

arousing a corresponding Emotion in the audience there can be no oration. Yet not all Emotion is helpful. Emotion must be lawful, it must spring from truth laid hold of by the mind. Emotion springing from things real is itself real, and may be safely called upon, but if due to unnatural or fictitious causes, effects are not lasting, and calm reflection brings results disastrous alike to the aim of the oration and to the orator himself. How then shall Emotion be aroused? Fire is kindled from fire, life springs from life. The orator himself is the first source of Emotion. He must glow with the fires he seeks to kindle. His heart must be furious with the rage he wishes to excite, and be full of love for that he would have others love. But here he meets a check. He cannot hate, or fear, or love at will. At all risks he must be true to his own nature and therein is his help. If he is a true man with a true heart, truth will never appeal to him in vain. Truth applied to the heart must kindle emotion. Truth, not as a thing abstracted from everything vital, but Truth in its original setting of attending circumstances, in its present relation, in its details that make vivid—Truth thus possessing mind and heart can never fail of Emotion. And then the question is, how can this Emotion be passed on?

The first condition of arousing Emotion is that there should be sympathy between the orator and the audience. This will be the work of the introduction in which prejudice is to be removed, attention won, and concurrent thinking established. To bring this about the orator has need of certain qualities. Of these I would mention especially, frankness, earnestness, and self-control. Nothing is more winning in a speaker than a frank, open manner. He seems to have no secrets from the audience, to take them into his confidence, so that of necessity they give him theirs. An earnest man will ever win respect, so that men believe he is honest, and this results in sympathy in his intention at least. And more than all, the man who is to master an audience must be master of himself. A great passion held in check shows the man greater than his passion, while the loss of self-control is weakness. The moment emotion appears stronger than the man he becomes to us a spectacle, we feel for him but no longer with him. But after sympathy is gained, the orator must go on to awaken those feelings which shall best sustain the Impulses to which he makes appeal, the Impulses