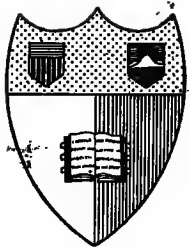


FUNDAMENTALS
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
FOR
NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING
PEOPLE



REIN & SONS COMPANY
HOUSTON — TEXAS



Cornell University Library

Ithaca, New York

BOUGHT WITH THE INCOME OF THE
SAGE ENDOWMENT FUND

THE GIFT OF
HENRY W. SAGE

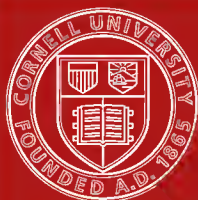
1891

Cornell University Library
arV14407

The fundamentals of the English language



3 1924 031 321 213
olin,anx



Cornell University Library

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

<http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924031321213>

**THE
FUNDAMENTALS
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
FOR
NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING
PEOPLE**

INCLUDING

A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION WITH SPECIAL DRILL AND
PRACTICE IN READING.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
WORDS AND DIALOGUES COVERING ALMOST EVERY PHASE
OF LIFE.

THE HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES
WITH QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR ADMISSION TO AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

THE SIMPLIFIED PRONUNCIATION OF ALL WORDS USED IN
THE BOOK, AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO
SEVERAL LANGUAGES.

BY

NICHOLAS C. ANDRONIS, A. B.

TEACHER OF ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS IN THE EVENING SCHOOLS
OF LEWISTON, MAINE

REIN & SONS COMPANY
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

100 HORTON | 1

A461918

COPYRIGHT 1915
BY REIN & SONS COMPANY
HOUSTON, TEXAS

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED TO
MABEL E. MARR
IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION OF
ENCOURAGEMENT AND
ASSISTANCE

PREFACE

The justification and aim of this volume may be stated in the following words: To present to the non-English-speaking people, by a simple and practical method, the fundamentals of the English language, in order that they may be able to communicate with the people with whom they come in contact in their daily lives; to present to the foreigner the history and development of the American nation, in order that he may appreciate fully its value; to present to the foreigner the form of government of his adopted country, in order that he may vote intelligently.

The need of a volume that will fulfil this purpose by a condensed but comprehensible method is felt both by the teacher and by the foreigner. The former is confronted with the problem of how to teach the foreigner, and of what system to follow. The latter, seeing the apparent difficulty with which the English language is mastered, gives up all hope of learning the speech of his adopted country.

With an experience of several years as a teacher of the English language to foreigners, the author has devised a system that has been given a thorough test in his class-room for four years. The results obtained by the students have proved the good success of the system.

The book is divided into five parts, arranged

in such a way that it can be completed by the end of a school year in an evening school. A student who has carefully learned every lesson will be able to read, speak, and write the essentials of the English language with considerable ease.

Part I attempts to present to the student the correct pronunciation of the English language. The different sounds and combinations of the alphabet, with special drill in words containing the different letters, are studied carefully. The exercises at the end of Part I afford an opportunity for further practice in reading and correct pronunciation.

This part having been completed, the student is able to get the approximate, if not the correct, pronunciation of every word in the English language.

He is now ready to take up the most important principles of grammar, in order that he may speak and write correctly. Part II attempts to present the essentials of grammar by a simple and practical method. Rules and principles are taken up in a simple but effective way, and technical terms are avoided without any loss to the student. Every part of speech, especially the verb, is simplified, and can be learned in a short time.

The ability to read and write correctly having been acquired, the student is now ready to enlarge his vocabulary. What words is he going

to learn? In the case of an immigrant, who toils from morning until night, he needs words that are in every-day, common use, words that are used in his work. Part III attempts by means of dialogues, to present to the student a working vocabulary. Desultory and meaningless sentences are avoided. The order of conversation is natural and logical, thus leaving a strong impression upon the mind of the student.

Each dialogue is preceded by a list of words used in connection with the subject chosen. In the "Grocery Store", for example, the names of most of the articles in the grocery store are listed, and later are used in conversation. The same system is used with all the dialogues, covering almost every phase of life. With the knowledge acquired in the two preceding Parts, and with a little study of each dialogue, the student should have no difficulty in understanding others or in making himself understood. It should be kept in mind, however, that the dialogues are by no means complete, but should serve as a motive for further conversation.

Having learned how to read, speak, and write, the student is now ready to go further, that is, to read for valuable information. What more important and more interesting subject is there than that of history and government? A knowledge of it means progress in the country; ignorance of it means deterioration of the country. Part IV attempts to present in simple language the growth and development, as well as the

present form of government, of the American nation. Suggestions are given to the new comer; the difficulties and opportunities met with in this land are shown to him; how to improve his condition, how to serve his adopted country. The national, state, and municipal governments are studied by means of easy lessons, maps, diagrams, and tables. Facts about naturalization, information necessary before obtaining the certificate of American citizenship, and questions and answers on the requirements for admission to citizenship, are presented in a simple and practical way. Moreover, Part IV serves for further study of the English language; reading, writing, and conversation can be developed from it.

Part V includes the words used in the entire book, with their simplified pronunciation, and their translation into German, French, Italian, Spanish, Greek, and Yiddish.

The author takes great pleasure in acknowledging his indebtedness to Professor George M. Chase of Bates College for reading portions of the manuscript and for his many valuable suggestions; and to Professor R. R. N. Gould for reading a portion of the manuscript.

The author wishes to thank Miss Harriet W. Marr, Mr. Vincent Gatto, Mr. Costas Stephanis, for their many helpful suggestions.

Finally, and above all, the author wishes to recognize the unceasing service rendered by Miss Mabel E. Marr, Assistant Librarian at Bates

College. From beginning to end, she has encouraged the work, offered many helpful criticisms, read and arranged the manuscript and assisted in preparing it for publication. To this help the completion of this volume is due.

In conclusion, it is a great pleasure to acknowledge the ability and courtesy of the Rein & Sons Company in carrying out the plans of the author.

July 20, 1915.

N. C. ANDRONIS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page.
PART I.—GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION—	
The Alphabet of the English Language.....	3
Phonology of Vowels and Consonants, With Special Drill in Words Containing the Different Letters	4-17
Exercises for Practice in Reading.....	18-20
PART II.—GRAMMAR—With Special Exercises Showing the Most Important Principles of Grammar.....	23-57
The Article	23
The Noun	24-27
The Adjective	28-31
The Pronouns	31-35
The Verb	36-53
The Adverb	54-55
The Preposition	56-57
The Conjunction	57
Abbreviated Words Used in Everyday Speech	57-58
Abbreviated Words Used in Writing.....	59-61
PART III.—DIALOGUES—Preceded by a List of the Most Common Words.....	65-152
Usual Phrases	65-68
The Weather	68-70
Time—Seasons, Months, Days, How to Ask the Time	70-73
The House and House Utensils. Renting a Room, a House	73-78
Looking for Work—Trades, Employment Bureau	79-82
The Restaurant—Bill of Fare.....	82-87
The Clothing Store	88-93
The Shoe Store	94-97
The Grocery Store	97-100

	Page.
The Fruit Store	101-103
The Barber Shop	104-106
The Post Office	106-110
The Telegraph Office	111-112
The Telephone Office	113-115
The Railroad Station	115-118
The Steamboat	119-121
The Human Body	122-123
The Physician	124-128
The Dentist	128-130
The Drug Store	130-132
The Evening School	133-134
Nationalities	135-136
The Lawyer. The Court.....	136-142
The Bank. The Insurance Company.....	142-146
Agriculture and Agricultural Implements...	146-149
The Jewelry Store	150-152
Relationships	153
The Schools	154
In the City	155
Advertisements—Wanted, Lost and Found,	
To Let, For Sale.....	156-159
Letter Writing	159
Business Letters	161-167
Letter of Introduction.....	167
Invitations	169-170
Social Letters	170-171

PART IV.—HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT—

The American Flag—Illustration.....	175
The American Hymn	177
Suggestions for the Immigrant.....	177-183
Map of the United States.....	184
Washington, Portrait of	185
A Brief History of the United States.....	187-190
Lincoln, Portrait of	191
The National Government	192
The Legislative Branch	193-194

	Page.
The Executive Branch	195-197
The Judicial Branch	197
The State Government.....	199
The Legislative Branch.....	200
The Executive Branch	200
The Judicial Branch	201
City Government	202
The Legislative Branch	202-203
The Executive Branch	203
The Judicial Branch	203-204
Facts About Naturalization.....	204-206
How to obtain the "Declaration of Intention"	
Paper	206
Copy of "Declaration of Intention".....	206-207
How to obtain the Certificate of Citizenship.....	207-208
Copy of "Petition for Naturalization"....	208-210
Questions and Answers on Requirements for	
Admission to American Citizenship.....	210-222
Presidents of the United States.....	223
1910 Census: United States and Territories	
With Area of Each State.....	224
Principal Cities of the United States.....	225-232
Population of the United States According to	
Race, Nativity and Parentage.....	232
Population and Area of the World.....	233-234
Value of Foreign Coins in United States	
Money	235-236
 PART V.—VOCABULARY — Including the	
Simplified Pronunciation of Every Word,	
and Its Translation Into Several Lan-	
guages	
	Appendix

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER

1. Examine the book carefully and see what is in it.
2. Become interested in your subject and in your class. Have something definite to give to your students every evening.
3. Be patient with your students. Remember that the average student in an evening school class is advanced in age. Moreover, remember that learning a foreign language is not an easy task.
4. To arouse the interest of your class, show, as an introduction to your course, the value and importance of the English language; what part it plays in the business of the world, and of what value it will be to the students after they learn to speak it. The English language is coming to be a universal language, and therefore its importance is evident.
5. Use nothing but English in class.
6. Remember that imitation and practice are necessary in learning a language. The ear and the eye should be trained.
7. Divide the time allotted into three periods—reading, writing, and conversation. One-half of the time should be spent in conversation, in connection with which special attention should be paid

to correct and idiomatic English. Progress in conversation encourages the student greatly.

8. One-fourth of the time should be spent in reading, in connection with which special attention should be paid to pronunciation.
9. The remaining fourth of the time should be spent in writing, in connection with which special attention should be paid to spelling.
10. Teach the student how to use a dictionary with the least effort, and with the least loss of time. Ask the students to procure a vest-pocket dictionary, if possible.
11. Ask the students to learn a definite number of new words every evening.
12. Never use words that the students do not understand. To be able to understand you is a great encouragement to the students.
13. Read the lesson slowly and distinctly before you ask the students to read it.
14. In conversation, avoid "yes" or "no" for answers. Remember that your questions are not asked for the sake of information, but for the sake of conversation. Therefore demand complete sentences.
15. Give the students something to write, either from dictation, or by assigning a certain topic. Letter writing should be taken up later in the course.
16. Do not spend all your time on one subject. It may grow monotonous, and therefore,

- uninteresting. Be careful especially in using the Guide to Pronunciation, or the Grammar. Except in conversation, do not spend more than thirty minutes on any one subject in one evening.
17. Do not pile up too much work. Give time to the students to learn each lesson thoroughly.
 18. A review of the previous lesson will be very helpful.
 19. Ask the student to procure a small notebook in which he can put all the new words that he learns.
 20. Although the grammar should be made practical, a certain amount of drill on various forms is necessary.
 21. The list of words preceding each dialogue in Part III should be mastered thoroughly by the student. They are words that are used in every-day speech, and therefore they are necessary for conversation.
 22. The dialogues in Part III are by no means complete. They should serve as a motive for further conversation.
 23. In connection with the History and Government lessons, avoid using technical terms. Make the lessons practical and interesting. Put a great deal of emphasis on the local government.
 24. Part IV, "History and Government," should be used not only for information, but also for further study of the English language. There is abundant material

in this part for reading, writing, and conversation.

25. At the end of Part IV will be found "Questions on Requirements for American Citizenship." Having mastered the answers to these questions, the student should have no trouble in obtaining his certificate of citizenship.

PART I.

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION



ALPHABET

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m
n o p q r s t u v w x y z

A B C D E F G H I J
K L M N O P Q R S
T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k
l m n o p q r s t u
v w x y z

VOWELS.

a e i o u

w and y sometimes vowels and sometimes
consonants.

CONSONANTS.

b c d f g h j k l
m n p q r s t v x z

LESSON I

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION. VOWEL SOUNDS.

Letter "A"

ā as in	lāke, lāme, mālē.	
ǎ as in	mǎn, cǎn, lǎnd.	<i>men</i>
ǎ as in	fǎst, mǎchine, pǎrǎde.	
â as in	hâre, fâre, câre.	<i>hear</i>
ä as in	hâlf, hârd, fârm.	
ą as in	háll, fáll, fǎlse.	

Drill in Words containing Letter "A"
rát, cǎt, plāy, lāte, dāte, cāme, pǎrt, hǎnd,
shāve, mǎn, āre, ǎll, fǎn, ǎsk, câre.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

The teacher should explain thoroughly the different sounds of the letter "a." The words given above for drill are to be read by the students. To obtain results in pronunciation, frequent repetition is necessary.

LESSON II

VOWEL SOUNDS.

Letter "E"

ē as in..... ~~evening~~ evening, fēmale, hēro.

ě as in..... mēn, tēn, bēd.

ē as in..... hēr, cornēr, bēttēr.

ē silent as in... cāmē, lāmē, tāmē.

Drill in words containing Letter "E"

sēt, fērtile, pēn, tēll, mātter, fēr, mādē, sāmē,
nēck, pērson, wēll, togethēr, quiet, thēm, millēr,
sēll, bēnch, pēppēr, tāblē, watēr, rēst, ēnd, lēg,
powdēr, bēst, rēgistēr, evening.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

For further drill in pronunciation the teacher may put new words on the blackboard. He may, then, ask the students to give the pronunciation of the words. The teacher should also call the students' attention to the silent "ē" which makes the preceding vowel long.

LESSON III

VOWEL SOUNDS.

Letter "I"

ī as in like, rise, five.

ī as in pin, big, him.

i before r as in . . girl (gērl), bird (bērd), stir (stēr).

Drill in words containing the Letter "I"

hăbit, sĭng, ĭt, ĭs, sĭx, mĭll, sĭt, fĭrm (fĕrm), slĭce,
tĭme, pĭcturĕ, hospĭtal, mĭce, Frĭday, sĭck, vĭolĕt,
offĭcĕ, brĭdge, lĭmĕ, tĭred, shĭnĕ.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

Owing to the brevity of these lessons, the teacher may ask the students to spell the words connected with the exercises. The meaning of the words also should be made known to the students.

LESSON IV

VOWEL SOUNDS.

Letter "O," diphthongs "O I," "O Y," "O U,"
"O W," and the double letter "O O."

ō as in sōre, hōle, mōre.

ō as in pōnd, lōng, lōss.

ô as in fōrk, ôrb, lôrd.

o as in do (dōo), move (mōov).

o as in mother (mūthēr), love (lūv)
other (ūthēr).

ōō as in fōol, fōod, bōot.

ōō as in fōot, bōok, brōok.

oi as in point, oil, soil.

oy as in boy, toy, royal.

ou as in out, round, mount.

ow as in how, town, allow.

Drill in words containing the Letter "O," the
Double Letter "OO," the Diphthongs "OI,"
"OY," "OU," "OW."

found, mountain, spōol, sōon, nōon, cōol, rōot,
smōoth, lōok, coin, gōod, outside, owl, towel,
vowel, voyage, ground, mōon, cōok, trouse rs
brown.

LESSON V

VOWEL SOUNDS.

Letter "U"

ū as in mūsic, pūrē, ūsē.

ŭ as in būg, cŭt, sŭn.

ŭ as in treasŭre, measŭre, pleasŭre.

ŭ only after r as in . rŭle, rŭde, trŭe.

u as in full, pull, put.

û before r fûr, pûrse, pûrple.

Drill in words containing the Letter "U"

gŭm, mŭch, sŭre, ūse, hŭng, pŭpĭl, autŭmn,
bŭreau, nŭmbĕr, ŭndĕr, cŭff, mŭst, rŭn, dŭst,
nŭrse, jŭg, bŭrst, dŭtŭ, mŭd, ŭp, shŭt, nŭt,
sŭppĕr, rŭbbĕr, bŭttĕr, tŭrn, pŭrse, pŭt, ūnion.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

The teacher should explain the meaning of all words. Later they will be useful to the students.

LESSON VI

VOWEL SOUNDS.

Letter "Y," "IO," "IOU," "OA."

ȳ as in drȳ, crȳ, skȳ.

ŷ as in boŷ, verŷ, manŷ.

io as in nation (nāshŭn), election
(elĕkshŭn).

iou as in curious (kūrĭŭs), serious

oa as in soap (sōp), coat (kōt).

Drill in words containing the Letter "Y" and
the Combinations "IO," "IOU," "OA."

pay (pā), day (dā), my (mī), stay (stā), buy
(bī), ready (rĕdŷ), trulŷ, ěvĕrŷ, fly (flī), early
(ĕrlŷ), employ (emploi), sorrŷ, heavy (hĕvŷ),
selection (selĕkshŭn), protection (protĕkshŭn),
direction (dirĕkshŭn), collection (collĕkshŭn),
position (pozĭshŭn), precious (prĕshŭs), coal
(kol), road (rōd), cloak (klōk), boat (bōt),
board (bōrd).

LESSON VII

CONSONANT SOUNDS.

Letters "B," "C," and the digraph "CH."

b as in boy (boi), barrĕl, barbĕr.

b usually silent after m in the same syllable, and also before t.

as in tomb (tōom), lamb (lām), debt (dĕt).

c has the sound s and k.

c before e, i, y, has the sound of s

as in icĕ (īs), cyclĕ (sīkl), slicĕ (slīs).

c before a, o, u, or a consonant, has the hard sound k as in . . cat (kāt), collar (kōllĕr), cuff (kūf), cross (krōs).

ch usually has the sound tsh

as in . . . chŭrch, chĕck, cheek (chĕk), cheese (chĕz).

ch sometimes has the sound sh

as in . . . mustache (mŭstāsh), machine (māshĕn).

ch sometimes has the sound k

as in . . chorus (korŭs), character (kārākter).

Drill in words containing the Letters "B," "C," and the Digraph "CH."

come (kŭm), cold (kōld), chĭld, coat (kōt), cap (kăp), cry (krĭ), mŭch, peach (pĕch), mătch, spice (spĭs), mice (mĭs), rice (rĭs), chaos (kāōs), chemistry (kĕmĭstrŭ), chest, chew (chŭ),

cholera (kōlērà), chord (kôrd), Christ (krīst), circle (sērkl), cigar (sīgār), cigarette (sīgārēt), certain (sērtīn), cemetery (sēmetēry), citizen (sītīzn), clear (klēr), coal (kōl), clock (klōk), close (klōs), color (kūlēr), cut (kūt).

LESSON VIII

CONSONANT SOUNDS.

Letters "D," "F," and "G."

d as in day (dā), dead (dēd), dry (drī).

f as in firé, fōd, áftēr.

g (hard) usually occurs before a, o, u, l, r, s, in the same syllable, as in . . gō, gōld, gūn, glād.

Sometimes hard g occurs before e, i, y, as in . . gīvé, gēt.

g (soft) has the sound of j, as in . . gentle (jēntl), gin (jīn), gymnastics (jīmnāstīks).

g is silent before m or n, as in . . design (dezīn), sign (sīn).

The g sound is not heard in the digraph "ng" as in . . strong, nothing, ceiling.

Drill in words containing Letters "D," "F," "G."

gūm, díg, ground, friend (frēnd), dinnēr, bēd, gāté, vegetable (vējetábl), orange (ōrēnj), gōod, grānd, fārm, rāg, shoulder (shōldēr), coffee, hūngrý, grocery (grōsērý), rīng, lōng, nothing (nūthīng), wrong (rōng).

LESSON IX

CONSONANT SOUNDS.

Letters "H," "J," and Digraph "GH."

h as in half (häf), high (hī), hail (hāl).

h is silent in the following words. . heir (âr), herb (ērb), honest (öněst), hour (our), honor (öněr).

j as in jŭmp, jōkě, joŷ.

gh is sounded like hard g at the beginning of words, as in. . ghost (gōst).

gh is silent after "i," as in. . eight (āt), high (hī), freight (frāt).

gh is silent before "t," as in. . caught (kaṭ), thought (thaṭ), daughter (daṭěr).

gh has the sound of "f" after au, ou, at the end of a syllable, as in. . laugh (lāf), cough (kaṭ), enough (enŭf).

Drill in words containing Letters "H," "J,"
and the Digraph "GH."

hăbĭt, hărbor, hărd, jăr, jōb, jōllŷ, hăng, hănd, hair (hâr), hamměr, tough (tŭf), laughter (lăftěr), rough (rŭf), cough (kaṭ), heal (hěl), right (rĭt), height (hit), through (thrōō), hăndle, honor, hours, heaven (hěvn), Jănuarŷ, jŭg, heat (hět), heart (hărt), just, hedge (hěj), reŷect, hospĭtal.

LESSON X

CONSONANT SOUNDS.

Letters "K," "L," "M."

k as in keep (kēp), kick (kĭk), kind.

k before "n" in the same syllable is silent,
as in . . . know (nō), knife (nĭf), knock (nŏk).

ck has the sound of k, as in . . kick (kĭk), back
(băk).

l as in lādŷ, mĭlk, canal (kăňăl).

l is silent in the following words. . would (wōöd),
should (shŏöd), could (kŏöd), balm (băm),
alms (ămz), calm (kăm), palm (păm),
psalm (săm), almond (ămünd), salmon
(sămŭn), half (hăf), halve (hăv), calf (kăf),
chalk (chăk), talk (tăk), walk (wăk), folk
(fŏk).

m as in mother (mŭthĕr), nămĕ, smăll.

