

THE NEW
AMERICAN CITIZEN
A READER FOR FOREIGNERS



FRANCES S. MINTZ

Property of Town of Gardner

Put in use (year and month) _____

Number **018** _____

Serial _____

Book is owned by _____
is registered and used by _____

PE 1128 .M6 1914
Mintz, Frances Sankstone.
The new American citizen

PE 1128 .M6 1914
Mintz, Frances Sankstone





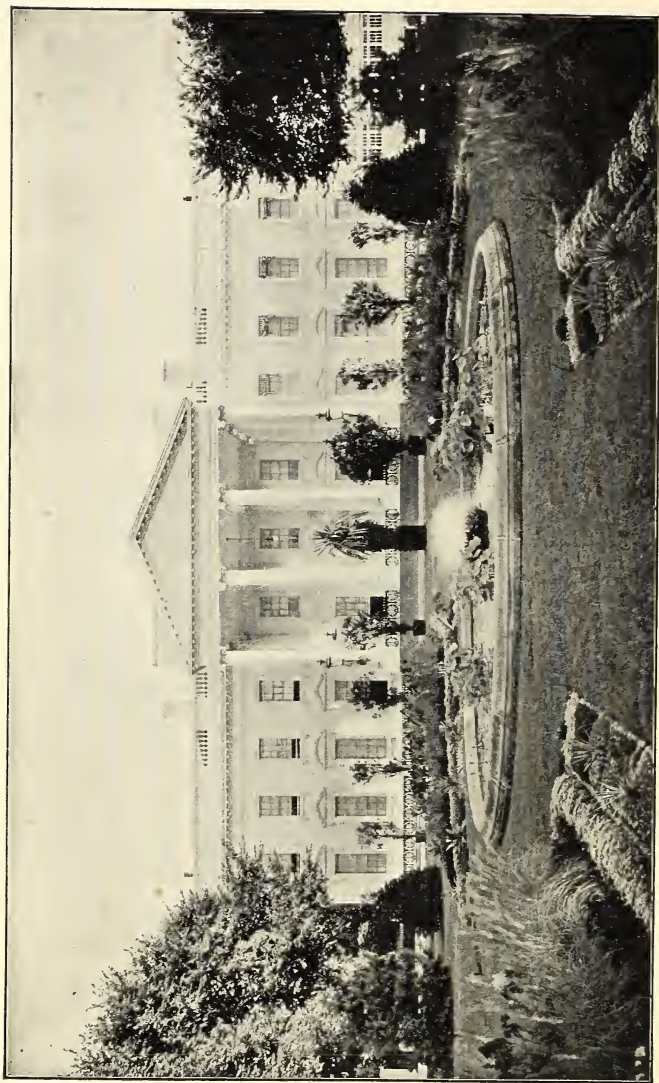
THE NEW AMERICAN CITIZEN



THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
NEW YORK · BOSTON · CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED
LONDON · BOMBAY · CALCUTTA
MELBOURNE

THE MACMILLAN CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
TORONTO



THE WHITE HOUSE



THE NEW
AMERICAN CITIZEN

A READER FOR FOREIGNERS

BY

FRANCES SANKSTONE MINTZ

AVON AVENUE DAY SCHOOL AND 18TH AVENUE EVENING SCHOOL
OF NEWARK, N.J.

New York

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

1914

All rights reserved

COPYRIGHT, 1909,
BY THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

Set up and electrotyped. Published June, 1909 Reprinted
October, 1909 ; January, 1910 ; January, December, 1911 ;
August, 1912 ; January, 1913 ; February, 1914.

Norwood Press
J. S. Cushing Co. — Berwick & Smith Co.
Norwood, Mass., U.S.A.

182.8 4883

PREFACE

To find suitable reading matter for adult foreign pupils in evening schools has always been difficult. The ordinary first and second readers used in day schools, which are mostly intended for children, contain as a rule little material of a kind to interest older persons. Either the ideas themselves are juvenile or the vocabulary not the most suitable to the needs of grown-up pupils.

The purpose of the author has been to prepare a series of reading lessons suitable for adult learners and which should have patriotism as their keynote. Love of country is an almost universal sentiment, and one that appeals strongly to the class of pupils who make up the attendance in our evening schools for foreigners.

To base a series of lessons, as some have attempted, upon occupations, for instance,

would be pedagogically sound provided all pupils were equally interested in other occupations than their own, which is not the case:

To introduce, also, as soon as practicable, vocabularies variant to some extent from the words commonly used in daily experience is believed to be of advantage; for thereby the feeling of growth and mastery of language is developed. Such feeling will incite to the independent reading of books. The difficulty, heretofore, has been to find an emotional basis, universal in its appeal and sufficiently strong to command the interest of adult pupils of all ages and nationalities. The appeal of patriotism furnishes the true emotional basis.

The author has had an exceptional opportunity as a teacher of foreign adult classes in the city of Newark, New Jersey, to test thoroughly the material contained in this reader. It will be found in practice best fitted for those who have had a few weeks of instruction in reading by means of the oral and blackboard method in general use.

ADDISON B. POLAND.

TO THE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN IN OUR
EVENING SCHOOLS WHO ARE LEARNING
TO READ AND WRITE

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY,
May 1, 1909.

DEAR PUPILS:

To learn to read and to write English is not hard for one who is willing to work. To learn any new language takes time; it takes effort also. It is not an easy matter for one to give up his evenings in order to go to school. But it is worth all the time and effort it takes. One who can read finds great delight in books. He can find out for himself without aid many things that one who cannot read must be ignorant of all his life. Books are our friends. They are men and women who speak to us. Some of these men and women are living, while others are dead. To read what they have written is to know them and to enjoy their company. Indeed, when we read we may select our own company.

Kings and princes if we wish; statesmen, priests, and poets; those who have told the story of nations; in fact, there is no end of the company we may keep. The whole world and its people are an open book to one who has once learned to read, for he has the key to unlock all its treasures and mysteries.

There is still another reason why all should learn to read and to write English who expect to live in this country. America has always been the home of liberty-loving men and women from all countries of Europe. There is work here for every one to do, and all are welcome. But one who can read and write has a better chance in life even in free America; he can do more kinds of work and higher kinds of work. Besides, every one in our country is a ruler, — not a king, but a ruler. He helps make all the laws; he helps to elect the mayor of our city, the governor of our state, and the President of our nation. How important it is, then, that one who wields such great power should be able to read and write.

I urge you all, therefore, not only for your own good, but for your country's good, to attend school, work hard, and learn both to read and to write English.

With best wishes for your success, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ADDISON B. POLAND,

City Superintendent.

CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. | |
| Christopher Columbus | 1 |
| Settlement of Virginia | 6 |
| Settlement of New York | 10 |
| How Pennsylvania was Founded | 15 |
| The Pilgrims | 19 |
| The Landing of the Pilgrims | 20 |
| The Story of Thanksgiving | 24 |
| Thanksgiving Day. | 26 |
| The Revolutionary War. | |
| The Cause | 28 |
| The Beginning | 30 |
| The Colonists declare themselves Independent | 32 |
| Washington's Christmas Gift | 35 |
| Battle of Saratoga | 37 |
| Battle of Yorktown | 39 |
| The End | 41 |
| George Washington | 42 |
| Progress and Growth of the United States | 46 |
| Abraham Lincoln | 51 |
| The Civil War | 57 |
| CIVICS AND PATRIOTISM. | |
| Our Government | 63 |
| The Constitution of the United States. | |
| Preamble | 65 |
| The Three Departments of Government | 66 |
| Why we need a Government. | 67 |
| Naturalization | 71 |
| Cities. | |
| A Model City and how it is Governed | 82 |
| Protection of Cities | 87 |

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| Our Country's Flag | 89 |
| Flag of the Free | 92 |
| GEOGRAPHY. | |
| City of Washington | 94 |
| New York City | 98 |
| The Metropolis of the West | 104 |
| A Visit to Boston | 112 |
| New Orleans | 118 |
| California | 123 |
| New Jersey | 125 |
| HEALTH AND SANITATION. | |
| Treatment of Tuberculosis | 129 |
| How to keep Well and prevent Consumption | 133 |
| STORIES AND ANECDOTES. | |
| The Courageous Travelers | 135 |
| The Bell of Justice | 135 |
| The Hare and the Tortoise | 138 |
| The Ant and the Grasshopper | 139 |
| The Little Match Girl. I | 141 |
| The Little Match Girl. II | 144 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | |
| Three Great Inventions. | |
| The Telegraph | 147 |
| The Telephone | 150 |
| Wireless Telegraphy | 150 |
| Thomas A. Edison | 152 |
| Trades and Occupations in the United States. | |
| The Merchant | 155 |
| Manufacturing | 156 |
| Paper Making | 157 |
| A Straw Hat | 159 |
| A Shoe Factory | 161 |
| Commerce | 163 |
| Farming | 164 |
| Mining | 166 |
| Coal | 167 |
| Iron | 169 |
| Steel | 169 |

CONTENTS

xiii

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| Gold and Silver | 171 |
| Lead | 172 |
| Copper | 174 |
| A Lesson about Coffee | 175 |
| The Seasons | 180 |
| POETICAL SELECTIONS. | |
| The Blue-bells of Scotland | 182 |
| Woodman, Spare that Tree | 183 |
| The Months | 184 |
| “No Man is born into this World!” | 185 |
| Jerusalem the Golden | 186 |
| The Wise Fairy | 186 |
| Those Evening Bells | 188 |
| Rest | 189 |
| The Hemlock Tree | 190 |
| The Arrow and the Song | 190 |
| The Fall of the Curtain | 191 |
| NATIONAL SONGS. | |
| National Songs of the United States. | |
| The Star-spangled Banner | 193 |
| America | 195 |
| Hail, Columbia | 196 |
| The Red, White, and Blue | 198 |
| Salute to the Flag | 200 |
| Austrian National Hymn | 201 |
| German National Hymn | 202 |
| Norwegian National Hymn | 203 |
| National Hymn of Holland | 204 |
| National Hymn of Sweden | 205 |

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

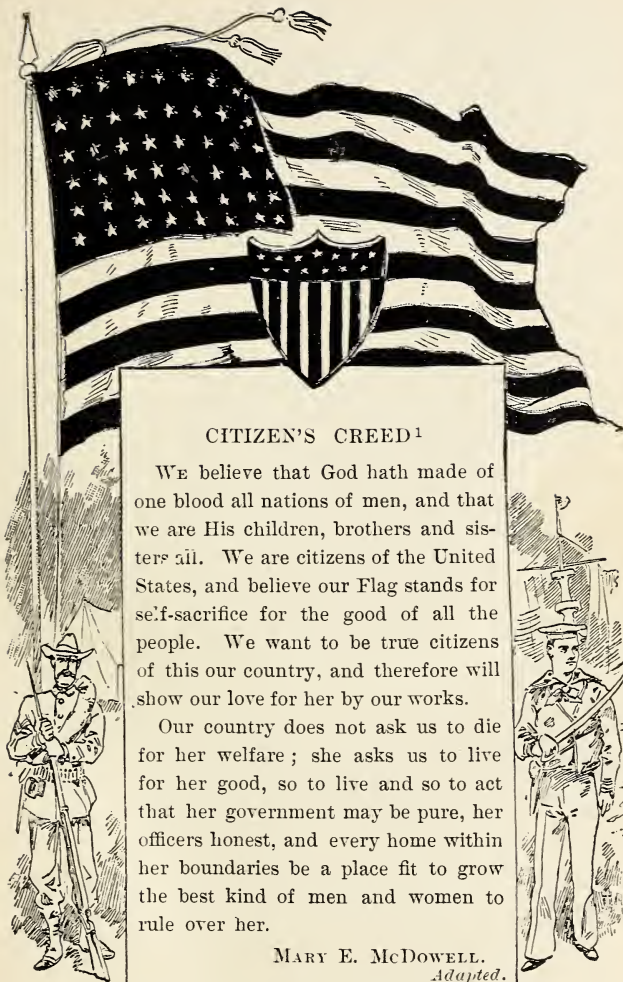
| | PAGE |
|---|---------------------|
| The White House | <i>Frontispiece</i> |
| Columbus at the Court of Queen Isabella | 2 |
| The Fleet of Columbus | 3 |
| Landing of Columbus | 4 |
| Captain John Smith | 7 |
| Pocahontas begging the Life of Captain John Smith | 8 |
| Henry Hudson | 10 |
| Hudson's Ship, the <i>Half Moon</i> , in the Hudson River | 11 |
| The Dutch Colony of New Amsterdam | 12 |
| Peter Stuyvesant | 13 |
| New Amsterdam | 14 |
| William Penn | 16 |
| Penn Treaty Tree | 17 |
| The <i>Mayflower</i> | 19 |
| Pilgrim Exiles | 21 |
| Pilgrims going to Church | 25 |
| Stamp Act Stamps | 29 |
| The Struggle at Concord Bridge | 31 |
| The Battle of Lexington | 31 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 33 |
| The Spirit of '76 | 34 |
| Washington's Retreat from Long Island | 35 |
| Washington crossing the Delaware | 36 |
| The Surrender of Burgoyne | 38 |
| The Surrender of Cornwallis | 40 |
| George Washington | 43 |
| Washington resigning his Commission | 44 |
| One of the First Railroad Trains | 47 |
| Traveling on the Erie Canal about 1825 | 48 |
| Emigrant Wagons | 49 |
| Abraham Lincoln | 52 |
| Lincoln's Birthplace | 53 |

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| Lincoln writing by the Fire | 54 |
| Fort Sumter | 59 |
| Scene at the Battle of Gettysburg | 61 |
| The Capitol, Washington | 64 |
| The State Capitol at Albany | 77 |
| Signing of the United States Constitution, September 17, 1787 | 79 |
| Signing the Declaration of Independence | 80 |
| City Hall, Newark, N.J. | 83 |
| Public Library, Boston, Mass. | 84 |
| City Hall, St. Louis, Mo. | 85 |
| A Fire Engine | 86 |
| Precinct Foot Patrolman | 87 |
| Inspector | 87 |
| "The Flag goes By" | 89 |
| A Soldier | 90 |
| House of Betsey Ross, Arch Street, Philadelphia | 91 |
| Betsey Ross's First Flag | 92 |
| The Congressional Library | 95 |
| The State, War, and Navy Building | 96 |
| Mount Vernon | 97 |
| The Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor | 98 |
| Brooklyn Bridge in New York City | 99 |
| View of Columbia University | 100 |
| A View in Central Park, New York | 101 |
| Art Museum, New York | 102 |
| A Scene at a Dock | 103 |
| Chicago in 1832 | 105 |
| One of the Buildings of Chicago University | 106 |
| Lake Shore Drive, Chicago | 107 |
| A Grain Elevator in Chicago | 108 |
| Cattle in Chicago Stock Yards | 110 |
| Commonwealth Avenue, Boston | 113 |
| The Old North Church | 114 |
| Faneuil Hall | 115 |
| Old State House in Boston | 116 |
| View from Stock Exchange Building, Boston | 117 |
| Lafayette Square, New Orleans | 118 |
| Cotton Plant | 119 |

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

xvii

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| A Cotton Field | 120 |
| Bales of Cotton ready for Shipment | 121 |
| View in Westlake Park, Los Angeles, California | 124 |
| Worsted Mills, Passaic | 125 |
| Weave Room in a Paterson Silk Mill | 126 |
| One of Trenton's Many Potteries | 127 |
| The State Capitol at Trenton | 128 |
| Raybrook Sanitarium, Adirondacks — Sleeping out in Summer . | 130 |
| Raybrook Sanitarium, Adirondacks — On the Porch in Cold Weather | 131 |
| "He lay down for a nap" | 138 |
| "It was a Warm, Bright Flame" | 143 |
| Three Great Inventors | 149 |
| In a Cotton Mill in New England | 156 |
| A Grinding Room in a Paper Mill | 158 |
| A Hat Factory — Blocking Hats | 159 |
| A Hat Factory — Unfinished Hats | 160 |
| In a Shoe Factory — Leveling the Sole | 161 |
| In a Shoe Factory — Stitching the Vamp | 162 |
| A Farm House and Barns | 164 |
| Sorting Corn for Canning in a New York State Factory | 165 |
| A Zinc Mine in Missouri | 167 |
| A Coal Mine | 168 |
| The Steel Frame of a Building | 170 |
| A Gold Mine | 171 |
| Where Coins are Made | 173 |
| Copper Smelting Works | 174 |
| Coffee Berries | 176 |
| Picking Coffee | 177 |
| Sorting and Sacking Coffee | 178 |



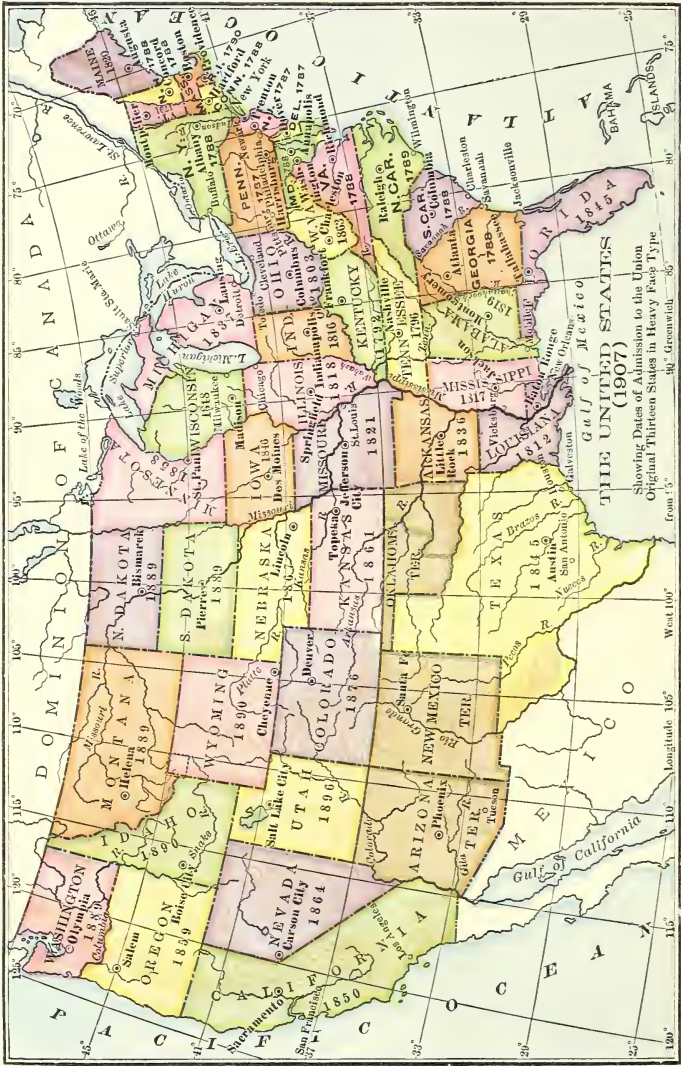
CITIZEN'S CREED¹

WE believe that God hath made of one blood all nations of men, and that we are His children, brothers and sisters all. We are citizens of the United States, and believe our Flag stands for self-sacrifice for the good of all the people. We want to be true citizens of this our country, and therefore will show our love for her by our works.

Our country does not ask us to die for her welfare ; she asks us to live for her good, so to live and so to act that her government may be pure, her officers honest, and every home within her boundaries be a place fit to grow the best kind of men and women to rule over her.

MARY E. McDOWELL.
Adapted.

¹ Used by permission of the author.



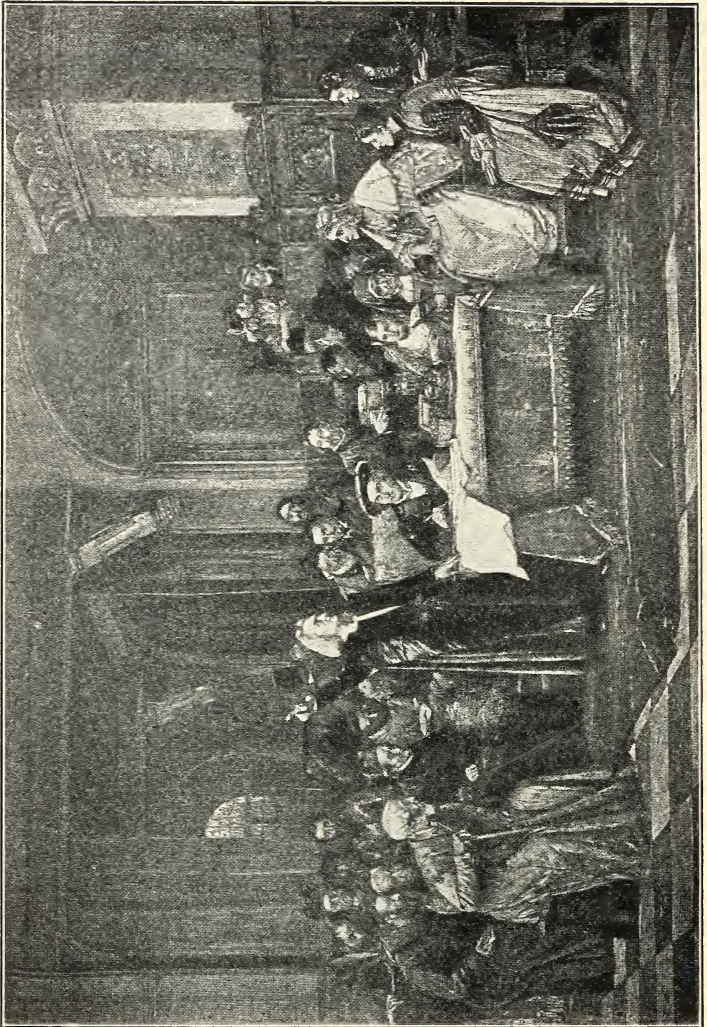
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

THE father of Christopher Columbus was a poor wool-comber in Genoa, Italy. Genoa is a town on the seashore.

