissolving sine die, plainly expressed its belief that Mormonism was doomed. In order to explain the bill, it is necessary to say that the former government of Utah was vested in a Governor and a Legislative Assembly, chosen by the people, who are, for the most part, Mormons, and take care to elect only such persons as would be subservient to the Church. The bill provides for the correction of such abuses, in the following manner: Every actual polygamist is disfranchised; rendered ineligible to office in any Territory of the United States, and disqualified for serving on a jury. All registry and election offices in Utah are vacated, and their duties devolve upon a board of five persons appointed by the President and Senate of the United States; each member of the board receiving a salary of \$5,000 a year. This board is to canvass the votes for a Legislative Assembly, and issue certificates, actual polygamists neither voting nor being voted for; but no one being excluded on account of his opinions. The Legislative Assembly so elected is the judge of the election and qualifications of the members; and unless there is a majority of theoretical polygamists, persons holding such opinions will be removed by a vote of the majority, and their places filled according to law. No way is prescribed for the board to find out whether a man is an actual polygamist or not. Mr. Edmunds' bill provides that polygamous marriage shall be assumed in all cases where a man is living with

more than one woman; thus dispensing with the endless search for proofs of marriage in a country where there are no marriage records, no certificates and no necessary witnesses. Nevertheless, the magnitude of the interests they have at stake will make the "saints" faithful to each other, and their wealth and superiority in numbers will enable them to bribe and threaten many of the Christians into silence; so that proving polygamous relations will be no easy matter after all. The board, too—endowed as it is with almost unlimited power—must be composed of more incorruptible men than those who have been charging their pleasure trips, hot-house flowers and equipages, to the government, otherwise, proofs of polygamy will be conveniently missing, and polygamists can *buy* as many certificates of a right to vote as are consistent with keeping up an appearance of carrying out the law. Finally, even if the officials resist all temptations, it will be a tedious business for five persons to examine carefully each person's right to vote, and give them a certificate. Legislation with regard to the Mormons is absolutely necessary, both on account of morality, and because it endangers the States to have in our midst a hierarchy that usurps the functions of the National Government, and barely yields it a nominal obedience—but it seems to us that the present method of righting the wrong is clumsy, to say the least.

The President has vetoed the bill against Chinese immigration, giving as his reasons that it is a violation of the Burlingame Treaty between China and America; that it would destroy our commercial relations with China, and that the Chinese have been, and are likely to be, useful in developing our country.

According to Constitution, the veto can be passed over, by reconsidering the bill and securing a two-thirds majority in favor of it, in both House and Senate; but it is not probable that this will be done, as there was considerable opposition to the bill at first. The President's decision is approved by most of the people in the Eastern and Middle States; they holding that America is large enough to accommodate all the immigrants we are likely to receive, and that the feeling against the Chinese originates with

politicians who wish to conciliate the white laboring classes who vote, at the expense of the Chinese who are seldom naturalized, and therefore cannot vote. In California there is some real alarm. Experience has shown that the Chinese generally remain on the Pacific coast; as we judge, for climatic and dietetic reasons. In California the customary cheap food of the Celestial nourishes him sufficiently to do his work, and permits him to labor cheaper because he lives cheaper. In New York he has to eat American food at American prices, and therefore demands American wages; or else the severe climate saps his small stock of vitality, and after a few years he dies. Be this as it may, the fact remains that the Chinese accumulate on our Western shore, much to the dismay of the classes whom their cheap labor displaces. Politicians say that in a few years we shall be obliged to have a system of checks to immigration. It seems to us that the country needs distribution rather than repression of immigrants. We have plenty of vacant land and undeveloped resources; if we could only arrange a system by which the incoming millions should go where they are needed instead of hanging about to burden the great cities with their pauperism, and add to our criminal lists.

The Shipherd investigation is still going on, but the testimony does not do much toward clearing up the South American muddle. As well as we can understand the matter, Peru seems to have been in the habit of borrowing large sums of money, (for elections and revolutions principally) and being unable to pay them, was accustomed to give the lenders an exclusive right to buy guano and nitrate of her. This was a money-making speculation, for Peru was obliged to accept whatever price her creditors might give for her products, lest they should press the repayment of the loan. Several French companies profited by this system of usury, and the last of them—The Credit Industriel—was still in the field when Shipherd entered it with the Peruvian Company. This company was to be managed by United States men “in the interest of the United States.” Shipherd tried to bribe Harlbut, U. S. Minister to Peru, to give his assistance to it, but Harlbut

never answered the letter in which the bribe was offered, though Shipherd claims that he worked for the company. Shipherd then interviewed Mr. Blaine, at that time our Secretary of State, to whom he seems to have represented the matter in the light of a legitimate commercial transaction. Mr. Blaine considered the matter, and appears to have thought that it would be well for the United States to have a guano contract with Peru, but gave Shipherd no encouragement. Afterward a special Minister was sent from the United States to Chili, as Mr. Blaine's accusers say, for the purpose of forcing Chili to divide the war indemnities received from conquered Peru with the Credit Industriel and other companies, from whom Mrs. Blaine had received bribes, but as it now appears, to prevent the dismemberment of Peru, and moderate Chili's rapacity. This seems to have been accomplished, for Chili has agreed to share Peru's remaining guano with the Peruvian bondholders, to annex nothing but Tarapaca, and to give up all other points on receipt of the money indemnity. Shipherd's testimony tends to exculpate Mr. Blaine, and it is probable that the investigation will die out naturally.

The Irish-American "suspects" imprisoned in Ireland as endeavoring to foment insurrection there, are not much nearer release than they were several months ago. Mr. Lowell, American Minister to England, is much blamed for not making greater efforts to oblige the English officials to release them, and it is even hinted that he will be recalled soon. This seems an unmerited disgrace, for in his position it is hard to conceive how he could do otherwise than he has done. He has asked the English Government its reasons for imprisoning American citizens, and has been referred to the warrants of arrest. Should he use his privilege to demand a speedy trial for the prisoners, it would certainly create trouble between England and America, for the condition of Ireland is such that it is not politic to enter upon such trials. If American honor was really at stake, it would be well worth risking the displeasure of any country; but the provisions for protecting American citizens under unjust imprisonment, do not seem to apply to these men. They are Irish by birth, and have Irish sym-

pathies; they returned to their native land when they knew it was in a state of political commotion, in which they must become embroiled; they are recognized by Irish agitators as leaders and sympathizers. As Americans, they interfered with a quarrel that is not America's, and so identified themselves with another country; finally, their imprisonment is light—not disproportionate to their offence. Several of them have been released on oath not to interfere with Irish affairs again; and most of those in prison have refused the oath. Under the circumstances it seems natural that Mr. Lowell should hesitate to involve his country in a dispute with England for the sake of these men, especially as he has not been ordered to do so by the Secretary of State. The clamor in America has been raised by politicians for the purpose of securing the support of the labor interest, and recalling Mr. Lowell, who was appointed by the Garfield Administration. This seems evident, because President Arthur's policy is the same as General Grant's; and the latter was not so sensitive to national honor when, in his administration, the Spanish fired upon an American vessel and executed American citizens; and were allowed to atone for all these offences with a tardy and paltry indemnity not worth a nation's acceptance. Finally, it seems rather absurd to talk about the severity of imprisonment in Ireland, when Parnell, the head of the Irish agitators, has been released for a week on parole, and has gone to France.

