lege; and two uncommonly strong speeches were made on the same side by Professor R. S. Baldwin, of the Yale Law School, and by Hon. James McKeen, of New York City, a Bowdoin delegate. Professor Nash, of Hobart College, Geneva, also advocated this side, and President T. W. Higginson left the chair for the same purpose. All these men took the position that although they themselves were reared on the older system, they could not shut their eyes to the fact that the way to mental training and scholarship now lay through science as well as through the literary studies; and that the magnificent scale and vastly improved methods exhibited at the Institute of Technology placed it at least on a par with small academic colleges not having a tenth part of its resources. Professor Baldwin emphatically said that having been associated for years with General Walker on the Yale faculty, he knew that any institution of which he was the head would be conducted in the spirit of high intellectual training, and not merely of technical skill. Curiously enough, the speaking on the other side was led off by two of the younger delegates,—Professor Burr, of Cornell, and a representative of Kansas University,—these being reinforced afterwards by Professor Seymour, of Yale. Both Yale and Cornell had instructed their delegates to oppose the application, although Professor Baldwin was sent in spite of his refusal to be bound by the instructions.

"These were the chief speakers on that side, and they dwelt on the familiar view of the essential distinction between academic and scientific training and the fact that many colleges had scientific schools whose students were not eligible to Phi Beta Kappa, and were now forming an intercollegiate society of their own, with which it would be a pity to interfere. Per contra, it was shown in rebuttal that in other chapters, as that at Amherst, scientific students were as eligible to Phi Beta Kappa as any others, and that the Associated Chapters had always kept themselves, as such, on the broadest ground; their "model constitution," for instance, only providing that the membership should be taken "from the best scholars of the graduating colleges," without reference to any particular form of scholarship, scientific or literary.

"The first test vote came on the motion of Cornell to postpone the whole application to the next triennial council. Chapters voting to postpone were as follows: Dartmouth, Vermont, Middlebury, Williams, Trinity, Union, Columbia, Hamilton, Cornell, Rutgers, Dickinson, University of Pennsylvania, Kenyon. Those voting against postponement were Bowdoin, Harvard, Amherst, Yale, Wesleyan, Brown, College of New York City, Hobart, Colgate, William and Mary, De Pauw, Kansas, Minnesota. There being a tie, President Higginson decided against postponement. On the main vote twelve chapters voted to admit the Institute of Technology, eleven against it, two being divided. But as the constitution requires a clear majority of the whole thirty-four chapters, this bare majority was insufficient and the first application failed. A motion of Mr. McKeen was, however, carried with substantial unanimity, that it should lie over without prejudice until the next triennial council. A general impression seemed to prevail that the whole movement had shown itself unexpectedly strong, and would doubtless be renewed three years hence with a probability of final success. The names of chapters voting on the final vote were not made public, but it is known that Harvard voted in favor of the admission of the Institute."

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After Tea.

Confusion in the hallway
Betokens tea is o'er:
"Enjoyed myself immensely,"
He murmurs at the door.
Says Ethel, charming hostess,
As cunning as an elf,
"Your compliment is doubtful,
Since you've enjoyed yourself!"