Drill in words containing Letters "K," "L,"
"M."

knot (nŏt), knob (nŏb), kĭng, weak (wĕk), tăkĕ,
knight (nĭt), kneel (nĕl), knelt (nĕlt), kĭndĕ,
knee (nĕ), key (kĕ), kĭd, leather (lĕthĕr), pull,
bottle (bŏttl), shovel (shŭvl), chĭckĕn, people,
(pĕpl), cellar, alms (ăms), wălk, would (wŏöd),
polĭtĕ, should (shŏöd), could (kŏöd) man, anĭmal,
mĭlk, mysĕlf, hĭmsĕlf, lămp, lamb (lăm).

LESSON XI

CONSONANT SOUNDS.

Letters "N," "P," "Q," Digraph "PH."

n as in mǎn, lemon, onion.

n is silent when it is final and after m,
as inhymn (hĭm), condemn (condĕm).

p as inapple, pear, pĭpĕ.

p is silent at the beginning of a word before n, s,
and t, as in . .pneumonia (numonia), psy-
chology (sĭkĕlojĕ).

ph has the sound of f, as in . .autograph (aŭto-
gráf), photography (fĕtĕgráfĕ).

q is always followed by u, and the two have the
sound kw, as in . .quiet (kwĭĕt), liquor (lĭkĕr),
queen (kwĕn).

Drill in words containing Letters "N," "P,"
"Q," and Digraph "PH."

physician (fĭzĭshàn), lips, then, quick (kwĭk),
quilt (kwĭlt), quinine (kwĭnĭn), not, answer,
question (kwĕschĭn), can, soon, spell, up, up-
stairs, night, put, final, begin, anything, help,
pay, kind, pray, paradise, cotton.

LESSON XII

CONSONANT SOUNDS.

Letters "R," "S," "T," and Digraphs "SH,"
"TH."

r as infiré, fārm, rain.

s as insome, sing, see.

s as iniš, lose.

sh as inshē, shārp, shovel.

t as infōot, āftēr, trūnk.

th as inthink, thread, throat.

th as inmother, them, father.

Drill in words containing Letters "R," "S," "T,"
and Digraphs "SH," and "TH."

grass, there, thĭn, say, rĕd, eyes, sĭx, rōsé, what,
speak, English, shāll, should, thank, thĭs, the,
work, shoe, salary, shop, corn, table, slow, three,
afternoon, round, slipper, please, seven, wish,
shut, tie, show, something, tailor, short, ordĕr,
sālĕ, ship, as, both, clothes, cloth, shĭnĕ.

LESSON XIII

COMBINATION SOUNDS.

EO, EOU, IA, EA, IE, EAU.

eo as in people (pēpl), theology (thēolōjī),
geography (jēografī).

eou as in bounteous (bountēus).

ia as in marriage, carriage.

ea as in year (yēr), heart (hārt), cheap
(chēp).

ie as in die (dī), cried (crīd).

eau as in bureau (būrō), beautiful (būtīful).

Drill in words containing EO, EOU, IA, EA,
IE, EAU.

near (nēr), leaf (lēf), weather (wēthēr), wear
(wâr), bread (brěd), wealth (wēlth), sieve (sīv),
believe (belēv), ready (rědý), dead (děd), easy
(ēzý), meal (mēl), dream (drēm), clean (klēn),
read (rěd), lead (lēd), earth (ērth), clear (klěr),
tea (tē), beauty (būtý), pleasure (plēsure),
teach (tēch), dear (dēr), hear (hēr), head (hěd),
heard (hěrd), friend (frěnd), leave (lěv), heavy
(hěvý), weary (wērý), healthy (hělthý), pear
(pâr), season (sězn).

LESSON XIV

CONSONANT SOUNDS.

Letters "V," "W," "X," "Y," "Z," and
Digraph "WH."

v as in vōtē, vēst, rīvēr.

w as in wīfē, woman (wōōman), wālk.

wh as in who (hōō), what (hwōt), wheat
(hwēt).

x (ks) as in . . box (bōks), anxious (ānkshūs), ax
(āks).

x (gz) as in . . exist (ēgzīst), exhibit (ēgzībīt), exact
(ēgzākt).

y as in you (ū), yeast (yēst), yārd.

z as in zīnc, zealous (zēlūs), zēro.

Drill in words containing Letters "V," "W,"
"X," "Y," "Z," and Digraph "WH."

evening, well, when (hwěn), week (wēk), weak,
travel, wind, every, watch (wōch), wound, wīdē,
wash, your, wages, zeal (zēl), wood, wool, yes,
yesterday, yellow, yet, excuse (ēkskūz), exhale
(ēkshāl), except (ēksēpt), ox (ōks), weigh (wā),
which (hwīch), wild, will, whiskey (hwīskŷ),
white, pox (pōks), whose (hōōz), window, why
(hwī), widow, via, velvet, vinegar, pāvement,
sīdewalk, wātēr, stove.

READINGS FOR PRACTICE IN PRONUNCIATION.

LESSON XV

EXERCISES FOR READING.

What is your *nāme*?

My name is John.

Where do you *līve*?

I live on Chestnut Street.

Is it *fār* from *hēre*?

No, it is *nōt vĕry* far from here.

Do you go to school? .

Yes, I go to school.

Where is your school?

My school is on Hill Street.

How old *āre* you? '

I *ām* *twĕntĕ*-five years old.

When *wĕre* you *bōrn*?

I *wās* *bōrn* on March *sĕcond*, eighteen *nīnĕtĕ*.

—What *tīme* is it?

It is *five* o'clock.

What *dāy* is it to-day?

What is the *dāte* to-day?

Where *āre* you going?

I *ām* going to work.

Where do you work?

I work in the mill.

Where is the mill?

The mill is on Pine Street.

Do you speak English?

No, I do not speak English.

Can you talk German?

Yes, I can talk German.

How long have you been in this country?^{ee}

I have been in this country two years.

When are you going back to your country?

I am not going back to my country.

What time do you get up in the morning?

I get up in the morning at half-past five.

What time do you go to work? *work*

I go to work at half-past six.

What do you do from half-past five to half-past six?

I wash my face.

I prepare my breakfast.

I eat my breakfast.

I wash the dishes.

I clear the table.

I put on my coat.

Then I go to work.

Where do you have your dinner?

I have my dinner in the restaurant.

Where do you have your supper?

I have my supper at my house.

Can you cook?

Yes, I can cook.

How many hours a day do you work?

I work ten hours a day.

How much money do you get?

I get two dollars a day.

How many feet do you have? (or, have you?)

I have two feet.

What do you do with your feet?

I walk with my feet.

I see with my eyes.

I smell with my nose.

I hear with my ears.

I feel with my hands.

Good morning, George.

Good evening. Good night.

How are you James?

I am very well, thank you. How do you do?

Nicely, thank you, but my mother is sick.

What is the matter with your mother?

I do not know. The doctor will come in this afternoon to see her.

Does she have a cold?

I do not think she has a cold.

I will come to see her to-night.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER

The teacher should, from time to time, put easy selections on the board, and let the students read them. In this way, practice in reading is acquired. The teacher in these exercises should pay more attention to the pronunciation than to the meaning of words. The rules of pronunciation taught in the previous lessons should be put in practice while these exercises are read.

PART II

GRAMMAR

LESSON XVI

THE ARTICLES, "the," "a," "an."

Examples using "the"—

The man	the men
The woman	the women
The boy	the boys

Examples using "a," "an"—

A man	a boy
A woman	an hour
An eye	an apple

EXERCISE:

1. The book is red.
2. The seat is high.
3. The apple is red.
4. The dog went out.
5. The man is here.
6. I have a pencil.
7. I see a book.
8. I have a high seat.
9. I ate an apple.
10. I saw a dog.
11. A man is at the door.
12. The pencil is black.
13. I see a clock on the wall.
14. He is an uncle of mine.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

Explain the use of the definite and the indefinite articles. Show when to use "a" and when to use "an." It would be very valuable if the teacher put nouns on the board and let the students use "a" or "an" before them.

LESSON XVII.

THE NOUN.

The formation of the plural.

1. Regular formation of the plural.

Examples—

Singular	Plural
boy	boys
apple	apples
hand	hands
house	houses

2. Nouns ending in s, sh, ch, x, z.

Singular	Plural
Examples— glass	glasses
dish	dishes
box	boxes
church	churches

3. Nouns ending in y.

Singular	Plural
Examples— boy	boys
city	cities
fly	flies
spy	spies

4. Nouns ending in o.

Singular	Plural
Examples— tomato	tomatoes
potato	potatoes
negro	negroes
folio	folios

5. Nouns ending in f.

	Singular	Plural
Examples—	wife	wives
	knife	knives ✓
	wharf	wharves
	leaf	leaves

6. Memorize the following nouns:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
man	men
woman	women
child	children
tooth	teeth
foot	feet
mouse	<u>mice</u>
<u>louse</u>	<u>lice</u>
goose	<u>geese</u>
deer	deer
sheep	sheep
ox	oxen
	scissors
	trousers
Mr.	Messrs.
Miss	Misses

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

The teacher should train the students to form the plural of any noun by putting words on the blackboard and then asking the students to form the plural. Rules derived from the above headings should be mastered thoroughly by the students. The student should know that, unlike many other languages, proper names do

not take an article before them. Explain the gender of nouns.

EXERCISE.

1. The apples and the pears are ripe. 2. The boys and girls go to school every morning. 3. The two cities are very near to each other. 4. Put two glasses and three dishes on the table. 5. There are eight churches in this city. 6. The expressman brought two boxes. 7. Please give me three pounds of tomatoes and one bushel of potatoes. 8. We cut the leaves of the tree with our knives. 9. Men and women went to hear him. 10. A man and a woman are at the door. 11. A child likes to play with other children. 12. He likes to have his teeth filled. 13. We have mice in the house. 14. He killed two deer. 15. Please give me a pair of scissors. 16. He went to wash his feet. 17. I would like to have a glass of water. 18. We go to church every Sunday. 19. He put the wood in the box. 20. My hands are white. 21. Mr. Brown went away. 22. Messrs. Brown, Nicholson and Sidell. 23. Miss Brown is waiting for you. 24. Misses Brown, Nicholson, and Sidell.

LESSON XVIII

THE NOUN

The Possessive Case.

	Singular	Plural	
Nominative—	boy	boys	
Possessive—	boy's	boys'	
Objective—	boy	boys	
Nominative—	the tree	the trees	
Possessive—	of the tree	of the trees	
Objective—	the tree	the trees	
Nominative—	Mr. Johnson	George	Peter
Possessive—	Mr. Johnson's	George's	Peter's
Objective—	Mr. Johnson	George	Peter

EXERCISE.

1. John's hat is black. 2. Mr. Johnson's house is yellow. 3. The boy's shoes are ready. 4. We sell boys' clothes. 5. George's coat is white. 6. The leaves of the tree are green. 7. I went to my sister's house. 8. Peter's shirt is white. 9. We sell men's and boys' clothes. 10. The color of my coat is blue. 11. My brothe's picture is on the table.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

Explain the possessive case. Show the difference between these sentences: "The boy's hat is black." "The leaves of the tree are green." "George's book is on the table."

LESSON XIX

THE ADJECTIVE.

Examples:

I have a **red** apple.

I ate a **large** orange.

I bought a **blue** suit, and a **black** hat.

COMPARISON.

Examples:

short	shorter	shortest
tall	taller	tallest
wide	wider	widest
happy	happier	happiest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
beautiful	less beautiful	least beautiful
dangerous	less dangerous	least dangerous

Memorize the following—

bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest
good	better	best
little	less	least
late	later	latest
	latter	last
much, many	more	most
near	nearer	nearest
		next
old	older	oldest
	elder	eldest

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

Explain the use of the adjective and its position. The students should know that, unlike many other languages, the adjectives in English have no inflection for number, case, or gender. The three degrees of comparison, and how to form them, should be explained thoroughly to the students. Adjectives should be put on the board, and the students should be asked to form the comparative and superlative. The use of "than" should be explained. Show when to use "er," "est," and when to use "r," "st," when to use "more," "most," "less," "least." The adjectives compared irregularly should be committed to memory.

EXERCISE.

1. I am the oldest boy in the family. 2. My brother is two years younger than I. 3. I bought a white shirt and a black necktie. 4. This table is longer than that. 5. John is the best boy in the school. 6. He is the tallest boy in his class. 7. George is the shortest boy in the school. 8. He is worse than I. 9. He is the worst student in the school. 10. This lesson is less important than the next one. 11. She is the most beautiful girl in the school. 12. I am less beautiful than she. 13. This path is less dangerous. 14. It is more difficult to read than to speak. 15. This book is easier than the one we had last year. 16. She is taller than you. 17. I am nearer the school than you. 18. John is the farthest from the school. 19. George lives next to us.

LESSON XX

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Cardinals	Ordinals
1 one	first
2 two	second
3 three	third
4 four	fourth
5 five	fifth
6 six	sixth
7 seven	seventh
8 eight	eighth
9 nine	ninth
10 ten	tenth
11 eleven	eleventh
12 twelve	twelfth
13 thirteen	thirteenth
14 fourteen	fourteenth
15 fifteen	fifteenth
16 sixteen	sixteenth
17 seventeen	seventeenth
18 eighteen	eighteenth
19 nineteen.	nineteenth
20 twenty	twentieth
21 twenty-one	twenty-first
22 twenty-two, etc.	twenty-second, etc.
30 thirty	thirtieth
40 forty	fortieth
50 fifty	fiftieth
60 sixty	sixtieth
70 seventy	seventieth
80 eighty	eightieth

90	ninety	ninetieth
100	one hundred	hundredth
101	one hundred and one, etc.	hundred and first, etc.
200	two hundred, etc.	two hundredth, etc.
1,000	one thousand	thousandth
100,000	one hundred thousand	hundred thousandth
1,000,000	one million	millionth

LESSON XXI

THE PRONOUNS.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First Person

	Singular	Plural
Nominative—	I	we
Possessive—	my mine	our ours
Objective—	me	us

Second Person

	Singular	Plural
Nominative—	you	you
Possessive—	your yours	your yours
Objective—	you	you

Third Person

	Singular			Plural
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
Nominative—	he	she	it	they
Possessive—	his	her	its	their
		hers		theirs
Objective—	him	her	it	them

COMPOUND PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

	First Person	
Singular		Plural
myself		ourselves
	Second Person	
Singular		Plural
yourself		yourselves
	Third Person	
	Singular	Plural
Masculine—	himself	themselves
Feminine—	herself	
Neuter—	itself	

EXERCISES.

1. I go to school. 2. We go home. 3. My hat is black. 4. Our hats are alike. 5. This is ours. 6. He saw me when I came. 7. He came to see us. 8. You work ten hours a day. 9. I saw you when you were in Boston. 10. Your uncle is sick. 11. This book is yours. 12. He is coming to see us to-morrow. 13. They are here now. 14. She came last night. 15. Her baggage is here. 16. I saw her this morning. 17. Where is your uncle? 18. He is here. 19. His trunk

came this morning. 20. I will tell him to come in. 21. Bring the trunk in. Where is it? 22. It is on the piazza. 23. I want to open it. Where is its key? 24. Take out their clothes. 25. I took them out. 26. Are these clothes theirs? 27. I wash myself before each meal. 28. We did that ourselves. 29. He hurt himself. 30. He himself told me that. 31. It hurt itself. 32. Somebody knocks at the door. Who is it? 33. It is I.

LESSON XXII

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS, THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The relative pronouns are: who, which, what, that.

Nominative—	who	which
Possessive—	whose	whose
Objective—	whom	which

“who” . . . This is the man who hit me.

“whose” . . I saw the woman whose daughter is lame.

“whom” . . I saw a man whom I knew.

“which” . . He gave me the apple which I threw out of the window.

“that” . . . Was it you that knocked at my door?

“what” . . . I do not understand what you say.

The interrogative pronouns are: who, which, what.

“who” . . . Who goes there? Who did this?

“whose” . . . Whose apron is this?

“whom” . . . Whom did you see last night?

“which” . . . Which of you came first.

“what” . . . What is your last name?

EXERCISE.

1. Who is it? 2. Who knocks at the door? 3. Is that the man who bought the suit? 4. I found the book that he gave me. 5. Whose hat is this? 6. I know a man whose hat is like this. 7. Did you see the man whom I met on the street yesterday? 8. The dog which we saw this morning bit my little brother. 9. What do you have in your desk? 10. The coat which you gave me was torn. Whose fault was it? 11. Who gave you permission to go home? 12. The man who works downstairs gave me permission to go. 13. Here are two apples; which will you have? 14. Which of the two do you like best? 15. Will you please tell me whose house this is? 16. Kindly tell me who lives here. 17. Whom do you wish to see? 18. I wish to see the man that owns this house. 19. What do you want? 20. What is the matter with you? 21. What do you mean? 22. With whom did you go to school this morning? 23. To whom did you give the apple that I gave you this morning?

LESSON XXIII

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Demonstrative pronouns: this, these, that, those.

“This” . . . This is my hat. This is mine.

“These” . . . These were my skates, but I sold them.

“That” . . . That was the best dinner I ever had.

“Those” . . . Those were the boys that we saw last night.

The most important indefinite pronouns are: some, each, both, any, none, few, many, such, somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody, anything, something, nothing, nobody else, somebody else, anything else, everybody else.

EXERCISE.

1. That was all right. 2. This is not what I want. 3. These are very good to eat. 4. Those are not very good. 5. You keep this, and I will keep that. 6. Somebody called me a minute ago. 7. It was not anybody. 8. It was nobody. 9. Everybody clapped when he came out. 10. Is there anything you would like to have? 11. No, thank you. I do not want anything. 12. I want something. 13. Do you want anything else? 14. Very few went to the dance. 15. Both of us went. 16. Some went out early. 17. Many stayed to the end. 18. That's (that is) all I had. 19. Neither of you is right.

LESSON XXIV

THE VERB.

Active voice	I like John.
Passive voice	I am liked by John.
Present tense	I work every day. I go home.
Past tense	I worked yesterday. I went home.
Future tense	I will work to-morrow. I will go home.
Imperative mood	Send me a book. Work well. Come quickly.
The infinitive	To write a letter. He asked me to go .
The participle	I saw him working . My shoes are fixed .

EXERCISE.

1. I speak the English language. 2. I work in the mill now. 3. I worked in the shoe-shop last year. 4. I will work in the store next spring. 5. I planted an apple-tree. 6. The apple-tree was planted by me. 7. Go, or I will call the police. 8. I asked you to leave at once. 9. I told you not to smoke here. 10. Seen from that side, the building looks round. 11. We saw the working men on strike.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

Explain the meaning of active voice and of passive voice. Show the relation of time by

using examples. Show how to form the past and the future tenses of verbs. To avoid confusion, use "will" all through the future. The difference between "shall" and "will" may be shown later. Do not confuse the students with the subjunctive mood, past perfect, future perfect, and other tenses that are not necessary, and are difficult for the beginner to use. Use only the present, the past, the future, the present perfect, the imperative, infinitive, and participle. A list of the most important irregular verbs will be found elsewhere in this book. The student should learn five irregular verbs every day.

LESSON XXV

THE VERB "TO BE."

PRESENT.

Answer (Affirmative)	Question	Answer (Negative)
I am	am I?	I am not
you are	are you?	you are not
he is	is he?	he is not
we are	are we?	we are not
you are	are you?	you are not
they are	are they?	they are not

PAST.

I was	was I?	I was not
you were	were you?	you were not
he was	was he?	he was not

we were	were we?	we were not
you were	were you?	you were not
they were	were they?	they were not

FUTURE.

I will be	shall I be?	I will not be
you will be	will you be?	you will not be
he will be	will he be?	he will not be
we will be	shall we be?	we will not be
you will be	will you be?	you will not be
they will be	will they be?	they will not be

PRESENT PERFECT.

I have been	have I been?	I have not been
you have been	have you been?	you have not been
he has been	has he been?	he has not been
we have been	have we been?	we have not been
you have been	have you been?	you have not been
they have been	have they been?	they have not been

IMPERATIVE.

be do not be (don't be)

INFINITIVE.

to be

PARTICIPLES.

Present . . . being
 Perfect . . . been

LESSON XXVI

THE VERB "TO HAVE."

PRESENT.

Answer

(Affirmative)

I have

you have

he has

we have

you have

they have

Question

have I?

have you?

has he?

have we?

have you?

have they?

Answer (Negative)

I have not

you have not

he has not

we have not

you have not

they have not

PAST.

I had

you had

he had

did I have

did you have?

did he have?

I did not have

you did not have

he did not have

we had

you had

they had

did we have?

did you have?

did they have?

we did not have

you did not have

they did not have

FUTURE.

I will have

you will have

he will have

shall I have?

will you have?

will he have?

I will not have

you will not have

he will not have

we will have

you will have

they will have

shall we have?

will you have?

will they have?

we will not have

you will not have

they will not have

PRESENT PERFECT.

Answer

(Affirmative)

I have had
you have had
he has had

we have had
you have had
they have had

Question—

have I had?
have you had?
has he had?

have we had?
have you had?
have they had?