Christopher often made voyages on ships. From living on the sea in that way he gathered many ideas about the different lands.

There was a great deal of valuable trading between the European countries and the East Indies. Caravans of camels brought goods from the Persian Gulf or the Red and Caspian seas. Traders then took the goods and carried them partly by land and partly by water to Europe. The only way to reach the Indies by water was by sailing around Africa, and this was a very long voyage. Columbus thought that he could find a shorter way to get to the East Indies, so he persuaded the Queen of Spain to fit out ships for him.

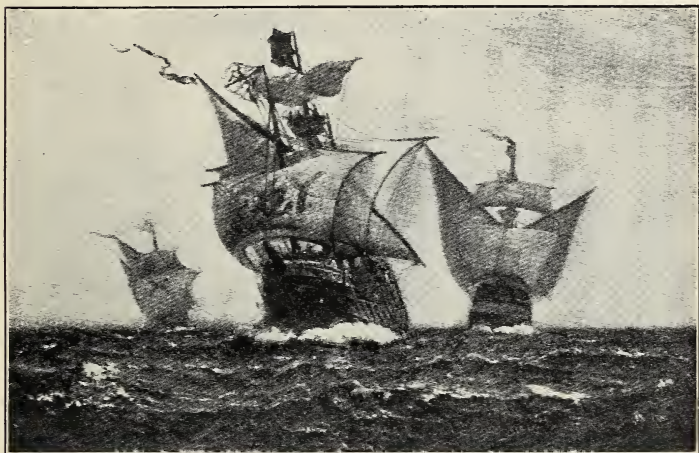


Brozik

COLUMBUS AT THE COURT OF QUEEN ISABELLA

He had three ships. They were called the *Niña*, *Pinta*, and the *Santa Maria*.

In August, in the year 1492, he set sail. "They will never come back again," said the



THE FLEET OF COLUMBUS

wise people on the shore. Soon the sailors themselves began to agree with them.

Columbus still kept on. He explained the different signs of the sea. He told them that everything would be all right if they would only trust in God, but they were very much afraid they would never return alive. They

wanted to throw Columbus overboard and return home.

Columbus heard of these plans and called his men together. He told them that with



LANDING OF COLUMBUS

Vanderlyn

the help of God they would surely succeed.

At last signs of land began to appear. The branch of a tree with red berries floated by. Birds that lived only on land flew about the ship.

One morning the crew awoke to find a beautiful, glorious island stretched out before their weary eyes.

Columbus landed and unfurled the flag of Spain. He took possession of all in the name of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella.

Later, other people came on voyages of discovery. Amongst them was Amerigo Vespucci.

When Vespucci went home he wrote a book about the new country. People soon called it America. He did not discover this new land, but it was named for him.

Where did Christopher Columbus live?

Who sent him to America?

In what year did he discover America?

In whose name did he take possession of America?

Why did the people call this country America?

SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA

IN 1607 the London Company sent men from England who settled where Jamestown, Virginia, now stands. They landed in May, which is the best season of the year there. But during the hot, sultry months of July and August many people died of malaria. This was due to the fact that the place was hardly more than a swamp.

The men in the colony had not been used to work in England, and had it not been for the courage and enterprise of one man, the people in Jamestown would all have perished.

John Smith proved to be the right man in the right place. Under his wise management a great change began. He said, "Those that will not work shall not eat." He helped the people in building their houses, he taught them how to till the soil, and he succeeded in getting much-needed food from the Indians.

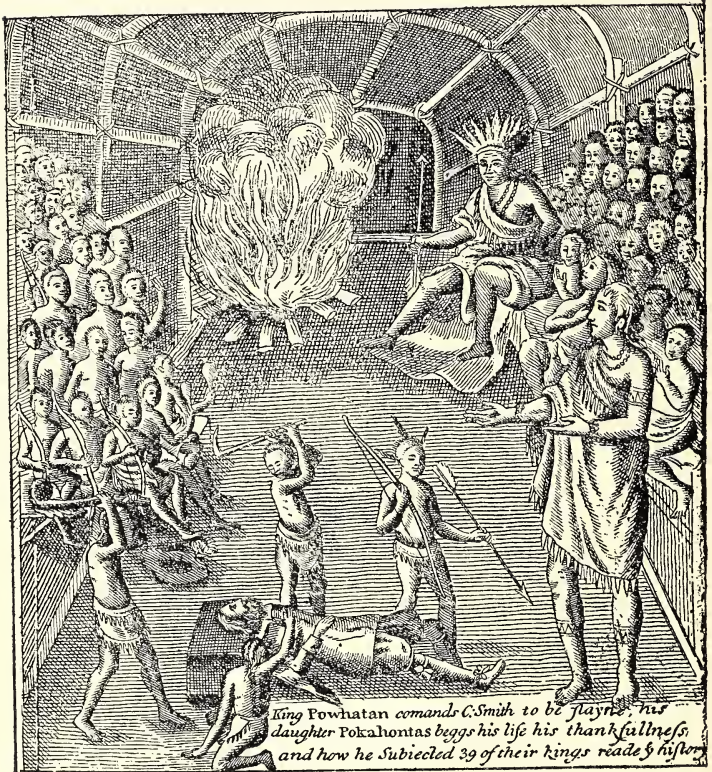
One day he was out on an exploring expedition, when he was captured by some Indians. They took him to their great chief, Powhatan. At a council of war it was decided that Smith should die. Pocahontas, the daughter of the chief, Powhatan, threw her arms around the neck of John Smith and begged her father to spare Smith's life. Powhatan loved his daughter very much and could not refuse her wish.



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

Pocahontas continued to be a friend to Smith and the colonists. She brought them food to eat and helped them in many ways. Five years later she married an Englishman, named John Rolfe. She went to England to

live, but died there after a short time, as the climate was too severe for her.



THIS PICTURE WAS DRAWN BY AN ARTIST FROM CAPTAIN SMITH'S OWN DESCRIPTION

Captain Smith continued to help and promote the welfare of the colony until one day

he was wounded in the leg and had to return to England.

After he left, the colony did not prosper so well. He was rightly called the "Father of Virginia." The people of Virginia were granted a "Great Charter." Under this charter the people were allowed a voice in making their own laws. This was the beginning of free government in America.

SETTLEMENT OF NEW YORK

HENRY HUDSON, an Englishman, was sent over by the Dutch. Like Columbus, he was trying to find a shorter way to India. He did not find it, but his vessel was the first to



HENRY HUDSON

sail up the river that now bears his name. He was the first to sail past the beautiful Palisades and Highlands.

After Hudson returned to Holland and reported the result of his voyage, the Dutch sent some of their people over to America. They built forts and trading posts along the Hudson, and bought the entire island of Manhattan from the Indians for twenty-four dollars.

It was then called New Amsterdam, after the city of Amsterdam in Holland.

Peter Stuyvesant was one of the first

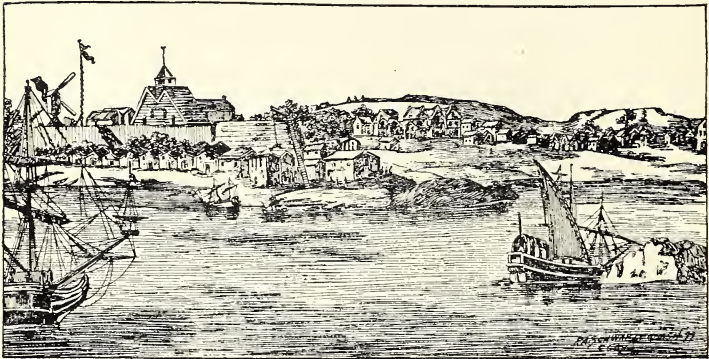


HUDSON'S SHIP, THE "HALF MOON," IN THE HUDSON RIVER

Dutch governors. He was a man with a quick temper and he was very proud. He was harsh and overbearing at times, but in

spite of his failings he made a very good governor.

The greatest troubles the Dutch had were with the Indians. He succeeded in making the Indians his friends, and perhaps thereby



THE DUTCH COLONY OF NEW AMSTERDAM

saved his colony from being destroyed. When a young man, he lost a leg in war. People spoke of him as the "Lame Dutch Governor." He built a market, and he advised the building of better schools and houses. He made New Amsterdam almost a model town. The people had to obey the rules for the Sabbath very rigidly. But he

allowed religious liberty in the colony. New Netherlands, as this colony was called, was very prosperous, when one day up the river sailed an English ship. In this ship was the

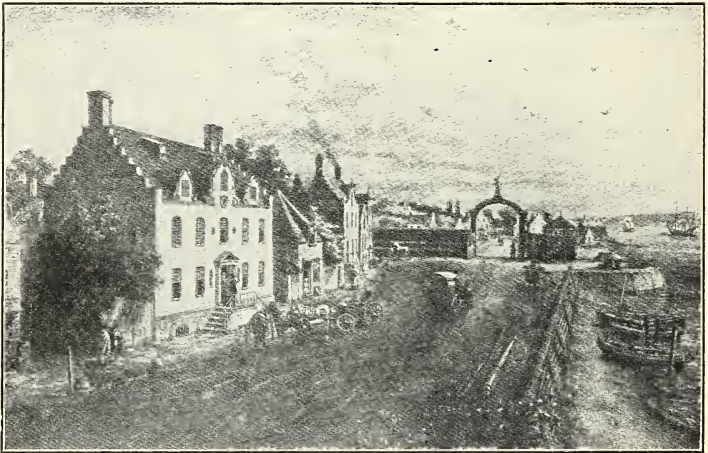


PETER STUYVESANT

English Colonel Nicolls with his soldiers. The ship was well armed, and Colonel Nicolls ordered the Dutch to surrender. As they had few firearms, the Dutch saw the best

thing to do was to surrender. This they did without any bloodshed.

The English then changed the name of



NEW AMSTERDAM

New Amsterdam to New York. The Duke of York gave what is now New Jersey to two of his friends.

HOW PENNSYLVANIA WAS FOUNDED

PART of New Jersey was ruled by a class of people called the Quakers.

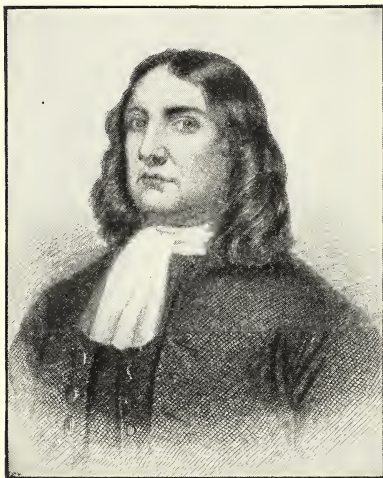
The Quakers were very much persecuted in England. They were punished for refusing to show reverence to the king by removing their hats in his presence. They were persecuted because they preached their doctrines whenever they found an opportunity. They were also persecuted in some of the American colonies as well as in England. One of the few men who did much for these despised Quakers was William Penn.

He was the son of an English naval officer. While yet in college, William Penn was converted to the Quaker belief. After the death of Penn's father, he found himself owner of a part of New Jersey. There were many Quakers here, but Penn thought he would

like to found a colony where he could have entire control.

The king of England was greatly in debt to Penn's father, so Penn asked the king

for a grant of land in America. The king was glad to pay his debt in such a way. He gave Penn the land that is now called Pennsylvania.



WILLIAM PENN

Penn carried out many of his own ideas in planning Pennsylvania. He purchased more

land from the Swedes. Here he planned and laid out the city of Philadelphia. This was to be the "city of brotherly love, the city of refuge, the mansion of freedom, the home of humanity."

Penn became very friendly with the In-

dians. He at once brought about a meeting with them, in which a treaty of friendship was arranged. A large elm tree at Shackamaxon, not far from the center of the new city, was chosen as the place for the meeting.



PENN TREATY TREE

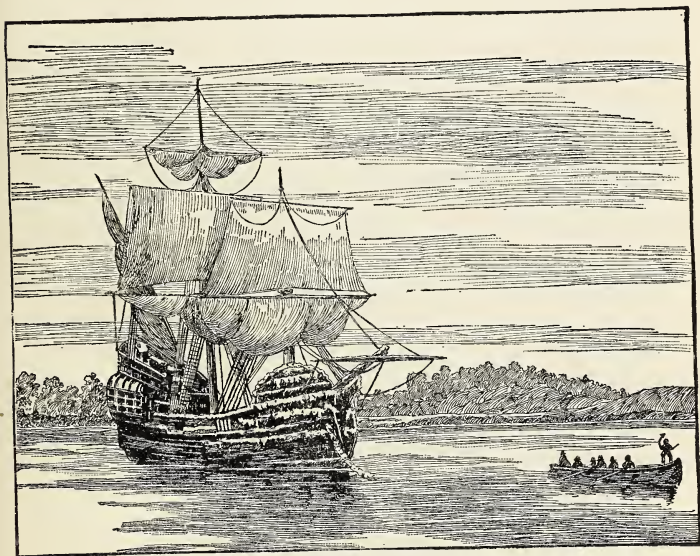
Here Penn made a speech. He said, "I will not call you children, for parents sometimes chide their children too severely; nor brothers only, for brothers differ. We are the same as if one man's body were to be divided into two parts; we are all one flesh

and blood." The Indians replied, "We will live in love with William Penn and his children as long as the moon and sun shall endure."

In this manner was established the colony of Pennsylvania. The name Penn, in Pennsylvania, was in honor of William Penn's father.

THE PILGRIMS

THE Pilgrims were a band of people that had been persecuted in England on account of their religious belief. They left England



THE MAYFLOWER

and settled in Holland. But after some years had passed they decided to leave Holland and go to America. They hoped in

America to build up a colony where their children would grow up to speak English.

In the year 1620 they left Holland and set sail for America. They came over in the ship called the *Mayflower*. The weather was very stormy and they had a very rough passage. Their intention was to land at New York, but the high winds drove the ship out of its course, and they landed on the bleak shores of New England.

A winter in Massachusetts is always rather severe, and this was a particularly cold one. When they arrived, they had to stay aboard the ship for about a month, as they were unable to do any work toward making a settlement.

They suffered a great many hardships during the first winter.

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS

THE breaking waves dashed high

On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky
Their giant branches tossed ;



Boughton

PILGRIM EXILES

And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore.

Not as the conqueror comes
They, the true-hearted, came,
Not with the roll of the stirring drums,
And the trumpet that sings of fame ;

Not as the flying come
In silence and in fear ;
They shook the depths of the desert gloom
With their hymns of lofty cheer.

Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard, and the sea ;
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods
rang
To the anthems of the free !

The ocean eagle soared
From his nest by the white wave's foam,
And the rocking pines of the forest roared,
This was their welcome home !

There were men with hoary hair
Amidst that pilgrim band ;
Why had they come to wither there,
Away from their childhood's land ?

There was woman's fearless eye,
Lit by her deep love's truth ;
There was manhood's brow serenely high,
And the fiery heart of youth.

What sought they thus afar ?
Bright jewels of the mine ?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war ? —
They sought a faith's pure shrine.

Ay, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod ;
They have left unstained what there they
found —
Freedom to worship God.

— FELICIA DOROTHEA HEMANS.

THE STORY OF THANKSGIVING

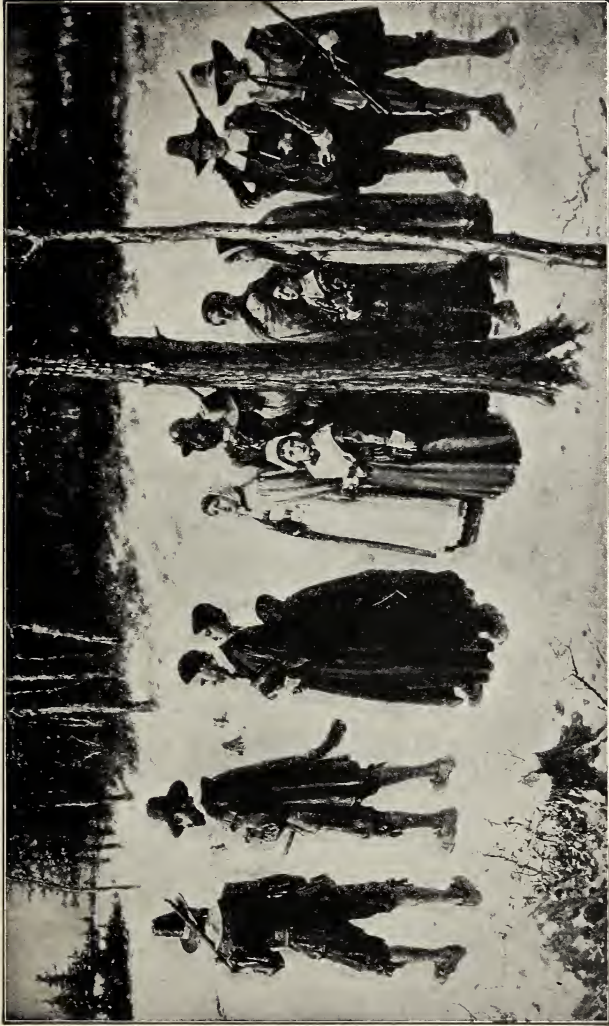
THE winter brought many hardships to the Pilgrims, but when the warm weather came, things began to look brighter.

They planted the fields with corn. They found wild strawberries and wild grapes. In the shallow waters of the bay there was plenty of fish.

The summer had been warm, and they had plenty of rain, so when the autumn came there was a fine crop of corn.

“Let us gather in the harvest and rejoice together,” the Pilgrim fathers said. They planned a celebration for a whole week. They invited the Indians to their feast.

The great Indian chief, Massasoit, came with ninety of his bravest warriors. They were all dressed in deer skins, feathers, and fox tails. They had their faces painted red and yellow.



Boughton

PILGRIMS GOING TO CHURCH

The Pilgrims killed wild turkeys and wild deer, and they baked potatoes and corn and had a real feast. And you may be sure that they remembered to give thanks to God for helping them through the cold weather.

Since then the people of New England have celebrated a Thanksgiving every year. Now nearly all the states of the Union observe this as a holiday.

THANKSGIVING DAY

OVER the river and through the wood,
To grandfather's house we go ;
 The horse knows the way
 To carry the sleigh
Through the white and drifted snow.

Over the river and through the wood —
Oh, how the wind does blow !
 It stings the toes
 And bites the nose,
As over the ground we go.

Over the river and through the wood,
To have a first-rate play ;
Hear the bells ring,
“Ting-a-ling-ding !”
Hurrah for Thanksgiving Day !

Over the river and through the wood,
Trot fast, my dapple-gray !
Spring over the ground,
Like a hunting hound ! —
For this is Thanksgiving Day.

Over the river and through the wood,
And straight through the barnyard gate ;
We seem to go
Extremely slow,
It is so hard to wait.

Over the river and through the wood,
Now grandmother's cap I spy !
Hurrah for the fun ;
Is the pudding done ?
Hurrah for the pumpkin pie !

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

THE CAUSE

OTHER settlements were made in America until there were thirteen separate colonies. These colonies were under the rule of England.

For many years England had been oppressing her colonies greatly. She had restricted their commerce. That is, they could not trade with any country except England. She had levied taxes upon the colonies and would not allow them to be represented in Parliament.

A Stamp Act was



MAP OF THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL COLONIES

(Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.)

passed. This law commanded the American colonists to buy English stamps — something like the postage stamps we have now — and to use these for many things. This angered the colonists to such an extent that a Congress of the people met in New York. Then England repealed the Stamp Act, but put taxes on many other things, such as tea, glass, paper, and other useful articles.

Troops were stationed in Boston, and the colonists were taxed to pay them.



STAMP ACT STAMPS

These troops had a conflict with the people and, as a result, some Boston people were killed. This was called "The Boston Massacre."

The tax on tea caused great discontent. The people refused to let the tea be unloaded at the different harbors.

A load of tea had landed at the Boston harbor. One night about fifty men of Boston dressed themselves as Mohawk Indians, and

boarding the ship threw all the tea into the harbor. This was known as the "Boston Tea Party."

To punish the Boston people, England closed the Boston port until the tea should be paid for and the people in better order. The whole colony was then thrown into great distress. Many poor people were without employment. The other colonists were in deep sympathy with Massachusetts, and the result was that a meeting of colonists from all the colonies was held. This meeting, which united the colonists more closely, was called "The First Continental Congress."

THE BEGINNING

IN 1775 English soldiers were stationed in Boston.

The Americans had stored some provisions and firearms at Concord. Concord is eighteen miles north of Boston.

The English thought they would destroy these provisions, so they sent a troop of soldiers to Concord for that purpose.



THE STRUGGLE AT CONCORD BRIDGE



THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON

On reaching Lexington, a village between Boston and Concord, they saw a great number of Americans standing in front of the meeting house. The English commander rode up and cried, "Disperse, ye rebels." They would not go, so he ordered his soldiers to fire. Eight men were killed and others wounded.

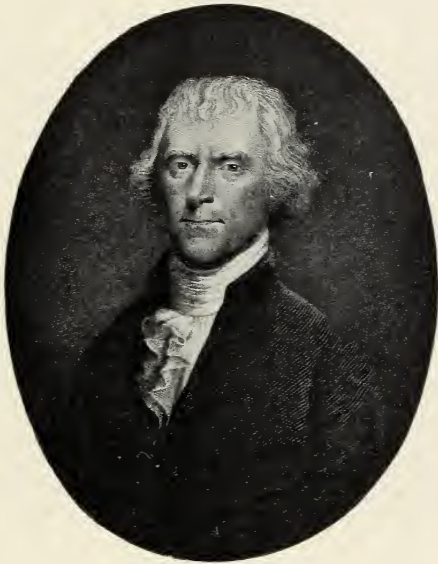
This was called the Battle of Lexington. It was the first battle of the Revolution.

