

whole number, were graduates. There have been seven Chief Justices, of whom six, or 85.7 per cent., were graduates. Of the eighteen Associate Justices who were not graduates fourteen were appointed prior to 1836. I asked an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, a lawyer of much ability, to name the most distinguished men among the Associate Justices. He gave me six names; and among them was not the name of a single non-graduate. A logical deduction from the facts I have stated is, that the influence of the graduate on our national affairs is on the increase. From 1789 to 1841, a period of fifty-two years, the college graduates among the Justices of the Supreme Court were just 50 per cent. of the whole; from 1841 to 1898, a period of fifty-seven years, the graduates form nearly 87 per cent. of the whole number.

A similar interesting increase in the number of graduates may be noted in the case of the Presidents, Attorneys-General and Secretaries of State.

During the first period—fifty-two years—the Presidents who were graduates were but 50 per cent. of the whole number, while during the second period—fifty-seven years—they form nearly 60 per cent. of all persons chosen to the Presidency, and 56.2 per cent. of all the men who have held that office. During the first period the percentage of graduates among the Attorneys-General was 62; and during the second period it is nearly 70. In the first period the percentage of graduates among the Secretaries of State was only 53. In the second period it is 68. It can also be shown that the percentage of college graduates in the House of Representatives is slowly increasing. Thirty years ago they formed 32 per cent. of the whole; now they form about 36 per cent. In the Senate there has been a decrease from 46 per cent. in 1867 to 36.3 per cent. in 1897. Are there not persons who think there has been a corresponding decrease in the efficiency of the Senate?—*November Forum*.

"I WORK."

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

You know what a difference is felt in any large mercantile house, in the offices of any great corporation where many men are employed, according as those who direct understand or do not understand fully their business. A man should do his own work. He can and does do it so much more effectively when he is sure that the management of the whole business is such that nothing is lost, but everything made to tell. It is such confidence and calm that we should expect to find in the lives of men and women who, whatever they have to do, really believe that God reigns.

Not a confidence or calm in which a man indulges his indifference or

laziness or cowardice. Not a confidence or calm which leads him to shirk his own duty, his own work, and leave all, so to speak, to God. We see such shirking trust in God, a belief in him as in a sort of fate. We see men and women leaving undone things which they ought to have done, doing things which they ought not to do, starting trains of circumstance, setting physical and moral laws to work, allowing or encouraging processes of evil, and then, with a sort of resignation, a certain kind of piety, throwing upon God the responsibility for the consequences. "It is the will of God," they plead. "What difference could it make what I did or left undone, so