

years, and before entering Congress had been a successful merchant. The Tariff Act which has since been familiarly known by his name was, accordingly, the result of a long previous business experience, and was designed not so much to carry out any financial theory as to bring in the necessary revenue to the Government. This Act, with its subsequent modifications, was the foundation and the model of all Tariff legislation during the war, and, with the exception of the short-lived "Wilson Bill," has furnished the guiding principle of all our Tariff legislation from that time to the present.

The one great Act, however, which Mr. Morrill probably looked upon as his most important public service, the one upon which his reputation will most permanently rest, and which he lived to see exerting an influence beyond his most sanguine expectations, was the "Land Grant Act" of 1862. The purpose of this Act was to assist the several States, by means of a grant of public lands, in the establishment of Colleges for the promotion of what has been sometimes called the "new education." The Colleges then existing in the United States were designed exclusively to give young men either a general education, so called, or a preparation for one of the three professions, law, medicine or theology. Mr. Morrill believed that the time had come when College education, without lowering its aims or standards, could be so directed as to prepare men for the industrial professions as well as for the so-called learned professions. His bill accordingly provided that every State which should accept the proffered grant of land, should bind itself by legislative Act to maintain a College whose leading object should be to promote the kind of education which he had in view. He laid the foundation of these institutions on as broad a basis as language could express. He provided that no branch of classical or scientific study should be excluded from the curriculum, that Military Tactics should be included, and that, these conditions being fulfilled, the leading object should be "to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, in the several pursuits and professions of life." A congressional clerk, seeking an easy catch word for reference to this law, indexed it, as Mr. Morrill himself explained, under the head of "Agricultural Colleges" and that name has since had more or less vogue. But Senator