

cable because of a want of business ability. Laborers then turn to trade unions. Though not strong enough to oppose organized capital, they unite to force capitalists to accede to their demands. Labor unions destroy all mutual interest and regard between employer and employe. They aim to raise wages, but a universal rise of wages is nominal in its advantages. The interest of the laborer demand maximum production, to accomplish which education is necessary. These are prevented by strikes, and by the rules of the unions, which tend to lower the ability of the laborer. Competition though slower will gain more than can be gained by strikes. Competition has built up modern industry and it alone can carry it towards perfection. Labor must obey the universal law of supply and demand. There is nothing radically wrong with the existing relations between labor and capital. Labor will reap its highest and due reward when it becomes educated and when competition is absolutely free.

W. P. SULLIVAN.

*The Place of History in a College Curriculum:* History assumes a prominent place in the struggle between the friends of classical and scientific studies. For, while it is a record of the past, it is the science of the future. It illustrates the principles which control the progress of mankind, and assumes a position in connection with higher education, without which this must remain ineffective and incomplete. That the importance of historical study depends upon the style in which it is written and upon the manner in which it is taught. The aim of the historian should be to extract the philosophy of history, to direct our judgment of events and men, to trace the connection of causes and effects and to draw from occurrences of former times lessons of moral and political wisdom.

The separate parts of history should be combined into a whole to ascertain the way in which they are connected. The historian should ascertain the laws by which the facts were governed. The knowledge of past events is valuable only as it leads us to form a just calculation for the future.

The study of history is necessary for a politician or statesman. It unites us with the generations to come, and helps us to avoid the rocks that wrecked those nations which have gone before us. It strengthens the love of virtue and creates an abhorrence of vice.

No study is better to discipline the mind. Though it has been neglected in the past, its value has at last been recognized, not alone by the leading colleges of foreign countries, but by our own; by Harvard, Michigan, John's Hopkins and Cornell. A separate chair of American history should be established in every college in this country. The government of a nation can not be understood without its history.

W. H. LICHTY.

*The Reform of the Civil Service.* Without the twin safeguards of representative government and trial by jury as embodied in the Great Charter it is not easy to see how our civilization could be maintained. Representative government itself has been weakened by the ever present ulcer of corruption, but I would ask you to notice the work recently done by the civil service reform. Many had known of the amount of time consumed by members of Congress in the distribution of patronage, but few had

reflected on the tendency to the usurpation of executive powers by the legislative body—a thing subversive of the Constitution. Is it not a significant fact that this has been remedied, that reform though opposed, progresses?

In the jury system, the judges and his assistants, corresponding to the executive, have been winning power at the expense of the jurors. Now justice is held to be such only so long as it is regarded in that light by the lower orders; this fact may be seen when a mob cuts through all technicalities. Stringent laws intended to govern the selection of jurors are made only to be disregarded, and the prejudice which rules in their selection may be seen even in our own county. Excellence of trial by jury depends upon the same conditions as the excellence of free government—the voluntary sacrifice of all intelligent citizens in the scrupulous discharge of their duties. Only through patient reformers can the system be reclaimed; and as to the possibility of reformation it can only be said that as a demand for reformation has ever hitherto created a reformer, we may hope that the nineteenth century will yet witness a complete renovation of the jury system.

CLARA PARKS.

*Institutions an Organic Growth:* "History is past politics and politics present history" is Freeman's manner of saying that institutions never die.

The organic structure of institutions is most clearly seen in those of England since the growth has been more natural and less subject to outside influence.

Through England local self-government, courts, officers, forms of trial, territorial division and legislation may be traced to the old Teutonic race. The descent of the Jury from procedure by party proof, through the inquisition and assize, can be clearly seen. The House of Lords is but the continuation of the old Witenagemot through the intervening forms of the Norman council, the council of Feudal Barons and the Estates.

The American institutions are not artificial but spring from old roots transplanted into new soil. The town-meeting in New England to day is identical with the old folk moot.

Evolution in History is no longer a theory but, by application of the comparative method, may be proved as conclusively as any thing in science.

J. H. HOLMES.

*The Wandering Jew:* While the highest civilization of the world is found among Aryan nations, the origin of all its phases may be traced to Semetic peoples. To the Jews especially do we owe many of our modern characteristics. Throughout all history their influence has been a marked feature. It was from the coast of Palestine that went forth the founders of Carthage, afterwards Rome's most dangerous enemy. It was the Jews who had to be wiped out as a nation before they could be subdued; it was the religion of the Jews that invested the falling power of Rome with new strength. They also it was who kept alive the trade and the learning of Europe during the middle age, and to them are due many of the great enterprises attributed to others. In all changes and conditions it has been their fate to have their thoughts and their deeds attributed to others; this is shown by their position in society since the destruction of Jerusalem while their religion has been that of Europe and their wealth, unbounded. In all their changes how-