

superior power, were capable of bringing to a successful issue the mighty struggle in which all Europe was at that critical period involved, he bade his brother carry to Henry, duke of Saxony, hitherto the rival of his house, and who was as magnanimous as fortunate, the holy lance and consecrated sword of the ancient kings, with all the other imperial insignia. He thus pointed him out as the successor of his own choice, and in his regard for the general weal, and in his anxiety to maintain a great pacific power capable of defending the common interest of Christendom, he disregarded the suggestions of national vanity, and sacrificed even the glory of his own house.

So wise and judicious, as well as heroic, a sacrifice of all selfish glory, for what the interests of society and the necessities of the times evidently demanded, is that principle which forms the very foundation and constitutes the true spirit, of all Christian governments. And by this very deed Conrad became, after Charlemagne, the second restorer of the western Empire, and the real founder of the German nation; for it was this noble resolve of his great soul, which alone saved the Germanic body from a complete dismemberment. The event fully justified his choice. The new king, Henry, victorious on every side, labored to build a great number of cities, to restore the reign of peace and justice, and to maintain the purity of Christian manners and Christian institutions; and prepared for his mightier son, the great Otto, the restoration of the Christian empire in Italy, whither the latter was loudly and unanimously called.

ARITHMÉTIQUE

I. Combien coûteront 78 quintaux 3 qrs et 12 lbs de sucre à \$11.55 le quintal?

Réponse: \$910.80.

Solution:

N. B. Prendre 112 lbs. pour un quintal.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \$11.55 \\
 78-3-12 \\
 \hline
 900.90 \\
 2q = \frac{1}{2} \quad 5.77 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8}{16} \\
 1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2.88 \frac{8}{16} = \frac{12}{16} \\
 7lbs = \frac{1}{4} \quad .72 \frac{4}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \\
 4 = \frac{1}{2} \quad .41 \frac{1}{16} = \frac{2}{16} \\
 1 = \frac{1}{4} \quad .10 \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{16} \\
 \hline
 \$910.80
 \end{array}$$

II. Quelle est la valeur présente d'un billet de \$962 payable dans un an à 4% d'escompte?

Réponse: \$925.

Solution:

Int. de \$1 à 4% pour un an égale .04 cts.,
\$1. + .04 = \$1.04.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1.04 \overline{) 962.00} \quad 925. \\
 \underline{936} \\
 260 \\
 \underline{208} \\
 520 \\
 \underline{520} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

ALGÈBRE

I. Divisez $a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$ par $a - b$.

Réponse: $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$.

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3 \quad | a - b. \\
 \underline{a^3 - a^2b} \quad \quad \quad a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \\
 -2a^2b + 3ab^2 \\
 \underline{-2a^2b + 2ab^2} \\
 a b^2 - b^3 \\
 \underline{a b^2 - b^3} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

II. En ajoutant 10 à un nombre les $\frac{2}{3}$ de la somme seront 66. Quel est ce nombre?

Réponse: 100.