Division upon division occurs in the Republican and Democratic parties. First, it was the Tariff and Free Trade men who clashed, in both parties; now, the temperance question still further complicates matters, some Democrats and some Republicans wishing to conciliate the "labor interest"—mostly foreigners—by anti-temperance resolutions; others not wishing to incur the censure of such an evidently immoral movement. The Republican and Democratic parties seem to have ceased to embody the divisions in public sentiment, and it appears inevitable that new parties must be formed by their dissolution and the union of their jarring sections. At present it is difficult to decide what views the Democrats, as a whole, oppose to the Republicans as a whole, and

vice versa. The future line will probably be drawn between the manufacturing and agricultural interests; this division including the questions of Protective Tariff and Free Trade. There is a third class of manual laborers, however, who own nothing, and care only for high wages, repression of competition, anti-temperance and anti-Sunday laws. This class is already large, and has received many concessions. If the tide of immigration continues to pour into our country, it may be able to dictate terms to both parties. There are three remedies for such a state of affairs:

1. To prevent immigration.
2. To distribute it, thus increasing the number of property owners, and preventing immigrants from over-influencing one part of the country.
3. To have an educational limitation to elective franchise.

At present, however, it is not a question of whether any of these methods would prove successful, the condition that might demand them being merely conjectural.

ENGLAND.

England is in a very disturbed condition, and to our girlish experience, presents all the signs of an approaching revolution. The vast and increasing population, the disproportionate smallness of area actually devoted to agriculture, the decline of foreign demand for English manufactures, and the fact, that England is obliged to import much of her food, all tend to make it a problem of increasing difficulty for the lower classes to live, and suggest the immense relief that would be obtained if the comparatively useless estates of the nobility could be divided, and changed from park and woodland into productive farms. This is impossible so long as the nobility exists; the law of primogeniture gives the land to men who have not bought it and cannot sell it; and thus, instead of passing from hand to hand, growing in value and being a constant source of profit, real estate lies dormant like a miser's money, and does no one any good. The peasant thinks of this as he toils for bare existence in fields that can never be his own or

his children's, no matter how they work; the artisan thinks of it as he buys his small quantity of dear food that is likely to be dearer still, and they form a leaven of discontent that ferments and spreads through all classes; even invading the circle of nobility itself. In society we find many of the conditions that existed in France prior to the French Revolution. Brilliant philosophic infidels are received in the *salons* of the *noblesse*, who listen to their aphorisms with delight, not foreseeing that he who does not believe in science, religion and art, as they are, is not likely to believe in society as it is, either. Conventionality grows more lax, the Court forgetting that even in such small matters it is necessary to drive with a firm rein. Loyalty is decadent; more ominous than all, religion has grown so apathetic as not to command even an outward show of respect. The Sabbath, once so severely kept, is now the day for giving political dinners, the Prince of Wales heading the list of hosts. It is said that the three cyclic battle cries of nations are: First, Our Church and Our Government; second, Truth at All Hazards; and third, Liberty; then back again to Church and Government. England seems to have reached the second stage, and to be approaching the third. The revolution, however, if revolution there be, is likely to be bloodless. England is not a despotism, but rather a hereditary Republic, in which the great wrongs are that the Executive commands an enormous salary, has a great throng of useless, all-consuming, non-producing dependents, and delegates all the business of governing to the Prime Minister. It is money that has been wasted, not life, and it is money and not life that will be required. The House of Commons is already finding that the House of Lords is good for nothing but to retard business; when it further discovers that the Prime Minister can manage affairs without a royal master, measures will doubtless be taken to get rid of the superfluous machinery of government. So much for theories. As for facts, the main topics under discussion in England are Mr. Gladstone's "Cloiture bill," or bill for closing debate in the House, and the tunnel under the channel between England and France. The cloiture bill has produced great political disturbance, and excited

violent opposition; notwithstanding which it will be probably be carried. It is condemned as tyrannous, and tending to destroy the right of minorities, but without it business can not be transacted, except at the pleasure of the obstructionists. As the case now stands, there are six hundred and fifty-eight members of the House of Commons, and each member has a right to speak as long as he pleases on the question before the house, to move to adjourn every half hour, and to introduce an entirely new question before going into committee on the first. The members from Ireland, who want home rule for their country, have taken advantage of these customs to "obstruct" business that they do not like, until it has become necessary to fix some time for closing debate on a subject. Mr. Gladstone's bill provides that whenever the majority shall consider a question sufficiently discussed, they shall vote to that effect, and close the debate. Mr. Marriott made the amendment that it should be a two-thirds majority. The amendment was rejected by a close vote, and the bill will soon be presented. Should it be lost, or even carried by a very small majority, Mr. Gladstone will resign his position, as is customary when the Prime Minister finds himself out of harmony with the body politic. The cloiture certainly seems necessary, for England has much to do, and the obstructionists will not let her do it; but, on the other hand, the minority are silenced by it, so that they can never make an elaborate protest except by the permission of the majority; and as the minority are chiefly valuable in restraining the excesses of the majority, and calling attention to their measures, they are not likely to be permitted, except under very favorable circumstances. The two-thirds majority was impracticable, because to obtain it the Government would need too many votes from the Opposition. The cloiture, as proposed, seems the lesser of two evils, and as such it will probably be accepted.

There seems no reason why English politicians and soldiers should dread the construction of the Channel Tunnel, yet they talk as if its completion would be the signal for an irresistible French invasion. A tunnel twenty-one miles long, easily defended and easily destroyed, does not seem a very tempting route for

an invading army; especially as England could not fail to be warned of any hostile preparations making in France. The alarm seems only a phantom of John Bull's imagination, and work on the tunnel goes on steadily.

SALUTATORY.

The object of our paper is three-fold. First, to afford a field for the literary labors and intellectual cultivation of the girls. Second, to give fraternity news. Third, to summarize current topics.

