

doing, when to speak and when to keep silence, where to be hard as granite and where to be considerate as a mother, how to dismiss a deputation with a story or a stroke of humour, and how to speak to the nation with the condensed power of a Hebrew prophet, and with a literary perfection that makes his addresses classics, sure to be read as long as the English language lasts. What is the explanation of this miracle? I find it only in reverently acknowledging God, who does His will on earth through great personalities, and whose will it was that the United States should be saved, but saved through fire. There is something in every great personality that is beyond analysis."

The circumstances of the United States and the Southern Confederacy, at his first inauguration, were then described; especially the attitude of such men as Horace Greeley, who held to the *Tribune* much the same relation as George Brown to the *Toronto Globe*; of abolitionists like Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Whittier; of Seward, Chase, and other statesmen, whom every one then thought his superiors; of Chief Justice Taney, and of the leaders in the border states, who had to be considered, as they held the key to the position in 1861; and the wisdom of Lincoln's policy, which at first insisted simply on the integrity of the Union, was pointed out. Stories were told to illustrate his character, especially his patience, his openness of mind, his political unselfishness, his absolute honesty with himself and others, his capacity of suffering, and his power to endure; and the afternoon's talk ended as follows:—"In less than a month after Lincoln's second inauguration, Lee surrendered his army and the Southern Confederacy passed out of existence like a dream of the night. A few days thereafter the President was murdered.

Is there a God in heaven who suffers such things? Yes; it is His way, when His servant has done His work, to call him up higher. Lincoln's death, let us say it reverently, was as needed as his life. Such a martyrdom was good for the present and the future. It disgraced secession and consecrated the Union. It was good for the people of the United States. In its lurid light they recognized their leader's worth and that great love the noblest felt for him, which Walt Whitman's short poem expresses with marvellous power. It was good for the outside world, for it forced from all sides penitent confessions of previous lack of discernment and acknowledgments of his unique greatness. It was good for his own memory, for he died in the hour of victory instead of dragging out an enfeebled life, embittered by controversies with his own party, and by defeats, to which he would have been subjected, when the discontented knew that he could no longer have ex-

ercised the absolute power entrusted to his hands by the nation under the stern necessity of war."

"THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

SYNOPSIS OF DR. GOODWIN'S ADDRESS.

The nineteenth century may be described as a hundred years of human progress under the guidance of science. Scientific discovery is organized by the great universities, scientific schools and industrial corporations. Science and industry are at last wed. As a consequence, there has been rapid advance in the material well-being of the civilized world during the last fifty years. In the control of physical forces man has reached a height never before attained, and is able to accomplish feats of construction, in view of which the tales of the Arabian Nights seem true. These great powers are in the hands of the Christian nations.

The dependence of this material prosperity on the world's supply of coal is somewhat startling. Waterfalls must be more extensively utilized to produce electrical energy. Along with this new use of water power must come a general attention to forestry; otherwise, deserts will abound and permanent streams will become periodic torrents. For the care of the forests large numbers of men will be required, who may then ascend from the murky depths of the coal mine and engage in the more human occupation of the woodman.

Among civilized people want is no longer a necessary evil; yet some starve. These are signs of the rise of a new order of political economists, who will find a solution of the problem in that principle of *care for the life of others*, which is the great motive power in evolution.

The spread of a love for out-of-door sports should counteract the tendency to physical degeneracy. The growing taste for contact with nature is a hopeful sign. It would be well if the natural sciences were so taught in our schools as to fit men and women for companionship with nature. Thus will a cure be found for the feverish unrest and haste which characterizes the present.

In this age of fusion we must select some sure basis for morality. We find it in the teachings of Jesus. As interpreted by the British race, Christianity has stamped the individual with "an abiding sense of fairness between man and man." The growth of human character is like the growth of crystals, and the passing on of experience from generation to generation is essential to development.

"It is true, O King," said the Cid in reply to Don Fernando's worldly advice, "it is true that I am young for the wise maxims of old age; but I am not too young to understand the law of honor." The law of love, the law of honor, the law of fairness