

We notice it in the letter to Terentia already quoted where he speaks of trying to secure their freedom if his property should be confiscated; but it appears most strongly in his letters to Tiro, who was his secretary and amanuensis. It is said that Tiro was the inventor of a system of shorthand which he used in his work for Cicero and it is to him that we are indebted for the preservation of Cicero's manuscripts and letters. The letters Cicero wrote to him, some of them are amongst the most tender of his epistles.

On the voyage back to Rome from Ciceia where Cicero was Pro-consul for nearly two years, Tiro was taken ill and had to be left behind at Patrae and Cicero sent him numerous letters full of solicitude and affection. Let me quote from one or two. He says:

"I did not imagine I should have been so little able to support your absence; but indeed it is more than I can well bear. Accordingly, not withstanding it is of the last importance to my interest that I should hasten to Rome, yet I cannot but severely reproach myself for having thus deserted you";

and again in a later letter:

"Numberless are the services I have received from you, both at home and abroad; in my public and my private transactions; in the course of my studies and the concerns of my family. But would you crown them all? Let it be by your care that I may see you (as I hope I soon shall) perfectly recovered. The care of your voyage indeed is the next thing I would recommend to you after that of your health. However, I would now by no means have you hurry yourself, as my single concern is for your recovery."

It is one of the greatest signs of greatness in a great man if after he becomes famous, his head does not be-

come turned or to use a modern figure enlarged by the applause of the crowd.

Theodore Roosevelt is, perhaps, a striking modern example of a great man who has failed to keep his heart humble under a test of this kind; I am sorry to say that Cicero failed also and proclaimed it both in public and in private even more forcibly than the ex-president ever did. Fancy a man of Cicero's sense and understanding writing to a historian of his day asking him to write the story of the Catilinarian conspiracy with him as the hero; and not only that, but suggesting to him not to keep within the bounds of accuracy in proclaiming his courage and virtues but even to paint them greater than the truth would justify.

"I have frequently had it in my intention to talk with you upon the subject of this letter; but a certain awkward modesty has always restrained me from proposing in person, what I can with less scruple request at this distance; for a letter you know spares the confusion of a blush. I will own then, that I have a very strong, and, I trust, a very pardonable passion of being celebrated in your writings; and though you have more than once given me assurance of your intending me that honour, yet I hope you will excuse my impatience of seeing your design executed."

Then farther on he says:

"I will venture, then, earnestly to entreat you not to confine yourself to the strict laws of history, but to give a greater latitude to your encomiums than possibly you may think my actions can claim."

Then farther, still in the letter which is a long one, he declares that if Lucceius to whom he writes should refuse him, he will even write the history of his deeds himself. In considering this letter, of course we must take into