As regards the literary departments, we expect it to be supplied very largely by the contributions of Kappas. We hold, with Jean Paul Richter, that fifteen years of writing develops one more than thirty years of reading—always provided that there is a basis of mental power to start from. We know that many of our fraternity possess this mental power, and think that our paper will be more likely to call it out than any other, because Kappas will feel it a duty to write for us, regardless of their own convenience. However, we do not propose to limit our literature to our own fraternity. Contributions from any source will be gladly welcomed, and if considered worthy of a place in the GOLDEN KEY will be promptly published. *The criticism will be the same in all cases.* We do not intend to publish anything weak because a Kappa wrote it, nor to refuse anything good because written by a member of another fraternity, or of no fraternity at all. Indeed, we consider that articles from the latter classes will be of especial advantage to us, as they will not only instruct and entertain, but also stir up a desire to emulate their excellence. Whenever original matter is lacking, we shall supply its place with carefully selected sketches and poems from the best modern publications.

The fraternity news department will be made as full and complete as possible. In the discussion of current topics, we will endeavor to give a brief, plain summary of the questions in politics, literature, science and art, that are attracting general attention.

We think this point will be of great advantage to college girls, and all whose occupations prevent them from reading the daily papers regularly; and even to those who do not read them, it will be of use as condensing scattered information, and explaining involved details and obscure technical terms.

In conclusion, we would say that our paper is not a secret publication. We hope to make it worth taking by every one, whether belonging to a fraternity or not. The fraternity news will not interest many outsiders, but it will not occupy any more space than the local society notices found in every newspaper, and certainly will not be less entertaining.

The GOLDEN KEY is a quarterly, at present; but if it continues its existence and meets with success, it will become monthly in the course of next year.

OUR MOTTO.

“Every door is barr’d with gold, and opens but to golden keys.”

So says the hero of Tennyson’s “Locksley Hall,” and so say we. But we do not use the phrase in the sense in which the young cynic, disgusted with the baseness of a sordid age, employed it. Every door *is* barred with gold, but the bars are not typical of the opposition offered by wealth and assured position to struggling merit. On the contrary, they are the natural obstacles that close up the avenues to any career, and they are made of gold to indicate their value to him who successfully removes them. Again, every door “opens but to golden keys.” Not keys of bribery, political corruption and the influence of place and riches; but patience, industry, perseverance and fidelity—keys made of gold because gold is the purest of metals, and they are the purest instruments with which to open the doors that shut out every future. May we find that Kappa’s difficulties are only golden bars, and that our badge is the “Golden Key” to the portal of real success.

FRATERNITY RIVALRY.

It is one of the main arguments against fraternities that they create a spirit of rivalry and dissension among students. It is quite true that such a spirit exists in almost every college, and that fraternities are often made the medium of its manifestation; but we claim that those who say that the fraternity, as an organization, is responsible for this bad feeling, argue merely from the abuse of the thing, and not from its use.

Party spirit exists everywhere; and it seems a necessary consequence of man's being a gregarious animal, that he is a disputatious one, also. Wherever three or four are grouped together, there is diversity of sentiments, leading to difference of opinion, tacit or expressed. Society—nay, the commonest courtesy prevents man from asserting himself individually against his neighbor; but he joins other men of ideas approximating his own, and forms a party that is violently opposed to the party of that same neighbor. No one objects to this; or doubts that a project, however good, must struggle with another project to gain strength; and if left unopposed, would die of mere inertia. From the cliques in a day school to the parties in a Senate, opposition—and strong opposition, too—is everywhere observed and recognized. Why, then, should it be supposed that fraternities *create* this opposition in college and that without them, it would not exist? Surely it is not because the innate corruption and narrow-mindedness of fraternities engender useless disputes among the members themselves, and with outsiders. On the contrary, if fraternities were the noblest institutions in the world (and they are not the least noble), they would not be more at peace than they are. Neither the purity of the Church nor the wisdom of the State prevents *them* from dissension; and whether such dissension be a fault or a blessing, we hold that it would be just as reasonable to suppress christianity because almost every congregation of Christians has its own "differences," or to destroy government because of the wrangles of political parties, as to exterminate fraternities because they oppose each other's interests.

Let the authorities suppress fraternities in colleges, and they will find that the literary societies will divide, class animosity spring up, and that they will have the clash and jangle of undisciplined, ungoverned and irresponsible factions, which having no permanent organization, have no reputation to lose, instead of the steady pull of opposing fraternities, which are in the main reasonable, because they must answer for their conduct to their local governments, and to their respective heads.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

It is often asked, especially by college authorities, why fraternity meetings are secret, if fraternities are merely literary and social clubs. We answer that secrecy is not necessary, but merely expedient; and ask in turn, why Faculty meetings are not open to the public, if publicity is so universally desirable. We suppose that the members of the Faculty do not transact any secret wickedness; do not plot and plan against the government, but simply meet with closed doors because their business concerns themselves exclusively, and would not interest outsiders, and because they sometimes have matters of a personal nature to consider. Our position is very similar. The literary part of our exercises might interest spectators, but we do not want them because they would restrain criticism, and make the expression of a favorable opinion seem flattery; an unfavorable one, unkindness. For the rest, we wish to discuss the achievements and correct the errors of our members, and to devise the best plans for our mental, moral and social advancement, free from semi-official surveillance, and the unsympathetic curiosities of people not interested in us. The Faculty govern us, subject to the laws of the State. Why can not we govern ourselves, subject to the laws of the Faculty? The State trusts unknown men; the Faculty will not trust us, whom they have under daily tutelage. Are they fitter for their great responsibilities than we are for our small ones? Fraternity leaders are always Seniors; and if one can go to College from four to sev-

en years and not have his reasoning powers sufficiently developed to take charge of his own affairs, and direct others, *Colleges are a failure, and should be abolished.*

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

WE have to apologize for being a month late in issuing our first number, and also for the editorial monopoly of the literary department. The first fact was owing to the natural difficulties in the way of starting a new paper, to want of journalistic experience in the amount of work that would be required, and to a variety of fortuitous circumstances; the second came to pass because our Chapters are widely scattered, and we thought that it would be better for us to write something ourselves, however crude, and let it elicit better work hereafter, than to waste valuable time explaining what we wanted.

WE were very sorry to learn that Mrs. Livermore has been threatened with pneumonia, and was obliged to cancel her engagements for last of February and March; including a promised letter to the GOLDEN KEY. We assure her of the sincere sympathy of the Kappa sisters, and trust that her health is quite re-established by this time.

OUR next Convention will be held at Madison, Wis., next August. As there are many things of importance that will come up in the Convention, we earnestly request a full attendance.

LOOK for a shorter, brighter letter from some other member of Iota, next time. We have given a rather tedious synopsis of some of our work, in order that the outside world may see that girls' fraternities are not altogether frivolous; and that without being bookworms, we have some appreciation of general questions.

