

SCHOOL WORK.

CLASSICS.

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In the hope of inducing and facilitating a more general study of the honour matriculation classics, a systematic discussion of certain parts of the honour work in Greek and Latin will be attempted in this column.

NOTES ON CICERO, IN CAT. III.

This speech was addressed to the people in the Forum on Dec. 3rd. Catiline had fled from the city on Nov. 8th, leaving behind him his lieutenants, Lentulus and Cethegus—men of no ability—to manage the conspiracy. Cicero gets them to commit themselves in writing to certain Gallic envoys then in the city, and then seizes the document and arrests the conspirators. The oration describes how Cicero brought the matter to a successful termination.

Rempublicam—"Your country." See Bradley, p. 191, note.

Vestrum—As compared with *vestri* always partitive. (Bradley, p. 193)

Fortunas—*Fortunæ*, "gifts of Fortune"; as opposed to *bona* (landed property), "goods," "money," (personal property).

Hoc domicilium, etc.—"This abode of glorious empire, our fortunate and beautiful city."

Ex faucibus fati—"From the throat of ruin."

Illis quibus nascimur—"Our birthdays."

Salutis—"Preservation."

Nascendi incerta conditio—"The lot assigned by birth is an uncertain one" (*i. e.* may be happy or unhappy).

Sine sensu, etc.—The adverbial phrases are emphatic and contain the main idea. "We have no feeling at birth, but a feeling of pleasure, etc."

Profecto—(*pro-facto*, for a fact) "assuredly," "without doubt."

Quoniam—(*quoniam* and *jam*), strong word for *sine*; "whereas," "seeing that."

Benevolentia famaque—"In gratitude and in glory."

Sustulim — *rom tollo*, "raise."

FLETCHER AND NICHOLSON'S
GREEK PROSE.

EXERCISE I.

1. Ὁ στρατηγὸς τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἄγει. 2. Τῶν ἑπτα σοφώτατος ἦν Σόλων. 3. Δαρεικὸν ἕκαστος ἡμῶν οἶσει τοῦ μηνός. 4. Κύρον δὲ μεταπέμπεται Δαρεῖος ἀναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κύρος. 5. Τὸ Πήλιον ὅρος τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ ὑπὸ τῶν Γιγάντων ἐπέτεθη. 6. Ὁ χρυσὸς τιμιώτερος ἐστὶν ἢ ὁ ἄργυρος. 7. Ἡ παιδίᾳ χάριν ἀναπαύσεως ἐστίν. 8. Δεῖ τοὺς τε ἀγαθοὺς καὶ τοὺς κακοὺς ἀποθαρεῖν. 9. Κύρος τε καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος τὸν θώρακα ἐνέδυν. 10. Βλάψει τὴν κεφαλὴν. 11. Οἱ ἵπποι καλλίους τῶν ἡμιόνων εἰσίν. 12. Θουκυδίδης Ἀθηναῖος ξυνέγραψε τὸν πόλεμον. 13. Εἶδε τὸν στρατηγὸν καὶ τὸ στράτευμα τῆς Ἰωνίας ἐν Ἐφέσῳ. 14. Ὁ θάνατος μέγιστον φάρμακον τῶν κακῶν ἐστίν.

EXERCISE 2.

1. Φημὶ τὸν δίκαιον ἄνδρα εὐδαίμονα εἶναι. 2. Φησὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν παρεῖναι. 3. Ἐλεξαν ὅτι πάντ' ἴδοι. 4. Κύρος ἔλεξε τοῖς στρατιώταις, ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσοιτο εἰς Βαβυλῶνα. 5. Φανερώς εἶπεν ὅτι ἡ πόλις τετελείσθαι ἤδη. 6. Ἐλεξεν ὡς οὐδὲν εἴη ἀδικώτερον φήμης. 7. Φησὶ αὐτῇ εἶναι Δίκη. 8. Ἐφη τὴν δικαιοσύνην εἶναι σοφίαν. 9. Ἦλθεν ἄγγελός τις λέγων ὡς Ἐλάτεια κατείληπται. 10. Ἐφη νικῆσαι πάντας τοὺς πολεμίους. 11. Ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἔφασκεν Δοῖς υἱὸς εἶναι. 12. Κλέων οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς, ἀλλὰ Νικίαν στρατηγεῖν. 13. Ὡς οὐκ ὤφεισθαι τὸν βασιλέα τε καὶ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῆς Ἰωνίας ἐν Ἐφέσῳ.