Answer (Negative)

I have not had
you have not had
he has not had

we have not had
you have not had
they have not had

IMPERATIVE.

have

do not have (don't have

INFINITIVE.

to have

PARTICIPLE.

Present . . . having

Perfect . . . had

LESSON XXVII

THE VERBS "TO WORK" AND "TO GO."

ACTIVE VOICE.

Present—

I work
you work
he works

we work
you work
they work

Present—

I go
you go
he goes

we go
you go
they go

Past—

I worked
you worked
he worked

we worked
you worked
they worked

Past—

I went
you went
he went

we went
you went
they went

Future—

I will work
you will work
he will work

we will work
you will work
they will work

Future—

I will go
you will go
he will go

we will go
you will go
they will go

Present perfect—

I have worked
you have worked
he has worked

we have worked
you have worked
they have worked

Present perfect—

I have gone
you have gone
he has gone

we have gone
you have gone
they have gone

Imperative—

work

Infinitive—

to work

Imperative—

go

Infinitive—

to go

Participles—

Present..working
Perfect..having worked

Participles—

Present..going
Perfect..having gone

FULL FUTURE FORM.

I shall work	we shall work
you will work	you will work
he will work	they will work
I will work	we will work
you shall work	you shall work
he shall work	they shall work

LESSON XXVIII

PASSIVE VOICE.

THE VERB "TO LIKE."

PRESENT.

I am liked	we are liked
you are liked	you are liked
he is liked	they are liked

PAST.

I was liked	we were liked
you were liked	you were liked
he was liked	they were liked

FUTURE.

I will be liked	we will be liked
you will be liked	you will be liked
he will be liked	they will be liked

PRESENT PERFECT.

I have been liked	we have been liked
you have been liked	you have been liked
he has been liked	they have been liked

IMPERATIVE.

be liked

INFINITIVE.

to be liked

PARTICIPLES

Present . . . being liked

Perfect . . . liked, having been liked

LESSON XXIX

PRESENT TENSE.

I can	I may	I shall	I will
you can	you may	you shall	you will
he can	he may	he shall	he will
she can	she may	she shall	she will
we can	we may	we shall	we will
you can	you may	they shall	you will
they can	they may	they shall	they will

PAST TENSE

I could	I might	I should	I would
you could	you might	you should	you would
he could	he might	he should	he would
she could	she might	she should	she would
we could	we might	we should	we would
you could	you might	you should	you would
they could	they might	they should	they would

PRESENT

I must
you must
he must
she must
we must
you must
they must

PAST

I ought
you ought
he ought
she ought
we ought
you ought
they ought

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

Explain the emphatic form used with "do;" "I do know where he is." Show how to ask a question and how to answer negatively. "To" is omitted after "will," "shall," "can," "may," "must." For example, "He can go." "I must work."

THE VERB.**EXERCISE.**

1. Have you been away? 2. No, I have not been away. 3. I have been here all the time. 4. Did you go home for Christmas? 5. Yes, I went home for Christmas, but I did not stay there very long. 6. Will you go home for Easter? 7. I will not go home for Easter. 8. I will be working then. 9. Where do you work? 10. I work in the shoe-shop. 11. How long have you been working there? 12. I have been working there two years. 13. It is a fine place; I like it. 14. Will you come with me? 15. No, I am busy; I cannot go with you. 16. Do you speak English? 17. Yes, I speak English. 18. Did you read your lesson? 19. I did not read my lesson. 20. What nationality are you? 21. I am German.

22. My brother will come to see me to-morrow. 23. Will he stay here very long? 24. Did you receive a letter from your sister? 25. Yes, I received a letter from my sister to-day. 26. What did she say in the letter?

27. Do you work? 28. No, I do not work. 29. Does he work? 30. Do your brothers go to school? 31. When will they come to see you? 32. Are you loved by your mother? 33. Were you seen when you came here? 34. No, nobody saw me. 35. My brother was taken to the hospital yesterday afternoon. 36. Was he taken in an ambulance? 37. I will not see my brother this week. 38. He will not be allowed to receive visitors.

39. When do you go to work in the morning? 40. I go to work at six o'clock. 41. Did you have your supper? 42. I did not have my supper. 43. Did your brothers have their dinner? 44. Do they go out in the evening? 45. Yes, they do. 46. Last night they went out at seven o'clock. 47. Is your sister working in the office? 48. No, my sister goes to school.

LESSON XXX

THE VERB.

QUESTIONS.

Present

do I work?
do you work?
does he work?

do we work?
do you work?
do they work?

Past

did I work?
did you work?
did he work?

did we work?
did you work?
did they work?

ANSWERS (Affirmative)

Present	Past
I work	I worked
you work	you worked
he works	he worked
we work	we worked
you work	you worked
they work	they worked

ANSWERS (Negative)

Present	Past
I do not work don't	I did not work didn't
you do not work don't	you did not work didn't
he does not work doesn't	he did not work didn't
we do not work don't	we did not work didn't
you do not work don't	you did not work didn't
they do not work don't	they did not work didn't

QUESTIONS

Future	Present Perfect
shall I work?	have I worked?
will you work?	have you worked?
will he work?	has he worked?
shall we work?	have we worked?
will you work?	have you worked?
will they work?	have they worked?

ANSWERS (Affirmative)

Future	Present Perfect
I will work	I have worked
you will work	you have worked
he will work	he has worked
we will work	we have worked
you will work	you have worked
they will work	they have worked

ANSWERS (Negative)

Future	Present Perfect
I will not work won't	I have not worked haven't
you will not work won't	you have not worked haven't
he will not work won't	he has not worked hasn't
we will not work won't	we have not worked haven't
you will not work won't	you have not worked haven't
they will not work won't	they have not worked haven't

LESSON XXXI

THE VERB. PROGRESSIVE FORM

PRESENT.

Answer (affirmative)

I am working
you are working
he is working
we are working
you are working
they are working

Question

am I working?
are you working?
is he working?
are we working?
are you working?
are they working?

Answer (negative)

I am not working
you are not working
he is not working
we are not working
you are not working
they are not working

PAST.

Answer (affirmative)

I was working
you were working
he was working
we were working
you were working
they were working

Question

was I working?
were you working?
was he working?
were we working?
were you working?
were they working?

Answer (negative)

I was not working
you were not working
he was not working
we were not working
you were not working
they were not working

FUTURE.

Answer (affirmative)
 I shall be working
 you will be working
 he will be working
 we shall be working
 you will be working
 they will be working

Question

shall I be working?
 will you be working?
 will he be working?
 shall we be working?
 will you be working?
 will they be working?

Answer (negative)

I shall not be working
 you will not be working
 he will not be working
 we shall not be working
 you will not be working
 they will not be working

PRESENT PERFECT.

Answer (affirmative)
 I have been working
 you have been working
 he has been working
 we have been working
 you have been working
 they have been working

Question

have I been working?
 have you been working?
 has he been working?
 have we been working?
 have you been working?
 have they been working?

Answer (negative)

I have not been working
 you have not been working
 he has not been working
 we have not been working
 you have not been working
 they have not been working

IMPERATIVE.

be working

do not be working
 don't be working

INFINITIVE.

to be working

LESSON XXXII

PRINCIPAL PARTS

of the

MOST COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS.

Present	Past	Past Participle
am	was	been
2 awake	awoke	awaked
3 beat	beat	beat, beaten
4 begin	began	begun
5 bend	bent	bent
6 bet	bet	bet
7 bid	bid, bade	bid, bidden
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bit, bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
buy	bought	bought
build	built	built
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned
burst	burst	burst
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk

Present	Past	Past Participle
drive	drove	driven
dwell	dwelt	dwelt
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forsake	forsook	forsaken
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung, hanged	hung, hanged
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden, hid
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
knit	knit	knit
know	knew	known
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let

Present	Past	Past Participle
lie	lay	lain
light	lighted, lit	lighted, lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read	read	read
rend	rent	rent
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
send	sent	sent
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
slay	slew	slain
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
speed	sped	sped

Present	Past	Past Participle
spend	spent	spent
spin	spun	spun
spit	spit	spit
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stunk	stunk
strike	struck	struck
string	strung	strung
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swollen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
wet	wet	wet
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written

LESSON XXXIII

ADVERBS.

when.....	When did you come home?
where.....	Where did you go?
how.....	How did you do it?
why.....	Why did you do it?
now.....	I am going to work now .
never.....	I never went there.
always.....	I always go to bed at ten o'clock.
early.....	You go to bed early .
late.....	This is not late .
often.....	How often do you shave?
to-day.....	I shall be here to-day and to-
tomorrow	morrow .
down.....	Come down quickly.
here.....	Come here .
there.....	Go there .
near.....	Do not come near .
back.....	Get back .
below.....	Who lives below ?
above.....	We are above .
right.....	Keep to your right .
left.....	Do not keep to your left .
certainly.....	I certainly would like to have some water.
well.....	I am very well .
again.....	Come again to-morrow.
much.....	How much do you want?
enough.....	That is enough .
too much.....	Do not give me too much .
once.....	I went there only once .
twice.....	He went home twice .

three times. . . . She went home **three times**.
four times. . . . I recited my lesson **four times**.
wherever. . . . Write me **wherever** you go.
whenever. . . . Come to see us **whenever** you
come to town.
Perhaps. . . . **Perhaps** he came when I was
not in.
not. Is dinner ready? **Not** yet.
up. Come **up**, John.
nowhere. Where did you go last night? I
went **nowhere** last night.
seldom. I **seldom** go home.
while. Work **while** you are strong.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

Explain how to form the adverbs. Show how to form adverbs from adjectives. Explain the comparison of adverbs.

EXERCISE.

1. He sang sweetly. 2. He walks quietly. 3. Speak slowly and read carefully. 4. George plays well. 5. Speak softly when you are in the car. 6. Step lively when you mount a car. 7. Do your work faithfully and carefully. 8. The soldiers fought bravely. 9. Dress not richly, but neatly. 10. They lived happily until they died. 11. Speak slowly if you want to be understood, and listen carefully if you want to understand. 12. Listen very patiently if you want to learn. 13. The sun shines brightly. 14. Always write plainly.

LESSON XXXIV

PREPOSITIONS.

- about. He spoke to me **about** you.
above. John lives **above** me.
across. He went **across** the street.
according to. He is a liar, **according to** you.
after. He went **after** him.
against. He fought **against** you.
along. He walked **along** the street.
among. He divided the apple **among** you.
between. He sat **between** us.
around. We went **around** the house.
before. He stood **before** us.
through. I went **through** Boston.
behind. We went **behind** the house.
during. He caught only one **during** the
day.
for. Do not wait **for** me.
from. They came **from** New York.
like. He looks **like** you.
of. I always think **of** my friends.
on. I put the book **on** the table.
upon. He placed it **upon** it.
over. Jump **over** the table.
since. He has not eaten **since** last night.
till, until. Wait **till (until)** I come.
in. He is **in** the room.
into. He fell **into** the water.
at. I will meet you **at** the corner.
to. He went **to** school.

toward He moved **toward** me.
with I drink tea **with** milk.
without I drink coffee **without** milk.

CONJUNCTIONS.

and You **and** I are friends.
because I went **because** I had to work.
If Come **if** you can.
but I would like to come, **but** I
cannot.
so **So** you came.
neither . . . nor . . . **Neither** cold **nor** hot.
either . . . or . . . **Either** tea **or** coffee.

LESSON XXXV

ABBREVIATED WORDS USED IN EVERY-DAY SPEECH.

ain't used for . . . am not, are not, is not.
aren't used for . . . are not.
can't used for . . . cannot.
couldn't . . . used for . . . could not.
don't used for . . . do not.
didn't used for . . . did not.
'em used for . . . them.
haven't used for . . . have not.
hadn't used for . . . had not.
he'd used for . . . he would, he had.
he'll used for . . . he will.
I'll used for . . . I will.
he's used for . . . he is.

here's used for . . . here is.
 I'd used for . . . I would, I had.
 she'd used for . . . she would, she had.
 shouldn't . . . used for . . . should not.
 that's used for . . . that is.
 there's used for . . . there is.
 'twasn't . . . used for . . . it was not.
 'twere used for . . . it were.
 't isn't used for . . . it is not.
 I'm used for . . . I am.
 I've used for . . . I have.
 isn't used for . . . is not.
 it's used for . . . it is.
 let 'em used for . . . let them.
 let's used for . . . let us.
 you've used for . . . you have.
 wouldn't . . . used for . . . would not.
 won't used for . . . will not.
 oughtn't . . . used for . . . ought not.
 shan't used for . . . shall not.
 what's used for . . . what is.
 where's used for . . . where is.
 who's used for . . . who is.
 Messrs used for . . . Messieurs, Sirs.
 Mr. used for . . . Mister.
 Mrs. used for . . . Mistress.
 ma'am used for . . . Madam.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

Some of the abbreviated words given above should not be encouraged by the teacher. They are put here in order that the student may recognize them when others use them.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING.

U. S. A.....	for	United States of America.
C. O. D.....	for	Collect on Delivery.
D. C.....	for	District of Columbia.
A. D.....	for	In the year of our Lord.
B. C.....	for	Before Christ.
etc.....	for	and so forth.
M. D.....	for	Doctor of Medicine.
per cent.....	for	by the hundred.
Supt.....	for	Superintendent.
U. S. M.....	for	United States Mail.
A.....	for	America.
Agt.....	for	agent.
A. M.....	for	before noon.
Amer.....	for	American.
Ans.....	for	answer.
Aug.....	for	August.
Ave.....	for	avenue.
Cal.....	for	California.
Ala.....	for	Alabama.
Ariz.....	for	Arizona.
Colo.....	for	Colorado.
Cr.....	for	credit, creditor.
Del.....	for	Delaware.
D. L. O.....	for	Dead Letter Office.
D. M. D.....	for	Doctor of Dental Medicine.
Dr.....	for	debtor, Doctor.
Eng.....	for	England.
Fla.....	for	Florida.
Fri.....	for	Friday.
Ga.....	for	Georgia.
Ia.....	for	Iowa.

Id.....	for	Idaho.
Ill.....	for	Illinois.
Ind.....	for	Indiana.
I O U.....	for	I owe you.
Kans.....	for	Kansas.
Ky.....	for	Kentucky.
Jul.....	for	July.
Jr.....	for	Junior.
Jan.....	for	January.
Maj.....	for	Major.
La.....	for	Louisiana.
lb.....	for	pound.
Mass.....	for	Massachusetts.
Me.....	for	Maine.
Messrs.....	for	Gentlemen.
Miss.....	for	Mississippi.
Mich.....	for	Michigan.
Minn.....	for	Minnesota.
Mo.....	for	Missouri.
Mont.....	for	Montana.
M.....	for	noon.
N. C.....	for	North Carolina.
N. D.....	for	North Dakota.
Neb.....	for	Nebraska.
Nev.....	for	Nevada.
N. H.....	for	New Hampshire.
N. J.....	for	New Jersey.
N. Y.....	for	New York.
N. M.....	for	New Mexico.
Nov.....	for	November.
Okla.....	for	Oklahoma.
oz.....	for	ounce.
Pa.....	for	Pennsylvania.

P. S.....	for	Postscript.
Pt.....	for	part.
P. O.....	for	Post-office.
R. I.....	for	Rhode Island.
R. R.....	for	Railroad.
S. D.....	for	South Dakota.
S. C.....	for	South Carolina.
Tenn.....	for	Tennessee.
Tex.....	for	Texas.
U. S.....	for	United States.
Ut.....	for	Utah.
Vt.....	for	Vermont.
Wash.....	for	Washington.
Wis.....	for	Wisconsin.
W. Va.....	for	West Virginia.
Va.....	for	Virginia.
Wyo.....	for	Wyoming.
Xmas.....	for	Christmas.
yd.....	for	yard.
Y. M. C. A...	for	Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. W. C. A...	for	Young Women's Christian Association.
Ore.....	for	Oregon.
Ark.....	for	Arkansas.
Conn.....	for	Connecticut.
Md.....	for	Maryland.
O.....	for	Ohio.

PART III



DIALOGUES

LESSON XXXVI

USUAL PHRASES.

✓ Good morning.

✓ Good afternoon.

✓ Good evening.

✓ Good night.

✓ How are you?

✓ How do you do?

~~✓ I am very well, thank you.~~

What is it?

What is the matter?

Look out!

Danger!

~~Hurry up.~~

✓ I am hungry.

~~✓ I am thirsty.~~

What time is it?

It is five o'clock.

Thank you.

Don't mention it.

Where are you going?

What is your name?

My name is John.

What do you want?

~~Who are you?~~

✓ Do you understand?

✓ Yes, I understand.

✓ Do you speak English?

~~✓ No, I do not speak English.~~

What did you say?

Excuse me, I did not speak.

Pardon me.

I beg your pardon.
Keep to the right.
Keep to the left.
Up stairs.
Down stairs.
Get up.
Come here.
How many?
How much?
Why?
Because.
Keep still.
Keep quiet.
Good-bye.
Good day.
Please.
It is late.
It is early.
Go there.
A glass of water.
How long have you been in this country?
I have been in this country two years.
To-morrow.
To-day.
Where do you live?
I live on Chestnut Street.
How old are you?
I am twenty years old.
Do you know me?
Yes, I know you.
Come up.
Come down.
I am very glad to see you.

Open the door.
Close the door.
Never mind.
Not responsible for lost articles.
Entrance.
Exit.
Fire.
Fire-escape.
Admission.
Give me a glass of water.
All right.
Come on.
Very well, sir.
I am tired.
I think so,
I am sorry.
I am glad.
- - You are right.
- - You are wrong.
You are mistaken.
Pardon me, I made a mistake.
- - Smoking not allowed.
- - Spitting not allowed.
I am sure.
May be.
Perhaps.
- Let us go.
Every day.
I am afraid.
Listen.
Come with me.
- Put the light on.
- Put the light out.
Not yet.

- Always.
Take off your hat.
-All aboard.
-How are you getting along?
Keep off the grass.
Railroad crossing—look out for the engine.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

These phrases are very useful, and are to be committed to memory and mastered thoroughly.

The teacher should not limit himself to these phrases. They should serve as a motive to further conversation.

LESSON XXXVII

THE WEATHER.

Good morning, George. This is fine weather.
Yes, it is a fine day. We had a beautiful day yesterday.

It is cloudy now.

I ~~think~~ we shall have some snow very soon.

How is the weather?

It is a little better now. It was a terrible rain/storm we had yesterday.

We need the rain. We haven't had rain for two months.

Did you see the weather bulletin this morning?

Yes, I looked at it while I was passing by the square.

The bulletin says that we shall have warm weather to-day and to-morrow, with a light breeze in the evening.

It was cold this morning.

It is getting warmer now.

How is the weather, John? Is it raining or snowing?

It was pouring hard about an hour ago, but it is hailing now.

It looks as though we were going to have a shower.

Do you feel cold, George?

Yes, I am frozen to death. I am going in to get warmed up a little.

Everything is frozen. I think we shall have a snow storm.

Too bad. We cannot skate if it snows.

No fear of that. The weather is getting milder.

So much the worse. Mild weather means that we are going to have snow.

What is the weather forecast?

I don't know. I haven't seen the newspaper to-day.

Here is one. Let us see.

It is windy. The weather is very unsettled now. It may clear up later.

We expect this kind of weather in the fall. It is damp.

It is foggy.

It is misty.

It hails.

It thunders.

It lightens.

The sun is coming out.

The ice is melting fast. It will be muddy after the ice melts.

It is getting dark. We must go.

It is daylight yet.

We have full moon this week.

The thermometer at my window registered five below zero this morning.

Quite different from mine. My thermometer registered two above zero at nine o'clock.

The sun rises in the East.

The sun sets in the West.

The wind blows from the North.

The South wind is warmer than the North wind.

LESSON XXXVIII

TIME.

year	afternoon
month	night
week	midnight
day	evening
hour	to-day
half an hour	to-morrow
quarter of an hour	now
minute	the day before yesterday
second	the day after to-morrow
an hour later	a week from to-day
night	a week ago yesterday
yesterday	ten days ago
morning	one year ago
forenoon	next week
noon	last month

THE SEASONS.

Spring
Summer
Autumn (or Fall)
Winter

THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

January	July
February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
June	December

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Monday	Thursday
Tuesday	Friday
Wednesday	Saturday
	Sunday

HOW TO ASK THE TIME.

What time is it, please?

It is ten o'clock.

It is twenty minutes past ten.

It is half-past ten.

It is twenty minutes of eleven.

It is twenty minutes to eleven.

It is quarter of twelve.

~~It is quarter to twelve.~~

It is quarter past two.

What time does the train leave?

It leaves seven fifty.

at
at

You are mistaken. It leaves seven twenty-five.

It is noon.

It is midnight.

~~It is forenoon.~~

It is afternoon.

What time is it by your watch?

My watch has stopped. I forgot to wind it.

My watch goes fast. It does not keep good time.

Mine goes slow. I don't know what is the matter with it. It is five minutes slow now. I must have it fixed.

Do you have an alarm clock?

Yes, I have an alarm clock.

Set the clock for half-past five.

What time do you have your breakfast?

I have my breakfast at six o'clock, my dinner at twelve, and my supper at six.

There are four seasons in one year.

Name the four seasons.

Spring, Summer, Autumn or Fall, Winter.

One year has twelve months.

A month has four weeks.

Next year is a leap year.

Can you name the months of the year?