WE respectfully suggest to the authorities of Purdue University, that the easiest and pleasantest way out of their fraternity trouble, would have been to refer their grievances to the ruling powers of the fraternity. If the Purdue Chapter was a nuisance,

the fraternity would have been glad to dissolve it, for their own honor; if it was not a nuisance, they would probably have persuaded their men to give up some points in dispute, and settle the matter amicably; and in any case, if the Faculty did not like their decision, they could have fallen back on the coercive policy. Appeal to the fraternity powers would not have been weakness, but kindness; and everyone would have appreciated the magnanimity of those who were able to compel, but chose rather to consult. The judges of the matter would have been likely to feel the responsibility so much as to be severe rather than lenient with the Chapter. Self respect and respect for the Faculty would have been increased, and Purdue would have avoided the disagreeable notoriety that has attended her lately.

MONTAIGNE says that all good deeds have been done by individuals, all bad ones by societies. Some College professors seem to endorse this sentiment, and further to consider that any social intercourse among students is reciprocally degrading. We suggest as a remedy, that the authorities build a row of iron cells on each side a long corridor, immure a solitary student in each, and feed him with daily rations of Sanscrit and bread and water. We doubt not the result would be "too exquisitely precious" for this dark world.

COLLEGE professors are the most chivalrous men in existence. They believe so thoroughly in *place aux dames*, that they even try to suppress the ladies' fraternities *first!* Thanks, gentlemen, but the world is not used to such exaggerated courtesy, and will be mean enough to think you are afraid of the boys, and find it safer to begin with us.

WE wish to announce to our Chapters that our financial arrangements will be communicated to each of them as soon as definitely settled.

THE report that the charter of *K. K. I.* has been withdrawn from Butler University, is false. The charter has not been removed, and *Mu* chapter is not dead. While *Mu* has done little

for itself this year, no chapter in our fraternity has done more for *K. K. Γ.*, and one of its members now has the honor of holding the highest office that the fraternity bestows. When the *K. K. Γ.* badge is no longer seen in the halls of Butler, will be soon enough for it to be reported that *Mu* chapter is dead.

WE have lately established two new chapters; one at the Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill., with six charter members; and one at the State University of Iowa, with nine. These chapters have been established under peculiarly favorable circumstances, and as we welcome them to our sisterhood, we anticipate for them a brilliant future.

THE aims of the GOLDEN KEY may seem ridiculously pretentious to older people, but if we attain them we shall be glad we tried; and if we do not, at least, we shall have Phæton's epitaph over our editorial graves:

*"Hic situs est Phæton, currus auriga paterni,
Quem si non tenuit magnis tamen excidit ausis!"*

"Here lies Phæton, the driver of his father's chariot,
Which if he did not manage, yet, he died in a great undertaking."

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA CONVENTION.

The annual Convention of the *K. K. Γ.* Fraternity held at Bloomington, Indiana, September 28, 29 and 30, 1881, was unusually successful and well attended. There were ten chapters represented, and from the Indiana, Ohio and Illinois chapters were present a large body of visiting members.

After the arrival of the body of delegates, the Bloomington chapter, graced by its resident alumni members, welcomed them in an informal but hearty reception, at the home of one of the members.

The first business session was on Thursday morning, the Convention continuing in session the greater part of the forenoon and again called to order after a short recess at noon.

Thursday evening a second business session was held, then

the doors were opened and the remainder of the evening was devoted to a musical and literary programme, carried out informally and interspersed with social conversation.

The exercises consisted of a recitation by Kate Langsdale, of Greencastle; a poem written for the occasion, by members of Eta chapter, Madison, Wis., and presented by Alice J. Sanborn; and music, both vocal and instrumental.

On Friday the business matters of the Fraternity were concluded, in two sessions, occupying the entire morning and afternoon. The labors of the day, however, only served to render the festivities of the evening the more appreciable, and certainly the banquet which closed the Kappa Convention of 1881, will never be forgotten by the Kappa girls and their gentlemen friends who were participants.

The home of Miss Lillie Adams was proffered for the occasion, and with the aid of the resident chapter, it was tastefully ornamented with floral decorations. The significant "Golden Key" suspended between the dates 1870 and 1881, formed an appropriate part of the greeting to the guests upon entering. The banquet table was not least in point of attraction; conspicuous upon it was one of the symbols of the Fraternity, and large pyramids of fruit presented a tempting display at either end of the table; surely the Horn of Plenty had not been shaken lightly in anticipation of the joyous occasion.

In giving a hasty sketch of the Convention we must not, however, omit to mention one of the most prominent features contributing to its success, namely: the hearty and sincere attention tendered the delegates at the hands of the resident chapter. And we are also lead to offer congratulations to the Bloomington Chapter, which fortune has made the possessor of such enthusiastic alumni members. Our only regret, if we may so speak, is the fact that we could not carry home to all our members a just appreciation of the enthusiasm which prevailed in our assembled sisterhood, gathered, as it was, from New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, and we hope another year will see represented our more distant chapters of Massachusetts, California, Minnesota, Missouri and Iowa.

News-Letters.

XI CHAPTER.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Jan. 30, 1882.

Editors Golden Key:

When the momentous question "to be or not to be" worthy members of Kappa Kappa Gamma, came home to us, every voice responded to the appeal, and every heart felt within itself the firm resolve to perform all the duties most faithfully, and by our united efforts to make XI Chapter a fitting exponent of our highest aim—the attainment of a noble womanhood. Linked together by this bond, we are, and ever shall be, most devoted to our cause; and amidst a great diversity of taste and temperament, a common interest makes us one.

Eighteen in number, we represent as many different types; golden hair, to satisfy the æsthetic; thoughtfulness, to please the grave; wit enough to hold our own in many a wordy battle; heavy members to keep the balance even, and life and vivacity to make us ever active. Of our number, two have retired from active membership and entered the state of matrimony; but we hope the marriage tie will only make that of the fraternity stronger.

The proper dignity is furnished by the Seniors, counterbalancing the Freshman levity; but there is a strong suspicion that the latter often wins the day. To those of us who leave College this commencement, there comes a regret for severed fraternity ties; yet, this sadness is brightened by the hope that in years to come, Kappa may exceed their dearest wishes. Inspired by this hope, the Seniors will cheerfully retire, leaving the best wishes for all to come.

Convinced that the cultivation of the social element in our natures, was not incompatible with that of the intellectual and moral, we entertained our gentlemen friends at what was unani-

mously declared the pleasantest party of the season. There are rumors that this success will lead to a repetition of the enjoyment, but there is nothing definite as yet. However, we are to have a banquet on the anniversary of the founding of our Chapter, and a pleasant time is anticipated by all.

The literary work has not been neglected, and each member must feel herself the better for it.

In this spirit the Chapter has so far been conducted, and the future promises even better things.

Yours fraternally,

GRACE CURTIS.

GAMMA CHAPTER.

WOOSTER, OHIO, Feb. 4, 1882.

