

their firm determination to resist the oppressor; on the other side one of the proudest nations on the face of the earth, possessed of a well-disciplined and experienced army, backed by immense wealth. One thing, however, our forefathers had which the British did not have, and that was the glorious sense of truth and right at stake. Many years of toil and of suffering, many lives laid upon the altar, was the price which was paid for the precious boon, but at length truth and right gained the day, and the struggling colonists sent those fattened sons of luxury reeling back to their homes, and the world acknowledged as a free people the nation, which, one hundred years ago as a tottering infant, was taking its first steps in the direction of proud independence, now grown to full manhood, stands one of the proudest nations on the face of the earth; and none dare molest or make afraid any who claim protection from its glorious banner. But what is it that has given us such an unprecedented growth? For no other nation in the history of the past has so rapidly risen to be one, if not the proud mistress of the seas and the ruler of the lands. The answer comes, Our cherishing truth and right.

Inculcated in our laws is the wise sentiment that every man has certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and giving to all equal religious liberty, thus forming an asylum to which the longing eyes of the down-trodden and oppressed of the world are cast as a haven of rest. All the great wrongs of our people, or the gigantic evils which have at any time overrun our land had to submit to that mighty court of justice, the people. See the heinous crime of slavery in our own country! A quarter of a century back, or, perhaps, a little more, the solitary voice of one man arose against the crime of selling and buying human souls and bodies. When once the public opinion was directed against the evil, how long could it stand! Verily its days were

numbered. During the dark ages, when the haughty Romish Church attempted to regulate men's souls by rote, and none dare say or believe that which it did not teach, it seemed indeed as if the mighty adversary had gained the day, and pure minded and unstained Right and Justice must hide their heads. But after years, after the souls of many martyrs had been set free in testimony against her, once more Justice dared to look up and find a friend.

Never have laws, which have not had justice as the first principle, which have not had the interests of the people as the prime motive, been carried into effect. If they do not meet the approval of that un-failing judge, the people, they must fall. The laws of Draco, simply by their injustice, their severity, prohibited their being carried into execution.

We repudiate the assertion that "Fortune is a blind goddess," and bestows her gifts alike on votaries and those who seek not her favors. If all men were to take strict justice as their guide, we would find that Fortune would smile on all alike, that perfect peace and harmony would rule throughout our land, and none would have cause to censure Dame Fortune for that which is not her fault.

It seems as if we would need have some hesitation in accepting this saying—that "The world is a good judge of right and justice in general but a bad one in particular." It would seem, indeed, as if all men had received their just share of prominence in the Temple of Fame. No man who has done aught to improve the condition of mankind, to relieve the distress or sorrow of the human family has been left unhonored, when the time of final retribution, of final awarding of prizes has come. And yet may we say that strict justice is in the supremacy, when the world in lauding its heroes, presents only the bright side, shows only the beauties and not the defects? It would seem as if strict justice would require that all should be held up to the broad gaze of the world