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Name the days of the week.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

What day is it to-day?

To-day is Wednesday.

What is the date to-day?

To-day is the twelfth of January.

What day of the month is it to-day?

To-day is the twentieth of August.

How long have you been here?

I have been here two months.

I came to this town two weeks ago.

I came here a week ago yesterday.

I am going away the day after to-morrow.

I came home ten days ago.

I went to Boston last month.

I am going to New York next week.

A week from to-day I shall be home.

LESSON XXXIX

THE HOUSE AND HOUSE UTENSILS.

VOCABULARY.

landlady	table-cloth	mat
landlord	basin	— thread
Janitor	towel	needle
tenant	pitcher	— spool
house	soap	pin
apartment	door	safety-pin
room	window	— clothes-line
suite	window-shade	kettle
tenement	screen	— water-pail
flat	— blinds	— wringer
kitchen	key	— saw

hall	pass-key	sewing-machine
drawing-room	lock	—oil-cloth
— vestibule	wash-stand	iron
— parlor	desk	— mop
sitting-room	chair	— strainer
stairway	— stool	ash-sifter
cellar	arm-chair	barrel
attic	piano	pan
dining-room	stove	chimney
furniture	trunk	wall
fire-escape	lamp	bell
roof	knife	knob
basement	fork	bolt
yard	cup	— ceiling
floor	— saucer	— latch
bed-room	spoon	table-spoon
— pantry	glass	tea-spoon
water-closet	— tumbler	bowl
toilet	napkin	bottle
furnished	coffee-pot	lid
unfurnished	tea-pot	oven
front	plate	— sieve
back	dish	gas-range
bath-tub	— platter	sofa
bath	— drawer	shelf
curtain	broom	sink
picture	match	bed
chair	shovel	bedstead
looking-glass	clock	cover
mirror	scissors	blanket
steam heat	— frying-pan	spring
radiator	— funnel	mattress
electricity	tray	— pillow

— bureau	pot	pillow-case
table	cork-screw	spread
— carpet	boiler	sheet
— rug	— lace curtains	— quilt

RENTING A ROOM, A HOUSE.

To let.	Tenement to let.
To rent.	Flat to rent.
To hire.	Apartment to let.
To lease.	Furnished rooms to let.

To let, a suite of four furnished rooms. Electric lights, heat, bath, and use of telephone.

To let, tenement of five rooms, with all modern improvements, pantry, bath, hardwood floors, hot water, electric lights, gas.

Will you please tell me where I can find the janitor?

Yes, he lives upstairs on the second floor. His name is Mr. Cook.

Good afternoon. Is this Mr. Cook?

Yes, this is Mr. Cook.

I read in to-day's paper that you have some furnished rooms to rent. May I see them?

Yes, come right in. This is one of the rooms. We charge for this two and a half dollars a week. It is a front room and well furnished. Let me show you the other room. This is one dollar and seventy-five cents a week. It isn't a front room, but you get the sun all the afternoon, and you have just as many conveniences as in the other room.

How is the room heated?

There is no steam heat on this floor, but you can heat the room with gas.

Have you any rooms to let on the first floor?

Yes, I have one, but I am afraid the rent will be too high for you.

Will you please let me see the room on the first floor?

Come, we will go downstairs to see it. This is the room. The rent is three dollars and twenty-five cents a week, but you have the use of the parlor. You can receive visitors in the parlor. You have the use of the piano and of the telephone. Here is a closet for your clothes.

How is the room lighted?

It is lighted with electricity, and is heated with steam heat. Do you think you can afford to pay three dollars and twenty-five cents for your room? The room is large enough for two. If you can get one of your friends to room with you, the rent will not be so high.

How much do you charge when two persons have the room?

The rent for two is four dollars.

If I can find some one else to room with me, I will have this room, but if I can't find anybody, I am afraid I shall have to look around for another room.

Would you like to have a room on the third floor? I have one room that you can have for one dollar and twenty-five cents. It isn't a very large room, but it is pleasant and comfortable.

Let me see the room, please.

Here it is. It is not fixed yet, but I shall

have it ready by this afternoon. I have to bring in the furniture from downstairs. There are no electric lights in this room. You have to use a lamp. You heat the room with gas.

Can you give me a double bed? I cannot sleep in a single bed.

I haven't any other bed now, but if you wait a day or two, I can give you a double one.

I would like to have one more pillow, a bureau, two window-shades, and a blanket.

Very well, I will have them ready this afternoon. Here is the key to the room. This key here opens the front door downstairs.

Shall I pay the rent now?

Yes, please. I like to have the rent paid in advance. Thank you. May I know what your name is?

My name is George Brett. I work in the Olivet shoe-factory.

Good morning, George. I want to rent a house, and I don't know where to look for it. Do you know of anyone who wants to let a house?

Do you want to rent a whole house, or a floor?

Well, I don't know yet. I would like to rent a whole house if I can, but, of course, I may have to rent a flat.

I don't know of anyone who wants to rent a house now, but we can look in to-day's paper and see if we can find one. Sometimes you find a good house through the paper. Here is the advertisement page. To let. Here is a tenement of five rooms on Chapel Street. Another

one of four rooms on Spring Street. There is another tenement of seven rooms on Spruce Street. Do you like any one of these? The tenement on Spring Street ought to be a good one.

I don't like that. It is too small. We are a family of six, and need a large house. The tenement on Spruce Street may be a good one. I like the location, too. I will go and see it. Good-bye, George. Thank you for your help.

Is this the landlady?

Yes, this is Mrs. Brown, the landlady.

I saw in the paper that you wish to rent a tenement in this house.

Yes, I have a tenement here. Come right in, and let us go up and see it. There are seven rooms in all, a dining-room, a parlor, three bedrooms, a bath-room and a kitchen. You have all the conveniences here. Electric lights, steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors, bath, window-shades, a large shed in the yard, and you can use part of the cellar if you wish. Every room is clean, free of bedbugs, and well lighted.

How much do you charge for rent?

The rent is eighteen dollars a month.

Very well, Mrs. Brown. This tenement suits me. When can I move in?

You can move any time to-morrow. The rooms will be ready this afternoon.

What is the arrangement about the rent?

The rent must be paid in advance on the first day of every month. You can pay now or you may pay when you move in to-morrow.

I have not enough money with me to pay you to-day, but I will pay you to-morrow.

LESSON XL

TRADES.

actor	manager
agent	— mason
author	mechanic
baker	merchant
banker	— milliner
barber	minister
blacksmith	motor-man
— brakeman	musician
business-man	— oculist
butcher	painter
carpenter	— peddler
clerk	photographer
commissioner	physician
conductor	porter
cook	postman
dentist	postmaster
doctor	priest
dress-maker	printer
driver	professor
druggist	publisher
editor	sailor
engineer	servant
farmer	shoemaker
florist	soldier
fruit-dealer	stenographer
grocer	stone-cutter
head-waiter	student
hotel-keeper	superintendent
instructor	surgeon
interpreter	tailor

janitor
jeweler
lawyer
letter-carrier
mail-man

teacher
typewriter
watchmaker
weaver
workman

THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Good morning, sir. I am out of work, and I wish to find something to do. What positions do you have to-day?

What can you do? What did you do before? What kind of work do you want?

I don't care what it is. I have been without work for about a month, and I must find something now.

Where were you employed before?

I worked in a hotel as a waiter, and as a head-waiter also.

Why did you leave your job?

I left it because I wanted more money.

Fill this application here, and come back to-morrow morning. I believe I can give you a position to-morrow.

Thank you, sir. Good day.

Are you the man that was here yesterday afternoon?

Yes, sir. You told me to come back to-day.

Come over to the desk. Sit down. What is your name?

My name is James Miller.

They need a waiter in a country hotel. Can you go?

Yes, sir. I can go anywhere.

Take this letter with you, and give it to the manager of the hotel. Your salary will be twenty-five dollars a month. Of course there is a chance for you to make some tips, too.

What is the fee for this position?

The fee is two dollars. If you lose your job in two days, half of the money will be given back to you.

What kind of work are you looking for?

Can you tell me what kind of work you have?

I need some farm laborers. Do you want to work on a farm?

Yes, I do. What is the pay.

The pay is twenty-eight dollars a month, your board, room and washing. Here are some other kinds of work. Railroad work. One dollar and fifty cents per day. The Company provides for sleeping quarters.

How far is it from here?

It is near Chicago. The Company will pay your fare, and your return fare also. If you don't like the work, you can come back.

Do you have anything else?

Yes, here is another kind of work. I can give you a job in a coal mine in Pennsylvania. The pay is one dollar and seventy-five cents. Do you want to go to a lumber camp? It isn't far from here. You can come to the city every Saturday to see your friends. The work is not very hard. You get two dollars a day and your room. The board is very cheap up there. You don't have to spend any extra money. Are you a Union man?

Yes, I belong to the Union.

Do you want to sign the contract? There is another group of laborers who leave next Monday. If you want to go, you have time enough to get ready and go with them.

I don't know what to do. I will think it over. I will talk over the matter with my family, and I will let you know by to-morrow afternoon. Will that be all right?

Yes. Please let me know as soon as you can.

LESSON XLI

THE RESTAURANT VOCABULARY.

TABLE UTENSILS.

table	cork-screw
chair	pitcher
table-cloth	bowl
napkin	bottle
fork	tea-pot
spoon	coffee-pot
tea-spoon	— catsup
soup-spoon	mustard
knife	salt
cup	pepper
plate	salt-cellar
dish	— pepper-caster
— saucer	glass
water	bill of fare
— vinegar	menu
— platter	tray

BREAKFAST.

oatmeal
corn-flakes
— grape-nuts
— shredded wheat
rolls
biscuits
crackers
milk
— doughnuts
coffee
tea
cocoa
— griddle cakes
dry toast
buttered toast

cakes .
— fritters
liver
bacon
meat hash
pork chops
sausage
cream toast
fried eggs
boiled eggs
scrambled eggs
— dropped eggs
omelet
plain omelet
steak
small steak

DINNER.

Soups
rice soup
tomato soup
chicken soup
broth
vegetable soup
pea soup
macaroni soup
— clam chowder
fish chowder
corn chowder

Sandwiches
egg sandwich
chicken sandwich
cheese sandwich
ham sandwich
— minced ham sandwich
roast beef sandwich
sardine sandwich

MEATS, STEAKS, CHOPS AND FISH.

—sirloin steak	kidneys
large sirloin steak	baked beans
small sirloin steak	frankfurters
boiled beef	sausage
beefsteak	bologna sausage
—beef-stew	fricasseed lamb
roast beef	chicken
corned beef	chicken dinner
lamb chops	turkey
leg of lamb	fried tripe
roast lamb	codfish
roast mutton	mackerel
mutton chops	halibut
roast veal	salmon
pork chops	fish cakes
roast pork	meat hash
bacon	trout
boiled ham	fried oysters
fried ham	clam stew
bacon and eggs	oyster stew
ham and eggs	fried oysters
hamburger steak	raw oysters
minced meat	salad
minced meat on toast	gravy
liver	dressing

VEGETABLES.

French fried potatoes	olives
mashed potatoes'	squash
boiled potatoes	beets
baked potatoes	turnips
Lyonnais potatoes	cucumber

green peas
- string beans
tomatoes
corn
- lettuce

cauliflower
onion
cabbage
radish
celery

PIES AND FRUITS.

cake	lemon pie	apple
pie	orange pie	pear
cream cake	cherry pie	peach
apple pie	pineapple pie	grape
cream pie	strawberry pie	grape fruit
mince pie	blueberry pie	water-melon
raisin pie	blackberry pie	cantaloupe
squash pie	pudding	plum
pumpkin pie	jelly	strawberry
custard pie	banana	pineapple
chocolate pie	orange	date
cocoanut pie	walnut	nut

IN THE RESTAURANT.

I am hungry. I haven't had my breakfast yet. I must eat something.

Where do you take your breakfast?

I take my breakfast at the City restaurant.

Come with me. Let us have breakfast together.

Have you given your order?

No, I have not. Let me have some oatmeal and cream, a cup of coffee, hot rolls, and two fried eggs.

What will you have?

I would like to have an order of pork chops, a cup of black tea, an order of griddle cakes, and some doughnuts.

Is there anything else you wish to have?

No, thank you, unless the other gentleman wishes to have something else.

No, thank you, I have had enough.

Has anybody taken your order?

No. Give me some milk and crackers, an order of buttered toast, and a cup of coffee.

Waiter, bring me a glass of water and a tea-spoon, please.

What time is it?

It is almost time for dinner. Do you want to have your dinner with me?

Certainly. I will be with you in five minutes.

I am ready. Where shall we go?

Where do you take your dinner?

I usually go to the Dairy Lunch. They serve good food there, and the prices are low, too.

Let us go there, then.

Waiter, hand me a bill of fare, please. Do you serve a special dinner to-day?

Yes, we do. Here is the special dinner, chicken soup, roast chicken, green peas, coffee or tea, pie and pudding.

I don't think I will have the special dinner. Let me have some vegetable soup, an order of roast beef, baked potatoes, a side of beans, and a cup of coffee.

What will you have?

I will have some tomato soup, an order of roast lamb, boiled potatoes, and a cup of tea. Bring me some crackers with the soup, too.

This meat is too tough. Will you bring me a tender piece of meat?

What will you have for dessert?

Have you any raisin pie this noon?

We have no raisin pie to-day. We have apple, chocolate, lemon, orange, custard, cherry, and squash.

I will have a piece of lemon pie.

Will you have the same kind of pie?

No, I will have apple, and a glass of milk.

This milk is sour. I would like to have it changed.

Do you serve any fruit here?

Yes, Sir, we have all kinds of fruits. You will find a list of them on the bill of fare.

Let me have an orange and two bananas. What will you have, George?

I will have some grapes.

Do you serve any drinks here?

No, Sir, we serve no drinks here. Do you wish to have anything else?

Do you put up lunches to take out?

Yes, we do. What will you have?

I would like to have two egg sandwiches, some buttered toast, and a piece of apple pie.

How much is it for the two of us?

One dollar and thirty-five cents, with the lunch. Please pay to the cashier.

Good-bye, George. I shall see you to-night at supper.

What time do you take your supper?

I take my supper at half past six.

LESSON XLII

THE CLOTHING STORE AND THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

VOCABULARY.

suit	pocket-book
cloth	towel
clothes	napkin
tailor	umbrella
order	parasol
overcoat	dark color
coat	light color
trousers	black
pants	white
vest	red
raincoat	brown
hat	green
cap	gray
shirt	purple
collar	orange
underwear	yellow
drawers	blue
stockings	shirt-front
garters	dress
apron	sheet
button	pillow
button-hole	pillow-case
collar-button	curtain
cuff-button	mark-down sale
belt	clearance sale
gloves	traveling-bag
sleeve	suit-case

lining	shawl
handkerchief	muff
neck-tie	sweater
suspenders	night-shirt
pocket	rubber-coat
union suit	short
jacket	long
cotton	wide
wool	tight
silk	narrow
linen	thick
velvet	thin
purse	light
	heavy

IN THE CLOTHING STORE.

We buy our clothes from the clothing store.

I always buy ready-made suits. You can buy them cheaper.

Perhaps you are right, but I never liked a ready-made suit. I always have a suit made to order. You pay a little more for suits made to order, but they fit you better, and last longer. They are made carefully, and the lining is better. I had a suit made to order three years ago, and I have it yet. No ready-made suits for me.

I like a suit made to order, myself, but I can't spare the money now. I think I shall buy a ready-made suit. Where do you buy your clothes?

I buy them from the Department Store. It is a reliable place, and they treat you well. If there is something the matter with your clothes,

you can take them back and have them changed or altered.

Do you know anybody in the Department Store?

Yes, I know the clerk in the Clothing Department.

Let us go up together and buy a suit.

Let us go.

I want to buy a suit of clothes.

What kind of suit do you wish to have? Light, dark, a summer or a winter suit?

I want a blue suit for the summer. I don't want it very heavy.

We have quite a variety of blue suits here. Let me show you some of them. Here is a suit that is very popular this season.

I don't like the color of it. I like a very dark blue suit.

Here is a darker color. Try it on, and let us see how it fits you.

The cloth is too thick. I want it a little lighter.

How much do you want to pay for your suit?

About eighteen dollars.

Here is a good suit that you can have for twenty-one dollars. Its regular price is twenty-five dollars.

I like the color of that. Let me see how it fits me.

Take off your coat and vest.

The coat is a little too long. The sleeves are too wide.

We can alter the coat. It wouldn't cost you anything. It is a good suit. It fits you well on the back.

Let me see the pants of this suit. Shall I try them on, or will you take the measure?

You had better try them on.

The trousers are long and tight.

How long do you want them? Do you want them with cuffs?

Yes, I'll have cuffs on them.

How wide do you want the cuffs?

About three inches.

Do you wear a belt all the time?

No, I use suspenders most of the time.

Do you think you like this suit?

I think so. I don't know how good the stuff is.

The stuff is guaranteed. If it loses its color, bring it back and we'll change it for you.

When will you have it ready?

It will be ready this afternoon at three. Will you call for it, or shall we send it to you?

I will call for it this afternoon.

Is there anything else you wish to have?

I would like to have two shirts and four collars.

What size shirt do you wear?

Fifteen.

Do you want something white?

Yes, I want it plain white.

What kind of collar do you want?

Quite high, and closed in front.

What size collar do you wear?

Fifteen and a half. I also want a hat.

Do you like a derby, a soft hat, a cap, or a straw hat?

I would like to have a derby.

Here is a hat that is used very much this season.

I don't like this hat. The brim is too wide.

Here is another one, with a narrow brim.

I like this better. What size is it?

Six and seven-eighths.

What is the price of this hat?

Two dollars.

Put this with my suit, and I'll call for it this afternoon.

Is there anything else you wish to have?

No, nothing for the present.

Probably your friend wants something.

I would like to have a suit made to order.

Have you any good cloth to show me?

Yes, we have all kinds of new patterns. They came in this morning. You are the first one to look them over. Here is a cloth that will make a good spring suit. It is of light color, and light in weight.

Do you have something darker than this?

Here are some other colors. Here is a brown cloth, and here is a grey.

I don't like the brown. It is too thick. I want something lighter. I like this grey cloth pretty well. Take my measure. I think I'll have a suit made of this stuff. How much will it cost, coat, vest and pants?

Twenty-five dollars.

I don't want the trousers too long.

How wide would you like to have your trousers?

I don't want them very narrow. Make them the same width as those I have on.

How long do you want your coat?

About one inch shorter than the one I have on.

How many buttons will you have on your coat?

Three.

What kind of lining do you wish to have in your coat? Here are two colors, a brown and a grey.

I think the grey goes better with the grey cloth.

Yes, sir, we'll use the grey lining.

How much money do you want for deposit?

Five dollars.

When will you have the suit ready?

It will be ready two weeks from to-day. Come in a week from to-morrow to try the coat on. Is there something else you would like to have?

I would like to have a half dozen handkerchiefs, a pair of garters, a necktie, a pair of stockings, and two towels. Put them all together in one bundle.

Good-bye. Be sure and come in a week from to-morrow to try the coat on.

LESSON XLIII

THE SHOE STORE.

shoe-store	shoe-polish
shoe	shoe-lace
boots	shoe-string
high	number
low	size
leather	stretch
tan	pointed
black	button-shoe
red	lace-shoe
shoe-horn	patent-leather
button-hook	rubbers
soles	slippers
heel	pair
nail	tight
repair	last
shoe-blackening	shine
	shoe brush

IN THE SHOE STORE.

I need a pair of shoes. Where is there a good shoe-store, John?

There is one on this corner. They sell good shoes there at a low price.

Thank you, John. I am going there right now.

Good morning, sir. I would like to have a pair of shoes.

What kind of shoes would you like to have? .

Let me see some black high shoes.

Button shoes, or lace shoes?

Button shoes.

What number do you wear?

Seven and a half.

Here is a shoe that is very comfortable.

I don't like the shape of that shoe. It is too pointed.

Let me show you some other kinds. Here is a shoe that isn't pointed. Try it on, and see how it fits you.

They are too small. I can't put them on. Give me another pair, half a size larger.

These are seven and a half. Try them on.

I can't wear them. They are too tight. I am afraid they'll bother me.

Don't be afraid. These shoes will stretch after you wear them for a while.

I have a corn on my toe. I don't want to take any chances.

We have all kinds of shoes here. We ought to find a pair that will fit you. Would you like a pair of low shoes? They are good shoes for the summer.

I don't like low shoes. Let me see a pair of high lace shoes.

Black, or tan?

Black.

Do you want them with high or low heels?

With very low heels, if you have them.

Try this pair on. How does it fit you?

It fits me just right. I'll have this pair.

What is the price?

The price of this pair is four dollars.

Do you keep patent leather shoes here?

Yes, we do.

Let me see a pair of them, please.

Here is a pair of shoes that we guarantee. If they are cracked within four months, bring them back, and we will change them for you.

What number are they?

These are seven and a half. Put them on.

What is the price of these shoes?

The price of these is six dollars. They are shoes of high quality. We give you a pair of silk shoe strings with them, too.

I'll have this pair, also.

Do you want them in a box?

Do you do any repairing here?

Yes, we do all kinds of repairing here.

Then I'll wear that pair, and leave my old shoes to be repaired. I want soles put on.

Do you want the soles sewed on, or nailed on?

I want them sewed on. Please put rubber heels on. Let me have a shoe-horn and a button-hook, please. How much are they?