THE COLONISTS DECLARE THEMSELVES INDEPENDENT

AT first the colonists had no idea of separating from the mother country. But in July, 1776, the Continental Congress, which was in session at Philadelphia, saw that they must decide one way or the other. They knew they must determine whether they should submit to the cruel tyranny of the king or whether they should declare themselves free and independent of England.

Thomas Jefferson, a member, wrote out a

declaration, which declared the colonists free and independent of England. This declaration says, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal,



THOMAS JEFFERSON

that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

For four days Congress carefully considered

this declaration. At last, on the 4th of July, they decided by a unanimous vote to adopt it.

It was a time of great interest to the people



THE SPIRIT OF '76

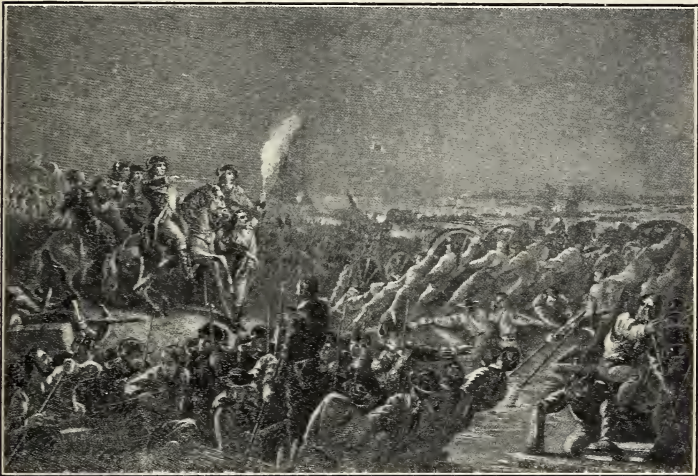
waiting outside the Hall. There they stood, waiting to hear what Congress would decide.

It meant that if Congress signed the paper, all the fathers, husbands, and brothers would have to stand by it. It meant that their very lives were at stake.

But every one was satisfied when Congress signed the declaration. The Americans were ready to stand up for their rights. They were ready and willing to fight for their independence.

WASHINGTON'S CHRISTMAS GIFT

GENERAL HOWE landed in New York with a large body of English troops. Washington was driven out of Long Island. He was



WASHINGTON'S RETREAT FROM LONG ISLAND

forced to give up Brooklyn, and he was driven step by step across New Jersey into Pennsylvania.

At this time everything looked very dark for the American cause. But on Christmas Eve Washington surprised a troop of fifteen

hundred men that the English had stationed at Trenton. He captured them and took them prisoners.

This was a fine Christmas present for the country, and the colonies needed it very much.



WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE

Leutze

This victory greatly encouraged Washington and his poor barefooted men.

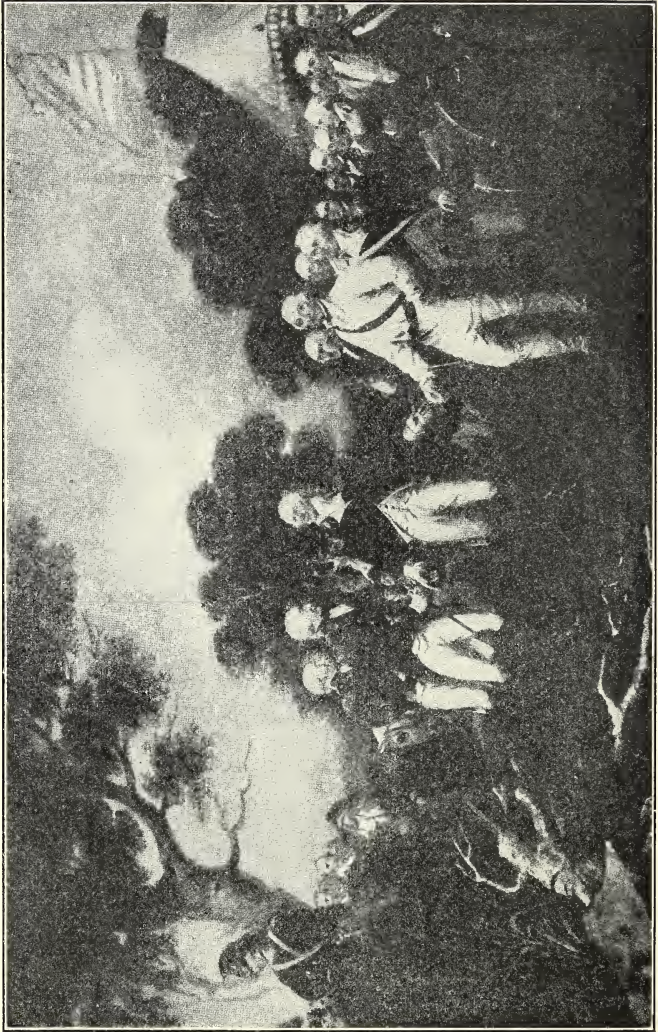
The next victory that Washington won was at Princeton. It was a hard fight, but the poor ragged soldiers won again and Washington now had control of New Jersey.

BATTLE OF SARATOGA

IN 1777 General Burgoyne was sent from Canada with his English soldiers to march down along Lake Champlain and Lake George to capture Albany. The British forces at New York were supposed to come up to Albany and join him. This plan would have cut the colonies in two, and would have been very unfortunate for this country if he had succeeded.

But he did not succeed. The American soldiers met General Burgoyne's men at Saratoga. They had a very hard battle to fight. At one time it seemed as if our cause was lost, when out from the ranks sprang Benedict Arnold, a young colonel. He, on his black horse, turned the American soldiers back and urged them on to victory. This was the turning point of the war. There were five thousand seven hundred men under Burgoyne. They surrendered and all became prisoners.

This battle meant a great deal to the



Trumbull

THE SURRENDER OF BURGoyNE

Americans and they were very happy when they heard this good news. After this victory France gave the Americans much help. The battle of Saratoga is called one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world.

BATTLE OF YORKTOWN

YORKTOWN is a small village in Virginia. In 1781 Lord Cornwallis, the British general, was stationed there with his army.

General George Washington brought his army down upon Yorktown before the English knew what he was doing.

He bombarded the city for about a week. Shot and cannon balls poured into the town on all sides.

When Lord Cornwallis saw that he could hold out no longer, he hoisted a white flag.

This meant that Lord Cornwallis and all his army had surrendered.

It was just four years to a day since the Americans had captured Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga.



From a Photogravure by Messrs. A. W. Wilson & Co., Copyright, 1888.

THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS

Trumbull

THE END

THE treaty of peace between England and the United States was signed on the 3d of September, 1783.

Two months from this time the American army was disbanded. Thus ended a long and distressing war.

The Americans had endured a great many hardships. They had lost many by death, and all had known privations; but at last they were free, free to build up the great and glorious republic that we have to-day.

The country was in a wretched condition, but the Americans bravely set to work together. This they did so nobly that to-day we have reared on their structure a nation that is one of the most powerful in the world.

We should give many thanks to the noble men who worked so hard and fought so bravely for the freedom that we enjoy to-day.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

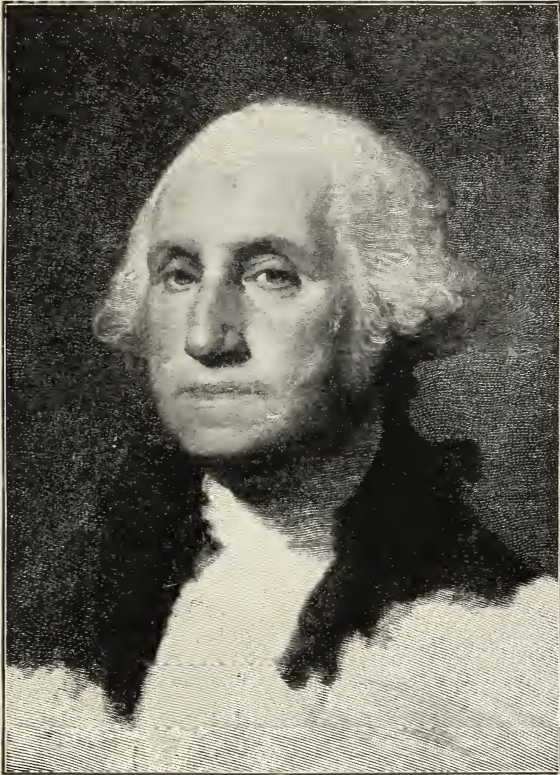
GEORGE WASHINGTON was a man to be greatly loved and respected.

At the time of the Revolutionary War he did much for his country. He was commander of the army. When the soldiers were hungry and in distress, he stayed with them and cheered them in their trouble. At that time the soldiers did not have enough to eat. Many were without shoes.

When they marched in the snow with bare feet, George Washington was with them. He could have gone to his home, where everything was plentiful, but he did not. He would not forsake his soldiers. He fought bravely throughout the whole of the Revolutionary War.

At the end of the war it was with tears in his eyes that he bade good-bye to his army. At the time of their parting he said to his soldiers: "Companions in arms, with love and

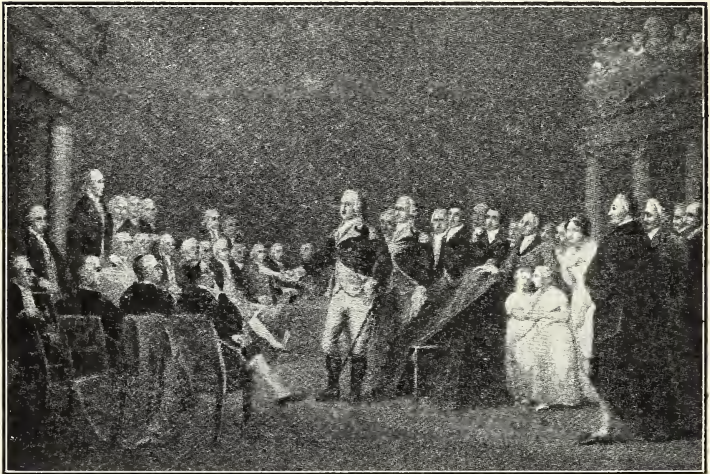
gratitude I now take my leave of you. May your latter days be as prosperous and happy



GEORGE WASHINGTON

as your former ones have been glorious and honorable.”

He then went to the Congress and laid down his commission, resigning all the powers that he held, and retired to his home in Mount Vernon.



WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION

After the government was formed, and the people needed some one to put at its head, whom should they look to but their beloved George Washington?

He once more gave up his peaceful home to help his country.

He was made President of the United States, and served his country for two terms, or eight years.

He declined to be elected again, as he thought no man ought to have the office of President more than twice.

George Washington was called the "Father of his Country." Every year on the 22d of February we celebrate the anniversary of his birthday.

Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

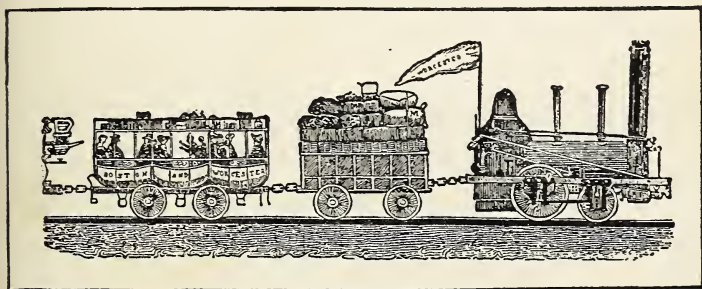
— HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

PROGRESS AND GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES

WHEN the Revolutionary War ended, there were about four million people in the United States. To-day we have over eighty-four million. Such a rapid increase and spread of population has never been known in the world. What is the reason of this? Let me tell you.

Millions of people in Europe have been attracted by the wonderful golden opportunities that the United States presents. Its rich mining fields, its wonderfully fertile valleys, and its great advantages for manufacturing have all been attractions to bring the people over. Nowhere in the world is there greater liberty and greater opportunity than in America. Here we have free thought and free speech, and if a man is industrious, he can rise higher and higher in his chosen profession.

The night schools attract the grown people, and the fine free day schools are for their children. Why should not the people wish to come here? On every steamer people from England, Ireland, Germany, and other coun-



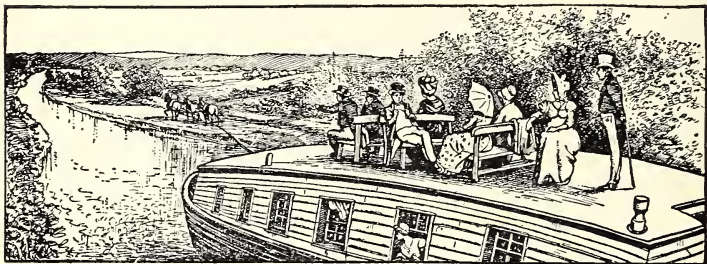
ONE OF THE FIRST RAILROAD TRAINS

tries come over to take advantage of all that the United States offers.

The first thirteen states were on the eastern coast of the United States. But people began to see the wonderful opportunities the West presented, and they were soon gradually moving westward. About 1822 the United States built a road or highway for the people. It was intended to go from the Atlantic to

the Mississippi, but it was completed only as far as Illinois. This was a great help to travel, and many emigrants moved out into this new part of the country.

A canal was built in 1825. This canal connected the Hudson River with Lake Erie.



TRAVELING ON THE ERIE CANAL ABOUT 1825

The canal was the greatest piece of work of the kind which had ever been done in the United States. People could now go from New York City up the river on a steamboat, then get on a boat in the Erie Canal, and in less than a week arrive in Buffalo. That was very rapid travel in those days. Thousands of emigrants went west by this canal. They built up many cities in New York State,

such as Syracuse, Rochester, Utica, and Buffalo.

In 1830 the first railway was built in the United States. This helped to carry the people away from the eastern coast into the West.

By the treaty with Mexico, the United States extended its territory to the Pacific



EMIGRANT WAGONS

coast. In 1849 gold was discovered in California, and many people hastened out there. In one year's time nearly a hundred thousand people had entered the territory of California. No such emigration to any new part of the United States had ever been known before. Between four and five million dollars' worth of gold was dug out of the ground in five years.

Later, the people began to settle in Oregon, where there was good lumbering and fishing.

To-day we have forty-six states, all well populated. In the different sections of the

United States, the people are occupied in doing many different kinds of work.

Along the eastern coast we have many factories. In the southern part we have large cotton, rice, and sugar plantations. In the central part are the immense wheat fields.

Throughout the United States we find fine, rich forests. From the mountains we get our coal and iron. The value of the farms, houses, railways, and other improvements in the United States, together with its great industries, make this country the richest in the world.

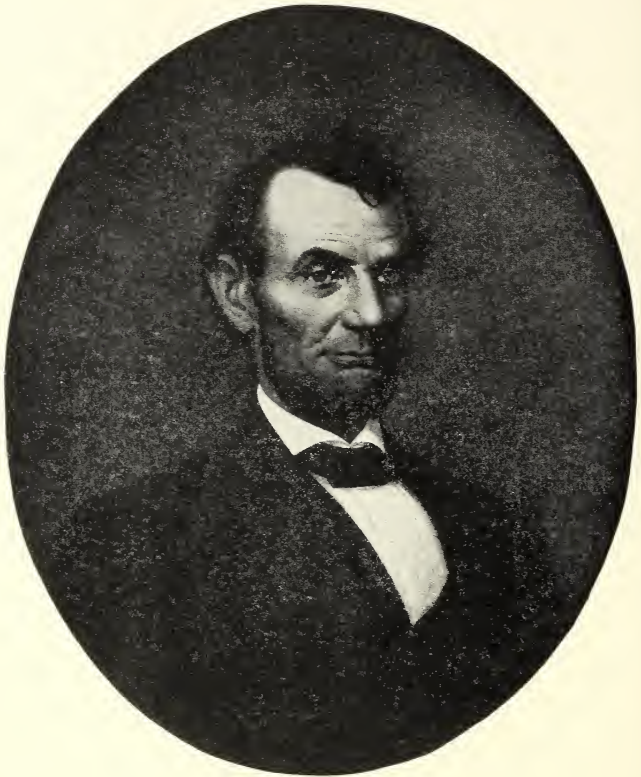
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

PERHAPS if we know something about Abraham Lincoln before we study the Civil War, we will appreciate the firm, steady hand that piloted our country through that dreadful crisis. Though the clouds were gathering black and heavy, Abraham Lincoln stepped to the helm of the ship, and with his wise brain, great courage, and kindness of heart steered this country through the four years' peril of civil war.

What heart would not have faltered, what hand would not have shaken, as the clouds grew dark and darker, and while it seemed as if our once glorious union would be shattered forever?

Let me tell you how this wonderful character was made. Not in a day, nor yet in a month; but it was built up of years of yearning and hard striving to reach the height of greatness, years of hard labor in a barren

Western home without any assistance but his strong will and unfaltering courage.

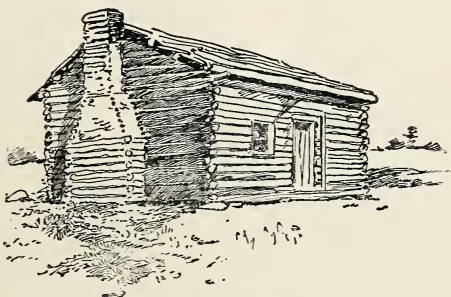


ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln did not have the easy chance to rise that we have to-day. There

were no night schools and very few day schools. Everything he learned was obtained with great effort.

He was born on February 12, 1809, in a rude cabin in Kentucky. This house was



LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE

built by Abraham's father. It was built so poorly that the rain and snow often came through the cracks.

Abraham's mother taught him to read. He had few books to read, and these he had to borrow, as his father was too poor to buy them for him. He could not even afford to buy paper and pens. He used to take the back of the broad wooden fire shovel to write

on, with a piece of charcoal for a pencil. When he wanted to clean it off, he would scrape away the wood with a knife.



LINCOLN WRITING BY THE FIRE

Abraham Lincoln was very tall and strong. He measured nearly six feet four inches, bare-footed. He was very powerful. He could lift a load or cut down a tree more quickly than any one in the neighborhood.

Many stories are told about his honesty. One of them was about a woman buying something in a country store where Abraham worked. She paid him six cents too much. This worried Abraham so that he walked five miles, after the store was closed, to pay her back. He was often called "Honest Abe."

He studied law by himself and became a famous lawyer and debater. He would sit out under the trees for days, studying his books.

At last, when he started to practice, every one had confidence in him. When he said a thing, he believed in it strictly, and in this way he soon gained an immense influence.

He kept rising higher and higher in his profession. He was elected to the Legislature four times, and at last the people sent him to Washington as a congressman.

In 1860, when it was time to nominate a new President, Abraham Lincoln was nominated.

He was called the "Illinois rail-splitter"

because he split rails in his earlier days. In November, 1860, he was elected President of the United States.

During the Civil War he served his country as only Abraham Lincoln could have done. When kindness was needed, his big heart was open. When courage and fearlessness were needed, he was there ready to do his duty.

One night, just after the close of the war, Abraham Lincoln was in a theater. Every one was very happy. The war was at an end, and our nation was preserved. A madman named Booth rushed upon the stage, and before any one knew what he was doing, shot our beloved President. Every one grieved very deeply at his death. Every one felt as if he had lost a true friend. Many people of the South shed tears, for he had won a place in every heart. As a true American he had loved the South as well as the North.

THE CIVIL WAR

LARGE quantities of cotton were raised in the Southern states. The Southern planters needed the colored slaves to work on the cotton plantations, and in this way slavery developed very extensively in the South.

Many people in the North did not believe in slavery. For many years past earnest discussions had arisen between the people of the North and the people of the South on this question. As the years went on, the United States increased in territory. The question was, Should the new states be admitted with or without slaves? The people of the South believed in what they called "State Rights"; that is, that each state should decide for itself whether or not it would have slavery. The Northern states said that it was a question for the national government to decide.

Abraham Lincoln was not in favor of the

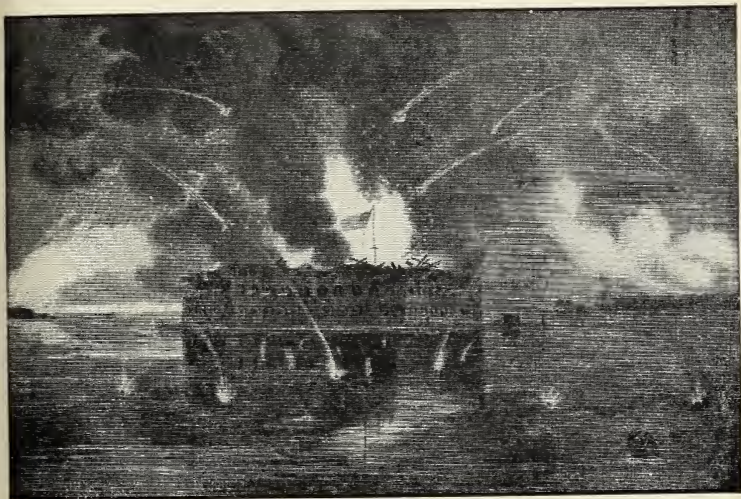
extension of slavery, so when, in 1860, he was elected, the cotton states, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, made preparations to leave the Union.

