

HAMILTON LIFE.

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No. 20.

Inter-Class Debate.

Contrary to expectation, the juniors won. We do not say this in derogation of the able exponents of the negative, but somehow seniority has about it an atmosphere of victory. Old Dame Experience is a valuable teacher, and as fickle as may be expected from her sex. Last year the champions of 1901 smoked the pipe of triumphant success, while the humbled braves of 1900 donned the sackcloth and ashes. An incongruous metaphor perhaps, but we can't pause to quibble over incongruities. It is occasionally a good thing to eat the supposedly unsavory crow, and he who dines table'd'hote today must not rebel if fortune frowns the morrow.

Seven-thirty was the time set, and wisely so. There is less of the prosy class room about an evening debate. Perhaps it's because it is evening; perhaps it is due to the fair Houghtonites; at any rate it is so; and the well filled chapel testified to the wisdom of the adoption.

The question to be debated was, "Are trusts an evil?" Messrs. Drummond, Redmond, and Mintz, of the Senior class, supported the affirmative; Messrs. Gilbert, Frear, and Warren, of the junior class, the negative. President Stryker presided and stated the conditions. Each of the first speakers was to have eight minutes; on the second appearance the two speakers on each side four minutes, the last speaker, six.

Mr. Drummond opened for the affirmative by closely defining the question and interpreting the word evil. We are to prove the trust an evil; but ours is not the task to provide a remedy. Trusts exist for the monopolistic exploitation of the world. Our arguments are directed solely against monopoly, for it is this institution which is today a menace to the industrial world. Mr. Drummond espoused the Shaksperian idea that nothing is evil, but thinking makes it so. He maintained that whatever is publicly denounced as an evil,

must be evil, and declared that the trusts are universally condemned. The reasons are not far to seek. Trusts control the raw material and the selling market. Their gains are disproportionate. Their enormous growth and attendant power are appalling. These evils will go with and grow with the trusts. The Standard Oil Co. has its agents in every country of the globe. Trusts aim at a division of the market and the increase of prices. They are an evil to the state in that they interfere with legislation and legislators, with courts and justice. Senator Quay owes his seat in Congress to the mighty corruption power of the Standard Oil Co. They are corruptors of politics and contribute largely to our campaign funds. They are illegal as to their operations in that they obtain discriminating freight rates.

Mr. Drummond spoke rapidly, a little too much so for fluency and smoothness. He lacked definiteness in outline and in logical arrangement of points. He is forcible and convincing in presentation and has an intimidating manner which compels acceptance. He made the most of his prerogative of definition and if his colleagues had more strenuously insisted upon the interpretation of the first speaker, it would have been advantageous to their position.

Mr. Gilbert opened for the negative. The affirmative have been talking of ancient times and making ancient comparisons. How have trusts come about? It was thru bitter and disastrous competition. Prices went down; and boycotts, labor unions, and mobs compelled the manufacturers to seek means of defence. Something had to be done, and finding it impossible to manufacture at a profit, finding themselves on the verge of ruin, they organized to maintain business at a profit, and survive.

It is said trusts are an evil. So is everything pervaded with evil. Church and college are not exempt. We concede that popular sentiment is against the trusts; but it is capital that gives la-

bor employment. Scatter capital and it loses power. Labor receives three-fourths of all capital can produce; and is wholly dependent upon it for existence. Why then rebel against that which is for the advantage and perpetuity of labor?

Mr. Gilbert is an orator of excellent presence and splendid voice. His very personality carries conviction. He spoke deliberately and eloquently and was most pleasing to hear. Occasionally he yielded to sarcasm, but was always courteous to his opponents. He devoted somewhat too long a time to the display of eloquence and witticisms. When time is so limited pith and point must be jammed in hurriedly and concisely. The closing argument was rather specious. No one would dispute the assertion that labor is dependent upon capital; but Mr. Gilbert should have remembered that while trusts are capital, it is but one kind. All capital is not involved in trusts; the terms are by no means synonymous.