We don't charge anything for them. We give them free. Is there anything else you would like to have?

I need a pair of slippers.

Tan, or black.

Tan.

Do you want a shoe-brush, or any shoe-blackening?

Do you have a good shoe-polish?

Yes, here is a bottle of shoe-polish that keeps the leather clean and soft.

How much is this?
Twenty-five cents.
I also need a pair of rubbers.
These are seventy-five cents. Those are one
dollar.
I'll have these, here.

LESSON XLIV

THE GROCERY STORE.

grocer	milk
market	sardines
pint	fish
quart	beans
gallon	beef
pound	steak
inch	veal
foot	pork
yard	chops
ounce	lamb
weigh	mutton
measure	leg
penny	chicken
cent	turkey
dime	sausage
nickel	baker
quarter	bakery
dollar	white bread
can	brown bread
bag	cake
bread	pie
loaf	biscuit

salt	fresh
pepper	stale
canned tomatoes	catsup
sugar	rice
coffee	onions
tea	ham
cocoa	bacon
butter	salmon
lard	mustard
cheese	crackers
soap	condensed milk
powder	grease
flour	rolls
vinegar	doughnuts
oil	dry
olive-oil	soft
kerosene oil	oysters
olives	match
eggs	coal

IN THE GROCERY STORE.

What are we going to have for supper, John?

I don't know. There isn't a thing in the house. We must buy something for to-morrow. Telephone to the grocer to send us half a dozen eggs, a can of tomatoes, and a loaf of bread. We'll fry some eggs for supper. Later I am going out to buy something for to-morrow.

You had better go now, because the store closes at six.

I am going as soon as I get ready. The store does not close at six to-night. To-morrow is Sunday.

What do you have for meats to-day?

Here is our special list for to-day:

Leg of lamb	22c lb.
Lamb chops	16c lb.
Native fowl.....	25c lb.
Veal roasts.....	17c lb.
Beef to roast.....	22c lb.
Corned beef	15c lb.
Hamburg steak.....	17c lb.
Pig sausage.....	18c lb.
Boiled ham.....	35c lb.
Sirloin steak.....	35c lb.
Native pork roast.....	20c lb.
Fores of spring lamb.....	16c lb.
Lamb, stew.....	10c lb.
Bean pork.....	11c lb.
Sliced bacon.....	15c lb.

I'll have a pound of corned beef, and half a pound of boiled ham. Do you keep fresh eggs here?

Yes, we do. They are strictly fresh.

How much are they a dozen?

Twenty-six cents a dozen.

I also want some fish.

We have fresh mackerel, halibut, and salmon.

How much are they a pound?

Salmon fifteen cents a pound; mackerel eight cents a pound, and halibut thirteen cents a pound.

Let me have a pound of mackerel, a pound of cheese, half a pound of butter, four pounds of rice, and one can of pork and beans.

Is there anything else you wish to have?

I would like to buy many other things, but I can't carry them home.

You buy what you want, and we'll put them in a basket and send them to you before we close to-night.

Let me have three pounds of sugar, two boxes of matches, one pound of tea, one pound of coffee, two cans of condensed milk, one package of corn starch, half a pound of lard, a bag of flour, two loaves of bread, one gallon of kerosene oil, and three bars of soap.

To what address shall I send them?

Send them to 42 Court Street.

What kind of pies do you have?

We have apple, cream, mince, raisin, squash, custard, chocolate, lemon, orange, cherry, pineapple, strawberry, and blueberry.

LESSON XLV

THE FRUIT STORE AND THE CONFECTION- ERY STORE.

soda ice-cream candy chocolate

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

fresh	turnips	mushrooms
ripe	pumpkins	pepper
green	squash	wheat
rotten	onions	corn
fruit-dealer	lettuce	grain
vegetables	tomatoes	peas
apple	cucumber	raisins
banana	celery	currants
melon	cauliflower	asparagus
cranberries	cabbage	prunes
grapes	string beans	raspberries
grape-fruit	beans	cherry
lemon	potatoes	apricot
orange	chestnut	olive
pineapple	walnuts	mulberries
strawberries	almonds	pear
figs	beets	plum
dates	carrots	egg-plant
nuts	spinach	garlic
peanuts	radishes	peaches
watermelon	parsley	

What do you have for vegetables to-day?

We have lettuce, squash, spinach, carrots, beets, string beans, tomatoes, and turnips.

Are the tomatoes fresh?

All these vegetables came in this morning.
They are all fresh.

How much do you ask for the tomatoes?

Ten cents a quart.

Let me have two quarts. Don't give me those green ones. I want to use them right away. How much do you ask for the lettuce?

Five cents a bunch.

I'll have three bunches.

Do you wish for any fruit to-day?

Do you have anything that is fresh?

Our peaches are ripe and fresh.

I don't think I'll have any peaches this morning. They are not good at this season.

Would you like some bananas?

How much are they?

These are fifteen cents a dozen. Those are twenty cents a dozen.

I'll have half a dozen of the twenty-cent ones.

We have some good watermelons to-day. They are sweet and large.

How do you sell them?

We sell them for fifty cents each. I'll put one in the ice-box if you wish.

Let me have that one there.

Will you take them with you, or shall I send them to the house?

I'll take the tomatoes and the lettuce with me. You can send the others with the watermelon about eleven o'clock.

Are the peanuts hot?

Yes, they are.

Give me one pint. How do you sell your oranges?

We have different kinds of oranges. Twenty-five, thirty-five, fifty, and sixty cents a dozen. They are large and juicy.

I'll have one dozen of the fifty cent ones. Do you keep any lemons here?

Yes, we do. Three for ten cents, and five cents apiece.

Let me have three for ten cents. Do you sell bananas by the bunch? I need them for the picnic to-morrow.

How many bunches do you want?

Four bunches.

I can sell you four bunches for eleven dollars.

Do you sell candy here?

Yes. This is a confectionery and fruit store. We keep candy, chewing-gums, ice-creams, sodas, cigars, and cigarettes.

How do you sell your chocolates?

Do you want them in boxes, or by the pound?

How much are these a pound?

These are thirty cents a pound.

Give me half a pound of these, and half a pound of those. What drinks do you have?

Ice-cream sodas of all flavors, pineapple, lemon, orange, ginger ale, strawberry, coffee, coca cola, chocolate, grape, peach, and cherry.

I'll have a lemon ice-cream soda.

What will you have?

I'll have a plate of ice-cream with strawberries on it.

Is there anything else you wish to have?

I want a pound of assorted chocolates, a quart of ice-cream, a pound of figs, and half a pound of salted peanuts.

LESSON XLVI

THE BARBER SHOP.

back	mustache
bald	part
barber	powder
bay rum	razor
beard	round
blade	safety razor
brush	scalp
close shave	scissors
cold cream	shampoo
comb	sharpen
cut	shave
dry	shaving brush
dull	shaving cup
hair	shaving soap
hair brush	side
hair cut	short
hone	straight
lather	strap
long	top
looking glass	towel
massage	trim
mirror	wash
wet	

THE BARBER SHOP.

I want to have my hair cut.

Yes, sir. How do you want it?

I want it short on the sides and on the back.
Don't touch it on the top. Please don't cut it
too short on the sides.

Do you shave your neck?

No, I don't. Cut my hair straight down with the machine as close as you can.

Look in the mirror and see how you like it now.

Take off a little from the top. It is a little too long. I have my hair trimmed every week.

Wet or dry?

I want my hair wet.

How do you part your hair?

I comb my hair in the middle.

Would you like to have a shampoo?

No, I have no time for a shampoo. I must go to work at one o'clock.

I have twenty minutes more. Give me a shave.

Do you want a close shave?

Yes, as close as you can. I am going to a party to-night, and I want to look clean. Please put some bay rum and powder on my face.

I also wish to have a massage. What kind of cold cream do you use?

We have many kinds. Which one do you want?

Use any one. I don't care.

Anything else you wish to have? Do you want your hair washed?

No, I have no time for that. I am five minutes late now. I must go to work. How much is it?

Fifty cents. Thank you. Next!

By the way, my razor is dull, and I would like to have it honed. Could you sharpen it for me?

Yes, sir. I will have it ready for you by to-morrow noon. You can drop in and get it any time after twelve o'clock.

Do you sell any razor straps here?

No, we sell shaving brushes, shaving cups, and shaving soap, but not razor straps. You can get one in a drug store.

Thank you. Good day.

LESSON XLVII

THE POST OFFICE.

address	package
application	parcel
blank form	parcel post
box	penny stamp
cash	please forward
deliver	postage
domestic	postage stamp
envelope	postal card
five-cent stamp	postman
foreign	postmaster
forward	prove
general delivery	receive
general post office	receiver
identify	receipt
identity	register
information window	registered letter
letter	registry
letter box	remitter
letter carrier	rent

mail	rent a box
mail-man	special delivery
money	two cent stamp
money order	United States Mail
one cent stamp	value
weigh	

THE POST OFFICE.

Will you please tell me where the General Post Office is?

Yes, sir. It is on Chestnut Street, between High and Pine Streets. If you want to go by car, the King Street car will take you there in three minutes.

Thank you, sir.

Register this letter, please.

Fifteen cents. Here is your receipt.

May I have a special delivery stamp, please?

Here is a special delivery stamp for you.

Give me a money order blank, please.

Do you want a domestic money order, or a foreign?

I want a foreign money order.

For what country?

For Russia.

Here is a money order blank written in Russian. Can you read Russian?

I want a domestic money order blank, too.

You will find one on the desk.

What shall I write on it?

Write your name, the amount of money you are sending, and the name of the person to whom you are sending the money, with his address.

May I have a receipt for this, please?

Yes, here is your receipt.

Has the mailman come yet?

No, he has not come. He is a little late to-day.

Oh, here he comes. Ask him if he has a letter for me.

Any letter for me?

What is your name?

My name is John Smith.

Nothing for you to-day.

Is there a letter for George Blucken?

Yes, here is a registered letter for him. Where is he now?

He is in the house. Do you want me to call him?

Yes. He must sign before I give him the letter.

There is a registered letter for you in the post office.

Is there a registered letter for J. Brown?

Yes, there is one, but you must prove your identity before I give you the letter. Do you know anybody in this city who can identify you?

I don't know anybody. I am a stranger in this city. Here are some old letters addressed to me. You can see my name on the envelope.

Very well, sir. This will do. Sign your name here.

I want to change my address. Will you give me a blank form? Please forward my letters to this address.

Weigh this letter, please.

Three cents.

Give me one two-cent stamp.

Give me three two-cent stamps.

Give me one five-cent stamp.

Give me two one-cent stamps.

Give me five postal cards.

Here is a package for you.

Weigh this parcel, please.

I want to rent a box for my letters.

You can get your letters in a box, or you can get them here at the general delivery window.

I had better have my letters come to my house. It is too far to go to the post office.

Mail these letters for me.

Money order department.

Registry and stamp department.

General delivery.

Valuable letters and parcels should be sent by registered mail.

Parcel post packages.

Postal money order.

Domestic money order.

Valuable mail should be registered or insured.

Receipts showing delivery will be returned to senders of registered mail, if requested at the time of mailing.

Postmaster's office.

Postal savings.

Carrier's delivery.

(Form No. 6001)

Post Office Department

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

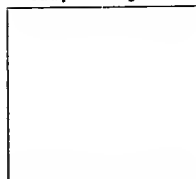
DIVISION OF MONEY ORDERS

No.

Stamp of Issuing Office

The Postmaster
will insert

DOLLARS	CENTS



here.....
the office drawn on, when the office named by
the remitter in the body of this application is not a Money Order Office.

Spaces above this line are for the Postmaster's record, to be filled in by him.

Application for Domestic Money Order

Spaces below to be filled in by purchaser, or, if necessary,
by another person for him

Amount

..... Dollars..... Cents

Pay to
Order of }

.....
(Name of person or firm for whom order is intended)

Whose
Address
is }

..... No..... Street

Post
Office }

.....

State.....

Sent by

.....
(Name of Sender)

Address
of
sender }

..... No..... Street

PURCHASER MUST SEND ORDER AND COUPON TO PAYEE

LESSON XLVIII

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE OFFICE.

telegraph	local
telegraph office	long distance
telegram	slot
answer	nickel
pay	dime
word	quarter
desk	receiver
count	mouth-piece
address	Central
messenger	operator
sender	number
forward	hook
deliver	connect
blank	line busy
dispatch	Information
day letter	out of order
night letter	ring
pay station	coin
booth	drop
telephone	hello
directory	call

IN THE TELEGRAUH AND TELEPHONE OF- FICE.

My brother arrived in New York yesterday. I must send him a telegram to let him know that I am here. Let us go to the telegraph office, John. We'll be back in about half an hour.

No, I cannot go. I have to go to the photographer's. I am going to have my picture taken to-day.

Go there after we come back.

I must go now, because I have an appointment with the photographer at eleven o'clock. I am sorry I can't go with you.

Never mind, John.

I want to send a telegram.

Here is a telegram form. Write on it what you wish to say. Write in plain English.

How much do you want for it?

Count the words. How many words are there?

There are twenty-two words.

Fifty cents.

You pay less for a night letter.

Write carefully and plainly your address, and the address to which the telegram goes. Write the telegram in plain English.

A messenger takes the telegram and delivers it.

Pay for the answer if you are anxious to have one.

Answer paid.

TELEGRAM.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 4, 1914.

To John Brown,
42 Broadway,
New York City.

Goods arrived. Business rushing. Come at once.

G. Sanford,
22 Spring Street,
Boston, Mass.

In the business sections of a city there are many telephone pay stations from which you can call up any one you wish.

Look up in the latest directory the telephone number of the person whom you wish to call up.

Lift the receiver from the hook, and give the number to the operator. Give the numbers one by one. 476-6, four-seven-six, ring six. If the line is busy, hang up the receiver, and call again in a few minutes.

If you cannot find the telephone number in the directory, call up the operator, and ask for "Information."

The person in charge of the "Information" will give you the number.

When you wish to call up a person who lives outside of the city, call the operator, and ask for "Toll Operator."

Give the telephone number to the "Toll Operator," and he will open the line for you.

George, somebody called you on the telephone about half an hour ago.

Who was it, do you know?

I don't know. He left his telephone number. You'll find it on your desk.

Thank you. I'll call him up right away.

Central.

Give me nine-two-seven, ring eight, please.
(927-8.)

Hello. Is this nine-two-seven, ring eight?
(927-8.)

Yes.

Is Peter there?

No, he just went out. He will be back in about half an hour.

Thank you. I'll call him up again later.

Operator.

Give me nine-two-seven ring eight, please.

Line busy.

Central.

Give me nine-two-seven, ring eight, please.

Hello.

Is this Peter?

Yes, this is Peter.

This is George. Did you call me up this morning?

Yes, I did. I wanted to ask you if there was a chance of getting some work in the shoe-factory.

Well, I don't know. I heard the foreman say to-day that they expected to have a rush next week. Now if this is so, I believe they will need some men next week. Why don't you come down and find out about it?

I will, to-morrow morning. Good-bye.

Operator.

Toll Operator, please.

Toll Operator.

Connect me with two-seven-one, ring fifty-two, (271-52) Portland, please.

What is the name of the person to whom you wish to speak?

Paul Krepps.

What is your telephone number? Your name?
Three-O-eight, ring two. (308-2) John Perry.

I'll call you when the line is ready.

Hello.

Is this three-O-eight, ring two? (308-2)

Yes.

Did you call up two-seven-one, ring fifty-two
(271-52) Portland?

Yes.

The line is ready.

Central.

Give me two-nine-five, ring three, please.
(295-3)

Drop a nickel in the slot.

Hello! Is this George?

George is not at home.

Do you know when he will be back?

He will be back at about seven o'clock to-
night.

LESSON XLIX

THE RAILROAD.

railroad	smoking-room
railway	sleeping-car
car	parlor-car
train	dining-car
ticket-office	special train
ticket	freight-car
time-table	change
station	conductor
railroad station	round trip
depot	excursion

baggage	return ticket
baggage-room	mileage
luggage	trunk
check	suit-case
parcel-room	railroad crossing
waiting-room	danger
track	look out for the engine
express	leave
local	stop
passenger	fare
signal	due
engine	late
smoking-car	information
transfer	

THE RAILROAD.

I am a stranger in this city. I don't know where I am now. I can't leave town unless I know where the railroad station is. There is a policeman. I am going to find out from him.

Will you please tell me where the depot is?

We have three railroad stations in this town. Where do you want to go?

I want to go to Boston.

You can't take a train to Boston before four o'clock. You just missed the ten-thirty train. Don't you have a time-table with you?

No, I have no time-table with me. Do you know where I can get one?

Let us go to that hotel there, and see if they have one. Oh, I forgot; you'll find the time-table in the morning paper.

I have a morning paper here.

Let us see. Train service from Spring Street

station. There is a train for Boston at 6.55 a. m., express; at 9.55 a. m., local; at 10.30 a. m., express; at 12.10 p. m., local; at 4.03 p. m., express for Boston.

I think I'll wait and take the four-three train this afternoon. How can I reach the station from here?

Take the Orchard car from here; ask the conductor to give you a transfer for Spring Street. Get off at the corner of High and Spring Streets. Take a Spring Street car, and that will take you to the depot.

Thank you very much.

Welcome, sir.

Spring Street station. Here it is. At last I have found it. I have no time to lose. I must buy my ticket, check my trunk, and have something to eat before I go. What time does the next train leave for Boston?

At four-three.

Let me have one ticket.

Three dollars and ten cents.

I wonder if my trunk is here. Oh, here it is. I must check it. Check this trunk, please.

Where is your ticket? I must weigh that trunk. I think you'll have to pay excess money for it. It weighs more than the limit.

How much more do I have to pay?

Twenty-cents.

Now I can eat something. It is only twenty minutes to four. I have twenty-three minutes more.

Information bureau	For men
Baggage room	For women
Parcel room	Look out
Track Number 3	Danger
Ticket-office	Railroad crossing
Passengers are forbidden to stand on this platform	Look out for the engine
	Waiting-room
	No spitting on the floor

When you are at the railroad station, and are in doubt about the arrival and departure of your train, always go and ask someone in the information bureau about it.

Buy your ticket before you check your trunk.

When you check your trunk, have your ticket with you.

In a large city, when you buy your ticket, always ask the man in charge of the ticket-office for the number of the track on which your train is found. This will save you much trouble.

When does the next train leave for New York?

At twelve o'clock.

Is it an express, or a local? Is it a through train to New York?

It is a local. You change at Springfield. There is no express train before five o'clock.

LESSON L

THE STEAMBOAT.

aboard	oar
anchor	passenger
baggage	port
baggage-room	proW
battleship	river
bell	row
berth	sail
boat	sail-boat
bow	sailor
cabin	sea
canoe	sea-sick
chimney	second class
compass	ship
cork	steer
deck	steerage
fare	steamboat
first class	steamer
flag	steamship
freight	state room
harbor	stern
helm	storm
inland	third class
island	voyage
lake	warship
launch	watch
life-saver	wave
ocean	wharf
whistle	

THE STEAMBOAT.

Will you please tell me where the Central Wharf is?

It is on Bates Street. Go up straight as far as that white house, then turn to your left and go straight ahead until you reach the pier.

I thank you, sir. I am very much obliged to you.

Is this the steamship office?

Yes, sir, this is the steamer for New York.

What time does the steamboat leave?

It leaves at seven o'clock sharp. The weather is good, and I think we shall start at seven o'clock sharp.

What is the fare to New York?

Five dollars.

Give me one ticket. Can I buy a return ticket?

Yes, it will cost you eight dollars. That way you save two dollars.

Let me have a return ticket. Give me a state room, too. What do you charge for the state room?

Two dollars for an outside room, one dollar and seventy-five cents for an inside room.

It is too much. I can't afford it. I think I shall go downstairs in the cabin. What is the fare for second class?

Three dollars.

I would like to travel first class, but the fare is too high.

If you can't afford it, you can travel third class.

All right. Give me a steerage ticket. Where

is the captain? I want to see him about my trunk.

You can check your trunk here. Do you have a suit-case with you? If you have one, bring it to the baggage room. They don't charge you anything for it.

Can I have my supper on board?

Yes, there is a dining-room on the steamer. You can have your meals at the regular hours. Breakfast is served from seven to nine; dinner from twelve to two, and supper from half-past five to seven.

It is seven o'clock, and the whistle has not blown yet. What is the trouble?

We shall not start before ten o'clock. The weather is stormy. The wind is strong. Perhaps we shall not start before morning.

Oh, there goes the whistle! Hear the man calling "All aboard!" We are off. It is only half-past nine. I am afraid it will be stormy on the way. The worst of it is that I get seasick. I don't see how I can stand it.

Well, go to sleep, and you will be all right in the morning. We reach New York to-morrow afternoon at half-past five.

LESSON LI

THE HUMAN BODY.

↓ ankle	↓ heel
↓ arm	↓ hip
↓ back	intestine
↓ beard	jaw
belly	joint
↓ blood	↓ knee
↓ bone	knee-cap
↓ brain	↓ leg
↓ cheek	limb
↓ chest	↓ lip
↓ chin	liver
↓ ear	lungs
↓ elbow	↓ mouth
↓ eye	↓ mustache
↓ eye-brow	↓ neck
↓ eye-lid	nerve
↓ face	nostrils
↓ feet	↓ palm
↓ finger	rib
↓ finger-nail	↓ shoulder
flesh	↓ skin
↓ foot	↓ stomach
↓ forehead	↓ teeth
↓ gums	↓ toe
↓ hair	↓ tongue
↓ hand	↓ tooth
↓ head	↓ throat
↓ heart	↓ wrist

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

The teacher should develop conversation from the words on "The Human Body" by asking such questions as these: "Show me your wrist." "Show me your eye-brows." "How many eyes do you have?" "What do you do with your eyes?"

