

once more for the master-stroke. They have forgotten the will. He is now ready to read it, extolling Cæsar's generosity, and winding up with

"Here was a Cæsar; when comes such another."

his work is done.

No. 5.—Explain the references in the following :—

1. 'Twas one of these coronets.
2. He hears no music.
3. His coward lips did from their color fly.
4. Look, with a spot I damn him.
5. I, that denied thee gold, will give my heart.
6. Do what you will, dishonor shall be humor.
7. His life was gentle.
 1. Refers to the fact of Antony offering Cæsar the laurel crown.
 2. Refers to Cassius' distaste for revelry.
 3. Refers to Cæsar's illness in Spain. The metaphor is taken from a soldier flying from his colors.
 4. Refers to Antony's pronouncing the doom of Publius in their bill of attainder.
 5. Refers to the refusal or neglect of Cassius to send to Brutus the gold required by him.
 6. Refers to Cassius' testy humor, and also to the old idea that the temperament was made up of the four humors, and if any one predominated, the man was said to be humorous.
 7. Refers to the general esteem in which Brutus was held.

No. 6.—Give an account of the following words, and state where they

occur :—Neat's leather, Colossus, falling sickness, trash, genius, Ate, ort, cognizance.

Neat's leather—leather made from the hides of oxen. The expression occurs in Act I., Sc. I. :—

"As proper men as ever trod in neat's leather, Have gone upon my handiwork."

Colossus.—A gigantic statue of Apollo at the entrance to the harbor of Rhodes, accounted one of the seven wonders of the world.

"Why man he doth bestride the narrow world

Like a Colossus." Act I., Sc. II.

Falling sickness.—Epileptic fits to which Cæsar was subject. Brutus says :

"'Tis very like : he hath the falling sickness." Act I., Sc. II.

Trash.—Refuse, anything worthless. Used by Cassius in Act I., Sc. III.

"What trash is Rome !
What rubbish and what offal ; when it serves
For the base matter to illuminate
So vile a thing as Cæsar."

Genius.—The contriving and immortal mind ; the ruling intellectual power as opposed to the irascible nature. The word occurs in Brutus' soliloquy, Act II., Sc. I.

"The genius and the mortal instruments
Are there in council."

Ate,—Greek goddess of discord, the cause of the siege of Troy. It occurs in Antony's prophecy, Act III., Sc. I.

"And Cæsar's spirit suaging for revenge,
With Ate by his side, come hot from hell."

Cognizance.—Recognition. Decius uses the word in his attempt to persuade Cæsar to come to the Capitol, Act I., Sc. II.

"Great men shall press
For tinctures, stains, relics and cognizance."