To The Editors:

Gamma is indeed a band of happy and united sisters, all eagerly striving to promote and advance her highest interests. She had been struggling with a disadvantage, viz., a lack of material, so that at the commencement of this school year, her number was reduced to two. Two thus bound in the firm and loving bonds of dear Kappa, struggled on, working with renewed energy, bearing ever in mind that *labor omnia vincit*; and to-day Kappa stands on a firm and honored footing.

She numbers nine girls; one Senior, one Junior, one Sophomore, three Freshmen and three Academics; all good students, and carrying the respect of their classmates. Our fraternity is well represented in the ladies' literary society, which, by the way, has chosen our Senior as its representative in the literary entertainment, the 22d of this month, a joint entertainment given by the three College societies. For the "Class Day" exercises in June our Kappa Senior will again come before the public in the position of Class Poetess, of positions the most honored.

At all banquets and parties, etcetera, we are ever nobly remembered, and there our sisters appear the "glass of fashion and the mould of form," while in their classes they are seen as close and diligent students.

Our meetings are held once a week, every other meeting being for social interests alone, or as one of our members quaintly says: "that we may learn to know and like each other better." Situated as we are, the fraternity scattered to the four quarters of the city, these meetings are very necessary, and we all enter into them with earnest zest. While we develop the social qualities of our natures, we are not unmindful of our intellectual and literary duties. When any one of our sisterhood is to appear before an audience, or in literary society, her performance is rendered first before the chapter, where she is subject to the criticisms of all.

As we are far away from most of sister chapters, perhaps a short sketch of our University would not prove uninteresting.

The University is situated a little north of the city, on an eminence commanding a magnificent view of the city and surrounding country. I cannot, in truth, say the building has ever been sketched by æsthetic artists on account of its beauty, but it has its merits, nevertheless. It is a large, compact building, surrounded by a beautiful campus, in which there are many large and stately forest trees. There are no dormitories in connection with the building, all the students rooming out in the city.

We are anxious for the arrival of the new publication, when we hope to gain good and welcome news of our sisters in the mystic bonds.

We shall ever go on striving to do our duty, and maintain the position of honor we have gained, "knowing well that gates of pearl cannot withstand the emblems of her purity."

Your sister in K. K. Γ.,

ELLA G. PARSONS.

LAMBDA CHAPTER.

BUCHTEL COLLEGE, AKRON, O., Feb. 5, 1882.

Dear Golden Key:

We welcome you and gladly receive you into our sisterhood as one of our own cherished members. May you make yourself by the work you perform, worthy of the honor you bear and moreover, receive Lambda Chapter into the list of charitable friends

and helpmeets. We as a chapter of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity, feel it an honor to be called upon to partake of thy offering and to make known to our sisters elsewhere our strong and earnest endeavors. We have been since our existence (from 1877 to the present) thirty-two in number. It may be necessary to state that Lambda chapter was silent for a year since its establishment owing to the greater portion of the members graduating and leaving school and none succeeding them who came up to the standard. Though some have graduated and gone, and some are away in other climes, yet there are always those ready and willing to follow, and we can now say and boastingly, we are sixteen. Though we are young in years we will yet come out victorious. We have some of the strongest and most studious girls of the college who in a few years will bring us a rich harvest. Our literary work consists in reading Shakespeare and such work as is thought most beneficial and interesting. The aim of Lambda chapter is "To Honor Our Fraternity as it has honored us." The sincere wish of Lambda is that the "GOLDEN KEY" may be a bright and shining star to each and every chapter.

Lambda holds her meetings once in two weeks.

Miss Kittie Parsons, teacher in the public schools of Akron and member of the Wooster chapter, often visits us.

Among our many efforts is one that gave us due honor—an entertainment given by Mrs. Eva Child Mason, one of our sisters from Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., and elocutionist of Columbus. She did us justice to say the least. Our sister, Mrs. Ed. F. Voris entertained her and the evening previous to the public entertainment, we gave Mrs. Mason a small banquet in our hall. With the assistance of all it was a grand success in every way.

We have a fraternity room on the fourth floor of the college. It is quite well furnished and we enjoy ourselves very much while there.

It may not be any harm to add, though this part was not read before the Fraternity, that six of our girls have been vaccinated.

CLASS OF '84.

Lillian Acomb, - - - - Scientific, - - - - Tidioute, Pa.

CLASS OF '85.

*Bell Black, - - - - - Scientific, - - - - Buchetel, O.

Rowena E. Wright, - - - - Philosophical, - Springsborough, O.

Marion B. Slade, - - - - Scientific. - - - - Columbus, O.

*Left school on account of poor health.

CLASS OF '86.

S. Emma Cadwallader, - Philosophical, - - - - Mogadore, O.

Lucy Danfroth, - - - - - Philosophical, - - - - - Peru, O.

Carrie E. Eggleston, - - - - Scientific, - - - - - Macon, Mo.

Lillian T. Moore, - - - - Classical, - - - - - - Akron, O.

Clara Limbert, - - - - - Philosophical, - - - - - Akron, O.

Mary G. Webb, - - - - - Classical, - - - - - Mogadore, O.

CLASS OF '87.

Mabel Marvin, - - - - - Classical, - - - - - Harrison, O.

CLASS OF '88.

Clara A. Slade, - - - - - Philosophical, - - - - - Columbus, O.

Jennie B. Huffman, - - - - Scientific, - - - - - Columbus, O.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Lyde E. Downing, - - - - - - - - - - - Lancaster, O.

Emma L. Fowler, - - - - - - - - - - - Morrell, O.

Ludie Long, - - - - - - - - - - - Akron, O.

CLARA LIMBERT,
Correspondent.

BETA CHAPTER.

CANTON, N. Y. Jan. 20, 1882.

When informed that the grasping editors of "THE GOLDEN KEY" demanded an article from our chapter, and furthermore, that I had been chosen their victim, I felt like exclaiming with the venerable Weller: "*Vy won't there an alleybi?*" But as no such inquiry, however important, could reverse, or in any degree alter, the fate fallen upon me, the only thing left me was to do my

worst and trust, in the language of the College professor, "that it would not be repeated."

I have endeavored, but in vain, to learn the precise topic I am expected to treat, and hence, am left with the same delightful freedom of choice that one might enjoy on finding himself lost at the intersection of several paths. Should the article be simply historical? Or, like the Rev. Mr. Sliggins' moral pocket handkerchiefs, "combine instruction with amusement?" Shall I write of the past struggles of Browning, or the future glories of Beta? I shall take the example of the old English historians, who always began their histories with an account of the Garden of Eden, and begin at the beginning. If this should seem to evolve more of Browning than of Beta, I only ask that it be considered that they are really the same, that Browning is the beginning of the end; that the two stand somewhat in the relation of cause and effect. It cannot, therefore, be uninteresting to learn how what is now Beta of Kappa Kappa Gamma began, struggled and triumphed; nor how the same girls, who at first with fear and trembling, vowed to "keep their aims sublime," now sing in triumphant chorus "Vive les Kappa Girls."

