

inherent power. It was a result of the Renaissance, when the study of the classics caused a new light to burst upon the minds of men. Queen Elizabeth delighted in their study, while Lady Jane Grey, fairer or lovelier flower than whom never bloomed, was able to give up the exhilaration of the chase for the study of Plato's "Phædo." About that time, as an illustration of the power of the Renaissance, we see springing up grammar schools all over the nation. It is, then, an additional distinguishing feature of your university that among so many able professors you have such eminent professors of Greek and Latin. I think it was Mr. Cobden who said that a single copy of the London *Times* is of more value than all Thucydides. It's of no benefit to a boy to know where the River Illsis is, added Mr. Cobden, for if he were to go to Greece he would only see some Athenian female washing her clothes in it. Greek and Latin must be always worth study, if only for the beauty of the languages themselves. They are among the noblest instruments of thought ever elaborated by the human race. We cannot afford to ignore languages that come to us so fraught with lessons to mankind from the wrecks of barbarism and decay. Greek is not only the language of Homer and Hesiod, but also of the later Stoics, of the slave Epictetus, of the Christian Emperor Aurelius. It is also the language of the Holy Scriptures. If you know it you can read any ordinary Athenian paper of to-day. It is the language of both Socrates and Chrysostom. Read it and hear Demosthenes speak in the Pnyx, or St. Paul in the Areopagus. Latin is not merely the language of Ennius and Ovid, but also of St. Augustine; of freedom, for in it the Magna Charta is written: of legislation, of communication between foreigners. It is the language in which modern science was first given to the world. These two languages cover the widest range of human knowledge. Greek I may call the key to the temple not only of religion, but also to the garden of the Hesperides. Latin is the key that admits not only to the forum where burns the eloquence of Cicero, but also to the laboratories of science. Of these two languages it