

"Constitution of government," p. 282.

Legislation — statesmanship.—Give the meaning of these words. What is the difference between a *legislator* and a *statesman*?

Duties of government.—Write a concise statement of what you consider these duties to be.

I have . . . pleaded.—Where? Explain.

Adequate—sufficient, equal to the necessity of the case.

Scientific . . . defence.—What are these at the present time? Are they the same as those to which Mr. Bright refers? Show that means of defence may be *unscientific*?

Statesmen.—Name some British and some Canadian statesmen.

296. **Principles**—beliefs, rules which govern one's conduct. Distinguish from *opinions*. What principles are referred to? What are the principles of the other one per cent.? To which class does Mr. Bright belong?

But . . . efficiency.—Show that there is sufficient contrast between "moderation" and "efficiency" to require the use of "but."

Confines—boundaries. Paraphrase the clause "which . . . kingdom," showing the full meaning of "within" and "on."

Repudiate—disclaim, refuse to be responsible for. Distinguish from "denounce." Note the vigor and firmness with which the sentence opens, and show that the views expressed are consistent with Mr. Bright's well-known peace principles.

Engagement — employment.—Distinguish in meaning. Could these words be interchanged here?

Too large . . . statesmanship.—Explain how this could be. To what peculiar dangers are large Empires exposed?

The most ancient . . . historians

—Herodotus, the Greek historian, often called the "**Father of History**." In what sense is "profane" used here?

Scythians—the inhabitants of Scythia, the ancient name of the territory lying north and east of the Black Sea and the Caspian. They were a pastoral people and *nomadic* in their habits, that is, roaming about with their flocks and herds.

Scimitar.—See note, p. 69.

Symbol.—What is meant? Give modern expressions of the use of symbols. How do we symbolize *wisdom*? *justice*? *British authority*? *the naval supremacy of Britain*?

Mars—the Roman name of the god of war, from which our word *martial* is derived.

Sacrifices . . . country.—Show that in such expressions as "He made a sacrifice for his friend," "He sells goods at a sacrifice," the word "sacrifice" retains some shade of its primary meaning, which it has in this place. Of what kind of people are horses and cattle the main wealth? What is the main wealth of our country?

Sacrifices . . . scimitar—Bright's contemptuous name for the nation's expenditure for war purposes. As a member of the Society of Friends he opposes war as a means of settling national difficulties, preferring arbitration. The National Debt of Great Britain—now amounting to the enormous sum of £700,000,000—has been contracted chiefly on account of war expenditure. This debt may be said to have begun in 1693, when the Bank of England was established.

Have no political power—have not the right of voting. A wonderful change has been wrought in England since this speech was delivered. At that time the artisan and agricultural classes were almost wholly without votes. Suc-