The members of the body should be mastered thoroughly by the students. They will be a help in mastering the next lesson, on "The Physician."

LESSON LII

THE PHYSICIAN.

ache	dislocation
amputation	doctor
apoplexy	dumb
appendicitis	dyspepsia
appetite	earache
bleed	faint
blind	fee
blood	fever
boil	fracture
bowels	grippe
bronchitis	headache
burn	heart-disease
catarrh	heal
cold	hospital
corn	hump-back
constipation	ill
consumption	illness
contagious	infect
cough	inflammation
cure	insane
cut	itch
deaf	lame
diarrhoea	leper
diet	madness

diphtheria	measles
disease	nerve
nose-bleed	short-sightedness
nurse	sick
pain	sickness
paralysis	smallpox
pimple	sore throat
pleurisy	stammering
pneumonia	stomach-ache
poisoning	swelling
prescribe	tuberculosis
prescription	typhoid fever
pulse	visit
rheumatism	vomit
scarlet fever	wound

THE PHYSICIAN.

Good morning, George. Do you know a good doctor to whom I can go?

Why, what is the matter?

I don't know. I am not feeling very well lately. I must see a doctor to-day.

You can go to Dr. Bruce. He is our family physician. I am sure he will treat you well. Go to him. Do you know where he lives?

No, I don't know where he lives.

Go up straight until you reach that white post, then turn to your left, and go up straight

again until you reach the corner. The doctor's house is right on the corner.

Thank you, George. I am going right now.

✓ Good morning, doctor.

Good morning, Mr. Jones. What is the trouble? You look pale and thin.

I don't know. I have been in bed since last Monday night. I am not able to work. Yesterday I had fever, to-day I have a sore throat and headache.

Do you cough?

Yes, I cough very much, and I feel pain in my chest.

Let me examine you. Lie down. You have a cold. You must be careful. You must stay at home, or else you will be worse after a while. Let me see your tongue. Have you eaten anything to-day?

No, I have not eaten anything since last Monday noon. I have lost my appetite.

Do you sleep well at night?

No, I cannot sleep at all. When I go to bed, my bones ache. I feel nervous and weak.

Let me feel your pulse. Is your stomach in good order?

No, my stomach is out of order. My bowels don't move regularly.

That's enough now. I will prescribe something for you. Here is the prescription. Go to Malden's drug-store. Take one pill before each meal. Stay at home for two or three days. Don't go out at all. You are liable to catch more cold.

Thank you, doctor.

How do you feel to-day?

I feel a little better to-day. Yesterday afternoon I had the nose-bleed. Later in the afternoon I had a headache again. This morning I felt still worse, but I am feeling better now.

Never mind, you will be all right to-morrow.

Your lungs are weak. You must take plenty of fresh air every day.

How is your brother, John?

He is very sick, worse than ever. The doctor tells us that he suffers from consumption. He may die in a few months. It depends on his strength. If he takes plenty of fresh air, he may get well.

How is your father?

He is not feeling very well. He is in the hospital now. The doctors say that he has pneumonia. A few weeks ago he had rheumatism.

What about James? How is he?

He is well, except that he has a boil on his neck.

I have a sore finger, too. While I was working yesterday, I hurt my hand with the hammer.

How do you feel to-day?

I feel very well, now, doctor, thank you. I am very much obliged to you for the good treatment. I am wholly cured now.

Good afternoon, doctor. My eyes pain me.

My sight is weak. Can you fit me a pair of eye-glasses?

Let me test your eyes. Can you see this letter plainly?

No, I cannot see it at all.

You are short-sighted. You need a different pair of glasses. Let me take the measure. I will have them ready by to-morrow noon. They will cost you four dollars.

LESSON LIII

THE DENTIST.

appointment	gum
blood	hurt
bridge work	nerve
cavity	pain
cement	plate
crown	pull
decay	rinse
dentist	root
false	set
fill	silver
gas	teeth
gold	tooth
toothache	

THE DENTIST.

Is this the dentist's office.

Yes, sir. Walk right in. Take a chair. The doctor will be in in a moment.

Please let me see him at once. I have a terrible toothache. I can't stand it any longer.

Wait, I will see if the doctor is busy.

How do you do, doctor? I wish to have a tooth pulled. It pains me terribly. I could not sleep at all last night.

Sit down and let me look at it. Which one is it? This one?

No, the next one.

Is it the one that has the cavity?

Yes, that's the one.

All right. Do you want to take gas?

No, I can stand the pain for a second.

Rinse out your mouth.

I also wish to have a tooth filled.

What kind of filling do you want? You can have it filled with gold, silver, or cement. Gold filling will last you longer.

How much will it cost?

It will cost you three dollars. You see, I have to kill the nerve first, and then fill the tooth.

I cannot stop now. Can I make an appointment with you?

Yes, when can you come?

I can come any time to-morrow forenoon.

All right, then you may come at nine o'clock.

I wish to have my teeth cleaned. How much do you charge for cleaning teeth?

One dollar for cleaning teeth.

Where are you going, John?

I am going to the dentist. I must have a crown put on my tooth.

Let me see it. It is of no use to have a crown on that tooth. It is decayed. The thing you need is a set of teeth, or you can have a false tooth put in the place of that decayed one.

I don't know what to do. I think I will ask the doctor about it.

LESSON LIV

THE DRUG-STORE.

antidote	tooth-powder	internal use
bandage	soap	tablespoonful
splint	razor	teaspoonful .
chloroform	razor-strap	glycerine
camphor	comb	gum
quinine	absorbent	
	cotton	liquid
pills	alcohol	headache
prescription	ammonia	hospital
prescribe	benzine	hot-water bottle
operation	capsule	oil
plaster	cod-liver oil	perfume
ointment	cold cream	pharmacy
ether	cotton	pimple
gargle	crutches	poison

castor-oil	medicine	sterilize
cathartic	dandruff	tonic
bleeding	directions	treatment
vaccinate	bottle	use
blister	dose	witch-hazel
brush	drug	Epsom salts
tooth-brush	earache	doctor
	external use	

THE DRUG-STORE.

Do you prepare medicines here?

Yes, we prepare medicines and fill prescriptions of all kinds here.

Please fill this prescription for me. Shall I have to wait for it?

It will be ready in about half an hour. Do you want to wait for it?

I can't wait for it, but will call again later.

Is my prescription ready?

Yes, sir, your medicine is ready.

How shall I use this medicine?

The directions are on the bottle. Be sure to read them before you use it. You are to take that three times a day before meals.

What is in this bottle?

The medicine in this bottle is poisonous. It is only for external use. Be careful not to use the wrong bottle. The medicine in that bottle is for internal use. Take a tablespoonful from it before each meal. The other medicine you use for rubbing your chest before you go to bed.

Thank you very much. How much do I owe you?

Seventy-five cents for the two bottles and twenty-five cents for the quinine pills.

Will you please give me something to stop my toothache. It pains me.

What do you want? Liquid or gum?

I would rather have a liquid. There is a cavity in the tooth.

Here is some cotton. Put some of it on a toothpick, then wet it in this liquid, and push it into the cavity.

I have a stomach-ache. Will you please mix me up some castor-oil?

We keep no castor-oil here, but I can give you a dose of Epsom salts.

That will do. Let me have that, please.

Do you keep cigars and cigarettes here?

Yes, what kind do you want?

I'll have a "Blackstone" cigar and a box of "Helmar" cigarettes.

LESSON LV

THE EVENING SCHOOL.

Do you speak English?

Yes, I speak a little, but not very much. I don't speak English very well.

Do you understand me when I speak?

Yes, I understand what you say, but I can't answer you. It is very hard to speak the English language.

No, the English language is very easy; you can learn how to speak if you try. Do you go to the evening school?

No, I don't go to the evening school. What do they do there?

In the evening school they teach you to read, write, and speak English. Don't lose time. Go as soon as you can. You can find a better job if you know English. You will get more money if you know how to write English.

Where is the evening school?

It is on Washington Street. This boy will show you where it is. Get ready. Put on your coat and hat and go.

Yes, sir. I am going right off. Good-bye.. 2

Good evening. Is this the principal of the evening school?

Yes, sir, this is Mr. Jones, the principal of the school.

I want to come to school. I wish to learn English.

Very well. Come here. What is your name?

My name is George Tjenoff.

How do you spell your last name?

T-j-e-n-o-f-f.

How old are you?

I am twenty-one years old.

Where do you live?

I live on Chestnut Street.

What is your nationality?

I am Russian.

How long have you been in this country?

I have been in this country ten months.

Here is your book, Mr. Tjenoff. Mr. Brooks will be your teacher. Go upstairs to room number five. Give this card to Mr. Brooks.

Thank you, sir.

Good evening. Is this Mr. Brooks?

Yes, this is Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Jones sent me here. I want to come to school.

Have you a registration card?

Yes, here it is.

Sit down. Here is your book, paper, and pencil. Open your book to page eleven.

LESSON LVI

NATIONALITIES.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
Africa	African
America	American
Austria	Austrian
Belgium	Belgian
Bulgaria	Bulgarian
Canada	Canadian
China	Chinaman, Chinese
Cuba	Cuban
Denmark	Dane, Danish
England	Englishman, English
Europe	European
France	Frenchman, French
Germany	German
Greece	Greek
Holland	Dutchman, Dutch
<u>Hungary</u>	<u>Hungarian</u>
India	Indian, Hindu
Ireland	Irishman, Irish
Italy	Italian
Japan	Japanese
	Jew, Jewish
Montenegro	Montenegrin
Norway	Norwegian
Persia	Persian
Poland	Pole, Polish
Portugal	Portuguese
Prussia	Prussian
Russia	Russian

Servia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey

Servian
Spaniard, Spanish
Swede, Swedish
Swiss
Turk, Turkish

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

The teacher should develop conversation from the words on "Nationalities," by asking such questions as these: "What is the name of the country from which you come?" "What is the name of your native land?" "What is your nationality?"

LESSON LVII

THE LAWYER.—THE COURT.

lawyer	court	misdemeanor
attorney-at-law	judge	municipal
broker	jury	detective
real estate	defendant	bondsman
notary public	plaintiff	theft
summons	swear	postpone
case	oath	retire
evidence	interpreter	agree
affidavit	witness stand	verdict
witness	alibi	imprisonment
testify	appeal	fine
examine	sheriff	murder
contract	marshal	manslaughter
testimony	attack	degree

sue	counsel	plead
expense	prison	innocent
fee	jail	guilty
settle	arrest	grand jury
trial	partner	clerk
try	warrant	consult
police station	bail	eye-witness

THE LAWYER.—THE COURTS.

Good morning, Mr. Goodwin. Do you know a good lawyer to whom I could go for advice?

Why, what is the matter?

I received a summons to-day to appear before the court next Wednesday.

Mr. Atwood is a personal friend of mine. I am sure he will be glad to help you. Let me give you a letter of introduction.

Is this Mr. Atwood?

Yes, this is Mr. Atwood.

I received a summons to-day to appear before the court next week.

Who is the plaintiff? Do you know him very well?

I know him very well. We used to be partners when we had the store on Main Street.

What is the case? Tell me all you know about the case.

We had a grocery store together. He decided to withdraw, and sold his share to me. I paid him seven hundred dollars, and the remainder, eight hundred dollars, I was paying by monthly installments.

What is the charge against you now?

I sold some furniture from the store, which he says, belonged to him. When the papers were made out, it was made plain that from that day on, he ceased to be the owner of the store, or of any articles in the store.

Where are the papers?

The notary public has the papers, but I have a copy here.

Let me see it. This paper says that from now on, that is, July 13, 1913, the said Lambert ceases to be the owner of the store or of anything in the store. This is ample proof that he is wrong.

Call in the witnesses.

Do you testify for the defendant?

No, I testify for the plaintiff.

Take the stand.

I am going to sue you if you do not pay me the money you owe me by to-morrow. I am sorry to take such action, but I have to do so, in order to keep up my business. It is for your own interest to pay or make some arrangement about the payment. If we go to court, you will have to pay the court expenses and the lawyer's fee, a sum which will amount to more than thirty dollars. I am willing to settle the matter out of court. We can compromise.

Counsel for the defendant.

Counsel for the plaintiff.

The witnesses must be called and sworn in. Raise your right hand. Repeat these words

after me: "I will speak the truth, all the truth, and nothing but the truth. So help me God."

Will the witnesses for the defendant come forward?

What is your name?

My name is Paul Milliken.

How long have you been knowing the defendant?

I have known him for seven years.

Is he any relation to you?

I don't know.

Can you speak English?

No.

Have you an interpreter here? Will the interpreter come forward?

A judgment was found for the defendant.

Are you satisfied with the proceedings?

I am not. I am right, and the defendant is wrong.

You can appeal the case if you think you have grounds for appeal.

You are under arrest.

Where is your warrant? When was it issued?

Yesterday afternoon.

You are charged with manslaughter, with murder, with vagrancy, with embezzlement.

You are charged with intoxication, with nuisance, with non-support.

He was bailed for \$800.

He was put in prison.

He will be tried when the Grand Jury holds its next session.

John Mitchell, charged with breaking and entering the house of G. Donald last night, was arraigned in the municipal court to-day. Judge Cole held Mitchell in \$1500 for the November term of the Grand Jury.

He was found guilty.

He was found innocent (not guilty).

Yesterday, in the Superior Criminal Court, Chester Lyman was found by the jury guilty of assault with intent to kill, on his wife. He was sentenced to three years in the House of Correction.

He was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Murder in the second degree.

The jury has retired. In a moment we shall hear the verdict.

George Lombard, charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, was sentenced to serve two months in the House of Correction. He appealed, and furnished \$400 bail.

George Peter was arrested to-day on a warrant charging him with the larceny of several articles valued at \$31.45.

He is charged with robbing banks by means of forged checks.

He is charged with murder. If he can prove an alibi, he will be set free.

Sum up the arguments of the opponents.

Paul Sabner was sentenced to-day to fifteen years at hard labor for robbing a bank.

The judge speaks to the jury.

Here come the jury. At last they have reached a decision.

Your Honor, the jury have found the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree.

He must serve twenty years in the State Prison.

Whoever violates any of the provisions of the ordinances, rules and regulations, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment and fine.

He is under cross-examination.

The evidence is contradictory.

The witness failed to appear.

The Grand Jury will begin to-day its investigation into the murder of Peter Johnson, who was shot a week ago to-day. Several witnesses will be called.

District Attorney Blake, with two detectives, prepared the evidence.

George Cole, alias John Buxton, of this city, was sentenced to 60 days in jail for intoxication.

He will take the stand before the Grand Jury to-morrow morning.

James Alley and John Roberts, charged with intoxication, were sentenced to pay a fine of \$5.00 and costs at the municipal court yesterday. They paid, and were discharged.

He was bound over in \$800 bonds from the

municipal court when he was convicted of illegal possession.

A petition in voluntary bankruptcy has been filed at the office of the United States Clerk of Courts of this city, by James Cole. His liabilities are \$4,561.00; his assets, \$3,172.35.

He was arrested by an officer yesterday on a warrant sworn out by his wife, charging him with non-support.

The August term of Probate Court was held yesterday. Fifteen petitions for the probate of wills were continued to the September term. Six wills were admitted to probate, and six administrations were made.

He took the witness-stand.

LESSON LVIII

THE BANK.—THE INSURANCE COMPANY.

bank	sign	money
president	signature	change
banker	endorse	coin
cashier	bankrupt	bill
teller	bankruptcy	cash
clerk	fail	counterfeit
deposit	capital	note
interest	safe	lend
per cent	vault	loan
draw	creditor	security
account	debtor	owe
bank-book	broker	debt

check-book	National Bank	rate
agent	Savings Bank	mortgage
partner	balance	
receipt	bearer	insurance
share	letter of credit	insure
share-holder	discount	fire
forge	order	
forgery	bond	profit
remit	exchange	loss
dividend	contract	gain

THE BANK.—THE INSURANCE COMPANY.

We have several kinds of banks in this country, the National Bank, the Savings Banks, State Banks, and the Postal Savings Bank.

For laborers, the Savings Bank, and the Postal Savings Bank are the safest places to deposit money.

I want to deposit fifty dollars.

I want to open a bank account.

Please write your name and address here.

Do you want a check book?

Yes, I want a check book.

Make out a check for twenty-five dollars.

I want to draw ten dollars.

Please cash me this check.

Endorse the check. Write your name on the back of the check.

If your bank-book is lost, notify the bank at once. The Treasurer of the bank usually announces the loss in the daily paper. If the book is not found, the bank issues another book.

Please change me a ten dollar bill.
Can you break a five dollar bill?

Banking Hours
9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturday, 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Saturday evening, 7 to 8 o'clock

Interest payable the first days of March and September.

If you lose the bank-book, give immediate notice to the company.

The bank-book must be presented to withdraw any money.

No payment can be made without the depositor's book.

Each deposit is entered in the depositor's book.

Interest is allowed from the day of each deposit at the rate of four per cent per annum.

Interest not withdrawn when payable is usually added to the principal and draws interest.

In some banks, deposits will be paid on demand, but a few days notice may be required.

Safe deposit vaults to rent. Private boxes three dollars per annum, for the safe-keeping of stocks, bonds, deeds, mortgages, insurance policies and other valuable things.

Can I borrow two hundred dollars from this bank?

Do you know anybody in this city that will

be willing to recommend you to us? We cannot lend any money unless we know the person quite well.

I am a stranger in this city. I don't know anybody.

Do you own any property in this city?

I own a house and a farm.

We can lend you two hundred dollars if you give us a mortgage on your house.

What interest do you charge?

We charge five per cent interest.

It is always advisable to have your house or store insured against fire.

I want to have my store insured.

I want to take out a fire insurance policy.

The insurance policy can be renewed every year.

For how much do you want your store insured?

For three thousand dollars.

For some stores you must pay higher insurance than for others. The amount depends upon the condition of your building, and upon the nature of your business. For a wooden building you must pay higher insurance than for a brick building.

Protection is the most important thing in insuring a house or store, or any building. Find a reliable insurance company, which will give you the most protection in case of fire.

Some people try to burn their property or their store, with the purpose of drawing the insurance money from the company. They do not succeed. Those who attempt this criminal act never escape punishment. Persons who attempt to set fire to their property in order to obtain the insurance money risk their lives and the lives of others; other lives may be lost in the fire, and in almost every case, they themselves go to prison for life.

LESSON LIX

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

farm	cow	axe
farmer	hay	rake
field	milk	crop
husbandman	pitch	weed
cultivate	water	seed
dig	spade	gather
sow	thresh	vegetable
plant	harrow	wheat
garden	manure	corn
gardener	team	land
soil	fork	acre
fertile	scythe	pasture
tree	sickle	pick
leaf	sheaves	stock
leaves	graze	sheep
plow	shovel	well
horse	hoe	fertilizer
agriculture	country	

FARMING.

Do you like to live in the country?

Yes, I always like to be where there is fresh air.

Do you like to work on a farm?

I don't like to be a hired laborer, but I would like to own a farm.

Why don't you try to get one of your own?

I cannot find one.

Did you consult a real estate agent?

Yes, I went to a real estate agent, but he did not have anything that I liked. He had a farm of about twenty-five acres in the suburbs of the town, but he asked a large sum of money for it. I can't afford to pay so much. I haven't the money.

Do you want to buy a farm in the state of Maine?

I don't care where it is, so long as the place is good.

Let us go and see Mr. Lipton. He is in the real estate business, and knows better than we.

How do you do, Mr. Lipton? This is George Cole. He has decided to become a farmer, and he wants a good farm. Can you help him in any way?

Why, yes. We have all kinds of farms to sell. We sell them on easy terms, too. Here is a farm of eighteen acres, near electric cars and steam railroad, twenty-five miles from the city; includes one horse, two cows, one hundred hens, fifty chickens, several tools and implements,

wagons, all household furniture; 4 acres of potatoes, two acres of corn, garden, fifty fruit trees, wood for home use, six-room house, with range and other conveniences, forty-foot barn, houses for hens. The land is productive and well divided. We sell all this for \$3,000, part cash, the remainder paid monthly.

Is this farm in a village?

Yes, it is right in the village, only five minutes walk from the church and school.

Is the land cultivated or wild?

All the land is productive. The soil is rich and very fertile. There are no swamps anywhere near the farm. You can raise almost anything, especially corn and potatoes.

Can you raise vegetables?

Yes. The land was mostly used for raising vegetables. Of course it needs manuring every year, but you can manage that easily. It is an excellent opportunity for a man who wants to work.

Here is another bargain. A farm of seventeen acres, five acres cleared, wood and pasture, seven-room house, hen-house for 600 chickens. Price \$2,000, \$400 cash, the remainder in weekly payments.

Have you any other farms to sell? These are too large. I would like to buy one of about four acres. I prefer an unfurnished house. I have my own furniture, and plan to buy new agricultural implements.

Here is a farm of three and one-half acres, house of seven rooms, steam heat, bath, gas, six

poultry houses, apple, pear, and plum trees, land level. The house is unfurnished, and there are no tools or other implements.