In the following February a convention of delegates from the seceding states was held. A new government was formed, which they called "The Confederate States of America." Jefferson Davis was elected its President.

Fort Sumter was bombarded in April by the Southerners. The rest of the states had now to decide whether or not they should secede. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas joined the Confederacy.

The President of the United States then issued a call for volunteers. Seventy-five thousand men enlisted in the Northern states in three days. Money and ships were given the government by some of the rich people. The Southern people were just as enthusiastic, and their young men also enlisted in large numbers. The war had begun.

The people on both sides were all very anxious for the fighting to begin. They thought that within three months the war



FORT SUMTER

would be ended. The first battle, at Bull Run, showed them that they were mistaken.

This battle taught the people at the North that they must not expect to make a speedy conquest of the South. This was the beginning, not of three months, but of four years, of terrible strife; four years when the sol-

diers who faced each other belonged to one country; four years when friends fought against friends, and often brothers against brothers.

In the second year of the war President Lincoln issued his immortal Proclamation of Emancipation. This set free all the slaves in the states that were fighting against the Union, and those in the other slave states were given their freedom later.

Some of the most important battles of the Civil War were Antietam, Vicksburg, and Gettysburg. At Gettysburg the loss of life was very great on both sides. About twenty-three thousand of our Union men were killed and wounded. The Confederate army had about seventy thousand soldiers, and their loss was twenty-three thousand, besides five thousand taken prisoners. It was a battle obstinately fought by both sides.

Sherman's march to the sea was very important to the Union cause. He started with sixty thousand men at Atlanta and

marched through Georgia to the seacoast, where he took Savannah.

General Ulysses Grant was given command of the Union army during the third year of



SCENE AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

the war. General McClellan, General Meade, General Sherman, and Admiral Farragut fought very bravely for the Union cause. General Robert E. Lee was one of the Confederate generals. He was a brave man and a great general, but he was on a losing side.

Many terrible battles were fought, and thousands of brave men were killed on both sides. When the Southern soldiers saw that it was useless to attempt to fight longer, they laid down their arms, and peace was made—a peace honorable to both sides. The states were then united and our Union was preserved.

CIVICS AND PATRIOTISM

OUR GOVERNMENT

IN early times men only had enough to live on, no more. But later on, as people learned how to till the soil, they acquired the saving instinct. That is, they began to put away for some future time what they did not need to use at once. Thus, in the years of plenty, they saved for the years of famine.

The weak men found that after raising their crop the strong men would come and take it away from them. The weak men soon grew tired of this, so they banded together for the purpose of protection. They made laws to protect their property. This we call a government.

In the United States we have a government which is, as Abraham Lincoln said, "Of the people, for the people, and by the people." Our government is good if we choose the

right men to make and carry out the laws. We should know something about the government, so we can tell whether the people we choose are doing their duty.

We should learn how to change and better



THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON

(Where the laws of the United States are made.)

the bad laws. In Russia the people cannot change the bad laws, but in our land the people have this power. The question arises: Is it our duty to obey bad laws as well as good? Yes, we should obey all laws and, when we have the chance, change the bad laws. If the ballot is in the hands of intelligent people, it will be stronger than guns,

stronger even than dynamite. When the people are educated, they can tell the right from the wrong. Thus we see how important it is to know something about our country.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

PREAMBLE

“WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

This introduction to the Constitution is important for several reasons. First because the government is founded on the will of the people. Many nations in Europe have constitutions that allow their people considerable liberty and freedom, but the Constitution of

the United States is “ordained and established” by the people who are to be governed by it.

The preamble gives the reasons for establishing the Constitution. It also sets forth the exact purposes of the Constitution. It is a guide to our courts, to help them to interpret the Constitution.

THE THREE DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

ALL governments must have three distinct powers:—

1. The legislative power, which makes the laws.
2. The executive power, which carries out the laws.
3. The judicial power, which interprets the laws and applies them to individual cases.

In an absolute monarchy these powers are all exercised by one person, the monarch, but in constitutional governments they are given to different persons.

In the United States the three powers are divided as follows : —

1. The legislative power is in the hands of Congress, which consists of two bodies of men, a Senate and a House of Representatives.

2. The executive power is in the hands of the President, who executes the laws through civil officers connected with the courts and the different departments of the government, and, if necessary, through the army and navy, of which he is Commander in Chief.

3. The judicial power is in the hands of one Supreme Court in Washington and of minor courts established by Congress in all the states and territories.

WHY WE NEED A GOVERNMENT

THE word anarchy means “no government.” It comes from a Greek word meaning no head, or government; hence anarchy means “no government.”

The anarchists believe that each person stands alone; that one person has nothing to

do with another. But if a father dies, does not the family feel it? does not the city feel the loss, even if he does only a small part of its work? When there is a war, every one is affected. The country becomes poor.

At one time Rome was mistress of the world. Before it was a republic, the rich people and the poor people would fight. At last the poor people said, "We can do without the rich."

So they left the city and congregated or gathered outside on the hill called Mons Sacer. The poor people had no lands nor property, and the rich had no one to work their lands nor care for their property. So neither one could get along.

A judge named Agrippa came to them and said: "The limbs of a body had a fight. The hands refused to work, then the feet refused to carry the body about. The mouth grew very hungry, and then every part grew hungry. They all had to get together and help each part so that the body could thrive."

Another example of strength in union is illustrated in the Story of the Sticks, told by Æsop. A father had seven sons who were always quarreling with one another. As this distressed the father very much, he one day desired all of them to come to his chamber.

He laid before them seven sticks, which were fastened together. "Now," said he, "I will give a hundred crowns to that one of you who can break this bundle of sticks across."

Each of them tried to the utmost of his strength, and each was obliged to confess that he could not break it. "And yet," said the father, "there is no difficulty about it."

He then untied the bundle and broke one stick after the other with the greatest ease. Then he said: "As it is with these sticks, my sons, so it is with you. As long as you hold together, you are a match for all your enemies, but if you quarrel and separate, it will happen to you as to these sticks, which you see lying broken on the ground."

The anarchists believe in separating the

sticks, while a person with common sense will see that the only solution is to keep the sticks tied together. In union is strength, just as Daniel Webster said, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Then, too, the anarchists are against family life. History tells us that the stronger the family life, the stronger the nation. When Rome had a strong family life, it controlled the world, but when the nation became corrupt and careless of the claims of the family, its downfall soon followed.

NATURALIZATION

NATURALIZATION is the process whereby an alien may become a citizen of our country. By alien, we mean a citizen or subject of a foreign power.

An alien enemy, that is, a citizen or subject of a country which is engaged in war with us, cannot be naturalized or made an American citizen until his country and ours are again at peace with each other.

An alien friend may be naturalized in the following manner:—

The first step is the making of a declaration of intention to become a citizen, commonly known as “taking out the first papers.” In this declaration of intention, the petitioner gives a personal description of himself and declares his intention of making this country his permanent home and of becoming a citizen thereof.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

-----ss.
 I,-----aged-----years, occupation-----,
 do declare on oath (affirm) that my personal description is:
 color-----, complexion-----, height-----,
 weight-----, color of hair-----, color of
 eyes-----, other visible distinctive marks-----
 I was born in-----, on the-----day of-----
 Anno Domini----- I now reside at----- I emigrated to
 the United States of America from-----, on the
 vessel-----; my last foreign residence was-----
 It is my *bona fide* intention to renounce forever all allegiance
 and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sover-
 eignty, and particularly to-----, of which I am now a
 citizen (subject); I arrived at the (port) of-----,
 in the State (Territory or District) of-----, on or
 about the-----day of-----Anno Domini; I
 am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in
 the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith
 to become a citizen of the United States of America, to perma-
 nently reside therein. So help me God.

The second step is taking out the naturalization papers proper, or what is commonly known as "taking out the second papers."

The preliminary or first requirements are as follows:—

I. The petitioner must have been in resi-

dence in our country for five years, year after year.

II. He must have made his declaration of intention at least two years before.

In this proceeding, which is judicial, he must renounce allegiance to any foreign power and swear allegiance to our Constitution. Moreover, he must swear that he is neither an anarchist nor a polygamist. An anarchist is a person who does not believe in any government. A polygamist is a person who believes in having more than one husband or wife.

After these proceedings the alien becomes a citizen of the United States of America, eligible to all privileges and immunities. That is, he has the right to all freedom allowed in the United States.

In addition to this petition the alien must undergo an examination in court, as to his knowledge of our government.

The following is the exact form of a petition for naturalization : —

----- Court of -----

In the matter of the petition of ----- to be
admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

To the ----- Court.

The petition of ----- respectfully shows:

First: My full name is -----

Second: My place of residence is number ----- street,
city of -----, State of -----

Third: My occupation is -----

Fourth: I was born on the ----- day of -----, at -----

Fifth: I emigrated to the United States from -----
on or about the ----- day of ----- Anno Domini

----- and arrived at the port of -----, in
the United States, on the vessel -----

Sixth: I declared my intention to become a citizen of the
United States on the ----- day of -----, at

----- in the ----- court of -----

Seventh: I am ----- married.

My wife's name is ----- She was born in -----

and now resides at ----- I have ----- children,

and the name, date, and place of birth and place of residence
of each of said children is as follows: -----

Eighth: I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized
government or a member of or affiliated with any organization
or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government.

I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to....., and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Ninth: I am able to speak the English language.

Tenth: I have resided continuously in the United States of America for a term of five years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since....., Anno Domini, and in the State of....., for one year at least next preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since..... day of..... Anno Domini.....

Eleventh: I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court. (I made petition for citizenship to the..... court of..... at..... and the said petition was denied by the said court for the following reasons and causes, to wit,.....

.....
 and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.)

Attached hereto and made a part of this petition are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor required by law. Wherefore, your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

Dated.....

(Signature of petitioner).....

-----ss.

-----being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above entitled proceeding; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters, he believes it to be true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this-----
day of-----Anno Domini-----

Clerk of the-----Court.

Here are some questions to be learned, as similar questions are asked when in court:—

What is the United States? The United States is a federation of forty-six states and five territories.

What is the Constitution of the United States? It is the fundamental law by which the country is governed.

Who makes the law of the United States? The Congress at Washington.

Who makes the laws of the state? The state Legislature.

Who makes the laws of the city? The Board of Aldermen.

How many senators go from each state?
Two.

How many representatives (congressmen)



(Copyrighted by Geo. F. Hall & Son, N. Y., 1887)

THE STATE CAPITOL AT ALBANY

(Where the laws of New York State are made.)

go from each state? That depends on the population of the state.

How many representatives go from the state of New York? Thirty-seven.

Do we vote for the President directly or indirectly? Indirectly.

For how long is a United States senator elected? For six years.

For how long is a congressman elected? For two years.

Who elects the United States senators? The state Legislature.

Who elects the representatives of the people (congressmen)? The people.

Who elects the President of the United States? The people, through electors.

Who is the head (Chief Executive) of the United States? The President.

Who is the head of the state? The Governor.

Who is the head officer of the city? The Mayor.

Where is the capital of the United States? At Washington, District of Columbia.

Where is the capital of this state?

How many states are in the Union (United States)? Forty-six.

How many senators are in the United States? Twice as many as states (ninety-two).

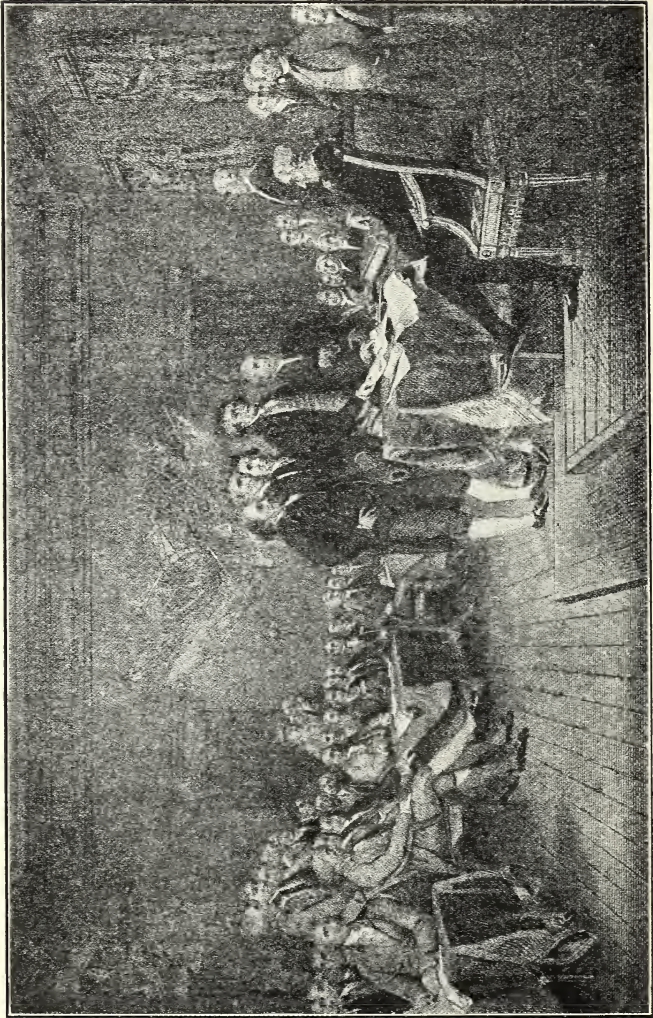
What do you call the two branches of Congress? House of Representatives and Senate.



SIGNING OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, SEPTEMBER 17, 1787

Of how many departments does the government of the United States consist? Of three: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

What does the Constitution of the United States guarantee? Liberty of conscience, freedom of the press, and freedom of speech.



From the painting by Trumbull

SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

When was the Declaration of Independence made? July 4, 1776.

When was the Constitution of the United States adopted? September 17, 1787.

When did the Constitution go into effect? March 4, 1789.

When a foreigner becomes naturalized, this act also naturalizes his wife and any of his children who are under twenty-one years of age.

CITIES

A MODEL CITY AND HOW IT IS GOVERNED

IF our home is in a city, we should each do all we can to make it a model one. The city officers work hard to make the city clean and beautiful, and it is only our duty to help wherever we can.

There is nothing more disgusting and unhealthful than the practice of spitting in the streets and street cars. A law has been passed making spitting in street cars a misdemeanor. A fine will have to be paid by any one convicted of this offense.

How untidy a city looks when torn papers are strewn about the streets and parks! Why not place bits of paper in the cans that are provided for them? How disfigured a city will become if the fences and walls are covered with all kinds of advertisements!

The state gives the cities the right to govern themselves. A charter is given wherein their rights and privileges are laid down.

The form of government of cities in the United States is, in a general way, similar to



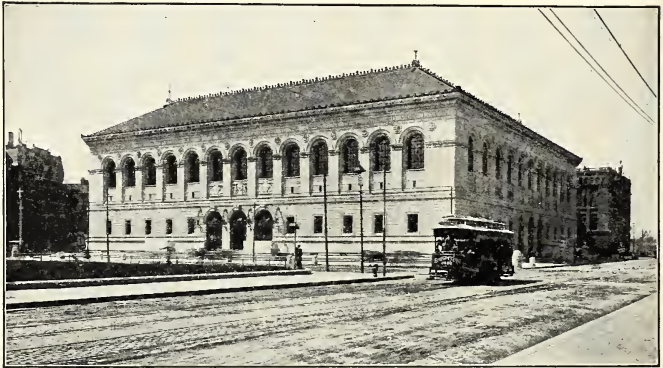
CITY HALL, NEWARK, N. J.

that of the nation. There are always a legislative branch, an executive branch, and a judicial branch of government.

The legislative branch of the city is the Council and Board of Aldermen. The Council is divided into committees, so that business can be carried on easily.

Some of the committees are: The com-

mittee on streets, the committee on public buildings, and the committee on finance. The Mayor presides over the meetings of the Council. He is the chief executive officer, and is elected by the votes of the people.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, BOSTON, MASS.

The work of taking care of the business of a city is given to different departments.

The treasury department has charge of the money. The health department has charge of the sanitary condition, that is, it tries to make people keep their houses clean. If a contagious disease breaks out in a house, a health officer goes there and places a card,

with the name of the disease, on the door. This is called quarantining the house. The Board of Health then notifies the schools, and every child in that house is sent home. They



CITY HALL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

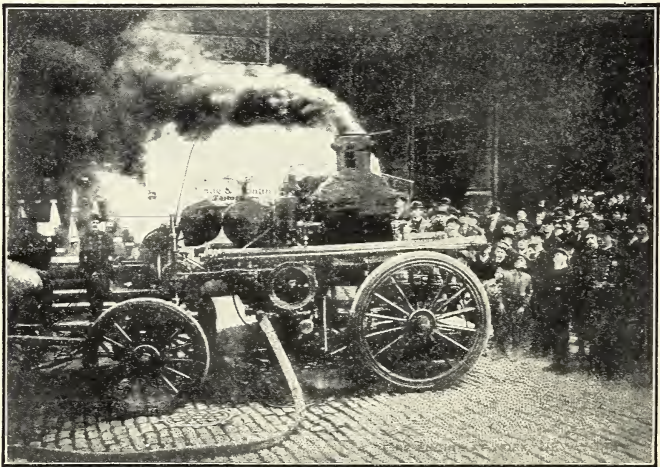
cannot return until the card is removed from the door by the health officer. When the patient is well, the health officer again goes to the house and disinfects it, and the card is removed from the door.

The police department sends out men to protect the city. They are called policemen.

In all parts of the city are placed fire stations with men and engines that are ready at any time to go to a fire.

The street department has to look after the condition of the streets.

The department of education is a very important part of the city's government. The Board of Education has charge of all the schools and teachers in the city. There are many other departments in a large city which have their own work to do.



A FIRE ENGINE

When we go to visit a city, we at once ask for the City Hall, Court House, and Library. Throughout the cities of the United States we will find many beautiful public buildings.

PROTECTION OF CITIES

LISTEN! do you hear the fire engines puffing down the street?

Look! here they come. The bells have



Courtesy of the Police Department of New York City.

PRECINCT FOOT PATROLMAN

INSPECTOR

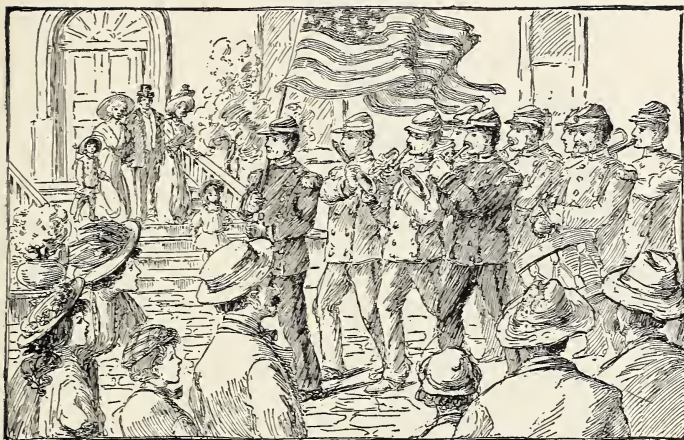
given them the signal, and the firemen are rushing out to save lives and property.

Many men are paid to be ready at any

instant, day or night, to go with steam fire engine and hose and ladders. They save people and property from burning buildings.

The city also pays a number of men to patrol the streets. They are called policemen. They prevent disorder and protect lives and property.

OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG



SEE this beautiful flag with its stars and stripes.

What does it tell us as we look at it? What pictures does it bring to our minds?

How many brave men have fought valiantly to preserve it for this nation! How many lives were lost trying to keep it from trailing in the dust!

Thousands and thousands of lives were sacrificed to keep it for us.

Many a mother's heart has been broken as she saw her beloved son marching off to battle, maybe to die.

Why did they do this? They did this to protect their flag, the emblem of our nation, and of our freedom.

Look back and see how many brave soldiers died for this flag, and what some of them did later to protect this flag. Should we not, then, give all our strength of body and mind to make this country a grand, glorious Union?

We should make it a Union of love, a Union of strength, and a Union of harmony. We must all work together to bring this about.



The thirteen stripes stand for the thirteen states with which our country began. The forty-six stars tell us that our Union now has forty-six states.

In the spring of 1777 Congress appointed a committee to decide upon a suitable flag for the nation.

Mrs. Betsey Ross, a milliner, was supposed to do the finest needlework in the colony. General George Washington was

one of the committee to select a design for the flag, and he, with Robert Morris, called upon Mrs. Ross one fine spring day. "We should like you to make us a flag from this drawing,



HOUSE OF BETSEY ROSS, ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. Ross," said General Washington. When Betsey Ross looked at the drawing, she saw that the stars had six points. "Look," said Mrs. Ross, "these stars have six points and a star should have only five." She folded a piece of paper, and with one clip of the scissors cut out a five-pointed star. General Washington gladly allowed her to have her own way and make the five-pointed stars.



This flag, the first of a number that she made, was cut out and sewed in the back parlor of her little Arch Street home in Philadelphia. The home of Mrs. Ross still stands on Arch Street. Every day many visitors come to see the old house.

FLAG OF THE FREE

FLAG of the free, fairest to see!

Borne thro' the strife and the thunder of war;
Banner so bright with starry light,
Float ever proudly from mountain to shore,

Emblem of Freedom, hope to the slave,
Spread thy fair folds but to shield and to
save,
Flag of the free, fairest to see,
Borne thro' the strife and the thunder of
war;
While thro' the sky loud rings the cry,
Union and Liberty! One evermore!
Hail to the Flag!

