

employment in a book bindery in New York city. Shortly after this he was introduced into the society of thoughtless and dissipated young men, and rapidly sank into the grossest intemperance. He became so wretched that even his boon companions avoided him. When homeless and almost hopeless, he was met by the genial Joel Strattan, who laid his hand gently upon his shoulder and spoke words of sympathy and encouragement; and induced him to sign the pledge. Twice the pledge was broken, once voluntarily, and once through the treachery of another. Yet after each fall he rose with stronger determination to stand upright. He began to deliver public addresses upon the subject of total abstinence. Invitations from all parts of the country, and from England, came pouring in upon him. He travelled extensively and delivered over eight thousand lectures, obtained more than one hundred and fifty thousand signatures to the temperance pledge. He died at his post. His last public utterance was, "young man keep your record clean." As a man he was affable, sociable, and sanguine; as an orator he possessed a voice of wonderful power and pathos—a remarkable imagination, "and played upon his audience as upon an old fiddle." He had always the faculty of seeing the ludicrous side of everything. He was introduced once as "Mr. Gough, famous in both hemispheres for his sublime as well as his ridiculous." His critics said he was illiterate and illogical; but he dealt in facts, he chose to set forth his arguments in pictures rather than in syllogisms. He was profoundly and awfully in earnest, he lived among men, and he spoke out of a full heart. He has given some practical rules that should govern public speakers.

Rule I.—"The Speaker should always have something to say that is worthy of being said." The public speaker who once said, "When we go out we find the men and women less numerous where the population is less dense, than where it is more dense," offered an insult to the intelligence of his audience.

Rule II.—"He should know what he has to say and how to say it. The result of neglecting this rule may be seen in the following example: A man was called upon to deliver an address at the building of a new bridge, he began with a great flourish of trumpets. 'Ladies and gentlemen forty years ago this place where we are to-day assembled was a waste howling

wilderness. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, forty years ago this place where we are to-day assembled was a waste howling wilderness. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, forty years ago this place where we are to-day assembled was a waste howling wilderness—and—and—I wish it was yet.'"

Rule III.—"He should never begin a comparison until he knows how he is going to finish it. Imagine such a sentence as this: 'At the break of day when the morning mists and vapors were being dispelled before the earliest rays of the sun, the trumpets sound the call to arms, the battle stayed veterans eager for the fray rushed down upon the foe like—like—like—everything.'"

Rule IV.—"He should avoid slavish imitation."

Rule V.—"He should avoid flippancy in manner and all affectation of voice."

Rule VI.—"He should be at ease."

Rule VII.—"He should forget himself in the all absorbing interest of his theme."

Rule VIII.—"He should adapt his discourses to his auditors."

#### AS A REFORMER

Gough was sagacious, always appealing to the noblest instincts, he saw the awful evils of intemperance as few others could. His theory was moral suasion for the poor victims of intemperance—legal prohibition for the man who persists in selling that which inebriates. He frequently declared he would rather be the worst drunkard that ever reeled in the street, than be the man who sold the liquor; and further he would rather be the worst seller of liquor that ever stood upon two feet, than to be the man who licensed its sale. He had great faith in man and saw in even the most degraded the image of his Maker. He had great faith in his work; he believed he was in the right, and his cause was destined to triumph. A pure moral tone pervaded all his utterances, he regarded himself a living commentary upon that scripture truth "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." He suffered to the end the effects of his intemperate career, hence the fervent admonition, "young man keep your record clean."

These broken paragraphs very inadequately set forth the style and finish of the lecture. Should Mr. Cline ever favor us with another lecture, he can feel sure of a hearty welcome by the students