Mr. Redmond opened his debate with a discussion of corporations. We do not oppose legitimate corporations, but trusts are not these. They do not raise wages. It is true the few may be advanced but the many are not, and the arithmetic which makes it a uniform advancement is poor. We claim trusts lower the status of social life. Look at the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. There, under the coal barons the employees are mere drudges and puppets of the company. The laborer is a chattel. The trust destroys the independence of the laborer. When laborers strike, the employer threatens to shut down and send his orders elsewhere. Mr. Redmond fortified his argument by forcible illustrations from the tobacco, cotton oil, and milk trusts. Again, the independent merchant is imperilled. He is most indispensable to the public. The middle class will be driven out of business and become mere vassals.

Mr. Redmond indulged too much in

unproved assertions. The mere authority of seniority is hardly sufficient to warrant acceptance. He, too, lacked clearness in division. A brief statement of the point to be emphasized will wonderfully clarify an ensuing argument. We may be able, by close attention, to follow the course of reasoning; but much easier will be the task if we have before our mind's eye the outline upon which the debate is building. Mr. Redmond is excellent at rebuttal, and digresses freely from his preparation to puncture his opponent's position. He is energetic in expression, but is capable of a better appearance; which is not a reflection on his debate so much as a compliment to his forensic ability.

Mr. Frear was the first speaker to outline his argument, and was more easily followed for that reason. He declared that trusts decrease the cost of production, give cheaper goods, increase the number of the employed. There is competition that is destructive; it is that which forces down prices so low that business is no longer profitable. Mr. Frear ably reviewed some of his opponents' illustrations and made a logical and interesting economical argument. The affirmative say that wages are going down. Statistics prove the contrary. Wages have risen 10 per cent. and according to the U. S. department of labor we learn that more men are employed today than ever before. The speaker made a clear use of statistics and citation of authority; which in the minds of candid listeners, cannot fail to outweigh lengthy theorizing and speculation. Mr. Frear is a good debater, strong in presentation, logical in arrangement, facile in expression. He has a fault of occasionally interspersing his remarks with bursts of Websterian eloquence, which might touch a miscellaneous crowd, but have little influence upon a college audience.

Mr. Mintz was the third speaker of the affirmative. We will discuss the effect of trusts upon prices and consumer. We maintain that trusts do raise prices. Under a competitive system prices tend to a minimum point; but trusts maintain them at an artificial maximum. When improvements are introduced this rule works the same way. The trusts will not allow improvements to lower prices and thus thwart the natural law. In the U. S. we have a higher standard of living. Luxuries in England are necessities here, and this broadens the field over which monopoly can work. Potential competition, as our opponents claim,

is a gigantic fiction. Trusts crush out competition altogether. The small capitalist must succumb because he cannot compete with these industrial giants. How can there be any potential competition in industries which monopolize, under the trusts, all natural resources?

Mr. Mintz is a most fluent debater. He seldom lacks for a word, and his language is of the best. His presentation is earnest, forcible. He is logical, but like his colleagues, had no definite outline for his argument. He crams a deal of weighty material in a short time and holds his audience well in hand. The primal defect in his debate was lack of color. He steamed ahead, always under high tension, and one sentence followed another with unvarying stress and energy. Of course, this is an almost typical Hamilton defect, but Mr. Mintz, with his many superior qualities, should remedy it. He has fire, enthusiasm, argument, but not persuasiveness.

Mr. Warren closed for the negative. Trusts are a new institution, and it must be some time before they will become adjusted to industrial conditions. We must not judge of their merits or evils too quickly. Thus far, statistics conclusively prove their influence beneficial, despite the theorizing of our opponents. We reassert that competition can not be eliminated from the business world. It is the natural law of progress; and this assertion was supported by able and lengthy argument. If trusts succeed in destroying competition, the same force that induced competition in the first instance will operate to disintegrate the monopoly. Mr. Warren now launched forth into a rather abstruse harangue to defend his position. He was in the mazes of argument when the gavel fell, and might have elucidated his point had he finished; but to our limited perception, the course of reasoning was by no means clear. Mr. Warren has a business-like air in debate. He reaches each man and appeals to each personally. He does not rant, or declaim, but interests his auditors because he himself is interested. His argument suffers from lack of definiteness, and thus far, this may be said to be the primal fault in the debate. At this point, Dr. Stryker sounded a parley and the doors were opened to allow the smoke of conflict to escape. At the expiration of the intermission the argument was resumed.

