

one person in 11,000 now goes to law, as against one in every 3,000 in 1823. And in Canada the falling off in litigation is almost as great, and yet hundreds are rushing into a profession that every year is finding less work to do. The old adage "that fools rush in where angels fear to tread," would seem to hold good

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THE doctrine of reasonable doubt—"It was a great day in court; a whole community was aroused with indignation against a man on trial for an outrageous murder. The town was feverish with suppressed excitement whose violent demonstration was restrained by the knowledge of the fact that an honest man, loyal to the law and truth, advocated the defence. The testimony, purely circumstantial, was given by the witnesses; the prosecuting officer addressed the jury, and then arose the counsel for the prisoner. He was Abraham Lincoln; looking with his earnest honest gaze into the eyes of the twelve jurors, while the populace listened with anxious respect, he said: 'For days and nights my mind has suffered a constant worriment and trouble. I have thought and thought of this terrible case; of the brutality of the murder which we are investigating; of the deserving of the murderer, under the law of God and the law of man, to receive the severest penalty, the punishment of death. And, my friends, I have formed an opinion which in all candour and honesty I now express to you. It is my opinion that the man who sits in your presence, my client, is a guilty man.'

The crowding citizens made an appreciative demonstration. 'But,' said Lincoln, *'I am not sure of it.'* Thus was invoked by the honest advocate, whose manhood vitalized his utterance, the beautiful humanity of that grand principle of the law—the doctrine of the reasonable doubt; and the twelve men set the prisoner free." This is a quotation from the Hon. Luther Laffin Mill's oration before the Chicago Law Students' Association. We would strongly recommend all lawyers and public speakers to study the speeches of Lincoln—he was a great orator, one of the foremost that ever lived. True oratory is always simple, clear and terse. Lord Chief Justice Russell in a speech before the Hardwicke Society said: "The world is full of men who have nothing particular to say and can say it with grace, and with what sometimes passes for eloquence, but there is no one in the world who, having anything worth saying, has ever been found to be unable to clothe that which is worth saying, in intelligent and vigorous language.

"Webster, the greatest forensic figure of the country, which Mr. Bayard, our distinguished friend and guest of to-night, represents, said that 'true eloquence consists in vigor of thought, and in earnestness of conviction,' and I should be sorry if the members whom I address, who are young, should make a facility of language, often properly described as glibness of language, the great end to be achieved. Men, if they watch well, find that in listening to the speeches of others, they are more impressed