Flag of the brave! long may it wave,
Chosen of God while His might we adore,
In Liberty's van for manhood of man,
Symbol of Right thro' the years passing
o'er!
Pride of our country honored afar,
Scatter each cloud that would darken a
star,
Flag of the brave! long may it wave,
Chosen of God while His might we adore,
While thro' the sky loud rings the cry,
Union and Liberty! One evermore!
Hail to the Flag!

GEOGRAPHY

CITY OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, the capital of the United States, ought to be of great interest to every true American. It was named after George Washington, our first President.

If we turn to the frontispiece we see the residence of our President. The White House is very beautifully built and furnished. The President entertains and receives visitors here. Each foreign country sends a minister to live in Washington. On New Year's Day all the foreign ministers call upon the President at the White House. They all wear their full official dress or uniform, and make a very striking and attractive appearance.

The Capitol is the building where the men meet who are elected to make the national laws. There are many other public buildings.

Among the more important of these government buildings are the Library of Congress, the National Museum, the Pension Office, the State, War, and Navy buildings, and the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. These



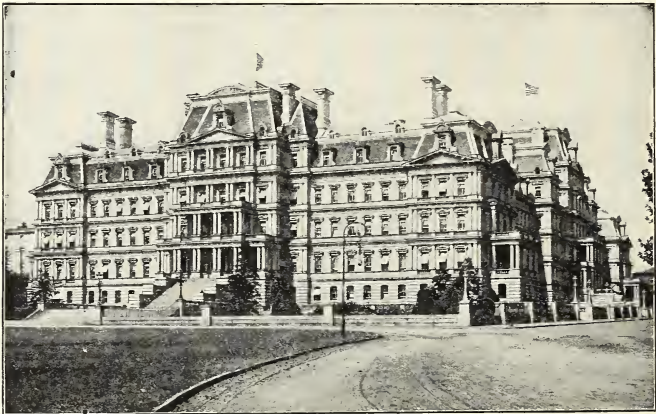
THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY

buildings are all very interesting to go through when one is visiting Washington.

The Treasury building is where all the money is kept. In the vaults of the Treasury building, millions of dollars' worth of gold and silver are stored and guarded by watch-

men day and night. The Treasury department makes all of our paper money.

There are many more things of interest in Washington. The Washington Monument was built in memory of George Washington,

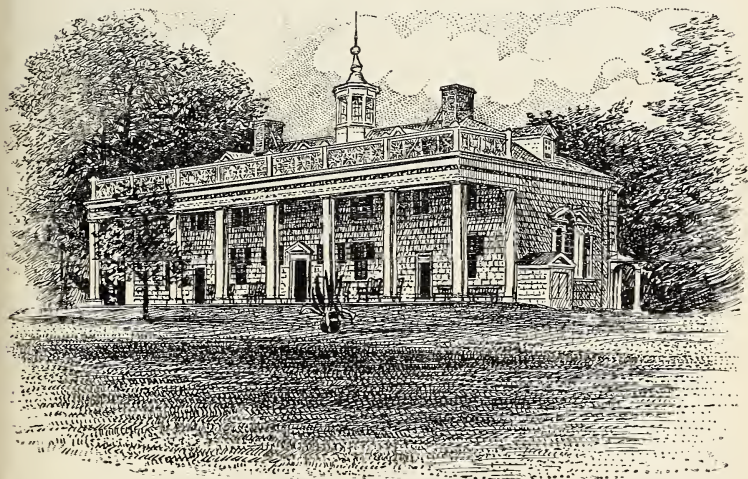


THE STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING

who selected the site for this beautiful city. This monument is made of blocks of stone, and is five hundred and fifty-five feet high. It is the highest stone structure in the world. If you wish to get a good view of the city, you can go up in this monument. Looking down, you can see how beautiful the sur-

rounding country is and how broad are the streets. Many avenues are running out in all directions from the center. These avenues cross the streets, and at these crossings you see little parks, with statues and fountains and flowers.

A little distance out of the city is Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. This is a charming old southern mansion, standing on the banks of the Potomac River. Many visitors come here every year.



MT. VERNON

NEW YORK CITY

AS we stand on the ferryboat at Jersey City and look across the river, what a wonderful sight we see!



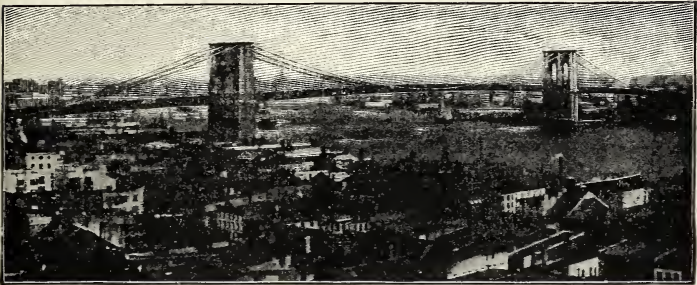
THE STATUE OF LIBERTY IN
NEW YORK HARBOR

Look at the wide expanse of water front! Look at the tall buildings rising higher and higher! The sight is indeed very magnificent.

Boats go out from the harbor of New York to all parts of the world. New York carries on more than half the foreign trade of our country. The most important exports are meats, cotton, petroleum, wheat, and flour. The larger part of these are sent to Great Britain and other countries of Europe.

Not only is New York the greatest manufacturing city of America, but it is also noted for its bridges, tunnels, and other means of transportation.

Here we see a picture of the Brooklyn Bridge. This bridge connects New York

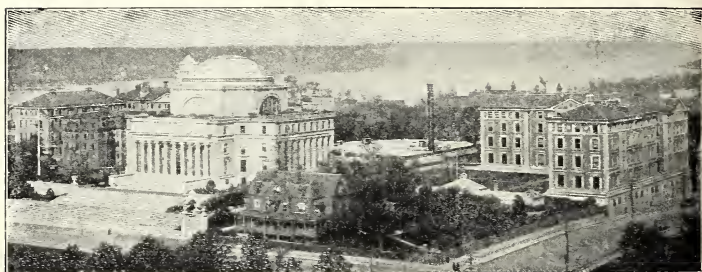


BROOKLYN BRIDGE IN NEW YORK CITY

with Brooklyn. Street cars and elevated cars run over this bridge, making it very easy to get from one side to another. The newest suspension bridge, The Queensboro, also connects New York with Long Island. This is also a remarkable piece of engineering.

The most wonderful piece of engineering was accomplished when the Hudson Termini-

nal System was completed. Underneath the North River is a tunnel, which connects New York with Hoboken. One can get into a train at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue and remain seated until he reaches Hoboken. These trains are nicely heated and ventilated,



VIEW OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

and one can not tell that he is under a great, deep, rushing river.

The McAdoo Tunnel will soon be completed. This will enable a person to take a seat in a train at Thirty-fourth Street and ride out of New York for hundreds of miles without getting off the cars. The station at Thirty-fourth Street covers many blocks of New York's valuable land. When com-

pleted, it will be the largest station in the world.

The subway running from the Battery up through Harlem, the Bronx, and Washington

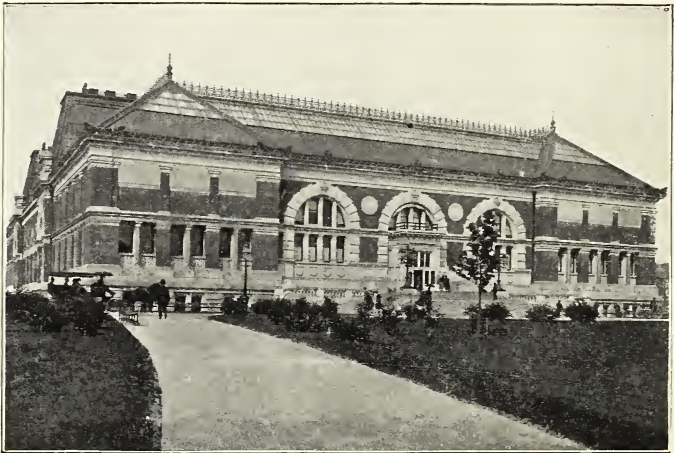


A VIEW IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK

Heights helps the traffic of New York to a very great extent. In addition to local trains that stop at every station, express trains are run, which stop at only a few stations. In

this way it takes only about half an hour to get from Cortlandt Street down town to One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

Columbia University is in New York City. This university ranks as one of the best in



ART MUSEUM, NEW YORK

the country. It has fine buildings and a good corps of excellent professors. It is situated on the west side of New York at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and near Amsterdam Avenue.

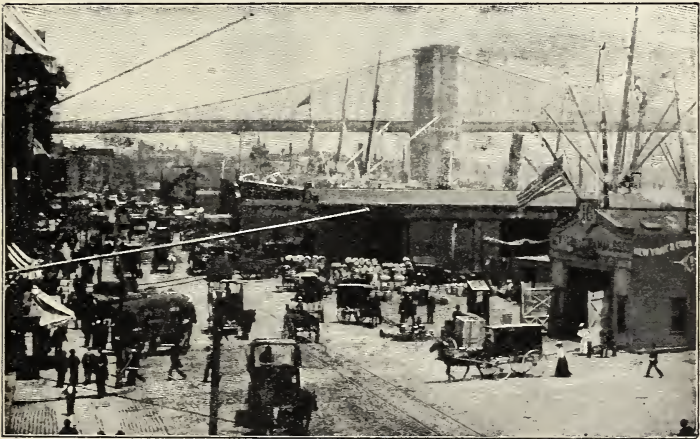
Central Park in New York is very famous

for its beautiful drives and exquisite scenery. The Museum of Art is here. This museum is filled with many masterpieces of paintings and statuary.

In Brooklyn, which is a part of New York, we find the United States Navy Yard. Many ships are built here.

The population of New York City is over four millions.

In the picture on this page we have a good view of the commercial part of New York City.



A SCENE AT A DOCK

THE METROPOLIS OF THE WEST

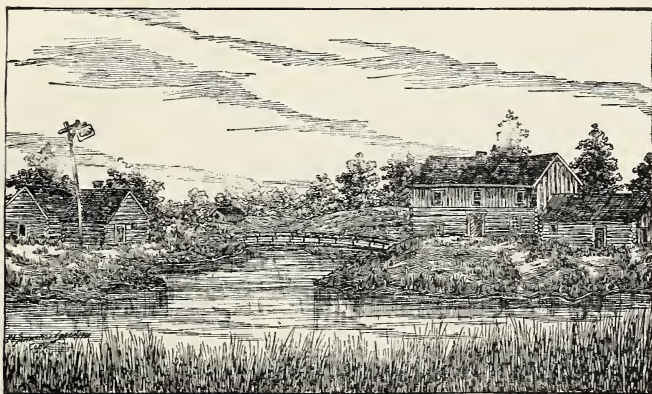
CHICAGO is not only the largest city of the West, but it is also the second city of the United States.

It was founded about 1830, starting with a few huts in a swamp. Seven years later it had four thousand people, and it was then called a city. In twenty years it increased in population to ninety thousand.

The citizens then began to show great enterprise. The ground was very swampy, so the people decided to lift the city above the swamps and make it solid. They did this by bringing in ground from the surrounding country. They raised the streets at least ten feet, and put up many beautiful buildings.

Chicago kept on increasing in size until 1871, when a great fire broke out, which burned the city to the ground. Thousands

and thousands of people were left homeless. The work of many years was destroyed in a few hours. People from all over the world sent money to the people of Chicago. Very



CHICAGO IN 1832

soon many new homes were erected, and the business section of Chicago was built on a much larger and grander scale. Where wooden buildings had been, brick and stone took their places. Steel foundations were laid, and high, massive buildings reared upon them.

Nowhere in the world is there a city where

the parks and boulevards have been laid out in such a perfect system and on such a grand scale. Each of the three grand divisions of Chicago, north, west, and south, has large



ONE OF THE BUILDINGS OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

tracts of land which furnish breathing places to both rich and poor.

On the north side, just north of one of the finest residential parts of the city, and extending for a mile and a half along the lake shore, is Lincoln Park. This park is probably the

best improved and the best kept of any of Chicago's parks. Its beautiful lawns, its walks and drives, its lakes and ponds, and its wealth of beautiful flowers, all lend to it



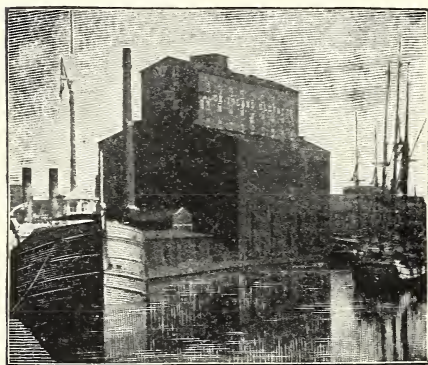
LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO

enchantment. The statues of many illustrious men help to make it interesting.

The Lake Shore Drive, which is really a part of Lincoln Park, has been extended northward along the lake shore so that it now connects with all the suburban towns.

Among the memorial statues in this park are the heroic statue of Lincoln, at the south entrance, and the equestrian statue of Grant.

Among the other parks we have Humboldt Park, which is directly northwest from the



A GRAIN ELEVATOR IN CHICAGO

City Hall. There are also Garfield Park, Union Park, and Douglas Park. These parks are all noted for their tastefully laid-out grounds, which are decorated with many kinds of flowers during the summer.

Chicago University, although one of the youngest in the country, is one of the richest. Mr. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company, has given millions of dollars for its support.

Chicago is the greatest lake port in the

world. It is at the head of Lake Michigan, where goods can most easily be shipped to and from all parts of the Mississippi River. The plains about Chicago are very rich. Large coal fields are near it, and iron from the mountains is easily sent to this great city. All around it are enormous corn and wheat fields. This makes Chicago the greatest market in the world for grain.

The stock yards are one of the most interesting sights in the country. Meat is killed and packed here in Chicago to be shipped to all parts of the United States and to Europe.

Let us take a look at the stock yards. They are situated almost in the center of Chicago. The street cars will take us there for five cents. When we get near the yards, we hear the lowing of cows and the grunting of pigs. There are about one hundred and sixty thousand animals in these yards every day. Here the animals are killed and sent to packing houses, which look like large factories. Noth-

ing is wasted here. The meat of the animal is packed in tins and the bones are sorted and made into many things. The skull bones, the jawbones, and the teeth are used by bone burners and bone grinders; the hip bones,



CATTLE IN CHICAGO STOCK YARDS

horns, and shoulder bones are turned into hairpins, ladies' combs, and buttons. The bones of the thigh are used for the handles of tooth brushes. The bones are cooked before they are sold, in order that the marrow and juice may be gotten out of them for making glue.

The hoofs are also used for making glue

and grease. The blood is sold as a fertilizer. The hides go to the tanners, the wool being pulled from the sheepskins, and the skins afterwards used for making gloves. The bristles of the hog are made into brushes.

A VISIT TO BOSTON

IF we were to make a visit to Boston, we should have no trouble in getting there. Railroads connect it with all parts of the United States. Then, too, Boston lies on one of the finest harbors of the Atlantic coast. Many articles manufactured in the Eastern States and much farm produce are shipped to Europe from this port.

On account of its good position, Boston ranks next to New York in the amount of its foreign commerce. England sends raw material over here, and the factories in and around Boston make this material into articles that are sold not only all over the United States, but also sent back to England. There are about one hundred thousand people working in the factories in Boston. Two of the leading industries are the making of clothing and fine machinery.

Some of the business streets of Boston are narrow and crooked. On some of the business streets we see even larger crowds than in New York. Boston has magnificent parks and handsome streets.



COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

Boston Common is one of its beautiful parks. This park is in the heart of the city. It is surrounded by magnificent elm trees. The State House is near Boston Common. Its beautiful golden dome may be seen from all parts of Boston. Commonwealth Avenue is one of the finest avenues in Boston. It is even wider than Pennsylvania Avenue in

Washington. Many handsome homes are situated on this avenue.

On our visit to Boston, some of the most interesting sights are the old historic buildings.

We will see Christ Church or the Old North Church, where the lanterns were hung on that night when the British soldiers started out to march against the Americans at Lexington and Concord.

The lanterns were to tell the Americans across the river that the British were coming. Paul Revere rode

through the night to every Middlesex village and farm, telling the people to march on to Lexington and oppose the passage of the British soldiers throughout the country.

We should also see Faneuil Hall. This



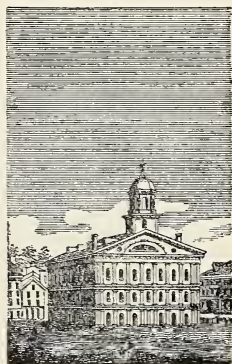
THE OLD NORTH CHURCH

was noted in the Revolutionary War as being the "Cradle of Liberty."

The city is adorned with many beautiful statues and monuments. The great Bunker Hill Monument is in memory of the brave soldiers who lost their lives at Bunker Hill.

Some of the Revolutionary heroes are remembered when we look at the statues of Washington and Hamilton.

The old State House on Washington Street at the head of State Street is one of the few buildings that were built before the Revolutionary War. It is a very interesting historical building, for it was here "the child Independence was born." Within a few feet of its doors occurred the "Boston Massacre."



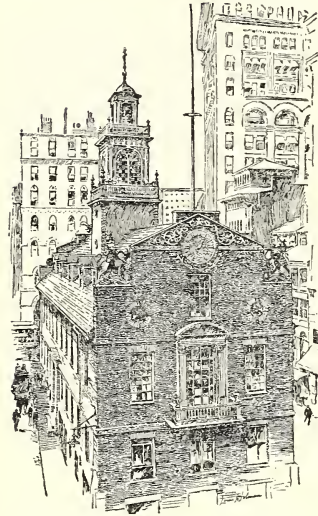
FANEUIL HALL

Among its many schools of learning we have Boston University, Boston College, and the world-famous Harvard University, which

is situated near Boston. It is interesting to know that Harvard University was founded by the very early settlers of Boston. These settlers were very poor, and could barely main-

tain the school, but their desire was to found a college so that the coming generation would not grow up in ignorance. To-day Harvard University ranks as one of the best in the country.

The libraries of Boston are among the points of interest. Boston has one of the largest public libraries



OLD STATE HOUSE IN BOSTON

for free circulation in the world, and this library is housed in one of the most beautiful public buildings in the country. Not only is the outside of this building beautiful, but the inside is adorned with magnificent paintings.

Among the other libraries in Boston are the Congregational Library, Boston Medical Library, and the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston is one of the finest museums in the world.

Many authors, musicians, and artists have lived and died in or near Boston.



VIEW FROM STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, BOSTON

(Note the State House dome at the left, and the Old State House in the foreground.)

NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS is the largest city of the South. It is also one of the twelve greatest cities in the United States.



LAFAYETTE SQUARE, NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans lies on both banks of the Mississippi River, about one hundred miles from its mouth. It is completely surrounded by levees to protect it from the high water in the river.

Many people in New Orleans speak French. When America was first settled, a band of French people came over and settled this part of the country. Now you will find some of their descendants living there.



COTTON PLANT

It has a fine harbor and does a large amount of trading with Cuba and foreign countries. New Orleans is one of the greatest cotton, sugar, and rice-shipping cities in the country.

The plantations around New Orleans raise cotton in abundance and send it to New Orleans to be shipped to all parts of the world.

The cotton is separated from the seed by



A COTTON FIELD

means of a machine called a cotton gin. It is then sent to a compress to be pressed into bales.

A large plantation of cotton just as it is bursting from the pod is a very magnificent sight.

The plantation looks like a downy, white bed when the pods have burst. Embedded in these balls of cotton are many little seeds. These seeds stick very tight, but they must



BALES OF COTTON READY FOR SHIPMENT

be all stripped off before the cotton can be made into cloth.

At one time it took a negro a whole day to pick off the seeds from a single pound of cotton. This was the reason it did not pay the planters to raise cotton.

Eli Whitney, a young schoolmaster, invented a machine which he called a cotton

gin. This gin cleans the seeds out of the cotton. It can clean as much cotton in one day as a thousand slaves could do by hand.

The cotton gin increased the raising of cotton. Plantation after plantation was soon covered with cotton, and many mills were built in the north to make the cotton into cloth.

CALIFORNIA

THE most western state of the Union is California. Who would not like to visit California, and see its magnificent valleys filled with orange and lemon groves! How beautiful are its vineyards!

Row after row of large, luscious grapes hang on the vines! Delicious fruits of all kinds are raised here.

In southern California the weather is always balmy and warm. The soft breeze of the valley sends a delightful thrill through the blood.

California sends large quantities of wool, wheat, and fruit all over the world. In addition to its fertile valleys, which produce so much fruit, California can boast of its large mines. Nearly one fifth of all the gold mined in the United States comes from California.

We also get a quantity of quicksilver from California.

Some of the leading industries are flour and lumber, milling, tanning of leather, wine making, fruit preserving, and shipbuilding.



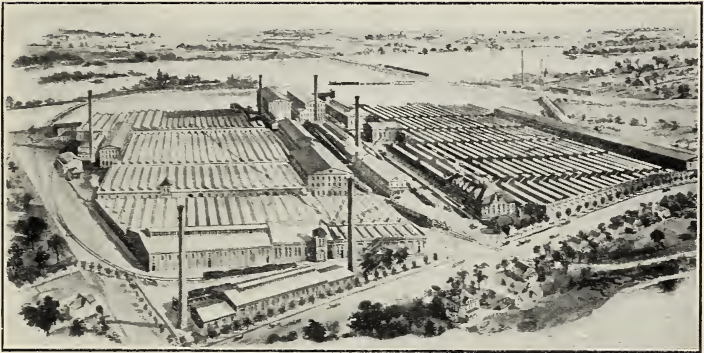
VIEW IN WESTLAKE PARK, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, the largest city, lies in a fine, deep harbor on the beautiful bay of San Francisco. This harbor affords much trading with Japan, China, Australia, and the Pacific islands.