Mr. Drummond took up two assertions of the negative, and made an able refutation. Our opponents assert that

our illustrations are particular; they are wrong, for we have taken them at random from a great mass of proof. He instanced the sugar trust to prove that competition can be wholly eliminated. We hardly think his closing argument consistent, in which he cited several instances of violence on the part of employees to prove the trust injurious. We believe the question involved economics, and should have been discussed wholly from that standing point. Mr. Drummond made a strong second appearance.

Mr. Gilbert reiterated his argument that evil is immanent in everything human. The question is not, are trusts pervaded with evil, but is the trust better than its alternative. His position here was valid, and the affirmative were forced to prove that the evil outweighed the good. Mr. Gilbert rather indefinitely and purposelessly cited a clause of the constitution to substantiate his statements, and the closing moments of his time, we thought, found him sparring for words.

Mr. Redmond made a rather presumptuous statement, that the opposition had not shown that the good in the trust over-balanced the evil, inasmuch as the burden of proof rested upon the affirmative. The strong point of his debate was his rebuttal; he effectively cited the Sherman law to refute an argument of the opposition, and quoted several judicial authorities to prove that there is something above and beyond statutory law in economic relations. Mr. Redmond's debate lacked incisiveness.

Mr. Frear made the questionable statement that politics are attempting to corrupt the trusts. We imagine Mark Hanna would scorn the imputation. Statistics were advanced to prove that prices are not increased, and that wage-earners are happy and contented. Mr. Frear, carried away by the spirit of warfare, waxed eloquent. It is a dangerous move, especially upon a brief second appearance, to fall back upon declamation and humor. It catches the audience, is entertaining, amusing, but is not effective debating. The speaker convulsed his auditors with an apt and humorous conclusion.

Mr. Mintz summed up for the affirmative. He took up the argument of dividends and argued by citation of authorities that trusts increase prices. Competition is our great extender of commerce. Independent corporations have waxed strong thru competition. We

don't need trusts to extend our business. The speaker made a clear and able summary. The affirmative have argued the effect of trusts upon industry, legislation, speculation, prices, labor, and social life. His conclusion was strong and effective.

Mr. Warren closed for the negative. The massing of capital has been brot about not thru selfishness but by economic law. Trusts so far have been an economic good. We concede that competition can be eliminated temporarily, but never permanently. We must not condemn trusts because of the evil in them, provided the good outweighs the evil. Mr. Warren devoted his time mostly to rebuttal. We believe he made a mistake in neglecting to summarize the arguments of the negative. The duty of the last speaker, upon second appearance, is to gather together the many points of the debate and present them in clear form to the judges and audience, and we think in failing to do so the negative weakened their position. The last two or three minutes Mr. Warren devoted to a story and peroration. We have already declared such digression perilous. It is not debate, but declamation, and tho pleasing, is not convincing.

President Stryker announced as judges Dr. Terrett, Dr. Saunders, and Prof. Ward, who, after five minutes' consultation, decided for the negative.

Generally speaking, we believe the debate inferior to that of last year. There was a manifest lack of team work and partition of points, which are so essential to good debating. Perhaps the question admitted of no effective distribution; at any rate there was a palpable cloudiness of outline. The question itself precluded that intense interest, manifest last year; for the arguments necessarily involved cold economics and sociology. It was rumored this morning that the Frick-Morgan Combine had interviewed the affirmative in the interest of the trust; but we spurn the imputation of venality. The debate was earnest, logical, entertaining, and a credit to old Hamilton.