In the fall term of '75, six girls of St. Lawrence University, representing the Senior, Sophomore and Freshman classes, determined to try the experiment of organizing a girls' Society. That it was an experiment they all felt, and it was largely on this account that it was made secret in the beginning. So doubtful indeed, did the establishing of such a Society then seem that they dared not even disclose its existence. As soon, however, as the Society showed hope of success, they announced its existence, and even went so far as to hire a room for its use, which was a great step then, for the members were not only poor, but honest, which was an inauspicious conjunction on rent days. The Society met with no more coldness nor opposition than experiments usually encounter, but it soon found that it must work out its own salvation, and if it demanded respect it must show cause. To belong to Browning then meant constancy, sacrifice and even endurance

of ridicule. When the future Kappa girl sings from the old Browning song-book that—

“They sit upon the floor when they haven’t any chairs,”—

let her not regard it as a wild poetical license, but a bare statement of fact. When she reads that

“All rejoiced and blessed the day

“That Mr. Mathews received his pay”—

let her know that is no mere effort at rhyme, but the fervent expression of relief from the pains attendant upon arrears in rent.

But steadily and in all good directions the Society developed till finally our position was assured by a grant from the Trustees of a room in the college building. Becoming thus settled, the Society determined that it would be placed upon a more permanent, agreeable and effective footing by becoming a chapter in a secret fraternity. And, after the usual preliminaries, Browning, with just one dissenting vote, became Beta of Kappa Kappa Gamma. The subsequent experience has in no wise led us to regret our determination or choice. If we seem to linger fondly over Browning it is only an earnest of the love we feel for Kappa. We are proud of our position, and the same enthusiasm and loyalty we cherished for Browning is generously given to Beta. At present the chapter consists of eleven active members, with a reserve force of eight alumnae, who are more or less constant in attendance, but who are *always* loyal and ready to stand for the cause.

The chapter has no rival in college, and hence the choice of members is made with wise and slow discrimination. We manage to exist without discord. We endeavor to be self-assertive but not arrogant. In literary work we do creditably, though I suspect we admire each other too much for severe criticism. For purposes of social enjoyment we are well provided with anniversaries, the first one of which occurs in the spring, at which time we “go sugaring;” for we are the happy possessor of a girl whose less happy father owns a sugar camp. Next comes our annual picnic on the first Saturday in June, which is never postponed on account of

the weather, and at which we row our own boats and allow of no interference or assistance. And lastly comes the Commencement "spread"—"A thing of beauty and a joy forever."

We are not rich, but no enterprise seems too great for our zeal. We even think of sending the entire chapter to convention next year. I ought perhaps to add that this is a scheme of our last year's delegate, who knows what convention means, and whose only weakness, in an otherwise casuistic mind, is her belief that Beta of Kappa Kappa Gamma can do anything.

And, finally, we are glad that we are Kappas: we hold a loyal feeling toward every chapter and every member of Kappa, and we hope that we shall continue worthy of the name and that the profit arising from our new relations may be mutual.

This is rather a lengthy introduction, but now that the ceremony is over, we hope to contribute, next time, something of more general interest.

Fraternally,

MRS. C. P. GAINES.

IOTA CHAPTER.

GREENCASTLE, IND., March 20th: 1882.

"Arma virumque cano."

"This is a story of arms, a man and a dog."

Prep. Translation of the Æneid.

Although our record does not present so many diverse points of interest as did the Virgilian legend, according to the gifted Prep. whom we have quoted, yet we will endeavor to give an account of Iota since—in the language of a contemporary—the "iridescent aureole of the effulgent autumn inwreathed its circumambient halo about the irresponsive brow of iron winter."

Socially, our chapter has not contributed much to the gayeties of the season, but has participated in and enjoyed them thoroughly. We have had a good lecture course at the college, and thanks to the energy of Mr. Brattin, have had the pleasure on hearing Emma Abbott and Kate Claxton. Our girls have distinguished

themselves at concerts and other entertainments by their musical, declamatory and oratorical ability; and we have been well represented at all the social gatherings, both of students and towns people. Our own last party is so far in the misty past that our remembrance of it is something rusty; but for the benefit of our sisters abroad, we will state that it celebrated Hallowe'en, and was held at the residence of Miss Mollie Clark.

It was intended to give Mrs. Livermore a reception, immediately after her lecture here, but the lecture followed so close upon the Holidays that many of the girls were absent, and it was impossible to organize, so we merely met our revered sister informally at her hotel, and spent a delightful and profitable hour in her society.

As a species of intellectual calisthenics, we have been definitely settling some of the great questions of the age, by a series of discussions. Our first subject was concentration on a Special Study *vs.* General Culture.

On the subject Free Trade *vs.* Protective Tariff, we decided that free trade was theoretically good, but practically bad; that it might do for the millenium, but at present we give our valuable support to the "bloated monopolists."

The question whether modern Æsthetics is an advantage to civilization, elicited a warm discussion—one side asserting that decorative art refines and elevates the mind by giving it a perception of the beautiful and skill in creating it; the other holding that wealth and luxury and the leisure resulting from them, will make our *jeunesse doree* sufficiently fastidious, idle and selfish, without their devoting themselves to a study that develops these qualities by making everything that is not beautiful hateful, causing objects that require industry to seem vulgar, and crushing all human sympathy for the masses who are not æsthetic, and have not time and money to become so. It was finally decided that we should participate, to some extent, in the æsthetic movement; dropping the sunflower, however, and not permitting our roses and lilies to grow large enough to shadow nobler aims.

NOTES.

There are about four hundred students at Asbury.

We have fifteen Kappas in college and eleven resident Alumnae.

Eight fraternities in all at Asbury—six gentlemen's and two ladies'. The gentlemen's fraternities are are: Beta, Sigma Chi, Phi Kappa Psi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Delta Theta; ladies' Kappa Kappa Gamma and Kappa Alpha Theta.

Nine of the twelve members of the Faculty belong to fraternities.

The two Japanese students now here are fraternity men, as were the three who graduated last year.

X (Mrs. Livermore and Laura Dainty are member of Iota.)

Laura Kelly and Eva Torr are teaching at Spencer, this State; Rose Joslin, Jodie Hays and Jennie Ragan are teaching in the city; Mollie Clark, Ida Anderson, Ada Oliver and Susie Hopwood are residing in Greencastle; Susie Farrow is teaching in Lawrenceburg; Lizzie Brattin is in business with her father here; Mrs. Ella O. Wood is residing in Salem, Ind.; Kate Coffin is teaching at Noblesville. Mrs. Ida Moudy Estes is residing at Noblesville; Mrs. Emma Henry Lord is in Kansas City; Etta Holdstock is at Selma, Ind.

KAPPA.

NU CHAPTER.