What is the price of this farm?

The price is \$1700, \$300 cash and the remainder \$15 a month. It is a great bargain.

Is there a store in town that sells agricultural implements?

No, there is no store, but there is an agent who will order anything you need on the farm.

I need a plow, a scythe, an axe, a shovel, and a rake.

Farming is a good occupation. You are away from the noise and excitement of the city. You enjoy the fresh air, and are free to do anything you please with your property. Many farmers are rich and prosperous to-day. They become rich by selling the fruits and vegetables that they raise on the farm.

LESSON LX

THE JEWELRY STORE.

jeweler	wedding
watch	engrave
ring	stone
eye-glasses	gold
spectacles	silver
ear-rings	pearl
bracelet	diamond
brooch	regulate
pin	wind
chain	wound
initials	clock
necklace	warranted
case	jewelry

IN THE JEWELRY STORE.

My sister is going to be married next month. She wants me to send her a wedding ring. Let us go to a jewelry store.

There is a good place on the other side. Let us look at the show-window before we go in.

This place seems to be reliable. Let us go in.

Will you please show us a few rings?

Do you want them for yourselves?

No. It is for a lady.

Would you like to have a gold or a silver ring?

I want a gold ring. It is to be a wedding ring.

About how much would you care to give for it?

Let me see a few of them. I may have to pay more than I expect.

Here is a gold ring, 22 carats, guaranteed.

What is the price of this?

The price of this is twenty-eight dollars.

I'll have this. Do you engrave the initials on it?

Yes. What are the initials?

The initials are B. M.

Is there anything else you wish to have? We have all sorts of wedding presents here. I suppose you will have to buy presents for the bride and bridegroom.

I don't know much about wedding gifts. Can you suggest a gift for the bride?

A bracelet would be a good present, or a pair of ear-rings.

Wouldn't a necklace be better?

That's a good idea. A necklace would be more appropriate. Do you think you can afford to buy this pearl necklace?

I doubt it. How much is it?

One hundred and fifty dollars.

I can't afford it. Let me see a bracelet. Did you say these were ten dollars?

Yes, this is ten dollars. That one there is sixteen dollars.

Now we want a present for the bridegroom. A pin, a watch, or a clock?

I think he would like a watch better, because it is more useful.

Show me a few watches, please.

We have a great variety here. Would you like to have a gold or a silver watch?

A gold watch:

Here is a watch guaranteed to keep time for ten years. If it goes a minute slow or fast, bring it back, and we will change it for you.

I wind my watch every twenty-four hours.

I wound it last night.

Please regulate the clock.

My watch is out of order. It needs repairing.

I must take it to the watch-maker.

The spring is broken.

The minute-hand.

The hour-hand.

My watch loses three minutes every twenty-four hours.

My watch gains four minutes every twenty-four hours.

The movement of the watch is good.

What time is it?

My watch has stopped.

LESSON LXI

RELATIONSHIPS.

VOCABULARY.

relatives	niece
family	uncle
home	aunt
parents	husband
ancestor	wife
descendant	foster-son
father	foster-father
mother	foster-mother
son	godfather
daughter	godmother
grandfather	stepfather
grandmother	stepmother
granddaughter	father-in-law
grandson	mother-in-law
brother	son-in-law
sister	daughter-in-law
cousin	brother-in-law
nephew	sister-in-law
twins	

LESSON LXII

THE SCHOOLS.

school	agricultural school
kindergarten	school of forestry
grammar school	evening school
high school	first grade
college	ninth grade
university	freshman
academy	sophomore
private school	junior
boarding-school	senior
seminary	professor
law school	instructor
medical school	teacher
school of engineering	student
theological school	pupil
school of technology	president
industrial school	principal
civil engineering	public school
electrical engineering	military school
college of arts and sciences	

LESSON LXIII

IN THE CITY.

post-office	town
police station	cemetery
railroad station	monument
hotel	market
street	hospital
avenue	lodging
boulevard	restaurant
bank	garden
library	train
museum	steamboat
college	automobile
university	stage coach
city hall	cab
exchange	car
capital	omnibus
theater	zoological garden
church	bridge
cathedral	mint
road	public bath
way	Young Men's Christian Association
park	Young Women's Chris- tian Association
resort	club
school	lodge
court	moving pictures
prison	opera
custom-house	public garden
city	fire alarm
capitol	street-car
garage	
mail-box	

LESSON LXIV

ADVERTISEMENTS.—WANTED, LOST, FOUND,
TO LET, FOR SALE.

WANTED—Firemen and brakemen. Wages high; experience unnecessary. Write for particulars. Address "Railway," care Evening Record.

WANTED—Agents, salesmen, men and women. Good pay, experience unnecessary. Address 221 Fourth Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A cook, two waiters, and a housekeeper, for summer hotel. Apply to S. Moulton, 21 Reed Street, Auburn, Me.

MEN WANTED—To learn the auto business, at our garage. Many vacancies to be filled. Write at once. Auto Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Position as waiter in a hotel, by an experienced man. Best of references. Address Box 16, care Auburn Times.

WANTED—Board and room in an American family, by a young man. Location between Main and Chestnut Streets preferred. Address P. B., 182 Pine Street, Portland, Me.

A YOUNG man, industrious and temperate, wants position as houseman. Good cook, and general housekeeper. Wages asked, \$25 a month. Best of references. Address Box 28, care of Evening Record.

WANTED—

10 firemen	2 waiters
12 brakemen	1 head waiter
22 agents	2 housekeepers
2 salesmen	1 book-keeper
9 woodsmen	3 boys, 17 to 19
1 pastry cook	5 farm hands.

Employment Bureau, 69 Main Street,
Springfield, Me.

WANTED—A man for housework. Must have experience and references. Apply at 121 Maple Street, Madison, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Lady's watch, Thursday, Dec. 23, between Main Street and Post Office. Reward for return to Mrs. Benjamin, 22 Fremont Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

LOST—Between Spring Street and Music Hall, on Saturday evening, a gentleman's pocket-book, containing a few letters, a ring, and a sum of money. The finder will be well rewarded if he returns the pocketbook to the owner. Address 25 Gordon Street, Auburn, Me.

LOST—An umbrella was taken from 22 Spring Street last Monday night. The person who took it is known, but may send it to 102 High Street, and no questions will be asked.

FOUND—On Lisbon Street, a gold ring, with the initials B. K. The man who lost it may

have it by calling at 18 Spruce Street. Must pay for this advertisement.

FOUND—Pocketbook with sum of money in it.

Person who lost it may have it by describing the pocketbook and stating when and where it was lost. Call at the Journal office.

TO LET.

TO LET—Downstairs tenement of five rooms in perfect condition, at 18 Horton Street. Inquire at 21 Pine Street.

TO LET—Tenement of four rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights and gas, hardwood floors, at 276 Chestnut Street. Apply to Mr. Brown, 92 White Street.

TO LET—Two furnished rooms for light house-keeping, with use of bath and telephone, at 13 Main Street. Telephone 1729-W.

TO LET—Two unfurnished front rooms, sunny and pleasant, at 102 Lisbon Street. Telephone 121-M.

TO LET—A large store, in good condition, at 75 Broad Street. Inquire at 25 High Street.

TO LET—Office to let, at 240 Main Street. Inquire of John Middle, 202 Pine Street, or telephone 1567-N.

FOR RENT—Entire house, at 21 Hill Avenue.

House in good condition, with all modern improvements. Call at Philips Bros., 201 Main Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Farm of 20-25 acres, on Mt. Davis Avenue, 1 mile from the city post office. Price \$3,500. Owner will exchange for city property if desirable. Telephone 123-52.

FOR SALE—A piano in good condition, used but very little. Will sell cheap for cash. Telephone 1908-M.

FOR SALE—All kinds of new and secondhand furniture. Old furniture bought, antiques bought and sold. Also goods sold on commission. 32 Main Street.

FOR SALE—A six-passenger touring car in first class repair. New tires. Owner will sell at low price. Address Box 22, Auburn, Mass.

LESSON LXV

FORM OF LETTER.

102 Spring Street,
Springfield, Mass.
May 12, 1914.

John Roberts,
102 Main Street,
Portland, Maine,

Dear Sir:

(Body of letter)

Respectfully yours,
John Clark.

CONCLUSION OF LETTERS.

Yours very truly
Respectfully yours
Yours
Yours truly
Your sister

Gratefully yours
Sincerely yours
Your friend
Your brother

SUPERSCRPTIONS.

Mr. Peter Brown,
29 Summer Street,
Lowell,
Mass.

Miss Helen Williams,
21 Main Street,
Portland,
Care Mrs. James. Maine.

Mrs. George Smith,
234 West 22nd Street,
New York,
New York,
U. S. A.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

Explain the use of Mr., Mrs., Miss, Master.
The students' attention should be called to the use of *U. S. A.* on letters sent from foreign countries to the United States.

LESSON LXVI

BUSINESS LETTERS.

FORM OF ORDER TO A JEWELER.

21 Washington Street,
Ansonia, Conn.,
May 16, 1914.

Mr. John H. Roberts,
12 State Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a check for twelve dollars (\$12.00) for which please send me by Express a gold watch as advertised in the Boston Evening Journal.

Yours truly,
William H. Booker.

FORM OF ORDER TO A DRY GOODS STORE.

8 Pearl Street,
Springfield, Mass.,
May 14, 1914.

Herman & Company,
23 Warren Street,
Worcester, Mass.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find a check for twenty-seven dollars (\$27.00) for which kindly send by Express the following articles:

2 blankets	No. 19	\$ 6.50
1 desk	No. 2	3.25
5 chairs	No. 7	12.50

1 table-cloth	No. 1	.75
2 brooms	No. 21	.65
1 mattress	No. 10	3.35

\$27.00

Yours truly,
John Matthews.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE ABOVE.

Herman & Company,
23 Warren Street, Worcester, Mass.
May 20, 1914.

John Matthews,
8 Pearl Street,
Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sir:

We wish to thank you for your favor of the 14th inst. containing order and check for twenty-seven dollars (\$27.00). We are sending the articles by to-day's Express. Enclosed you will find receipt.

We hope to hear from you again.

Gratefully yours,
Herman & Company.

REQUEST FOR A PRICE CATALOGUE.

21 High Street,
Portland, Maine,
May 2, 1914.

John A. Skinner,
21 Battery Place,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I have recently bought a dry goods store

which I am fitting up with new goods. Will you kindly send me your price catalogue, and terms at which you will trade with me?

A prompt reply will oblige me greatly.

Respectfully yours,
Peter Wilson.

LESSON LXVII

POSTPONING PAYMENT OF ACCOUNT.

108 Main Street,
Palmer, Mass.,
March 22, 1914.

Paul H. Reed,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

We wish to apologize for not having met our payments for the past month, and this for the reason that business has been very unfavorable lately. We find it necessary, and we would consider it a great favor, if the time of payment could be postponed to the 25th of next month.

We are sorry to cause such an inconvenience, but hope to be able to meet our obligations promptly in the future.

Respectfully yours,
Louis Howard.

DELAY OF SHIPMENT OF GOODS.

104 Winter Street,
Bangor, Maine,
April 2, 1914.

Carlton Bros.,
Portland, Me.

Gentlemen:

It is over a week since I sent you a letter containing an order for books and a check for seventeen dollars forty cents. As I stated in my previous letter, I must have the books on the 7th of this month. If I do not receive them by that date, I shall be obliged to return them when they reach me.

Respectfully yours,
George Hammond.

REQUEST FOR COLLEGE CATALOGUE.

28 Main Street,
Natick, Mass.,
June 22, 1914.

The Registrar of
American International College,
Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly send me a catalogue of the American International College, and greatly oblige.

Respectfully yours,
John Curtis.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR A PERIODICAL.

13 Warren Street,
Portland, Maine,
June 22, 1914.

L. H. Brown,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find money order for two dollars (\$2.00) for which please send the Popular Review for one year.

Respectfully yours,
John Billings.

REQUEST FOR PAYMENT.

New York City,
June 12, 1914.

J. E. Clarke,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find bill, the amount of which please send as soon as you can, not later than Friday. We have to pay a large sum of money next Saturday, and are in need of money.

Respectfully yours,
Brown & Co.

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

Boston, Mass., June 14, 1914.

Brown & Co.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

In answer to your letter of the 12th instant,

we hasten to send you sixty-two dollars (\$62.00) on account of bill which you sent us yesterday. I regret that I cannot send the whole amount. Please send receipt for amount received.

Yours very truly,
J. E. Clarke.

LESSON LXVIII

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

New York City,
July 18, 1914.

My dear Mr. Baker:

This will introduce to you Mr. James S. Smith, who wishes to find employment in your city. He is a man of unusual ability, and of good character. I shall consider it a great favor if you will use your influence toward his securing a position.

Yours very truly,
Edward Manning.

APPLICATION FOR POSITION.

21 Spruce Avenue, City,
November 2, 1914.

Mr. John Moxom,
P. O. Box 123,
Portland, Maine.

Dear Sir:

I find through the advertising columns of to-day's Globe, that you want a man to work on

a farm. I should like to submit my name to your consideration for this position. I am a young man, twenty-three years of age, strong, industrious, ambitious, and temperate, with a considerable amount of experience in farming.

Best of references can be furnished.

Yours truly,
Arthur Stevenson.

RECEIPT.

Boston, Mass., July 20, 1914.

Received of John Milliken seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) on account.

George Elwell.

ORDER FOR MONEY.

New York City,
June 28, 1914.

Mr. G. H. Wells:

Please pay William A. Maxwell sixty dollars (\$60.00) on my account.

John McDonald.

RECEIPT FOR RENT.

Boston, Mass.,
July 2, 1914.

Received of H. W. Walpole sixty-two dollars (\$62.00), one month's rent from August 2 to September 2, of store at 62 East Main Street.

Philip Dixon.

I O U thirty-five dollars.

John Cole.

PROMISE TO PAY.

Portland, Maine,
June 26, 1914.

Ninety days after date I promise to pay John Billings sixty-five dollars for value received.

George Call.

Boston, Mass., May 2, 1914.

On demand I promise to pay John Billings fifty-five dollars for value received.

George Call.

LESSON LXIX

A PARTY INVITATION.

Mr. John Smyth requests the pleasure of Mr. G. Kelley's company on Monday afternoon, June twelve, from three to five.

141 Howe Street, Portland, Maine.

ACCEPTANCE TO SAME INVITATION.

Mr. George Kelley accepts with pleasure Mr. John Smyth's kind invitation for Monday afternoon, June twelve, from three to five.

REGRET TO SAME INVITATION.

Mr. George Kelley regrets that owing to urgent business, he is unable to accept Mr. John Smyth's kind invitation for Monday afternoon, June twelve, from three to five.

INVITATION TO A WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pendleton
request your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
Elizabeth

to

Mr. Robert Small
on Monday evening, April third,
at eight o'clock

Reception from nine to ten

20 Spring Street Boston, Massachusetts

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Joseph Bliss
Miss Bertha Young
Married

Thursday, September tenth, 1913

FAMILIAR LETTERS.

Lewiston, Maine,
July 8, 1914.

Dear Philip:

Your letter asking me to pay you a visit was received yesterday afternoon. I wrote you in my last letter that I intended to come and see you for a few days, but I find to-day that I shall have to change my plans. My mother was taken ill very suddenly last night, and this will oblige me to postpone my trip for an indefinite time.

My sister and younger brother have gone to our summer cottage for their vacation. I plan to join them later.

Your friend,
Greene.

Ansonia, Conn.,
July 3, 1914.

Dear John:

About a week ago I sent you a letter asking you to go to the railroad station and inquire about our baggage. We have been here for more than a week, and our trunk has not been brought to us yet. Will you please go and see the baggage-master as soon as you can? I gave my baggage-check to the Agent while on the train. Enclosed you will find receipt to show to the baggage-master in case he asks for it.

Mother wants you to come out as soon as you can.

Alice and I went fishing yesterday afternoon.

Your brother,
Peter.



PART IV



HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT



THE AMERICAN FLAG

AMERICA.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
 Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain-side
 Let Freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free, —
 Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills
 Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
 Sweet Freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break, —
 The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
 To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With Freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
 Great God, our King.

LESSON LXX

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMMIGRANT.

How many of you, before you came to this country, ever asked yourselves these questions: What am I going to do in America? Do I know very much about America? Are there any opportunities for work open to me there? How can I get those opportunities? Is there any opportunity to educate myself and my children? Is there anybody in America to help me, or shall I be left alone to fight my own battles? What form of government does that country have? What is its religion? What are its customs, and its ways of doing things?

These are some of the questions which men, like you, ought to have asked before coming to this country. But now you are here, you have already come to the United States, and of course the most natural and most necessary thing for you, is to learn something about this country, and to try to answer the above questions.

Having this in mind, let us try to find out some of the things which you must know if you want to be successful in this country. "Are there any opportunities for work open to me here," is the question which we shall try to answer first.

This country differs from every other country in that the people of the United States are workers. Their real purpose in this life is to work. Unlike many other lands, the United States has no class distinctions: all people are

equal. Every one has a chance to acquire riches, wealth, and greatness, if he is only industrious, and wishes to rise higher. New territory is being opened up every year. If an immigrant wishes to become a farmer, he can easily become one, if he takes the trouble to work. Many opportunities are given to immigrants, and to all Americans, by the government of this nation. The public lands of this country amount to many millions of acres. West of the Mississippi there are great tracts of land. Again, there are lands in Michigan, Louisiana, Florida, and in many other states. The West and the South afford great opportunities to the immigrant if he wishes to cultivate the land. If he wishes, he can work as a day laborer on a farm, or he can become the owner of a farm.

Again, the mining districts of the West make it possible for thousands of immigrants to find work and live happily. The coal districts of the United States need laborers who are willing to work. The work on the railroads, so extensive in this country, affords even a greater opportunity.

These opportunities are found in the interior of the country. If, however, one wishes to stay in the East, where his friends or relatives are, he may do so by getting work in some manufacturing city. The large cities of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, have many factories, such as cotton mills, shoeshops, and paper mills, where laborers are needed.

Now some one of you may say, "This is all

very well, but how can I get these opportunities?" The answer is very simple. To get these opportunities, you must first be willing to work. As we said before, the people of this country are industrious, and do not have any use for lazy people. You must work if you want to be prosperous.

The second thing which is necessary if you want to have these opportunities, is to learn the English language. The language is the key to your success. Many immigrants do not like this land, because they do not understand the people of this country. They do not try to learn the language, and therefore they do not know what takes place around them. They cannot talk with the people, and therefore they do not understand them. Ignorance causes hatred. Learn the language, and always try to climb up higher and higher. Do not stay in the mill or factory all your life. Do something else, better, higher. But to do this something which is better and higher, you must learn the English language, in order to understand the people of the country. Do not feel a stranger all your life. Try to get acquainted with people. It is difficult at the beginning, but a little patience will bring better opportunities, and therefore a happier life. Remember, then, that you must be industrious, you must be willing to work, and you must be willing to learn.

Again, one of you may say, "I am willing to learn, but how can I find the opportunity to learn?" Well, this is an easy matter. Almost

every city or town in this country has an evening school, where people of all races go to learn the English language. You can go to the evening school, too. If you have children, you can send them to the public schools of your town. The town does not ask any money for this. It only asks you to use the opportunity it gives you to educate your children. Whether you are going to accept this opportunity depends on you.

Again, every city has a library. In most of the libraries you find all kinds of books, perhaps some in your own language. Get into the habit of going to the library a few times a week. It will help you very much. In the library they have reading rooms, where you can sit down and read the newspaper, or any book. You can take out books to read at home, if you wish.

Now all of these, the evening school, the public day schools, and the public libraries, are for the people of the town. You are a part of that town, and have a right to take advantage of these opportunities. If you are not acquainted with these institutions, you had better get acquainted as soon as you can. They will help you very much. Keep going to these places for a year, and you will see the value of them.

All this helps you to learn the language, and to know the language means that your work will be easier, and that you can get more money.

“What form of government does the United States have?” is the next question which we shall try to answer. As this subject will be

treated later, in a separate section, I will tell you only a little about the government here. This country has a republican form of government. It is a free country, where you can do anything, as long as you do not break the law of the country. If you violate a law, you will be punished in the same way as in any other land. A man can think in his own way, he can express his opinion freely and openly, he can find justice in the courts.

This nation is governed by laws made by representatives of the people. The President of the United States, the members of Congress, and the governors of all the states, are elected by the people. The people have the right to demand many things from these men. They can change the laws through these men, they can make new laws through the same men.