—The seniors are objecting strenuously to the literature which "Bib" is requiring them to read. The chief cause of complaint seems to be that it is of such a nature as to tend to corrupt their morals.

—"Bish" was actually seen down street one day recently.

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Hamilton Life.

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DURING the inter-class debate Wednesday evening there occurred an incident that has provoked to indignation all who saw at the time or who have heard since; and it is at the request of many that we comment upon it here and in the terms we use. A big junior treated the college to the disgraceful spectacle of going back through the sophomore and freshman seats to urge, with the weight of his upperclassman authority that the sophomores and freshmen refuse to applaud the senior speakers. Any man who not only has not enough courtesy and common decency to respect and recognize the legitimate and earnest efforts of honorable opponents but also tries to rob men younger than himself of their chivalric intentions and of their ideas of respect and courtesy, urging them to deny to seniors the manifestations which they accord formally at least to the poorest speaker that ever appeared on the Chapel stage, is as reprehensible as if he refused to pay an honorable debt of ten dollars to a fellow student. The action to which we refer was an outrage to the freshmen class, was gross injustice to the juniors, who have their own ideas of honor and punctilio toward an honorable antagonist, and was a deliberate insult to the senior class and its three representatives. We want no such ideas inculcated into or forced upon any men who enter this college; the opposite, held unflinching and carefully, have been our boast and pride. The college is rightfully incensed.

THERE has occurred to us recently a point which we fail to develop in our previous discussion of the cutting system and of the acts of the discipline committee, namely, the quandary in which the

committee must be when presented with the case of an underclassman to whom access to elective lists is not provided; and the further fact, inasmuch as it seems that upon an underclassman there cannot be imposed the favorite penalty of additional hours, that hereby great injustice is done upperclassmen who have been so unfortunate as to fall ill and be compelled to consume more than the allowed number of absences. Take the case of Mr. Foreman, of the sophomore class, as an instance. He was taken ill with measles and was confined to his room for a long time; how many overcuts he had to take we know not; they were more than several, however. Now when his case came before the discipline committee it must have been proposed instantly, of course, to impose three or four additional hours for next term. But—and here is where the “system” breaks down again, and where the “committee” is made ludicrous—examination and reflection must have shown the committee that Mr. Foreman had a delinquency in mathematics, and that he had nothing offered from which to select. Could the committee force him to elect junior or senior work? Obviously not. What disposition should they make of his case then? Their utmost would be to deduct allowances. We do not know that this was gone thru with in the case cited. Logically, however, nothing else could have been done. A poor senior or junior would have had to take his extra hours, or perhaps—and this is not at all uncommon, as several recent cases show—would have been thrown into the position of Mr. Skinner, who has been ordered by decree to elect one extra hour for next term, the usual precipitancy of the committee having prevented their discovery of the fact that no one-hour electives exist for third term senior. But the sophomores and freshman are offered the ray of light, not by voluntary act of the faculty indeed, but only by its impotency to solve this problem, that they may be deprived of their allowances but that they will not suffer the outrage and torture of extra hours. The “system” works injustice at every turn. How the faculty can endure their own grotesque and horrible creation we fail to see. But it is bound to wear out, to kill itself. The faculty will get sick of “injustice” sometime.

—Last night's basket ball game resulted 22 to 18 in favor of Dartmouth.

A Good Thing.