NEW JERSEY

ALTHOUGH New Jersey is one of the smallest states in the Union, yet it is very important.

Paterson, with its extensive silk mills, and



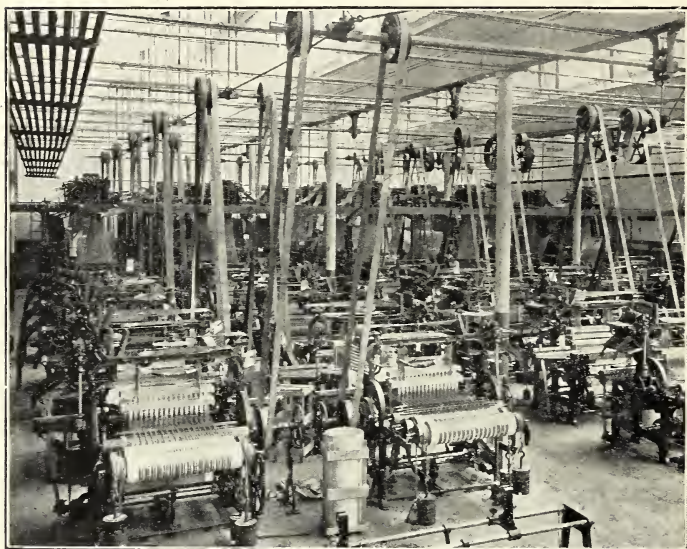
WORSTED MILLS, PASSAIC

Newark, with its many factories, are two large leading cities of the United States. From these two cities we get many articles. Passaic is another important manufacturing city.

Some of the things are silk, pottery, cast-

iron pipes, leather, machinery, jewelry, trunks, shoes, and thread. These are but a few of the many articles manufactured in these cities.

Jersey City, although in this state, is prac-



WEAVE ROOM IN A PATERSON SILK MILL

tically part of New York City. This city has also very extensive factories.

In the southern part of New Jersey are large gardens, where very choice vegetables and fruits are raised. New York City is one

of the many markets for these choice fruits. The large cities in this state are also supplied from these southern gardens.



ONE OF TRENTON'S MANY POTTERIES

A very important part of Jersey is its sea-coast. There are many seashore places all along this coast. At Asbury Park thousands and thousands of people congregate from all parts of the United States. Further south is Atlantic City. This is the largest summer resort in the United States.

Any day during the summer we can see many thousands of people bathing in the beautiful surf that lies around Atlantic City. This city is a popular resort at any time of the year, for many people go to Atlantic City when they are broken down in health and need the ocean breezes and rest.

In the southern part of the state is the city of Trenton. This is the capital of the state, and here the state laws are made. The capitol, which is a large building, is shown below.



THE STATE CAPITOL, AT TRENTON

HEALTH AND SANITATION

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

IN olden times doctors thought it a most natural thing for people to have smallpox. They thought that it was a disease due to the impurities of the blood, and if the patient did not get rid of these impurities he would die. Now smallpox in its dread form has become little more than a memory. Consumption will certainly follow its example.

A person who thinks that he has consumption should as soon as possible go to a physician and follow his advice. This new "Word of Power," the open-air treatment, alone has changed one of the most hopeless and painful diseases into one of the most cheerful and hopeful.

No longer need the family doctor hesitate to tell his patient that his symptoms are those of consumption. Instead of shrinking from

pronouncing the patient's doom, he knows now that he has everything to gain and nothing to lose by promptly warning him of his danger, even while the result is still doubtful.

On the other hand, the patient need no



RAYBROOK SANITARIUM, ADIRONDACKS — SLEEPING OUT IN SUMMER

longer recoil in horror when told that he has consumption. He should at once begin to fight it vigorously, and the chances are five to one in his favor. Certainly that is a good fighting chance.

There is nothing magical about the cure; simply rest, nutritious food, and plenty of

fresh air. If he really has the disease, the treatment will cure it. If he has not got it, the treatment will prevent it, and the gain in



RAYBROOK SANITARIUM, ADIRONDACKS — ON THE PORCH IN
COLD WEATHER

vigor, weight, and general improvement will more than pay him for the time lost from his business.

It is not drugs, but the open air and bright sunshine that will bring about the cure.

If the whole world could be placed upon a moderate form of open-air treatment, it would be vastly improved in health and vigor. Then, too, the large sums of money spent on hospitals would be saved.

This is the real goal of the far-sighted leaders in our campaign against tuberculosis: to use the cure of consumption as a lever to raise to a higher plane the health, vigor, and happiness of the entire community.

The open-air sanatorium is not only valuable as a cure for consumptive patients, but it shows to the world the value of fresh air and sunshine.

It shows what correct health conditions will do for the entire community if they will but follow them.

The ultimate result of the sanatorium will be to turn every farmhouse, every village, every city into an open-air resort. This will take time, but by 1930 we shall see such a rapid

advance in this direction that there will be little, if any, consumption.

Consumption is spread by careless spitting. Spittle on the floors of rooms, halls, stores, and cars, dries, and then it will certainly be breathed in the form of dust. One should be very careful about this.

HOW TO KEEP WELL AND PREVENT CONSUMPTION

AIR, air, air, is the cry! Plenty of it, and fresh and unpolluted. Be out in the sunshine as much as possible. The two most essential things to good health are fresh air and sunshine. Do not be afraid of the air if it is damp and cold, for if the skin is kept warm no harm will be done.

Night air is as good as day air. A person should breathe only through the nose. Try to avoid rooms that are hot, crowded, dusty, and damp.

Live on plain food and eat regularly. When

eating, chew the food well and slowly. Ice-water is not beneficial.

The window of a bedroom should be open when sleeping. One should never sleep in a bed when the clothing is damp. Both wet feet and damp clothing are very injurious.

STORIES AND ANECDOTES

THE COURAGEOUS TRAVELERS

A GENTLEMAN who had traveled in Africa told his friends that he and his servant once made fifty Arabs run.

All who heard the remark were amazed. "How did you manage it?" asked one.

"Oh, it was nothing very wonderful," replied the traveler. "We ran, and they ran after us."

THE BELL OF JUSTICE

IN a village of Italy, years ago, a good king hung a bell in the market place and covered it with a sheltering roof. Then, calling his people together, he told them what he had done. "This is the bell of justice," he said. "Whenever a wrong is done to any man, I will call the judges to make it right, — if he but rings the great bell in the square."

With so good and just a king the people

of the village lived happily. The bell called the judge, whenever wrong was done, and he heard all complaints. After many years the bell rope was worn away by use. It hung out of reach until some one, passing by, mended it with a wild vine.

Now it happened that a famous knight dwelt in the village. When he was young, he had many hounds and horses, and spent his time in hunting and feasting, but when he became an old man he had no love for anything but gold. So he sold his hounds, gave up his rich gardens, and kept but one horse, that starved in the stable.

At length he became so greedy and selfish that he grudged the poor horse his scanty food, and turned him out to feed in the streets. The poor creature wandered about, uncared for, unfed, and forsaken.

One summer afternoon, as the people dozed in their houses, they heard the sound of the bell of justice. The judge hastened to the market place, where the great bell was ringing.

“Who hath been wronged?” he asked. But, reaching the belfry, he saw only the starving horse, struggling to reach the vine, which had been tied to the bell rope.

“Ah,” said the judge, “the steed pleads his cause well. He has been forsaken by the master whom he served, and he asks for justice.”

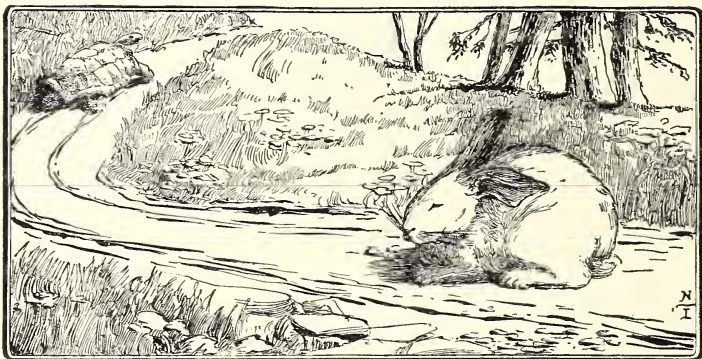
The people had gathered in the market place, and among them was the knight. The judge spoke gravely.

“Here comes the steed who served his master well, yet who was abandoned and forgotten. He pleads for justice, and the law decrees that the man whom he served shall provide him with food and shelter, that he may abide in comfort.”

The knight, ashamed, led his faithful horse home. The king approved the righteous judgment, saying: “My bell indeed may be called the bell of justice. It pleads the cause even of the dumb, who cannot speak for themselves.”

THE HARE AND THE TORTOISE

A HARE one day met a tortoise who was plodding slowly along. "Ho, ho," laughed the hare, "you are a slow and stupid fellow.



"HE LAY DOWN FOR A NAP"

What a long time it takes you to get anywhere."

The tortoise laughed, too. "You are as swift as the wind, and a fine fellow as well. But stupid as I am, I can beat you in a race."

"Impossible," cried the hare.

"Let us try," said the tortoise.

"What shall be our goal?" asked the hare.

“The old pine tree by the cross roads,” said the tortoise.

“Agreed,” said the hare.

Away sped the hare. The tortoise plodded steadily along. When the hare had run awhile at the top of his speed, he stopped a moment to nibble some clover. It tasted so good that he ate more and more. Then, being tired, he lay down for a nap.

The tortoise still plodded along, turning neither to the right nor to the left. When the lazy hare awoke and remembered the race, he sped to the pine tree by the cross roads, only to find the patient tortoise there before him.

Some people are like the hare and some are like the tortoise.

THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER

ONE winter day a hungry grasshopper went to an ant to get something to eat. She knew that the ant had worked all summer, and had stored away a great supply of food.

“Good morning, friend ant,” said the grasshopper.

“Good morning, neighbor grasshopper,” replied the ant.

“It is a cold morning,” said the grasshopper.

“A very cold morning,” answered the ant.

“I am very hungry,” hinted the grasshopper.

“I am sorry,” returned the ant.

Said the grasshopper, “I have no food.”

“Why not?” asked the ant.

“I had no time to get any,” replied the grasshopper.

“What did you do all summer?” the ant asked.

“I sang all summer,” answered the grasshopper.

“Then you must dance all winter,” said the ant. “Those who will not work should not eat.”

THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL. I

IT was terribly cold; it snowed and was almost dark, on this, the last evening of the year. In the cold and darkness, a poor little girl, with bare head and naked feet, went along the streets.

When she left home she had slippers on her feet; but what of that? The slippers had once been her mother's; they were far too large for the child.

So the little girl lost them as she sped across the street to get out of the way of two carts, which were driving furiously along. One slipper was not to be found again, and a boy had caught up the other and had run away with it. And the little girl had to walk with naked feet, which were blue with cold.

In a red apron she carried a lot of matches, and held a box of them in her hand. No one had bought anything of her the livelong day; no one had given her a penny.

Shivering with cold and hunger, she crept along, poor little thing, a picture of misery. The snowflakes covered her beautiful fair hair, which fell in long tresses about her neck, but she did not think of that now.

Lights were shining in all the windows, and there was a tempting smell of roast goose, for it was New Year's Eve. Yes, she was thinking of that.

In a corner formed by two houses, one of which projected beyond the other, she crouched down in a little heap. Although she had drawn her feet up under her, she became colder and colder.

She dared not go home, for she had not sold any matches, nor earned a single penny. She would certainly be beaten by her father; and it was cold at home, too. Above them they had only the roof through which the wind whistled, although the largest cracks had been stopped up with straw and rags.

Her hands were almost numb with cold. One little match might do her good. If she

dared take only one out of the box, strike it on the wall, and warm her fingers.

She took one out and lit it. How it sputtered and burned. It was a warm, bright flame, like a little candle, when she held her hand over it; it was a wonderful little light, and it really seemed to the child as though she were sitting in front of a great iron stove.

How the fire burned up, and how nicely it warmed her! The little girl was already stretching out her feet to warm those too, when out went the little flame, the stove vanished, and she had only the end of a burnt match in her hand. It threw a light upon the



“IT WAS A WARM, BRIGHT
FLAME”

wall, and where this fell, the wall became transparent like a veil. She could see right into the room.

A white tablecloth was spread upon the table, which was decked with shining china dishes, and there was a glorious smell of roast goose, stuffed with apples and dried plums. Just at that moment, out went the match, and only the thick, damp, cold wall was left.

THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL. II

THEN the little girl lighted another match, and at once she sat under the beautiful Christmas tree. It was much larger and better dressed than the one she had seen through the glass door at the rich merchant's home.

The green boughs were lit up with thousands of candles, and gayly painted figures, like those in the shop windows, looked down upon her. The little girl stretched out her hands towards them and out went the match.

The Christmas candles rose higher and higher, till they were only the stars in the

sky. One of them fell, leaving a long, fiery trail behind it.

“Now some one is dying,” thought the little girl; for she had been told by her grandmother — the only person she had ever loved, and who was now dead — that when a star falls a soul goes up to heaven.

The little girl struck another match on the wall; it was alight once more, and before her stood her old grandmother, all dazzling and bright, and looking very kind and loving.

“Grandmother,” cried the little girl, “oh, take me with you. I know that you will go away when the match is burnt out. You will vanish like the warm stove, like the beautiful roast goose, and the large, splendid Christmas tree.”

And she quickly lighted the whole box of matches, for she did not wish to let her grandmother go. The matches burned with such a blaze that it was lighter than day, and the old grandmother had never appeared so beautiful or so lovely before.

Taking the little girl in her arms, she flew up with her, high, endlessly high, above the earth. And there they knew neither cold nor hunger, nor sorrow — for they were with God.

—HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

MISCELLANEOUS

THREE GREAT INVENTIONS

THERE is no doubt that three of our most wonderful inventions are the telegraph, the telephone, and wireless telegraphy.

THE TELEGRAPH

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, by means of his wonderful kite, proved that lightning and electricity are the same. Just about one year after Benjamin Franklin died there was born Samuel Morse, the man who discovered how to control electricity so that it could carry messages to all parts of the world.

Samuel Morse worked for many years on his invention of the telegraph. He was a poor man, and it took many thousands of dollars to make a telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.

Professor Morse asked Congress to help

him, but at first the members of Congress laughed at the idea. They said, "You might as well try and build a railroad to the moon."

Weeks and weeks went by, but still Congress would not grant the money. On the third day of March, 1843, Professor Morse stayed in the Senate Chamber all day and did not go home until ten o'clock. He was very much discouraged, thinking that he must give up trying to build his telegraph line. But the next morning he was surprised and delighted to hear that Congress had decided to give him the money.

In the spring of 1844 the line between Washington and Baltimore was completed. For nearly a year after that the telegraph was free to all who wished to use it. Then a small charge was made, a very short message costing only one cent. To-day there are nearly a million of miles of telegraph line in the United States, and the messages sent bring in about eighty thousand dollars a day.

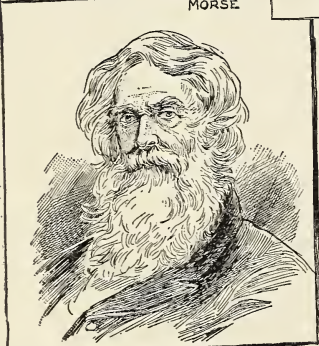
THREE GREAT
INVENTORS



MORSE



FRANKLIN



EDISON



THE TELEPHONE

EVERY one has no doubt spoken through the telephone. What a wonderful thing it is, to sit in your parlor, pick up the telephone receiver, and hear what a person in Chicago has to say. The sound of the voice is so distinct that you would almost think it came from the next room. This wonderful invention was given us by Mr. Alexander Graham Bell, a teacher in an institution in Boston for deaf and dumb people.

Mr. Bell began his invention in 1874, but did not complete it until 1876. It is a matter of history that Mr. Bell has been given great honors, not only for the invention of the telephone, but for his other inventions.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

WHO that is living to-day has not heard of that wonderful young inventor, Guglielmo, or William, Marconi?

Marconi was only a young boy when he

first began to dream of sending telegraph messages without wires. He was not twenty-one when he went up to London from his quiet country home in Italy to tell the world about one of the greatest inventions of the century. A little later this boy had set up an apparatus that would send messages through the air, through walls, through houses and towns, and even through mountains. The instruments cost very little to make.

The first test of Marconi's wonderful invention was made between England and France, but now Mr. Marconi has established a connection between England and America. If a ship is in the Atlantic Ocean and is in distress, it can signal to land for help. No matter how many miles out to sea it may be, it is always in communication with the land if it has the "Marconi Wireless" apparatus on board.

Already many lives have been saved at sea by the ship's using the wireless to signal for help when it was in distress. This invention

makes it almost as safe to travel by sea as by land.

William Marconi was born in Italy, and was educated there, but he is half English, as his mother was an Englishwoman.

THOMAS A. EDISON

WHO has not heard of the greatest of American inventors, Thomas A. Edison? He was born in Ohio, but spent much of his boyhood in the state of Michigan. His people were poor, and when he was young he was forced to earn his own living by selling papers on the trains.

One day the station master's little child was playing on the tracks. A freight train was drawing near, and if it had not been for young Edison's bravery, the child would have been killed. He sprang forward and dragged the child from the track before the train rushed by. The father of the child wished to reward Edison, so he offered to teach him telegraphy. This delighted the boy very

much, as he enjoyed studying about electricity, and he worked very hard with his new teacher. One day he appeared with a set of telegraph instruments that he had made himself. He obtained better and better positions until, before he was eighteen, his wages were five times as large as when he started.

He was fond of reading, and often borrowed books from the library. One day he bought for himself a set of Faraday's works on electricity, which he read with much interest and pleasure. When Edison was twenty-one, he secured a position in a telegraph office in Boston. There he was tested in many ways, and found to be one of the best of all the telegraph operators.

One day he happened to go to New York, and he wandered down to the Stock Exchange. It was a very busy day there, and, when business was at its height, the stock-quotation printing-machine broke. Great was every one's dismay. Edison saw at once what the trouble was, and quickly set it right.

He was then the hero of the hour. He was offered the entire charge of the machine. His salary was three times as much as he ever before received in his life.

He afterwards opened a manufactory in Newark, New Jersey. His inventions are many. He experimented with the telegraph and perfected it in many ways. He invented the transmitter which is used with the Bell telephone, and also the megaphone, an instrument to be used in long-distance speaking. The mimeograph, an instrument used for making many copies of writing at once, is Edison's invention.

The kinetoscope, which is used to show bodies in motion, is another of his inventions. He is also well known for perfecting the incandescent light. Edison is sometimes called "The Wizard," for his inventions are like the feats of a magician.

The Edison Works are now located in Orange, New Jersey. Mr. Edison lives in Llewellyn Park, which is near Orange.

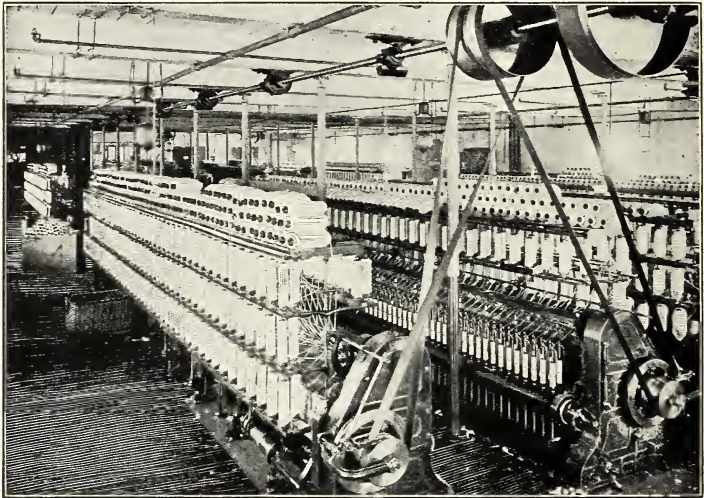
TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE MERCHANT

ONE can be a merchant with very little money. There are merchants with small capital as well as merchants with large capital. There are many kinds of merchants. Coal and wood merchants have yards where they keep the coal that they are about to sell. The farmers send cattle and hogs to the merchant that owns a packing house. He prepares the meat to sell to the people. The merchant that owns a canning factory buys vegetables, fish, and fruit which he cans and sells to the people. The merchant that keeps a store buys his goods of a manufacturer. We have all kinds of stores. There are shoe stores, piano stores, drug stores, candy stores, etc., and there are also department stores where many thing are kept.

MANUFACTURING

NEARLY everything that we wear or use is made or manufactured from raw material, such as wool, cotton, wheat, iron, or clay.



IN A COTTON MILL IN NEW ENGLAND

Most of the things we wear are made in large factories, which are scattered all over the United States.

From the eastern cities of Massachusetts we get most of our shoes and boots and cotton and woolen goods. Clothing, machin-

ery, books, and paper are extensively manufactured in the northeastern part of our country.

The United States does about one third of the manufacturing in the world. Things are made very cheaply here. When we make an article here and sell it to another country, we say we "export" it. When an article is made abroad and brought over here and sold, we "import" it.

PAPER MAKING

THE first paper was made in Egypt from a reed called papyrus. This reed grew on the banks of the Nile. From the word "papyrus" we get the word "paper." The stem of the reed was cut into slices with a sharp knife. The slices were then unfolded and spread into sheets. The sheets were placed one upon the other, steeped in water, and pressed together.

In some countries cotton is used for paper making. Our paper is made from rags. Some paper is made from soft wood and

waste paper, but the best paper is made from linen rags.

