

tality, proving intellect the triumph of creation. Yet even these reached the zenith of their human grandeur, doomed alas, as you and I, to pass beneath life's horizon.

But wonder of wonders! Thought conquers death, the doom of all humanity. For notwithstanding the flight of their spirits to eternity, still they live, through their works and are cherished in the hearts of us all.

None but the Infinite is beyond the scrutiny of human thought. All barriers disappear beneath its penetrating glance. It dives into the laboratories of the deep, rises into the vast expanse above, and in its flight reaches even the perfection of Divinity. M.

COLLEGES AND POLITICS.

AMERICANS cannot, as in most other things, point with pride to the state of their politics. With questions, awaiting solution, of enough moment to call forth the best statesmanship of the time, still America has scarcely a single statesman worthy the name. Within a few years there existed in New York the Tammany Ring; one of the most corrupt and powerful political organizations, whose influence was felt even on the Judicial Bench, and whose strength is not yet entirely broken. In the South we have political corruption of the blackest dye. There votes are controlled by brute force, and elections carried by the most glaring frauds. In our Capital, we recently had an unnecessary session of Congress, at a great expense, trying to coerce the President, and repeal laws that are already "dead letters," and all over the country we see sectional feeling and class legislation existing.

But where can we find a remedy? President White, of Cornell University, lately appointed Minister to Germany, recently delivered a lecture on this subject, in which he recommended the establishment

of a political course in our colleges, so that a person contemplating a political life might be especially fitted for his calling the same as a physician, a lawyer, or a minister.

The only objection to his plan would be the trouble of getting the graduates elected to office. As long as we have plenty of men who give their whole time and attention to the subject of procuring offices, the men who do devote their energies to the solution of vital questions will stand no chance. And here we may observe the cause of so much useless and foolish legislation, and such a dearth of true statesmen.

A United States Senator has no time to devote to important questions of State, and his speeches upon them are written by his private secretary; or, at best, are but poor attempts to propitiate all classes; for example, Blaine's speech on the Chinese Bill. Not wishing to incur the ill will of the people of the Pacific Coast, he argued exactly contrary to his own principles on the negro question. Even in our own Legislature we can see how a desire to please his constituency may cause a man to vote for measures which he knows to be contrary to the good of the country at large; and, if the voice of some of the members had been obeyed, during the session last winter, we would have had a normal or reform school in nearly every county in the State. Thus it is that from the manner of working the machinery of nominations and elections, and the state of our politics in general, really capable men are incapacitated for effective legislative work. All their energy is consumed in securing the nominations and defeating the opponents.

The time is yet far off, when a collegiate course, making a specialty of politics, will do much to better this state of affairs. It is necessary to commence lower down and effect the change on the voters themselves, cease requiring pledges of the candidates before elections, and make the nominating machinery as simple as pos-