The publication of the correspondence between an alumnus and the president of the college on the question of compulsory chapel has aroused widespread interest. Any legal action aiming to secure the abolition of compulsory chapel will have to be brought against the college corporation. The corporate name of the college is “The President and Trustees of Williams College.” The president, however, is merely presiding officer, and not actually a member of the board of trustees. The rule objected to as causing a violation of religious liberty was passed by the trustees in 1893 and reads as follows: “Public worship shall be conducted by some member of the faculty daily in the college chapel; which exercise it shall be the duty of the faculty and students regularly and reverently to attend. There shall be divine service on the Lord's day and on such other days as the faculty may prescribe; and the students shall be present at such exercises of public worship in accordance with the regulations established by the faculty.” The law is therefore laid down by the trustees, or the college corporation, and the faculty may concern themselves merely with the details of the service prescribed. It is evident from this that the president cannot by himself or with the faculty repeal the rule. Whether Mr. Gale's proposition will arouse the student support necessary to bring the case into the courts remains to be seen, and should it so happen, the results of his efforts will be awaited with general interest, for a decision of the question of the legality of compulsory chapel is of deep concern to Williams, and to many institutions throughout New England and the United States.—*Williams Weekly*.

What Happened to John.

John Van Allen doesn't want the fellows to know how easy he is. Last Tuesday night he started for Utica and upon reaching the station found the train half an hour late. Having had no supper he went to Vann's to satisfy his hunger. Now he might have known that the O. & W. never does things as other roads do; but instead he became so engrossed in his supper or something else up there that he emerged from the house just in time to see the train leave the station. As his business was urgent he hired a horse to take him to New Hartford and

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there after fifteen minutes wait succeeded in catching a car and arrived in Utica just too late to find any barber shop open. But after all these trials he was only the more determined to have a good time. He must have had one indeed, because in spite of his ability as a runner he was unable to catch the 11:15. When last seen in Utica by his friends he was tearing down Columbia street in a manner that startled all beholders. The next morning while all the fellows were in recitation he sneaked up the hill wearing a very hang-dog expression and hoping that no one would find out what fruit he was.

Announcement.

The Bulletin Press Association, established 1890, desires to announce that it has opened a department for the purpose of placing and selling manuscripts, stories, poems, etc., for a commission of 33½ per cent. of the proceeds of such sales. It has also arranged with the Union Associated Press to use the services of those who contribute thru the Bulletin Press, where the same are available. For terms, etc., address E. A. Noble, Manager, New York.

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Trains arrive at Clinton from Utica, 8:30 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 5:24 p. m., 11:50 p. m. From Rome, 8:20 a. m., 5:10 p. m. From South, 7:50 a. m., 11:20 a. m., 2:40 p. m., 6:25 p. m.

Clinton Post Office.

Mails Open—From Utica, 9:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 5:40 p. m. From Rome, 9:00 a. m., 5:30 p. m. From South, 11:40 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

Mails Close—For Utica, 7:30 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 6:00 p. m. For Rome, 11:00 a. m., 6:00 p. m. For South, 8:15 a. m., 12:25 p. m.

Sunday mail open from 12:00 to 1:00 p. m. Sunday mail closes at 5:20 p. m.

Mail leaves the Hill at the convenience of the Carrier, and comes up after the Carrier gets down.

F. E. PAYNE, P. M.

LIFE is entered at the Clinton Post Office as second-class matter.

College Notes.

—The underclassmen who play basketball regularly wonder why they cannot be released from gym. work as well as football players.

—John Van Allen questions "Bit" thus: "Is that word spelled double u, wubble u wee, k?" (This in an endeavor to spell "week".)

—A special business meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A. Wednesday evening. The office of corresponding secretary and the white cross committee were abolished because for some time they had been simply nominal.

—The freshman basket ball team has, according to all reports, refused to play the sophomore team in a second contest. Why should there be this reluctance on the part of the freshmen? Such action does not admit of vindication.

—Wednesday evening at half-past seven the annual senior-junior debate was held in the Chapel. Dr. Stryker presided. The fellows turned out in large numbers and fair Houghton honored the occasion. The question was: "Resolved, that trusts are an evil." Drummond opened the debate in his usual able manner. Gilbert spoke first for the negative. He was prominent chiefly for his powerful voice and dignity of manner. Redmond followed with six minutes of common sense and cold logic. Frear, the second negative, surprised every one. His arguments were good and his manner such as to win the good will of his audience. Mintz, the last speaker on the affirmative, was without question

the best debater of the evening. He endeavored simply to prove his points by logical argument, not by appealing to his audience or by ridiculing his opponents. Both of Warren's appearances were very fine. The prevalent opinion seemed to be that he was the strongest speaker supporting the negative. The judges were Dr. Terrett, Prof. Samuel Saunders, and Prof. Ward. The decision was rendered in favor of the juniors. Throughout the whole debate the juniors excelled the seniors in ease and delivery. From the beginning they had their audience.

