

would have been a failure without such learned and liberal leaders as Luther, Melancthon and Calvin. When Luther was imprisoned at the Wartburg, the greatest confusion reigned at Wittenberg through the efforts of some fanatical extremists to turn the Reformation into a socialistic revolution, and it taxed the great Reformer's tact and power to the utmost to restore order and save the cause. All the leaders of the Reformation had to combat those who would overthrow instead of reforming the Church and State. Yet these men were in living sympathy with the masses. "I am a peasant's son," was Luther's proudest boast, and his whole career shows that it was not an idle one. Among the great leaders of this age, such men as Gladstone and Beaconsfield, famous for scholarship, have always had the interests of the masses at heart. Without this they could never have been statesmen. Under our present system of government, the statesman has to go back to the people at stated intervals for re-election, and his whole career is in direct contact with them. He is their servant. Unless he be deeply interested in their affairs, they won't have him, and his chief thoughts are connected with the best interests of the

nation as a whole, with trade, manufacture, agriculture, the best fiscal policy, and other themes which directly influence the people, besides the maintenance of law and order, the furthering of moral reforms, and the establishment of such institutions as the needs of society demand. The same is seen in every movement. In the anti-slavery crusade of yesterday and the temperance cause of to-day, in the campaign against all the immorality and crime of our land, in the advocacy of principles of righteousness and of the claims of the Gospel, in science, medicine and jurisprudence, the leaders are educated, and their education enables them to exert a mightier influence upon men than could any other qualification, and to leave the impress of their character on their age and nature. And not only in their particular profession, do they lead, but in every community you will find that educated men are the leaders in all municipal, educational and ecclesiastical affairs, and in the vast majority of cases their influence is exerted for the highest good, for they have sympathy to impel, and power to plan, and ability to do, in a measure far exceeding that of the majority of their fellow-townsmen.

If the need of education be seen in