FRANKLIN, IND., Feb. 7th, '82.

EDITORS GOLDEN KEY:

Prosperous, peaceful and happy is the report I have the pleasure of sending you of Nu chapter.

Just two years ago, six of the noblest girls in Franklin college began the work we love so well, and to-day thirty-one wear the "key."

Our chapter at present numbers eighteen, and as teachers or students they perform their work in a manner that is an honor to

our fraternity. Our sister in Kappa, Mrs. Mary Livermore, lectured here on the evening of the 9th of January. Mrs. L. always cheers and encourages us, and we always extend to her a most sincere and cordial welcome.

We are all intensely interested in the GOLDEN KEY, and wish it great prosperity and a long life.

With fraternal regards for the Kappas, I remain,

Yours in the bonds,

“KAPPA.”

EPSILON CHAPTER.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., February 2, 1882.

Editors Golden Key :

Our chapter has been steadily growing in numbers and influence since the beginning of the school year. Perhaps at no time since our chapter was organized, nearly eight years ago, has it been composed of more enthusiastic and loyal Kappas than at the present time. With two exceptions we girls are members of the college classes. Our senior member, who was also our delegate at the convention last fall, has been out of school since November on account of serious illness. We deeply regret her absence from our midst.

Our chapter has three honorary members: Mrs. Fry, who is Professor of Belles Letters in the University; Mrs. Fallows, wife of Bishop Fallows, of Chicago; and Mrs. Crow, of Bloomington, who has frequently entertained the Kappas at her home in a most hospitable and delightful manner. It has been a source of pleasure and profit to have these ladies connected with our chapter.

Readers of the KEY will perhaps be interested to hear of some of those who are no longer with us, but who were active members of our chapter, and became somewhat acquainted with the Kappas of the fraternity. Mrs. Belle Sterling Scott, our delegate to the first Kappa convention held at Greencastle, has made her home at Madison, N. J., during the last two years. Mrs. Lydia Kuhl Hornbeck and Miss Lena Van Pelt are in Boston. They are both

studying music at the Conservatory. One of our number is teaching in Indianapolis, another is at her home in New Hampshire, and still another in Kansas, while a number of others are teaching in different parts of Illinois.

At present the young ladies of the chapter are expending their energies in planning a grand Kappa reception, soon to be given at the home of one of our members. We would be glad if some of our sister Kappas could be with us

It was with some trepidation that we joined in this scheme of establishing a journal in the interests of our fraternity, realizing the great amount of labor, time and money required successfully to carry out such an enterprise. Since the work has been undertaken, however, the Epsilon Chapter will, I think, be found ready and willing to do all in its power to insure good success.

We eagerly await the first issue of GOLDEN KEY. M. H. K.

ETA CHAPTER.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14th, 1882.

To the editor of the Golden Key:

We are glad to receive your request for the fall "news" of our chapter. It furnishes us an opportunity to tell you that we are in our usual flourishing condition. At the opening of the term we numbered eleven. During the term we initiated three members. Our membership has representatives from every class and every course in the University. The college classes are represented as follows: Senior Class, 1; Junior Class, 4; Sophomore Class, 3; Freshman Class, 2; Special Class, 4.

We boast, beside, of three resident members, who show their continued interest in Kappa by dropping in at our meetings semi-occasionally. The chapter occupies a suite of rooms in a central position in the city, convenient of access to members rooming in the city, as well as those occupying Ladies' Hall. We take considerable pride in furnishing our rooms, and have lately received several valuable additions to our museum:

The fall term is the term of hard work, and, consequently, there were not so many Kappa "larks" as usual. On the occasion of the debut of the new members a very pleasant reception was tendered the fraternity by the Misses Sarles and Stewart, Kappas. It was a very enjoyable affair, and one which reflected credit upon—but modesty restrains us. We will quote from one of the fraternity papers in regard to it:

"Sixteen couples were present, representing all the Greek letter fraternities of the University, and the best of good feeling existed. About the first thing that attracted our attention was the symbolical key of the fraternity very artistically arranged over the arch between the parlors. Just what the peculiar significance of the key is we are at a loss to explain, but it is a noticeable fact that its presence is always a signal for mirth, jollity, and a particularly good time. To say that it was a reception given by the Kappas would be sufficient to insure the best of times, but add to this the invaluable aid of Mrs. and Misses Sarles, and it made the evening a decided success in every particular. The conventional dance was indulged in between the hours of 7:30 and 11:30 p. m., interspersed with social converse and refreshments."

The Kappa fraternity is on excellent terms with the Delta Gammas, a recently established rival, and these two divide the field between them among the young ladies.

Kappa members sustain their reputation in the University exercises. At the last college rhetorical it was noticeably a Kappa who performed her part—the Junior oration—to the best satisfaction of all present.

Extended preparations are on hand for a grand banquet at the fraternity rooms in honor of the momentous occasion—you know what. Expectations of a good time are universal, and we propose to make their realization secure. We have more than one plan on foot for our general jollification and edification this winter, but will not divulge them until they are more mature. Probably you will hear some account of them in our next letter.

Yours in the bonds,

ETA,
University of Wisconsin.

 OMICRON CHAPTER.

INDIANOLA, IOWA, Jan. 12, 1882.

Editors Golden Key.

Kappa is in its infancy as yet at Simpson College, and "peace and prosperity furnish few annals," so my report must needs be meager this time.

Our college has 182 students, and six fraternities—four ladies' and two gentlemen's. Of the ladies' fraternities, three—the I. C., Kappa Alpha Theta and the L. F. V., are fully developed, while our own Kappa is only a promising scion—one, however, whose growth is both rapid and sound.

We have seven girls in school, and have just been fortunate enough to take in one of the nicest of the new students. Our alumnae and honorary members attend our meetings quite regularly, giving us an average attendance of about twenty.

We have had no social events worth recording, lately; but hope to give a fuller report both on that point and every other, by the next issue of the GOLDEN KEY. Wishing our paper all success, I am
 Yours in the bonds, "OMICRON."

 PI CHAPTER.

BERKELEY, CAL., January, 1882.

To The Editors:

As our thoughts leap back to 1880, and we think of the small beginning from which our chapter developed, we see that it was an entirely spontaneous growth. We were aided by no counsels and urged forward by no promptings save our own approval of fraternities in general and our own desire to test those bonds whose merits were so hotly and so frequently disputed.

