

ability preserve, protect, and defend the constitution is a tolerably easy thing to do; but the seal of that oath bears the symbol of a supreme responsibility, and it is this responsibility that gives his prerogative a graceful and legitimate dignity.

Again, if we behold the grand developments in science and art, the stately march of history the emanations from the centre of learning and philosophy, all the brave and manly works of man, they will strike us with wonder and amazement, and they in themselves actuate us to exclaim, yes, life is worth living.

Hence being satisfied with the universality and importance of these three acts, to grasp opportunities, to assume responsibilities and to do brave and manly work, it is only in proportion as we accommodate ourselves to them that we can fairly realize that life is worth living. And lastly, behold in Gethsemane's gloom that sublime personality, overcome with agony inexpressible, fall on his face and pray, "Not as I will, but as Thou wilt." Not long after we hear of Him being ridiculously accused in the triumphant cries of a king defying mob whose frenzy is only checked by his crucifixion on Calvary.

And what does all this mean? It means that life is worth living inasmuch as God through His infinite love saw fit to institute a means for its salvation on the merits of His Son.

Oh, would that we could persist in living as we ought. Then and then only could we appreciate the worth and the blessings of this life. He who bears the cross of virtue shall win its crown. The "wise" shall inherit life, not here, not this, but life bereft of limitations and corruptions, in that incarnal, eternal, ultimate Eden whose glories no mortal sense or faculty has ever uttered or conceived.

W. B. N. HAWK, '89.

Our new Armory and Chapel are great improvements over the old accommodations.

### NOCTURNE.

In perfect rest the garden lies;  
The heavy tree that fills the skies  
Is silent as the tiniest flower;  
And only on the stillness dies  
The honeyed chime that tells the hour.

Ah! would at yonder casement bright  
That shade might flit so dear to me,  
Or swiftly glance athwart the night,  
To give me greeting tenderly,  
Here in the dark, where none could see.

Alas! those panes but strangely glow,  
Nor cast my soul a joyful ray;  
The eyes of distant friend or foe  
Are cold and comfortless as they,  
And she I love is far away.

### AN ANCIENT SEAT OF LEARNING.

In the year 332 B. C., after Alexander the Great had taken possession of Palestine, he proceeded to Egypt, where on the most western branch of the Nile, he founded a city which he named Alexandria, and of the eighteen he founded by this name Alexandria in Egypt proved to be the largest and the most important. In this city the most learned men were gathered: Zenodus, Aristophanes, Aristonius, Aristarchus and Pappus were among the most noted. Aristophanes who lived during the third century attained considerable eminence as a literary man, and to whom is given the honor of the invention of accents and marks of punctuation. Aristarchus who lived in the same century, was the ablest of ancient critics. To Pappus, the celebrated mathematician, who lived in the fourth century, is ascribed the first idea of the principle of the centre of gravity for the dimensions of figures and we also owe to Pappus the solution of the tri-section of an angle. Hypatia, the daughter of Theon, is worthy of mention as a student and learned woman in philosophy and mathematics, many of the most learned men sought her for instruction.

We ask why so many of the learned men were gathered at Alexandria? Because many