

finds it in the emotion of pity, tenderness, love, in whatever may assuage the pain of loss. The sense of loss is thus merged into a greater emotion that conquers the pain—the sense of love or peace, magnanimity of spirit, the power of fate, the glory of a far-reaching view of human destiny.

EXERCISE I.—Study of Robert Browning's poem "Incident of the French Camp." (*Fourth Reader*, p. 356.)

Who tells the story? To whom does he tell it? Who is the hero? Depict Napoleon waiting for news. Depict the scene of the attack. Depict the coming of the messenger. Show how his death is full of pathos. What is there in his death to redeem the pain of the story?

II.—Make a similar study of "Balaklava" (*Fourth Reader*, p. 316).

III.—Make a similar story of "The Quarrel" (*Fourth Reader*, p. 402).

IV.—Written Compositions.—Themes of pathetic interest. **I.** Tell the story in one of the following poems:—

1. "The Three Fishers" (Charles Kingsley).
2. "The Wreck of the 'Hesperus'" (Longfellow).
3. "The Charge of the Light Brigade" (*Third Reader*, p. 123).
4. "Lucy Gray" (Wordsworth).
5. "Excelsior" (Longfellow).
6. "The Lord of Burleigh" (Tennyson).
7. "The Lady of Shalott" (Tennyson).
8. "Lord Ullin's Daughter" (Campbell).
9. "Casabianca" (Mrs. Hemans).
10. "In the Tunnel" (Bret Harte).
11. "Dickens in Camp" (*Fourth Reader*, p. 287).
12. "Little Boy Blue" (Eugene Field).
13. "The Reverie of Poor Susan" (Wordsworth).
14. "Auld Robin Gray" (Lady Lindsay).
15. "Bernardo del Carpio" (*Fourth Reader*, p. 131).