As the first tide of enthusiasm overtook us, without inquiry into the nature of ladies' fraternities in the east, we opened negotiations with a sister fraternity. But, in the meantime, though looked upon favorably by the ladies to whom we had written, we became interested in Kappa Kappa Gamma. She was chosen,

and to her we look for aid, hopeful, yet feeling misgivings as to the strict justice of our course. Thus Kappa took root in the Golden State, and on the 27th of May, 1880, Pi Chapter was created. There were but six members, but they were full of hope and enthusiasm, though totally unconscious of the imperative necessity for those virtues. On the second of June—Commencement Day—the key was worn for the first time in California; and on that same day the departure of two Seniors reduced the membership to four. When the new term began in August these four found awaiting them a strong, steady, quiet opposition, which their inexperience made especially formidable. Yet the too apparent weakness proved a great source of strength, for it disarmed any action on the other side. In spite of the many drawbacks, March found our number increased to seven, and all of us deeply interested in our undertaking. Still trouble came, serious and hard to bear at the time, but from which we escaped strengthened and wiser, and determined to succeed. Our self love and pride were no inconsiderable factor, we confess, yet there was no lack of love and pride for Kappa as well.

Thus by the second August, after a long and painful struggle, the chapter was on the verge of that prosperity which has ever since attended it. Since September eight new sisters have joined our fold, swelling the number of active members to thirteen, to which must be added our one "soror in urbe," making in all fourteen members in Berkeley. Each class is represented—and well represented. Our good standing, both social and collegiate, is freely acknowledged, even by those opposed to the fraternity. Indeed, as regards our standing in college, several rank among the best in their classes, while our average is at least as high as that of any other fraternity. No new member has ever yet been admitted except by a unanimous desire; yet, on the other hand, Kappa bonds have never been allowed to interfere with personal friendship. Therefore, while we are the best of friends within, we have preserved many warm individual friendships without.

We feel that we are well established, and our future seems

secure. Perfect unity and perfect confidence exist. We enjoy one another's companionship thoroughly, and have had many happy times together. But two charter members are left, and both are seniors. But when they too, with their two fellow seniors, must go their way apart from the others, they leave no weak and sickly sisterhood, but one strong and vigorous, full of life and animation.

EVA L. STODDART, '82.

FRATERNITY NEWS.

Delta Upsilon, the Fraternity of which the late President Garfield was a member, sent a letter of condolence to the Secretary of State, signed by David A. Wells, who succeeded Garfield as President of the Fraternity.

THE Garfield boys at Williams college are pledged to *Alpha Delta Phi*.

KEIFER, speaker of the House of Representatives, is a Phi Kappa Psi.

HON. GEORGE R. WENDLING, of anti-Ingersoll fame, is a D. K. E.

CARL SCHURZ is a member of Phi Kappa Psi.

THE convention of *Beta Theta Pi* was held during the summer in Chicago. It was one of the largest Fraternity conventions ever held. Toasts were replied to by De Motte of Indiana, Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, Schuyler Colfax and others. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the convention.

PRESIDENT GILMAN, of John Hopkins University, is an Alpha Delta Phi, and has been making arrangements to establish a chapter of his fraternity at the University.

BETA THETA PI has had forty-seven college presidents and one hundred and fifty-eight college professors.

MRS. MARY LIVERMORE, whose fame as a lecturer is world-wide, is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma.

MRS. LAURA E. DAINY, the celebrated Elocutionist, is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma.

MRS. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES is a Kappa.

PHI KAPPA PSI has chartered its Wisconsin Gamma Chapter at Beloit.

MRS. EVA CHILD MASON is a Kappa.

The "Sigma Chi" is one of the neatest fraternity papers we have seen, and is conducted with an order and method that promises for it a long existence. Sigma Chi has lately established a chapter at the University of Cincinnati.

DELTA GAMMA, one of the ladies' societies, has had a Chapter, *sub rosa*, at the University of Wisconsin for the past year, but has lately come out with eight members.

DELTA GAMMA has also appeared at Evanston, Ill.

THE Fraternity Cases at Purdue University, were decided against the fraternities by the lower courts. But an appeal has been taken, and the Faculty of the College have had the case postponed until next May.

It is said there will soon be a chapter of K. A. O. at Adrian, Mich.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON has a larger number of members than any other college fraternity.

THERE are no fraternities allowed at any college either in North Carolina or Alabama.

PHI DELTA PHETA has new chapters at the Universities of Minnesota and Iowa. They have just issued a song book which is quite a credit to the fraternity.

PHI GAMMA DELTA has a new chapter at the University of Kansas. Their annual convention will be held at Columbus, O. next summer.

PHI KAPPA PSI has established a chapter at Simpson Centenary College, Iowa.

Delta Tau Delta will represent Ohio and Iowa in the Interstate contest. The oration of C. E. Jefferson, the Ohio man, is given in full in the *Crescent* for March, and it is a fine production.

SOME years since the *Alpha Delta Phi* had a petition for a chapter from Vassar College, N. Y. The faculty who were composed largely of Alpha Deltas, would not allow the chapter to be established.

Alpha Sigma Chi, the eastern fraternity which united with Beta Theta Pi a few years ago, had one of the prettiest monogram badges imaginable.

Beta Theta Pi is the only western fraternity having any chapters in New England, and the convention of 1883 will probably be held at Saratoga or Long Branch.

Two beautiful songs have been written for K. K. I. by Mr. A. Gwyn Foster, one of the editors of the new Phi Delta Theta Song Book. He is a loyal fraternity man and has done much to advance the cause of Phi Delta Theta.

THE Phi Kappa Psi *Shield* improves rapidly.

Phi Delta Phi, the law school society, has a new chapter under way at St. Louis, Mo. A very successful convention was held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, March 3.

Phi Epsilon has a paper called the DIAMOND which is *sub rosa*.

MR. CLARENCE GOODWIN, Indiana's representative in the Interstate contest to be held at Indianapolis, May 3, is a Phi Delta Theta.

ONE of the prettiest combinations in fraternity colors is the Royal Purple and Silver Gray. The colors of *Delta Tau Delta*, and the appearance of the "*Crescent*" is much improved since it is brought out in these beautiful colors.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED.—February 14, 1882, at the residence of her father—two miles north of Acton, Indiana—Miss Annie Pfendler, in the twenty-second year of her age.

Two years ago Sister Annie's health began to fail. Medical aid was sought at once, and every thing done that could be to stay the terrible disease which the hacking cough, and hectic flush upon the cheek told too well was preparing to claim her as his victim. She was a member of the Baptist church, and had lived a faithful and consistent Christian life; and the very last days of her life were the happiest ever spent on earth. She had been attending Franklin College four years, and in one year more would have completed the course. In the class room her pleasant ways and perfectly prepared work made her a favorite with both Professors and students. By the influence and work of Sister Annie the "Nu" Chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma was established in Franklin College, she being one of its charter members. Her kind and gentle disposition made her many friends, and her energy and determination helped us on to prosperity; and now that "the silver cord be loosed," the beautiful life of our sister "like the star of morning," will "shine brighter and brighter" to guide and help us on our journey to the home above.

E. B. P.

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Secretary—MAGGIE NOBLE, Greencastle, Ind.
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