the capitalist. If any children are educated in the university, and travel abroad as a finishing touch, they are always the children of the capitalist. If life has any pomps and luxuries, they shun the laborer, and fly at once to the capitalist. There are, doubtless, years without any profits, yet even then, with the chances of the future before him, the toiler would gladly exchange with the capitalist; but no capitalist would, in the poorest years, exchange with the laborer, even with a minimum salary assured. His life of quiet contentment is a beautiful thing to talk about, but most men had rather preserve such humble happiness as a picture to look upon, than to make the actual experience of it their own.

No final settlement of this long drawn out struggle will ever be reached which does not at least provide for every toiler constant labor with a minimum salary guaranteed.

Of course in labors which can only be pursued a part of the year, the wages during the time of employment must be equal to the minimum through the whole year.

The records of Yale College show conclusively, not only that graduates now stand a better chance of reaching old age than in the eighteenth century, but also that they live longer after graduation than when the average age at graduation was much lower. In the first half of the eighteenth century only 32 out of every 100 graduates lived beyond 70, while among the alumni whose deaths were reported during the last decade, the proportion had risen to 40 out of every 100. Of 500 graduates in the earlier period, only 154 lived 50 years or more after leaving college; while of 500 graduates in the present century, 190 lived 50 years or more after graduation. In other words, although the average man is older when he goes to college, he stands a better chance of a long period of active life after he graduates.

BE ashamed to die, until you have won some victory for humanity.—Closing words of Horace Mann's Last Address.