

COLLEGE NOTES.

THE Dickinson-State Debate is a thing of the past, and "How have the mighty fallen!" With the prestige of being the best law-school in this State, and with the flush of last year's victory still upon their brow, the Dickinsonians hoped to again come off triumphant, but, alas! for mortal predictions, ere they were aware they were enveloped in the coils of our wily debaters, and though they were confident of two successive victories, yet this was but the forerunner of the morrow's defeat, and whereas there was gloom in their camp on the night of the Fifth, yet Saturday's news did but add to their sorrow. Aside from the natural effects of defeat, their treatment of our men was the most cordial. The programme was opened with music, and then Dr. Reed, in a short but very pleasing address, introduced Hon. R. M. Henderson as the presiding officer. The judges were Hon. W. W. Greist, of Lancaster, Pa., Prof. Henry Gibbons, University of Penn'a, and Hon. J. H. Stranahan, of Harrisburg, Pa. The question for debate was—*Resolved*, That United States Senators should be chosen by a direct vote of the people in the respective States, with State's Team, consisting of H. P. Wood, '99, L. M. Reno, '01, and W. H. Thomson, '99, defending the affirmative, and the Dickinson Debators—J. M. Arters, F. E. Craver, and C. E. Burchenal—upholding the negative. In the opening speeches the speakers spoke in the order named, but Dickinson opened the rebuttal and the speakers were in the following order:—For Dickinson, F. E. Craver, C. E. Burchenal, and J. M. Arters; for State, L. M. Reno, W. H. Thomson, and H. P. Wood. Mr. Wood gave a history of the question, why so settled, and showed these reasons no longer exist. He then explained the different changes in the Constitution and showed the people demand a change, as also do the House of Representatives and the State Legislatures. Having established these points he then proceeded to prove the change would be in harmony with the spirit of our government. State's second speaker, L. M. Reno, then proceeded to prove the present