

are meant to be; when they are governed and ordered, not by small local politicians, but by committees chosen by reason of a personal manifestation of human life and character at their best; when teachers are employed who are of that superior order of men and women, and are not either teaching school temporarily as a financial convenience, or making the pupils instruments of their own advancement by factitious or showy examinations; when text-books are not devised and shifted for the profit of publishers; when half the studies are not in subjects and technicalities having no possible relation to the scholar's usefulness or good sense, and when morality is not pushed aside from among the things that children are to be taught, and religion is not forgotten or forbidden; when duties to God and man take their place in those primary conditions of civilized society for which the youth of a strong and Christian nation are trained—then the problems of poverty, labour, wages, communism, anarchy, will be disposed of in a way that the theorist, the *doctrinaire*, and the secret associations have not considered. They will be forestalled. A distinct occasion of social and industrial disturbance appears in the uncertainty of those many occupations which depend on appointment by the will of men. It will be a long time before a civil service reform obviates a tenth part of the evils of changing political administrations, felt down to the lowest class of the employed. No foresight can guard against the wrench that unsettles thousands of homes every four years, in every part of the country. One of the worst features of the growth of enormous corporations and individual accumulations of capital is their inevitable mutability. The suspension of any one of ten thousand vast establishments turns out into idleness and all its temptations a host of men, wo-

men, and children, supplying the countless array of vagrants, tramps, paupers, thieves, rioters. No wonder the owners of large investments and masters of finance dread a crisis. But the averting of the financial crisis is the duty of thoughtful business men quite as much as of the executive and legislative departments of the government or the professors of political economy. It is one of those attainments of which time and suffering and self-constraint are the instructors.

Under these stern disciplinarians our people are already beginning to adjust themselves to the immense hazards of national precocity. Both security in what we have and true progress toward a better estate will be gained by discovering what dangers can be averted by the sober intelligence, conscience, and unpartisan patriotism of the citizens, and what dangers cannot be, because they are involved in mighty drifts of population, race-development, laws of climate, and the elements of nature, which are beyond any personal or corporate calculation or control. If men would study history as they study grammar and arithmetic, or reflect and reason as much as they run about and speculate, they would learn great lessons in that "higher education" which better than any other deserves the name, which confers no titles, but builds solid commonwealths. We cannot stop immigration, with its freight of ignorance and appetite and lawlessness and lust, unless we mean to falsify the fundamental principles and ceaseless professions of the Republic; but we can devote our superfluous wealth to the education of foreigners and natives alike in all that literary and industrial knowledge which is real wisdom; we can hold in check the franchise of the immigrants till they have learned the spirit and letter of our laws; we can regulate the independence of "Mike" and the pre-