

always a better man for reading Cicero." Unlike most ancient writers, Cicero never offends the finest sense of delicacy. In his speeches, sometimes he used intemperate language and spoke plainly of monstrous sins, but in his writings you see purity itself. They can be put into the hands of the young men and women of our day with perfect safety. Indeed, it would be advisable to do so. In his writings you see a desire to know the highest good for man; but this remained for one greater than any philosopher to give to the world in all its force and power. It remained for the Galilean peasant to

show, not only beauty of precept, but perfection of life, coupled with an unselfishness which has ever made His enemies wonder. But though Cicero wrote beautiful philosophy, and gave golden rules of integrity and virtue, he did not profess to be a moral teacher. He was a lawyer and a statesman, yet he saw the root of all the trouble in Rome. It was an utter want of moral principle. This made him tremble for the future of the State, and he made himself acquainted with the best Greek literature in order to teach his countrymen the true philosophy of morality. In such a light let us think of Cicero, and so leave him.