The Indoor Exhibition.

On Saturday evening, March 23, will be given a gymnastic exhibition in the Gym. This exhibition is the result of long and persistent work on the part of "Uncle" John, and of the men enlisted. Too much credit can not be given "Uncle" John for the way in which he has conducted the Gym. It is thru his efforts alone that the Gym. has become what it is, and that this exhibition is made possible. The purpose of the exhibition is two-fold, namely, to help raise the baseball debt, and also to establish an indoor record. And right here it might be well to say, that everyone is expected to purchase a ticket—those taking part as well as others. The tickets will be on sale the early part of next week. Front seats will be reserved for ladies. "Uncle" John has given his word for it that the exhibition will be something which no one can afford to miss. And if he says so, that is enough.

In this exhibition will be many events never before seen in the Gym., and "Uncle" John has given his word that some of them will be as comical as any vaudeville. The exhibition events will be first followed by those for records. The opening event will be class drills by about 40 fellows. Then there will be work on the horse, the parallel and the low bars. This will be followed by rope climbing, in which the following will take part: Millham, '01, Ehman, '04, Bristol, '04, Minor, '04, and others.

For establishing an indoor record there will be: Shoot under the bar for distance, in which some of the participants will be Millham, '01, Dowling, '04, Minor, '04, Bastian, '04; shoot under bar for height, Millham, '01, Ehman, '04, Bastian, '04, Remington, '04, Minor, '04; running high jump, McLaughlin, '03, Brandt, '04, White, '04, Remington, '04,

Judd, '04, Carter, '04, Edgerton, '04, Knox, '04; standing high kick, Brandt, '04, White, '04, Remington, '04, Stuart, '03; running high kick, Edgerton, '04, Brandt, '04, Knox, '04, White, '04, Remington, '04; high dive, McLaughlin, '03, Courtney, '03, Peet, '03; fence vault, McLaughlin, '03, Courtney, '03, Weaver, '02, Minor, '04, Miller, '03, Carmer, '03.

Following these will be more exhibition work, as leaping and somersault on the springboard and horse. Among those taking part in this event will be Millham, '01, Naylor, '02, Ward, '02, McLaughlin, '03, Strickland, '04, and several others, club swinging by Elihu Root, sparring by McLaughlin, '01, and Millham, '01, human pyramids in which 18 fellows will take part; acrobatics by Strickland, Bristol and "Uncle" John. At intervals during the exhibition the Glee Club, led by Hawley, will render selections. Unless unforeseen difficulties arise the faculty will be invited to a dress rehearsal Wednesday evening.

The officers of the evening will be, Prof. Andrews, referee; D. Drummond, clerk; Webster and Van Allen, measurers.

Junior Whist Club.

Last Friday night was the one in sequence on which it devolved upon the Psi Upsilon junior delegation to entertain the remainder of the class. This statement may savor of disparagement and derogation of the mass, but as to that we deem it neither our province nor function to state. Suffice it to say, that we have but to commend the hosts for the hospitality proffered, and congratulate ourselves on our ability to avail ourselves of the opportunity.

There was even a more considerable number of recreants on this night in question than on any of its antecedents. There was a general exhalation of pentup breath when Harwood, to the consternation of all assembled, put in an appearance. Minor continued the consistent apostate and failed to present himself. Others—we refrain from particularization—absented themselves with the pretext that studies had a mortgage on their time, and owing to their apprehensions of immediate foreclosure they were compelled assiduously to devote their energies toward the procurement of a few days of grace.

