

feeling in favour of some project. 2. The crusade of Peter the Hermit. 3. Richard III., in his eager desire for power, put his brother and nephews to death. 4. (Acts xvi. 14-24.) 5. When he persecuted the Christians. 6. The countryman on a visit to the city falling into the hands of the confidence trickster. The victims of a game of chance conducted by sharpers. The man who is induced by unworthy advocates of religion to leave all his property to an unworthy object. 7. Contentment is an incitement to industry, while indifference brings no zest to a man's work. 8. It means that we are not to be suspicious of the ill fortune that may never befall us. It summarizes the law against croaking and discontent. 9. The benefit is to be found in the providing of the remedies which lead to progressiveness in the individual and in the nation. 10. The feeling against slavery or tyranny even when these do not affect ourselves.

ANSWERS TO EXERCISE IV., PAGE 77.

1. *Solicitude* comes from the Latin, and means anxiety of mind over what may or may not happen. *Jealousy* is the spirit of antagonism that arises from fear of superiority in others. *Compendium* comes from the Latin, and means a concise statement of something that has been given in fuller form. 2. The putting forth of every effort to keep the commandments and fit ourselves as loyal subjects for the kingdom of heaven. 3. Jonathan was jealous of those who thought to harm David; his father Saul was jealous of David to the extent of wishing to do him a harm. 4. The true charity is disinterested enough to make a personal sacrifice in behalf of any good movement. It is illustrated in every true philanthropist's life. 5. (Matt. vii. 7.) 6. "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." 7. The sixth, ninth and tenth. 8. "Lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil." 9. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God . . . and thy neighbour as thyself." 10. The expressions "Our Father" and "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors."