

"Thy threats, thy mercy, I defy!  
 Let recreant yield, who fears to die."  
 —Like adder darting from his coil,  
 Like wolf that dashes through the toil,  
 Like mountain-ot who guards her young,  
 Full at Fitz-James's throat he sprung;  
 Received, but reeked not of a wound  
 And locked his arms his foeman round.—  
 Now, gallant Saxon, hold thine own!  
 No maiden's hand is round thee thrown!  
 That desperato grasp thy frame might feel,  
 Through bars of brass and triple steel!—  
 They tug, they strain! down, down they go,  
 Tho' Gael above, Fitz-James below.  
 The chieftain's gripe his throat compressed,  
 His knee was planted in his breast;  
 His clotted locks he backward threw,  
 Across his brow his hand he drew,  
 From blood and mist to clear his sight,  
 Then glanced aloft his dagger bright!—  
 But hate and fury ill supplied  
 The stream of life's exhausted tide,  
 And all too late the advantage came,  
 To turn the odds of deadly game;  
 For, while the dagger gleamed on high,  
 Reeled soul and sense, reeled brain and eye.  
 Down came the blow! but in the heath  
 The erring blade found bloodless sheath.  
 The struggling foe may now unclasp  
 The fainting Chief's relaxing grasp;  
 Unwounded from the dreadful close,  
 But breathless all, Fitz-James arose.

(a) Ll. 1 and 2. Show that this exclamation is in harmony with Fitz-James's character. Contrast his conduct here with Roderick's in ll. 17-30.

(b) Ll. 5-7. Show the appropriateness of each of these similes.

(c) Develop the meaning of "No maiden's hand," "was planted in his breast," "life's exhausted tide," "Reeled soul and sense, reeled brain and eye."

(d) Point out in detail how force and vividness have been given to the description in ll. 5-34.

(e) Write concise elocutionary notes, bringing out as fully as possible the spirit of the passage.

5. Explain the terms "Satire" and "Humor," giving examples from "Rip Van Winkle."

6. Describe the Rip Van Winkle household.

7. Times grow worse and worse with Rip Van Winkle as years of matrimony rolled on; a tart temper never mellows with age, and a sharp tongue is the only edge-tool that grows keener with constant use. For a long while he used to console himself, when driven from home, by frequenting a kind of perpetual club of the sages, philosophers, and other idle personages of the village; which held its sessions on a bench before a small inn designated by a rubicund portrait of His Majesty George the Third. Here they used to sit in the shade through a long summer's day, talking listlessly over village gossip, or telling endless sleepy stories about nothing. But it would have been worth any statesman's money to have heard the profound discussions that sometimes took place, when by chance an old newspaper fell into their hands from some passing traveller. How solemnly they would listen to the contents, as drawn out by Derrick Van Bummell, the school-master, a dapper learned little man, who was not to be daunted by the most gigantic word in the dictionary; and how sagely they would deliberate upon public events some months after they had taken place.

(a) *A tart—constant use.* Develop the metaphors here. How is this sentence connected in sense with the preceding one?

(b) *Here they—about nothing.* Point out the artistic excellence of this sentence.

(c) *But it would—traveller.* Comment on the literary form of this sentence. Give the force of "But," "worth any statesman's money," and "fell."

(d) Distinguish the meanings of "console" and "comfort," "sages" and "philosophers," "personages" and "characters," "sessions" and "sittings," "rubicund" and "red," and "dapper" and "neat."

(e) Show, from the derivation, the exact meaning of "designated," "listlessly," and "discussions."

(f) What English writer is imitated in this passage? Quote the lines Irving had in mind.

(g) What characteristics of Irving's style are here exemplified? Refer to the illustrations of each.

8. Write concise critical and explanatory notes on the following passages\* :—

(a) But Ellen boldly stopped between,  
 And dropped at once the tartan screen:  
 So, from his morning cloud, appears  
 The sun of May, through summer tears.

(b) I'll listen till my fancy hears  
 The clang of swords, the crash of spears!  
 These grates, these walls, shall vanish then  
 For the fair field of fighting men.

(c) Hark! as my lingering footsteps slow retire,  
 Some Spirit of the Air has waked thy string!  
 'Tis now a seraph bold, with touch of fire,  
 'Tis now the brush of Fairy's frolic wing.  
 Receding now, the dying numbers ring  
 Fainter and fainter down the rugged dell,  
 And now the mountain breezes scarcely bring  
 A wandering witch-note of the distant spell—  
 And now, 'tis silent all!—Enchantress, fare thee well."

### ALGEBRA.

SECOND CLASS TEACHERS.

Examiner—J. C. GLASHAN.

1. From  $a(b+c)^2 + b(c+a)^2 + c(a+b)^2$   
 take  $(a-b)(a-c)(b+c) + (b-c)(b-a)(c+a)$   
 $+ (c-a)(c-b)(a+b).$

2. Multiply  $\frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{x} - \frac{y}{b} + \frac{b}{y}$   
 by  $\frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{x} + \frac{y}{b} - \frac{b}{y}$

3. Divide  $(x^2-1)(a^3-a^2)-(x^2-1)(a^2-4a)$   
 $+ 3(x+2)(a-1) + 3$   
 by  $ax^2 + (x+1)(a-1).$

4. Resolve  $2 - \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{bc}$  into the product of two factors.

5. It being given that  
 $2(a^4+b^4+c^4+d^4)-(a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2)+8abcd$   
 is the product of four linear factors of which one is  
 $a+b+c+d,$

show how to deduce therefrom what the other factors must be.

6. Prove that if  $\frac{ab}{cd} = \frac{a^2+b^2}{c^2+d^2}$   
 $\frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{A^2+B^2}{C^2+D^2}$   
 wherein  $A=a+b+c+d, C=a-b+c-d,$   
 $B=a+b-c-d, D=a-b-c+d.$

7. Solve  $\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{x-5}.$

8. Determine  $a, b$  and  $c$  so that the two systems of equations  
 $\left. \begin{aligned} ax+by-cz &= 4, \\ ax-by+cz &= 8, \\ -ax+by+cz &= 16, \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ and } \left\{ \begin{aligned} 2x-y+3z &= 9, \\ 3x+2y-2z &= 1, \\ -x+y+z &= 4. \end{aligned} \right.$   
 may be satisfied by the same values of  $x, y$  and  $z.$

9. Solve  $(1-x)(x-2) + (3-x)(x-4) - (5-x)(x-10) = 0.$

10. The circumference of the hind wheel of a carriage is greater by one yard than that of the front wheel, but in travelling sixty-three yards, the front wheel makes four revolutions more than the hind wheel. Find the circumference of the hind wheel.

(To be continued.)

### Educational Notes and News.

#### ONTARIO.

Muskoka has now over 80 public school teachers.

Out of 131 candidates who wrote on the entrance examination at Orangetown, 65 were successful.

\*In answering this question, the candidate will be expected to explain and comment on the chief difficulties only, and to point out any blemishes and develop any beauties of thought or expression.