The rags go through many processes before they become paper. First, they are put in a machine and all the dry dirt and dust beaten out. Next, they are placed in a machine and cleansed from all the grease and



A GRINDING ROOM IN A PAPER MILL

coloring matter. After the rags are boiled in the machines and put through several processes, they come out like a soft pulp which is made to flow into open boxes. After the water is drained off, the pulp is pressed between rollers and then passes on between other rollers that are heated. The pulp comes out from the rollers as smooth, glossy paper. It is then ready for many uses.

We use paper for many things. Newspapers, books, handbills, and programmes are made of paper. Merchants use paper to wrap up their goods. The Japanese use paper to make clothing and the partitions in their houses.

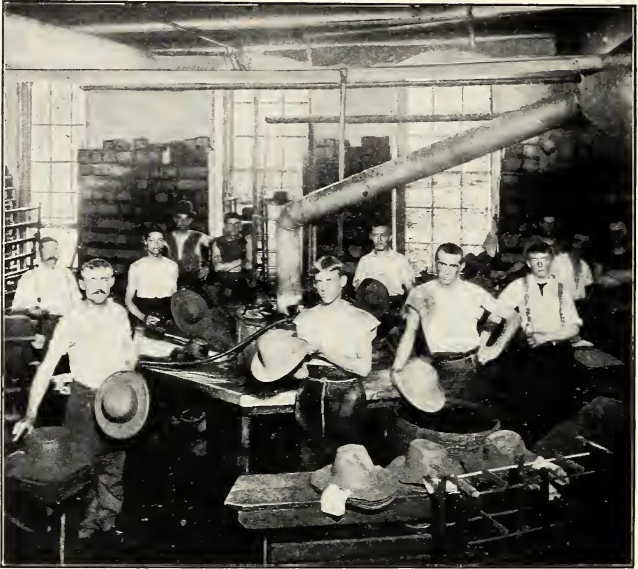
A STRAW HAT

WE make straw hats from straw. The straw is cleaned before being sold to the manufacturer to make into hats. The straw is



A HAT FACTORY — BLOCKING HATS

always braided before being made into hats. Some of the straw is also dyed. After the



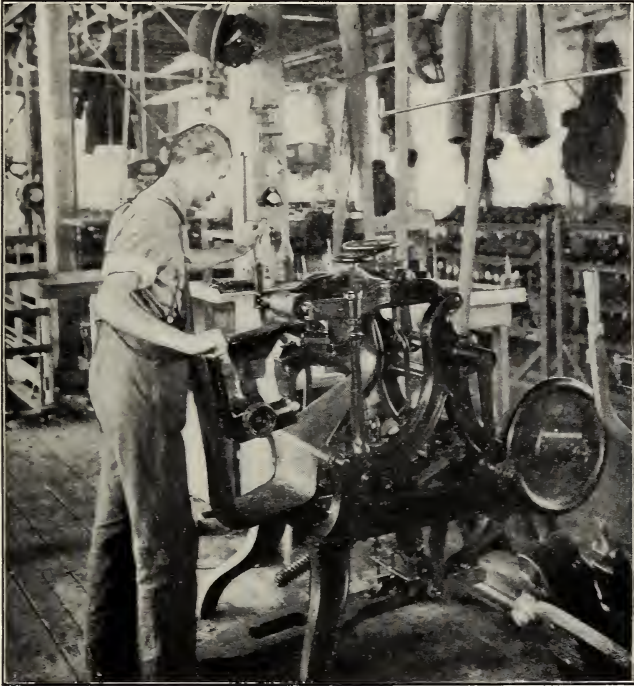
A HAT FACTORY — UNFINISHED HATS

straw is woven into a hat, it is blocked over stiff molds or shapes. Then it is ready to be sold to the merchants.

A SHOE FACTORY

HERE we have a picture of a shoe factory. Leather is the hide of cattle, goats, sheep,

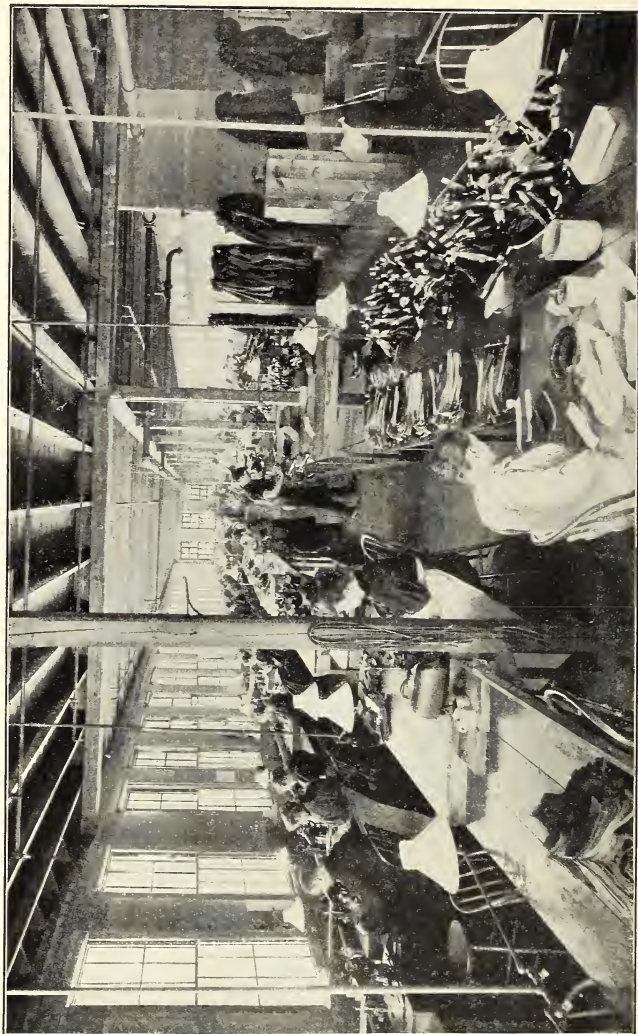
or other animals. It is first sent to a tannery to be tanned; that is, it passes through



IN A SHOE FACTORY — LEVELING THE SOLE

a process which makes it ready to be used for the making of boots and shoes.

After the hides are tanned, the leather is sent to a shoe factory, where there are many



IN A SHOE FACTORY — STITCHING THE VAMP

men and women at work. The leather is first cut by a machine into the many pieces which are used to make a complete shoe. Other machines sew them together. Each part is made by a different machine. The workmen in charge of these machines must be both skillful and very careful.

COMMERCE

THE commerce or trading of the United States is greater than anywhere else in the world. There are many thousands of miles of railways in the United States, so that goods of all kinds can be sent from one part of the country to another very quickly.

There is much carrying done on the large lakes and rivers by boats. The United States does a large amount of trading with Europe by steamers. We buy raw materials from Europe, which are carried to our factories. When the articles are manufactured, some of them are sent back to Europe and sold.

FARMING

MEN and women that live in a large city do not know very much about the life of a farmer. To be a good farmer requires as much time and study as it does to be a



A FARM HOUSE AND BARN

good doctor or lawyer. The farmer is a very important person, for by his work he gives us the food that we eat. Most of our farmers learn their trade by being brought up on a

farm and working there all their lives. But now farmers go to school and learn their trade. Many states have given money to



SORTING CORN FOR CANNING IN A NEW YORK STATE FACTORY

support a college where one can learn how to become a good farmer. The President of the United States appoints a secretary to look after the interests of the farmers of our

country, who is called the Secretary of Agriculture.

When disease attacks a farmer's stock and he fears that he may lose his cattle, he at once writes to Washington, and the Secretary of Agriculture sends him information how to stop the disease. When grasshoppers threaten to destroy the grain, the farmers find out from Washington how to prevent them. The Secretary keeps watch over all the interests of the farmers. He has books and pamphlets published, which he sends out to all the farmers of the country. The government has set aside land in the West to be used for farming. If a person wishes to become a farmer, he can write to Washington, and this land will be sold to him at a very low price.

MINING

MINING is one of our leading industries. People that work in a mine are called miners. There are many kinds of mines. We get coal from the coal mines. Iron ore is found

in the iron mines. Gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, all come from mines.

Coal

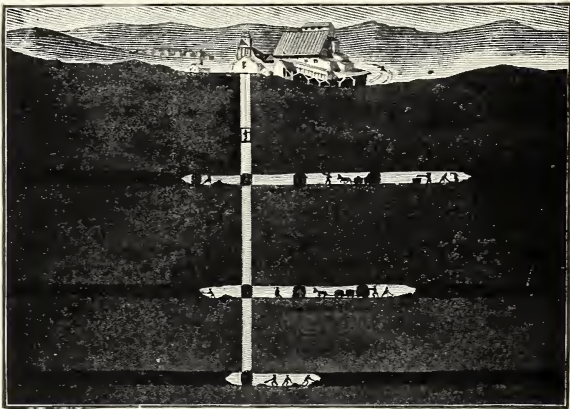
Have you ever visited a coal mine? It is a very interesting sight. It is not pleas-



A ZINC MINE IN MISSOURI

ant to work in a coal mine. No sunlight gets down there. The mines are built very far down into the earth. It is very dark and damp in a mine. To get the coal out the

miner has to blast the rocks with dynamite. After the rocks are broken apart, the miners loosen the coal with drills and picks. When the coal has been removed from the rock,



A COAL MINE

(This diagram shows how the coal is dug out of the mines.)

it is put on little cars. Mules bring the cars on rails to the shaft. Three fourths of our coal comes from the large fields of the eastern United States. But some comes from the middle and western fields. More coal is mined in the United States than in any other country in the world, but a great deal is found in England.

Iron

Iron is one of the most common, useful, and important of all metals. Iron mining is carried on in nearly every state in the United States. But most of our iron comes from the shores of Lake Superior.

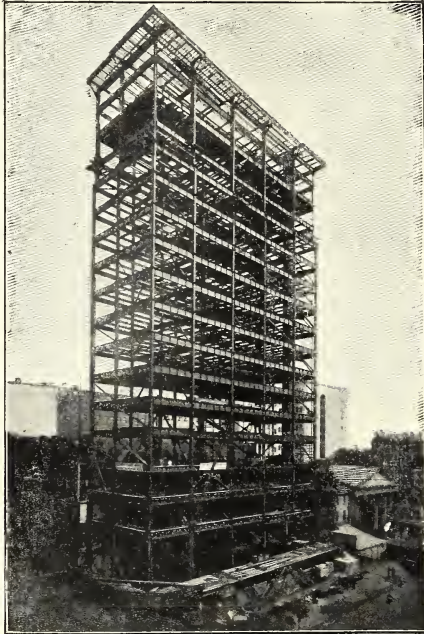
When the iron is taken from the mines, it is not ready for use. It is first put in a blast furnace and smelted. Iron is a very hard metal. It is a conductor of heat and electricity. At present there is a great demand for iron. Cast iron is iron smelted and run into molds. It is used for ranges, stoves, railings, and articles not needing a great deal of strength. Wrought iron is one of the strongest and most durable of metals. Iron in this form is very useful. Bridges and towers are made from wrought iron.

Some iron is sent to mills to be made into steel.

Steel

Iron mixed with carbon is called steel. Steel is very hard and brittle and can be very

highly polished. In the manufacture of steel many processes are used. Some of them are called "The Siemens," "The Basic," "The Chenot," and "The Bessemer." Each process



THE STEEL FRAME OF A BUILDING

is used to make a steel suitable for a special use. Some of the things made of steel are knives, scissors, files, edge tools. Some of

the larger objects made of steel are artillery, guns, rails, shafting, and boiler plates. Buildings and ships are now being made of steel. Some of the high buildings in the large cities have the entire framework made of steel.

Gold and Silver

Every one has seen both gold and silver. Much of our money is made of gold and silver. We have silver dimes, quarters, half dollars,

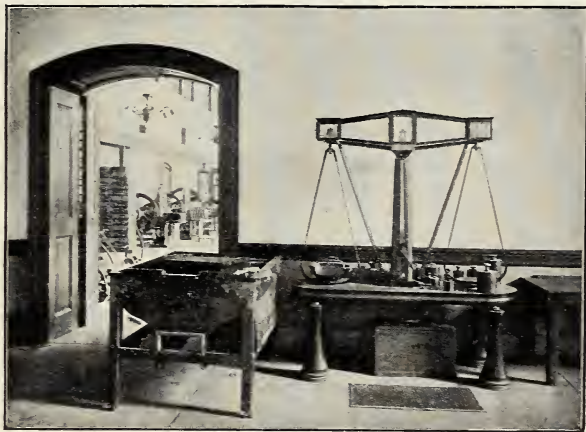
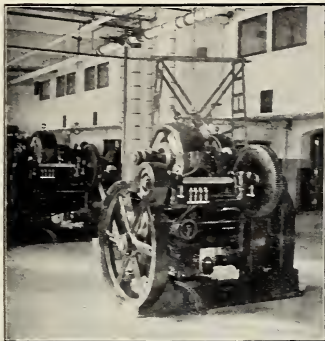


A GOLD MINE

and dollars. Gold is not used for money as commonly as silver. Our more valuable pieces of money are made of gold. The gold and silver are obtained from mines in the West. Some gold is found in the streams of water which flow from springs in the mountains. When the water carries the rock down from the mountains, it carries fine grains of gold also. Most of our valuable jewelry is made of gold. The gold is sent to mints to be made into money. One of the United States mints is in Philadelphia.

Lead

Lead is an ore. The metal taken from this ore is a blue-gray color. It is very soft and heavy. When first cut, lead has a bright luster, but after being exposed to the air, it loses its luster and becomes dull. We use lead for making shot, pipes, and gutters. We also cover the roofs of buildings with lead. Water cisterns are lined with lead. The lead in the United States is mined in the far Western states.



WHERE COINS ARE MADE

The Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.

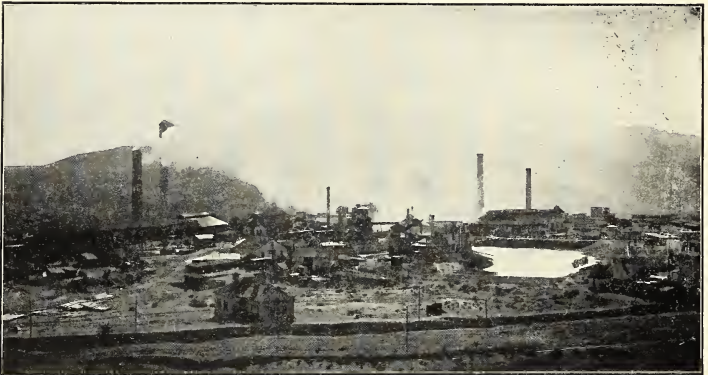
A Milling Machine
P 173

The Counting Room

A Coining Machine

Copper

Copper was one of the earliest metals in common use. The name copper comes from the Latin *Cuprum*, because of the large quantity of copper at one time found in the



COPPER SMELTING WORKS

island of Cyprus. Copper is quite hard. It is also elastic. When struck, it gives forth a loud noise. When heated, it can be rolled into very thin sheets, or drawn out into fine wire. Pans, kettles, and boilers are made of copper. The bottoms of ships are sheathed with copper. We get most of our copper from the copper mines in the western part of the United States.

A LESSON ABOUT COFFEE

WHEN the coffee berry is on the vine, it is red like a cherry. After it is picked and roasted, it becomes brown as we see it. Notice in the picture how closely the berries seem to grow to each other. On a few branches we have a quantity of berries.

We are familiar with a bouquet of roses, but not a bouquet of coffee. In Brazil this is not an unusual sight. Here the coffee seems to thrive best. Brazil raises more coffee than any other country.

The coffee tree blooms from September until December. An expert can tell just what the next year's crop will be by the appearance of the trees and the nature of the flowering during this period.

There are many people employed on the coffee plantations. The laborer has to pick

the coffee from the trees by hand, because all the berries do not ripen at once.

After the coffee is picked, it goes through various stages in the drying process. Grounds



COFFEE BERRIES

are laid out so that the coffee has a chance to receive the hot rays of the sun.

Here we see the coffee being carried in sacks to be stamped before it is ready to be exported. The coffee is sampled before it is carried out.

The United States is the greatest coffee-consuming country in the world. In one year seven million forty-three thousand five hundred

and ninety-five bags were used. In each bag there are one hundred and thirty-two pounds.

We get eighty-one per cent of our coffee from Brazil. Brazil sends the United States



PICKING COFFEE

and Europe seventeen million five hundred thousand bags of coffee each year.

Perhaps you will have some idea of the great amount of coffee that is represented by seventeen million bags, when I tell you that eight million bags placed end to end would

girdle the earth one and a half times. If the bags containing the coffee were emptied and laid flat side by side, they would cover an area of about seventy-five thousands of square



SORTING AND SACKING COFFEE

miles; that is, very much more than the land occupied by the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. This quantity of coffee would make a pile nearly twice the size of the Metropolitan Life Building and its fifty-story

tower. This amount of coffee would weigh nearly twelve times the weight of the ship *Lusitania*.

Coffee is only a stimulant, and is not nourishing. Too much coffee is injurious. Once a day is often enough to drink it.

THE SEASONS

IN this country we have four seasons. They are spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

“O Giver of beautiful gifts, what cheer?
What joy dost thou bring with thee?”

“My seasons four shall bring
Their treasures, — the winter’s snows,
The autumn’s store, the flowers of spring,
And the summer’s perfect rose.”

The spring months are March, April, and May.

The summer months are June, July, and August.

The fall or autumn months are September, October, and November.

The winter months are December, January, and February.

In the spring the birds return from their winter homes. One of the first signs of spring

is the robin with his red breast. Then the crocuses and tulips push their tiny heads above the ground. The grass begins to come up, and the buds soon show on the trees.

By the time summer is here, all the flowers are in bloom. The trees and grasses are pretty and green.

During the fall months all the fruit has ripened. The grain is harvested in the barns and the nuts are stored in the attics. The farmers are well prepared for the cold winter.

POETICAL SELECTIONS

THE BLUE-BELLS OF SCOTLAND

OF all the flowers in Scotland,
I'd choose the dear Blue-bell,
Of all the flowers in Scotland,
I'd choose the dear Blue-bell;

Its color has a language
Which plainly seems to tell
Of the one that's afar
And to say he loves me well.

Its form too has music,
I often hear it ring,
Its form too has music,
I often hear it ring;

Foretelling joy unclouded,
Which future days may bring:
Oh, ye birds singing yonder,
Of those sweet days ye sing.

—MRS. JORDAN

WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE

WOODMAN, spare that tree !
Touch not a single bough !
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.
'Twas my forefather's hand
That placed it near his cot ;
There, woodman, let it stand,
Thy ax shall harm it not !

That old familiar tree,
Whose glory and renown
Are spread o'er land and sea —
And wouldst thou hew it down ?
Woodman, forbear thy stroke !
Cut not its earthbound ties ;
Oh, spare that aged oak
Now towering to the skies !

When but an idle boy,
I sought its grateful shade ;
In all their gushing joy
Here, too, my sisters played ;

My mother kissed me here,
My father pressed my hand—
Forgive this foolish tear,
But let the old oak stand!

My heartstrings round thee cling,
Close as thy bark, old friend!
Here shall the wild bird sing,
And still thy branches bend.
Old tree! the storm still brave!
And woodman, leave the spot;
While I've a hand to save,
Thy ax shall harm it not!

—GEORGE P. MORRIS.

THE MONTHS

In January falls the snow,
In February cold winds blow,
In March peep out the early flowers,
In April fall the sunny showers.
In May the tulips bloom so gay,
In June the farmer mows his hay.

In July harvest is begun,
In August hotly shines the sun.

September turns the green leaves brown,
October winds then shake them down.

November fields are brown and sere,
December comes and ends the year.

— OLD RHYME.

“NO MAN IS BORN INTO THIS WORLD!”

No man is born into the world whose work
Is not born with him ; there is always work,
And tools to work withal, for those who
will ;

And blessed are the horny hands of toil.
The busy world shoves angrily aside
The man who stands with arms akimbo set,
Until occasion tells him what to do ;
And he who waits to have his task marked
out,

Shall die and leave his errand unfulfilled.

— JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

JERUSALEM THE GOLDEN

JERUSALEM the golden,
With milk and honey blest ;
Beneath thy contemplation
Sink heart and voice oppressed.

I know not, oh, I know not,
What joys await me there ;
What radiancy of glory !
What light beyond compare !

—BERNARD OF CLUNY

THE WISE FAIRY

ONCE in a rough, wild country,
On the other side of the sea,
There lived a dear little fairy,
And her home was in a tree,
A dear little, queer little fairy,
And as rich as she could be.

To northward and to southward,
She could overlook the land,
And that was why she had her house.

In a tree, you understand,
For she was the friend of the friendless,
And her heart was in her hand.

And when she saw poor women,
Patiently, day by day,
Spinning, spinning, and spinning
Their lonesome lives away,
She would hide in the flax of their distaffs
A lump of gold, they say.

And when she saw poor ditchers,
Knee deep in some wet dike,
Digging, digging, and digging,
To their very graves, belike,
She would hide a shining lump of gold
Where their spades would be sure to strike.

If any ditcher, or fisher,
Or child, or spinner old,
Bought shoes for his feet, or bread to eat,
Or a coat to keep from the cold,
The gift of the good old fairy
Was always trusty gold.

But if a ditcher, or fisher,
Or spinner, or child so gay,
Bought jewels, or wine, or silks so fine,
The fairy's gold in his very hold,
Would turn to a lump of clay.

So by and by the people
Got open their stupid eyes,
"We must learn to spend to some good end,"
They said, "if we are wise ;
'Tis not in the gold we waste or hold
That a golden blessing lies."