Those absent were substituted by several underclassmen, and the scions of 1902 thus reinforced proceeded to the

manipulation of the cards. Attention was appreciably distracted from immediate consideration by the presence of beverages of varied hues and properties. At the conclusion of every game there occurred a general desertion of the tables, and consequent thereon a rush for the board laden with lemonade and similar stimulants. Eager men whom thirst beset emerged from the haze of the tobacco smoke to the atmosphere which environed the refreshment stand. This place finally became such an attractive resort that it was with anticipation that everyone looked forward to the pealing of the bell that announced the close of the game. But "all things have an end," and the supply of beverage unfortunately proved no exception to the rule. And thus uncertain eventuations were averted by this deplored exhaustion of the provided stimulants. It had been tacitly agreed upon that an early diversion was desirable, and pursuant to this agreement play was declared off before enthusiasm began to flag.

During that interim which always succeeds the cessation of play and promises the satisfaction of the "eldest of the passions", all sorts of recreations were indulged in. Moody and Drummond rehearsed in broken dialog selections from Hamlet, much to their own edification and the disgust of groundlings. But in the midst of these histrionic efforts "something more than phantasy" was introduced in the substantial form of edibles. To say that these were palatable would be but to depreciate their value. The delicacies which confronted us were relishable. The quality of the refreshments was such as to induce the valetudinarian Harwood to crave at the hands of his table mates portions of their allotted shares.

After the general appetite had been completely gratified, the misdirected musical talent of Reeve was brought into requisition, and the abusers of the muses endeavored to carol a few roundelays to the accompaniment of the piano pounded by the man of studious disposition. Some sang the verse while others waded thru the chorus, Barnes' dog meanwhile giving true canine acclaim to his annoyance. But even this derision had the sound of concord in comparison to the discordant and inarticulate utterance proceeding from the distended throats of the choristers. Oblivious to all but self-conceit, the warblers continued to annihilate harmony until from sheer exhaustion they one by one subsided.

The dog and Moody now constituted the centre of interest, the canine deeming his own character subject to deprecation by such associations, disdained to consort with his musical companion, and with a furtive glance about him and a yelp of resentment, left his dejected comrade for a better playmate, Signor. All now began to "scent the dawn." And in order to regain our rooms under the screen of night, we must needs depart. With a final drag at the receptacles for liquor and a hearty expression of gratitude, the individual members betook themselves hence into the hither to meet once more, and that—ah, "pity 'tis, 'tis true!"—the last and final solemn convocation.

Seniors 28; Juniors 7.

Saturday afternoon the seniors and juniors lined up in what proved to be a hotly contested game of basket ball, with now and then a little football mixed in to make it more interesting. The game was played for all there was in it, and the juniors, tho outclassed, put up a plucky, uphill fight. Hunter and Busch acted as officials and were both kept busy calling fouls. Soon after play began, it was evident that the seniors with Mac and Jess, had a great advantage. Nelse, who was pitted against Mac, altho not up in the fine points of the game, used his long legs and arms to good advantage, and showed that he had not played football for nothing. Keogh also proved himself to be a worthy follower of the pig-skin, and also demonstrated his ability as a hurdler. For the seniors, Mac and Jess easily carried off the honors, while for the juniors, Naylor and Lewis excelled. In the second half, the juniors substituted John Van Allen for Lewis at center, while Lewis substituted Slaughter at left guard. Later on, Harwood substituted Church, and Signor took the place of Lewis at guard. The seniors remained the same thruout the game. Following is the line-up: Seniors—Forwards, W. MacLaughlin, Marvin; centre, Millham; guards, Augsbury, Keogh. Juniors—Forwards, Church, Harwood, Naylor; centre, Lewis, J. Van Allen; guards, N. Drummond, Slaughter, Lewis, Signor. Baskets thrown, MacLaughlin 9, Millham 2, Marvin, Naylor, Church 1; from fouls, MacLaughlin 4, Naylor 3.

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