—ALICE CARY.

THOSE EVENING BELLS

THOSE evening bells, those evening bells !
How many a tale their music tells,
Of youth, and home, and that sweet time
When last I heard their soothing chime !

Those joyous hours are passed away,
And many a heart that then was gay,
Within the tomb now darkly dwells,
And hears no more those evening bells.

And so 'twill be when I am gone —
That tuneful peal will still ring on ;
While other bards shall walk these dells,
And sing your praise, sweet evening bells !

— THOMAS MOORE.

REST

REST is not quitting
The busy career ;
Rest is the fitting
Of self to one's sphere.

'Tis the brook's motion,
Clear without strife ;
Floating to ocean,
After its life.

'Tis loving and serving
The highest and best ;
'Tis onward, unswerving, —
And this is true rest.

— J. W. VON GOETHE.

THE HEMLOCK TREE

(Translated from the German.)

O HEMLOCK tree, O hemlock tree,
How faithful are thy branches,
Green not alone in summer time,
But in the winter's frost and rime,
O hemlock tree, O hemlock tree,
How faithful are thy branches.

— HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

THIS world is not so bad a world
As some would like to make it;
Though whether good or whether bad
Depends on how we take it.

— *Unknown.*

THE ARROW AND THE SONG

I SHOT an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I know not where,
For so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I know not where,
For who has sight so keen and strong,
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke,
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

— HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

THE FALL OF THE CURTAIN

IN the world, as in the school,
I'd say how fate may change and shift:
The prize be sometimes with a fool,
The race not always to the swift.
The strong may yield, the good may fall,
The great man be a vulgar clown,
The knave be lifted over all,
The kind, cast pitilessly down.

Who knows the inscrutable design?
Bless'd be He who took and gave!

We bow to Heaven that willed it so,
That darkly rules the fate of all,
That sends the respite or the blow,
That's free to give or to recall.

Come wealth or want, come good or ill,
Let young and old accept their part,
And bow before the Awful Will,
And bear it with an honest heart, —
Who misses, or who wins the prize.
Go, lose or conquer as you can ;
But if you fail, or if you rise,
Be each, pray God, a gentleman.

— WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

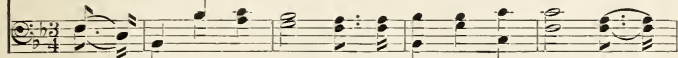
NATIONAL SONGS

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

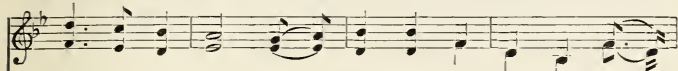
FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.



1. Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's ear-ly light, What so
2. On the shore, dim-ly seen thro' the mists of the deep, Where the
3. And where is that band who so vaunt-ing-ly swore That the
4. Oh, thus be it ev-er when free-men shall stand Be -



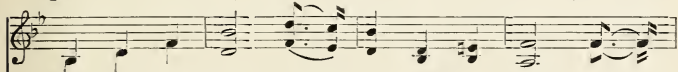
2a. And war's clam-ors o'er, with her man-tle hath Peace Once a -



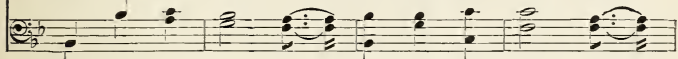
proud-ly we hailed at the twi-light's last gleaming, Whose broad
foe's haughty host in dread si-lence re-pos-es, What is
hav-oc of war and the bat-tle's con-fu-sion A
tween their loved homes and wild war's des-o-la-tion; Blest with



gain, in its folds, the na-tion en-shroud-ed; Let no



stripes and bright stars thro' the per-il-ous fight O'er the
that which the breeze o'er the tow-er-ing steep, As it
home and a coun-try should leave us no more? Their
vic-t'ry and peace, may the heav'n-res-cued land Praise the



frat-ri-cide hand up-lift-ed e'er be, The



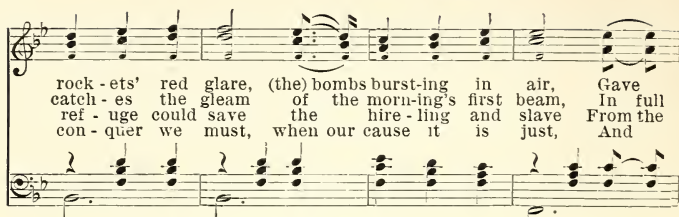
ram-parts we watch'd were so gal-lant-ly streaming? And the
fit-ful-ly blows, half con-ceals, half dis-clos-es? Now it.
blood has washed out their foul foot-steps' pol-lu-tion! No
Pow'r that hath made and pre-served us a na-tion! Then



glo-ry to dim which now is un-cloud-ed. Not as

NOTE.—The stanza numbered 2a was written for the Great Peace Jubilee, held at Boston in 1872, where it was sung by a chorus of 10,000 voices.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.



rock - ets' red glare, (the) bombs burst - ing in air, Gave
catch - es the gleam of the morn - ing's first beam, In full
ref - uge could save the hire - ling and slave From the
con - quer we must, when our cause it is just, And

North or as South in the fu - ture we'll stand. But as



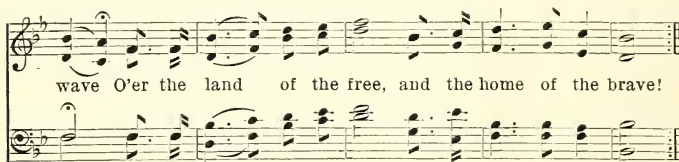
proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
glo - ry re - flect - ed, now shines on the stream.
ter - ror of flight or the gloom of the grave.
this be our mot - to: "In God is our trust!"

broth - ers u - nit - ed through - out the broad land.



Oh, say, does that star - span - gled ban - ner yet
'Tis the star - span - gled ban - ner; oh, long may it
And the star - span - gled ban - ner in tri - umph shall
And the star - span - gled ban - ner in tri - umph doth

And the star - span - gled ban - ner for - ev - er shall

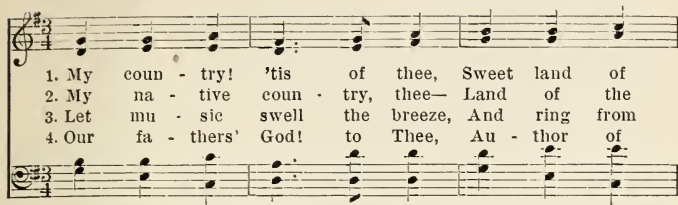


wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

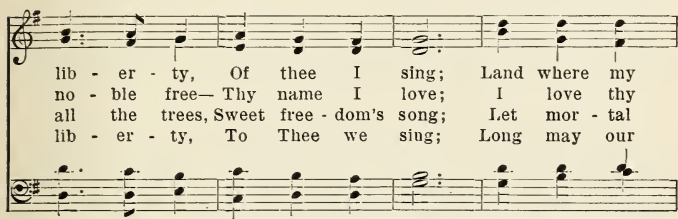
wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Rev. S. F. SMITH.

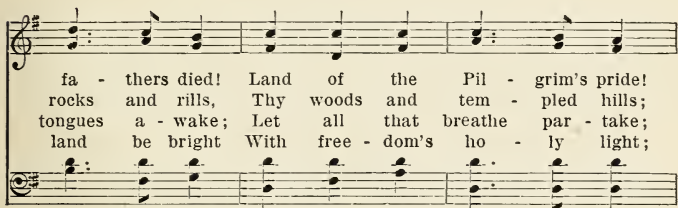
HENRY CAREY.



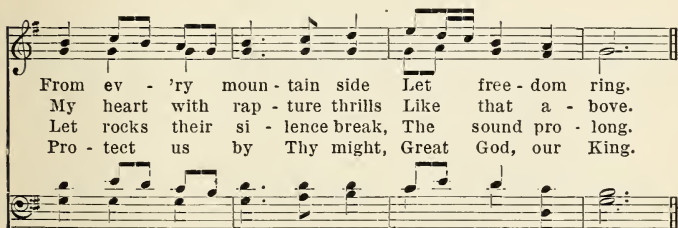
1. My coun - try! 'tis of thee, Sweet land of
 2. My na - tive coun - try, thee— Land of the
 3. Let mu - sic swell the breeze, And ring from
 4. Our fa - thers' God! to Thee, Au - thor of



lib - er - ty, Of thee I sing; Land where my
 no - ble free— Thy name I love; I love thy
 all the trees, Sweet free - dom's song; Let mor - tal
 lib - er - ty, To Thee we sing; Long may our



fa - thers died! Land of the Pil - grim's pride!
 rocks and rills, Thy woods and tem - pled hills;
 tongues a - wake; Let all that breathe par - take;
 land be bright With free - dom's ho - ly light;



From ev - 'ry moun - tain side Let free - dom ring.
 My heart with rap - ture thrills Like that a - bove.
 Let rocks their si - lence break, The sound pro - long.
 Pro - tect us by Thy might, Great God, our King.

HAIL, COLUMBIA!

JOSEPH HOPKINSON.

"President's March," arr. by F. R. RIX.

1. Hail, Co - lum - bia! hap - py land, Hail, ye he - roes,
 2. Im - mor - tal pa - triots, rise once more! De - fend your rights, de -
 3. Sound, sound the trump of fame! Let Wash - ing -
 4. Be - hold the chief who now com - mands, Once more to serve his

heav'n-born band; Who fought and bled in free-dom's cause, Who
 fend your shore! Let no rude foe with im - pious hand, Let
 ton's great name Ring thro' the world with loud ap - plause, Ring
 coun - try stands— The rock on which the storm will beat; The

fought and bled in free - dom's cause, And when the storm of
 no rude foe with im - pious hand In - vade the shrine where
 thro' the world with loud ap - plause; Let ev - 'ry clime to
 rock on which the storm will beat. But armed in vir - tue

war was gone En - joyed the peace your val - or won. Let
 sa - cred lies Of toil and blood the well-earned prize. While
 Free - dom dear, . . Lis - ten with a joy - ful ear. With
 firm and true, His hopes are fixed on Heav'n and you. When

in - de - pen - dence be our boast, Ev - er mind - ful what it cost!
 off - 'ring peace, sin - cere and just, In heav'n we place a man - ly trust. That
 e - qual skill and God - like pow'r. He governed in the fear - ful hour Of
 hope was sink - ing in dis - may, And glooms obscur'd Columbia's day, His

Ev - er grate - ful for the prize, Let its al - tar reach the skies.
 truth and jus - tice shall pre - vail, And ev - 'ry scheme of bondage fail.
 hor - rid war; or guides with ease The happier times of hon - est peace.
 stead - y mind from changes free, Resolved on death or lib - er - ty.

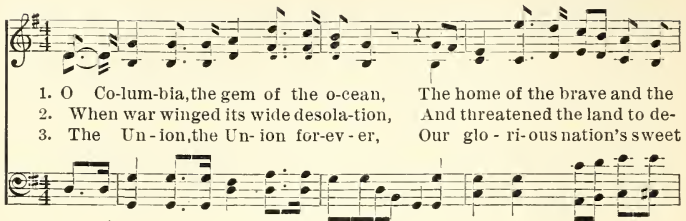
CHORUS

Firm, u - ni - ted let us be, Ral - lying round our lib - er - ty!

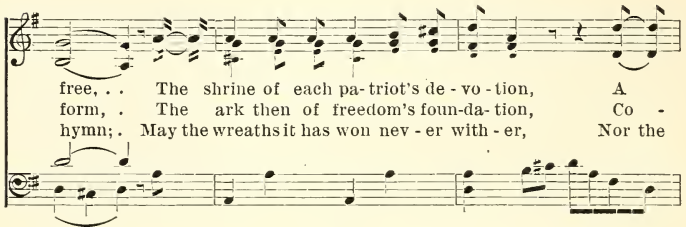
As a band of broth - ers joined, Peace and safe - ty we shall find.

THE RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

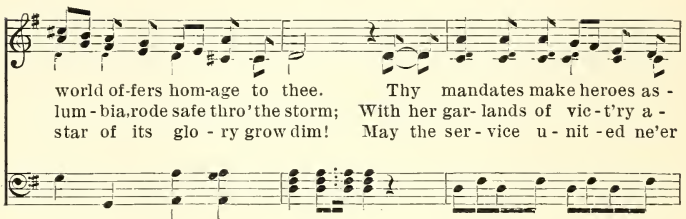
D. T. SHAW.



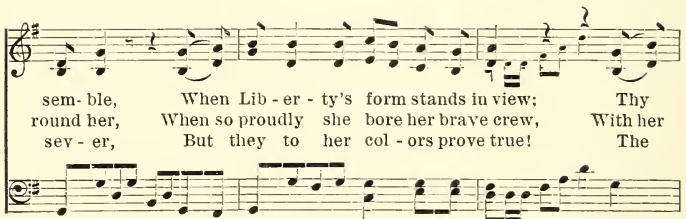
1. O Co-lum-bia, the gem of the o-cean, The home of the brave and the
 2. When war winged its wide desola-tion, And threatened the land to de-
 3. The Un-ion, the Un-ion for-ev-er, Our glo-ri-ous nation's sweet



free, . . The shrine of each pa-triot's de-vo-tion, A
 form, . The ark then of freedom's foun-da-tion, Co -
 hymn; . May the wreaths it has won nev-er with-er, Nor the



world of-fers hom-age to thee. Thy mandates make heroes as -
 lum-bia, rode safe thro' the storm; With her gar-lands of vic-t'ry a -
 star of its glo-ry grow dim! May the ser-vice u-nit-ed ne'er



sem-ble, When Lib-er-ty's form stands in view; Thy
 round her, When so proudly she bore her brave crew, With her
 sev-er, But they to her col-ors prove true! The



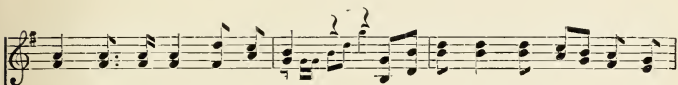
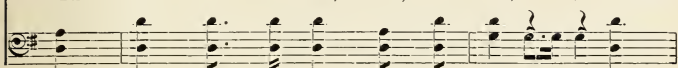
banners make tyr-an-ny trem-ble, . . . When borne by the red, white, and blue.
 flag proudly floating be-fore her, . . . The boast of the red, white, and blue.
 ar-my and na-vy for - ev - er! . . . Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.



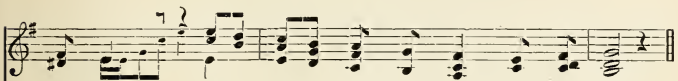
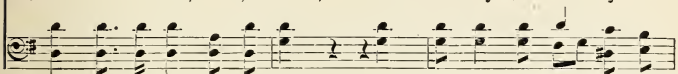
CHORUS



When borne by the red, white, and blue, . . . When
 The boast of the red, white, and blue, . . . The
 Three cheers for the red, white, and blue, . . . Three



borne by the red, white, and blue, Thy ban-ners make tyr - an ny
 boast of the red, white, and blue, With her flag proudly float-ing be -
 cheers for the red, white, and blue, The ar - my and na - vy for -



trem - ble, . . . When borne by the red, white, and blue.
 fore her, . . . The boast of the red, white, and blue.
 ev - er! . . . Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.



SALUTE TO THE FLAG.

I pledge al - le - giance to my

flag, and to the Re-pub-lic for which it stands, One na-tion, in-di-

vis - i - ble, With lib - er - ty and justice for all.

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL HYMN

LAND OF GREATNESS — HOME OF GLORY

LAND of greatness, Home of glory,
Mighty birthplace of the free,
Famed alike in song and story,
All thy sons shall honor thee!

North and South are firmly banded;
East and West as one unite;
All by honor well commanded,
Strong in striving for the right.

Homes by safe defense surrounded;
Rights which make our freedom sure,
Laws on equal justice founded, —
These will loyalty secure.

While with love and zeal unceasing,
We are joining heart and hand,
Shine, in brightness yet increasing,
Shine, O dearest Fatherland!

— A. J. FOXWELL.

GERMAN NATIONAL SONG

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

A VOICE resounds like thunder peal,
'Mid dashing wave and clang of steel;
"The Rhine. the Rhine, the German Rhine!
Who guards to-day my stream divine?"

Chorus

Dear Fatherland! No danger thine,
Dear Fatherland! No danger thine;
Firm stand thy sons to watch, to watch the
Rhine,
Firm stand thy sons to watch, to watch the
Rhine.

They stand a hundred thousand strong,
Quick to avenge their country's wrong;
With filial love their bosoms swell;
They'll guard the sacred landmark well.

Chorus

While flows one drop of German blood,
Or sword remains to guard thy flood,

While rifle rests in patriot's hand,
No foe shall tread thy sacred strand.

Chorus

Our oath resounds, the river flows,
In golden light our banner glows,
Our hearts will guard thy stream divine,
The Rhine, the Rhine, the German Rhine!

Chorus

— MAX SCHNECKENBERGER.

NORWEGIAN NATIONAL HYMN

PEOPLE'S SONG

YES, we love with fond devotion,
Norway's mountain domes,
Rising storm-lashed o'er the ocean,
With their thousand homes;

Love our country while we're bending
Thoughts to Fathers grand,
And to Saga night that's sending
Dreams upon our land.

Peasants all their axes brightened,
Ready for the foe;
Torden skjold in battle lighten'd,
Set the land aglow.

Even women did assemble
On the bloody plain,
Others could but weep and tremble, —
Yet 'twas not in vain!

— R. NORDRAAK.

NATIONAL HYMN OF HOLLAND

LET HIM IN WHOM OLD DUTCH BLOOD FLOWS

LET him in whom old Dutch blood flows,
Untainted, free and strong;
Whose heart for Prince and country glows,
Now join us in our song!

Let him with us lift up his voice,
And sing in patriot band
The song at which all hearts rejoice,
For Prince and Fatherland!

We brothers true unto a man,
Will sing the old song yet;
Away with him who ever can
His Prince or land forget!

A human heart glow'd in him ne'er,
We turn him from our band,
Who callous hears the song and prayer,
For Prince and Fatherland!

NATIONAL HYMN OF SWEDEN

IN RUNIC MEASURE

In Runic measure,
Full and strong,
Let heart and voice unite in song,
To hail our Swedish King.

To thee, and to thy royal line,
Our zeal, our love shall e'er incline,
So bright thy kingly crown doth shine,
Great Oscar, we sing.

O King, enthron'd in majesty,
Let thine the truest glory be,
For Sweden's weal to reign.

Then heav'n thy empire shall assure,
Who shields the state, and guards the poor,
Full long in pow'r shall he endure,
And foes assault in vain.

— O. LINDBLAD.

Baker and Carpenter Language Readers

LEADING FEATURES

1. **Teachers agree** as to the value of good literature as the basis of the English work. But the classics are often either not related at all to the work in expression, or the relationship is indicated in a vague and desultory fashion.

The Language Readers make the relationship close and vital, without rendering the work in expression pedantic, or killing the enjoyment of the reading.

2. **Each Reader** has some dominating interest in its subject-matter.

In the first two books, where the main problem is to teach the beginnings of reading, much must be sacrificed to interest and simplicity, and these books deal with simple story and poetry, mostly of folk-lore and child-life.

In the third book, the dominant element is the fairy story and the folk-tale.

In the fourth book, the animal-story and the tale of adventure are given the leading place.

In the fifth book, the great myths of the world, the hero-stories of the nations, are retold.

In the sixth book, a selection of stories, poems, and essays serve as an introduction to general literature.

3. **The standards of good literature** and the interests of the normal child have been kept in mind.

Great care has been taken that the books shall be *good readers*, independent of the language work introduced.

The language work has been so handled as not to make it obtrusive in appearance or impertinent in comment.

4. **In grading** the reading and language work, the editors have had the assistance of able and experienced teachers from both public and private schools.

5. **Illustrations** have been freely used.

Color work—by the newer processes—adds special charm to the four lower books.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

64-66 Fifth Avenue, New York

BOSTON

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

ATLANTA

BAKER AND CARPENTER

LANGUAGE READER SERIES

First Year Language Reader

By FRANKLIN T. BAKER, Professor of the English Language and Literature in Teachers College; GEORGE R. CARPENTER, Professor of Rhetoric and English Composition in Columbia University; and MISS KATHERINE B. OWEN, Instructor in the Charlton School, New York City. 152 pages, 25 cents net.

Second Year Language Reader

By FRANKLIN T. BAKER, GEORGE R. CARPENTER, and MISS KATHERINE B. OWEN. 165 pages, 30 cents net.

Third Year Language Reader

By FRANKLIN T. BAKER, GEORGE R. CARPENTER, and MISS MARY E. BROOKS, Supervisor of Primary Work in Brooklyn. 300 pages, 40 cents net.

Fourth Year Language Reader

By FRANKLIN T. BAKER, GEORGE R. CARPENTER, and MISS IDA E. ROBBINS, Instructor in Horace Mann School, New York City. 359 pages, 40 cents net.

Fifth Year Language Reader

By FRANKLIN T. BAKER, GEORGE R. CARPENTER, and MISS MARY F. KIRCHWEY, Instructor in Horace Mann School, New York City. 492 pages, 45 cents net.

Sixth Year Language Reader

By FRANKLIN T. BAKER, GEORGE R. CARPENTER, and MISS JENNIE F. OWENS, Instructor in Jersey City Training School. 505 pages, 50 cents net.

Each volume 12mo. Cloth

The *distinctive feature* of the LANGUAGE READER SERIES is that it includes in one book for each of the first six grades all the work in English needed for the grade, except the supplementary reading.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

64-66 Fifth Avenue, New York

BOSTON

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

ATLANTA