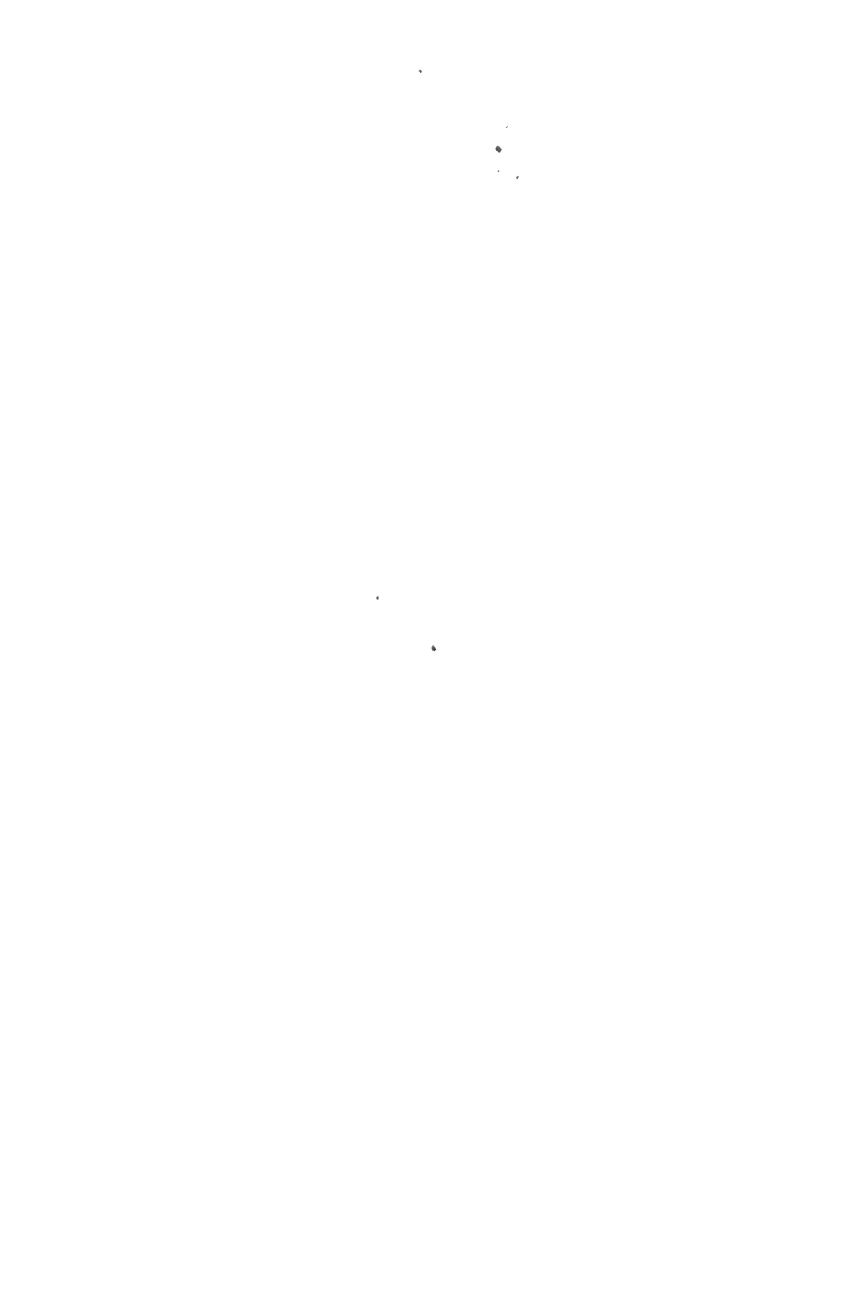
A man born in the United States is a citizen of the country; a man not born in the United States can become a citizen through naturalization. In order to be naturalized, one must have lived in this country for five years, must be industrious, must be of good character, must know the English language a little, and must know how this country is governed. When he becomes a citizen, he has the right to vote, and to hold any office that he may secure through election or appointment.

“What is the religion of the United States?” is the last question which we shall try to answer. This country has no national religion. You can worship in any way that you think is best, so

long as you do not violate the law of the country. You can be a Protestant or a Catholic, an Orthodox or a Jew. Your difference in religion will not take away the rights and privileges of your citizenship. The people that make the laws of this country are not of the same religion. They have the liberty to think as they see fit.



GEORGE WASHINGTON
First President of the United States



LESSON LXXI

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Until 1492, the country which to-day we call the United States was inhabited by a people called Indians.

America was discovered in the year 1492 by Christopher Columbus. From this time on until 1607 it was an age of exploration and discovery, and permanent settlements in this country were unsuccessful. However, in 1607, an English band came to Virginia, where they founded Jamestown, the first permanent settlement.

In 1620, another band of Englishmen, called the Pilgrims, landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Other settlements were made by the Dutch in New York, but in 1664 they lost their territory to the English.

Another colony was founded in Pennsylvania by William Penn, in 1682.

More and more immigrants came into the new country, and the colonies grew in number and in population.

Still other settlements were made by the French and Spaniards, who occupied different parts of the country.

The English people increased in number, and to protect themselves from the Indians, the

French, the Dutch and the Spaniards, they united more and more, until a time came when a little army was raised by the colonists.

These colonies were governed by the king of England, who exacted heavy taxes from them. The colonies often complained, and refused to be governed by people who were so far from them, and who did not know what was taking place in the colonies. The English monarch, however, paid no attention to these complaints, and, therefore, dissatisfaction grew among the colonists. They refused to pay the heavy taxes which the English government imposed upon them.

Instead of leaving off his cruel treatment, the king of England imposed even heavier taxes upon the colonies. He taxed them so heavily that their prosperity and welfare were endangered.

While refusing to pay the heavy taxes, the colonists were preparing for war. They protested against the English measures in vain. At last the Revolutionary War broke out, and in 1776, after one year of fighting, the colonists declared their independence of England. The war lasted about seven years longer, until in 1783 a treaty of peace was signed between Great Britain and the thirteen united colonies.

The United States was now recognized as an independent nation. Attempts to form a national government were begun. In 1787 a constitution was drawn up, which guaranteed the rights and welfare of the people. In 1789 the

Constitution went into effect, and George Washington, a brave soldier and a great general in the Revolutionary War, was elected the first President of the United States.

Owing to commercial difficulties, another war broke out in 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, in which the young nation was once more successful.

In 1814 another treaty of peace was signed between Great Britain and the United States, and since that time the United States has never had a war with the mother-country.

As we saw above, there were Indians, English, French, and Spaniards scattered all through this country. As time went on, however, the territory held by these nations became the property of the United States, either by purchase or by war.

The country was now progressing fast, but there was another evil in the country which caused much trouble between the North and the South. The South had negro slaves, and did not wish to part with them, because slavery was of great value to the Southern industries. The North was bitterly opposed to slavery, and in the year 1861, while Abraham Lincoln was president, war broke out between the North and the South. This was the Civil War. It lasted about four years, but finally the North was victorious over the South.

As a result of the Civil War, slavery was abolished forever. The South united again

with the North, peace was restored, and the country began again a period of prosperity.

The next war came in 1898, when the United States fought against Spain, in order to free Cuba from Spanish rule. As a result of the Spanish-American War, Cuba was finally declared independent, and the United States gained Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands.

About the same time the United States annexed Hawaii.

To-day the United States of America is composed of 48 states, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, and from Canada to Mexico. It also includes Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Guam, and the territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico.

To see how a country, such as the United States, is governed, is an interesting thing. In the following pages we shall see how the United States of America is governed, and how it makes the laws necessary for the welfare and prosperity of its own citizens.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

LESSON LXXII

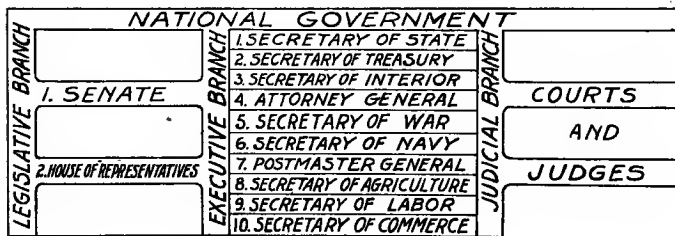
THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

After the English colonies had declared their independence, the most natural and most necessary thing was to form some kind of government which would guarantee the rights and welfare of the people.

With this purpose in mind, a number of leading men met to discuss the future government of the new nation. It was not an easy thing to establish a government, for the states would not give up their rights to the National Government. After a long discussion, however, they came to an agreement, and the new Constitution was drawn up, and in a very short time it went into effect.

In this Constitution, as you will see in the diagram below, provision was made for a legislative branch, an executive branch, and a judicial branch.

In brief we shall see what are the duties and powers of each branch.



THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.

All the laws of the nation are made by the Congress of the United States, which is composed of a House of Representatives and a Senate, or of the Lower House and the Upper House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The members of the House of Representatives are elected every two years by the people of the different states.

To be elected a member of the House of Representatives, a man must be over twenty-five years old, must have been a citizen of the United States for seven years, and must be an inhabitant of the State in which he is elected. Each member of the Lower House represents the district of the State from which he is elected.

The number of representatives from each State is determined by the population of that State. For about every 200,000 people there is one representative. In a State of 800,000 people, there are four members in the House of Representatives.

THE SENATE.

The members of the Senate are elected for six years by direct vote of the people in the States.

To be elected a member of the Senate, a man must be over thirty years of age, must have been nine years a citizen of the United States, and must be an inhabitant of the State from which he is elected.

There are two Senators from every State of the Union. These two Senators represent the State as a whole, and not any district in the State.

The Senate has the power to try all impeachments, that is, try all persons who during their term of office do not perform their duty according to the law.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF CONGRESS.

1. Congress has the power to collect taxes and duties to pay the debts and provide for the general welfare of the United States.

2. Congress has the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. Congress has the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States.

4. Congress has the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization.

5. Congress has the power to coin money and regulate its value.

6. Congress has the power to establish post-offices and post-roads.

7. Congress has the power to declare war.

8. Congress has the power to raise and support armies, and to provide for a navy.

9. Congress has the power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, and to put down insurrections and invasions.

LESSON LXXIII

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

The executive power is vested in a President of the United States.

The President of the United States is elected for four years.

The President of the United States is elected indirectly by the people. The people of each State choose a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in that State. These electors elect the President of the United States.

To become a President of the United States, a man must be a native-born citizen, must be thirty-five years of age, and must have been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

There is also a Vice-President of the United States, who is elected for four years, and who is elected in the same way as the President of the United States.

In case of removal of the President of the United States from office, the Vice-President takes up the duties of the President until a new Executive is elected.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President is commander-in-chief of the Army and the Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States.

He presides and has control over the executive departments.

He appoints the members of the cabinet.

The cabinet is composed of the following:

The Secretary of the State Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury Department.

The Attorney-General.

The Secretary of the Interior Department.

The Secretary of the War Department.

The Secretary of the Navy Department.

The Postmaster-General.

The Secretary of the Agricultural Department.

The Secretary of Labor.

The Secretary of Commerce.

The President has the power, with the consent of the Senate, to make treaties, to appoint ambassadors, public ministers, consuls, and the Judges of the Supreme Court.

He has the power to pardon.

The President signs the bills that are passed by Congress.

It is the duty of the President to inform Congress of the condition of the Union.

The President has the power to recommend measures to Congress.

He may convene both Houses.

He receives ambassadors and public ministers.

It is the duty of the President to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW.

A bill, in order to become a law, must be passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate, and then must be signed by the Presi-

dent of the United States. If the bill is vetoed by the President, it goes back to the Houses for reconsideration. If, after reconsideration, the bill be passed by two-thirds of each House, it becomes a law without the signature of the President. If the bill is not returned by the President within ten days after it is presented to him, it becomes a law in the same way as if he had signed it.

LESSON LXXIV

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH.

The judicial power is vested in one Supreme Court, and in other inferior courts which Congress may establish from time to time.

The judges are appointed to office by the President of the United States with the consent of the Senate.

The judges hold their offices only during good behavior.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Judicial Branch has the power to interpret the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

It has the power to settle controversies between the United States and a State; between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between a State and foreign States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No title of nobility is granted by the United States.

The President, the Vice-President, and all persons who hold office under the government of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

The trial of all crimes shall be by a jury.

If a person who is charged in any State with a crime and who flees from justice, is found in another State, he shall, on demand of the State from which he escaped, be delivered up to be removed to the State where he committed the crime.

No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

The citizens of each State are entitled to all the privileges of citizens in the several States.

LESSON LXV

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

There are forty-eight States in the Union. Each State makes its own laws; each State has laws which guarantee the rights and welfare of its own people. Every State, however, is forbidden to do certain things which fall within the power of the National Government. Some of these things are:

That no State shall be allowed to make treaties or to coin money;

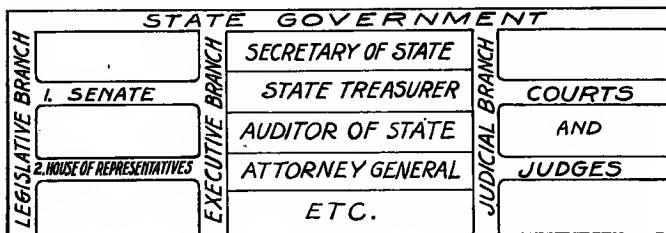
That no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on imports or exports.

That no State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace.

That no State shall enter into an agreement with another State or with a foreign power.

That no State shall engage in war, unless actually invaded, or when there is a great danger.

Outside of these restrictions, the plan of the State government is not different from that of the National Government, as you will see in the diagram below. Each State provides for a



legislative branch, an executive branch, and a judicial branch.

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.

The laws of a State are made by the Legislature of that State, which consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, or the Upper House and the Lower House.

To be elected a member of the Legislature, a man must be a citizen of the United States.

The members of the State Legislature are elected by direct vote of the people of that State.

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

The head of the State is the governor.

The governor is elected by the people of the State.

The term of office varies from one to four years.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The governor of the State is the commander-in-chief of the State militia.

It is the duty of the governor to see that the laws of the State are faithfully executed.

He has the power to pardon.

He has the power to appoint and remove certain officers in the State.

In the different States, there are departments, commissions, and bureaus, the officers of which in most States are elected by the people.

Some of the officers are:
The Secretary of State.
The Treasurer of the State.
The Auditor of the State.
The Attorney-General.
The State Superintendent of Schools.

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW.

A bill, in order to become a law, must be passed by the State legislature, and then must be signed by the Governor of the State. If the bill is not signed by the governor, it goes back to the legislature for reconsideration. If, after reconsideration, the bill is passed by two-thirds of each House, it then becomes a law without the signature of the governor.

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH.

The States provide for courts of various kinds, where the people may find justice.

The justices' courts are the lowest courts, where petty cases are tried.

The district courts are higher courts, where a jury trial is found always.

There are also county courts, where important cases are tried.

A Supreme Court is found in each State, usually located in the State capital. The cases tried before this court are of great importance.

In many States to-day, the judges are elected by the people; in others, they are appointed by the legislature, and in still others, they are appointed by the governor.

LESSON LXXVI

CITY GOVERNMENT.

We have seen how the nation is governed; we have also seen how a State is governed. Now we shall see how a city is governed.

A city receives its rights to govern itself from the State in which it is located. The State grants a charter to the city, but may change it or withdraw it at any time.

Again, the plan of the city government is not different from that of the National Government, or from that of the State Government.

As you will see in the diagram below, in every city there is a legislative branch, an executive branch, and a judicial branch.

<i>CITY GOVERNMENT</i>			
<i>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</i>	[]	<i>EXECUTIVE BRANCH</i>	<i>TREASURY DEPARTMENT</i>
	<i>BOARD OF ALDERMEN</i>		<i>FIRE DEPARTMENT</i>
	[]		<i>HEALTH DEPARTMENT</i>
	<i>COMMON COUNCIL</i>		<i>POLICE DEPARTMENT</i>
	[]		<i>STREET DEPARTMENT</i>
			<i>BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS</i>
			<i>SCHOOL BOARD</i>
			<i>ETC.</i>
		<i>JUDICIAL BRANCH</i>	<i>COURTS</i>
			<i>AND</i>
			<i>JUDGES</i>
			[]

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.

The laws of a city are made by the legislature of that city, which consists of the Council. This Council is sometimes divided into two bodies, the Board of Aldermen, or the Upper House, and the Common Council, or the Lower House.

The members of the legislature are elected by the people of the city. The city is divided

into wards. The people in each ward elect their own members to represent them in the Council.

The Council has the power to arrange the expenses and the taxation of the city; it has the power to grant privileges and rights to private corporations and companies.

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

The head of the city is the Mayor.

The Mayor is elected by the people.

His term of office varies in different cities.

It is the duty of the Mayor to enforce the law.

He has the power to appoint and remove certain officers of the city.

In a city, there are departments, which carry on the business of the city.

In some cities, the members of these departments are elected by the people, in others they are appointed by the Mayor, and in still others they are appointed by the Council.

Some of the departments are:

The Treasury Department.

The Fire Department.

The Health Department.

The Police Department.

The Street Department.

The Board of Public Works.

The School Board.

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH.

The Judicial Branch of a city consists of police courts, of justices' courts, and of superior courts.

Under the Judicial Branch of the State Government we saw how the judges of these courts are elected, and what their duties are.

LESSON LXXVII

FACTS ABOUT NATURALIZATION.

Aliens, being free white persons, and aliens of African descent, have the privilege of becoming citizens of the United States of America.

Chinese cannot become citizens of the United States.

A man wishing to become an American citizen may do so by applying either to the United States district court, or to the State courts.

An alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States in the following way:

Two years before his admission to citizenship, an alien must declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

He must have reached the age of eighteen years at the time of his declaration of intention.

He must renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign king or ruler, and especially must renounce allegiance to the ruler of whom he is a subject.

He must not be a disbeliever in organized government.

He must not be a polygamist.

He must declare on oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States.

He must have resided continuously within the United States for five years.

He must have resided at least one year within the State in which the application is made.

He must show that during this time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, and that he has supported the Constitution of the United States.

He must bring before the court two witnesses, citizens of the United States, to show that he has resided in the United States five years, and that he has behaved as a man of good moral character.

He must renounce, if he has any, all titles of nobility.

He must be able to speak the English language at the time of his final application for citizenship.

He must pay the sum of one dollar for receiving the declaration of intention.

He must pay the sum of four dollars for receiving the final certificate of citizenship.

Persons who shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or shall knowingly aid in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any certificate of citizenship, with intent to use the same, or with the intent that the same may be used by some other person, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

If, within five years after the issuance of his certificate of citizenship, a naturalized citizen

returns to his native land or goes to any other foreign country and takes permanent residence there, it shall be considered as an evidence of a lack of intention on the part of such citizen to become a permanent citizen of the United States, and therefore his certificate of citizenship may be cancelled.

LESSON LXXVIII

HOW TO OBTAIN THE DECLARATION OF INTENTION PAPER, OR THE "FIRST PAPER."

You may take out your "first paper" any time after you land in this country.

No questions are asked when you take out your "first paper."

To obtain your "first paper," you do not need to know the English language.

No witnesses are needed for obtaining the "first paper."

Read carefully the form below, and understand it thoroughly before applying for the declaration of intention paper.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof.)

....., 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 sovereignty, 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 and to permanently reside therein. So help me God.

(Original signature of declarant).....

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this..... day of....., anno Domini.....
[L. S.]

(Official character of attestor.)

HOW TO OBTAIN THE CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP, OR THE "SECOND PAPER."

To obtain your "second paper," you must have lived in this country five years and must have lived at least one year in the State in which you make your application.

Two years must pass between the date of the

“first paper,” and the date of the “second paper.” The first paper becomes invalid seven years after the date on which it was obtained.

Take with you two witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who know you well. In court, they will testify as to your moral character, your support of the Constitution of the United States, and the number of years that you have lived in this country.

To obtain your “second paper,” you must be able to speak the English language, and must know how the country is governed.

If you do not know the date of your arrival in the United States, write to the Commissioner of Immigration for such information.

Read carefully the form below, and understand it thoroughly, before applying for naturalization.

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 (Terri-
tory or District) 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, of which at this time I am a citizen (or subject), 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 (Territory or District) 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).....

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

I

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. What is the name of this country?

The name of this country is the United States of America.

2. Who were the Indians?

The Indians were the people who lived in this country before Columbus discovered it.

3. When was America discovered?

America was discovered in 1492.

4. Who discovered America?

Christopher Columbus discovered America.

5. When was the first English settlement made in this country?

In 1607. A band of Englishmen came to Virginia, where they founded Jamestown.

6. What were the thirteen original colonies?

The thirteen original colonies were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

7. How were these colonies governed?

These colonies became subject to Great Britain, and were governed by the King of England.

8. How were the colonies treated by the English government?

They were not treated very well, and on account of taxation without representation, they revolted against England. War was declared, commonly called the Revolutionary War.

9. What was the result of the Revolutionary War?

The result was that on the Fourth of July, 1776, the colonies declared their independence, and formed a separate nation.

10. How was this nation governed then?

At first, each colony had its own government, but in 1787 all the colonies met and drew up a Constitution, and in 1789 the first Congress met, and the first President was elected.

11. Who was the first President of the United States?

George Washington was the first President of the United States.

12. What is a Constitution?

A Constitution is the fundamental law which establishes the different branches of the government and which defines the powers and duties of each branch.

13. Who was Abraham Lincoln?

Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States during the Civil War, in 1861.

14. What did he do for his country?

He helped abolish slavery in this country.

15. When was the Spanish-American War?

The Spanish-American War was in 1898.

16. How many States are there in the Union?

There are forty-eight States in the Union.

17. What other territory does the United States include?

It includes Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Guam, and the territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico.

18. What is the capital of the United States?

The capital of the United States is Washington, D. C.

19. What is the population of the United States?

The population of the United States is about one hundred million people.

20. What kind of government do we have in the United States?

We have a Republican form of government.

21. What is a Republic?

A Republic is a country in which the people rule by means of representatives.

22. What are the colors of the American flag?

The colors are red, white and blue.

23. Describe the American flag.

The American flag has 48 stars, which means that there are forty-eight States in the Union. There is one star for each State. The flag also has thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, representing the thirteen original colonies which declared themselves free from England.

II

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT—CONGRESS.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1. Into how many branches does the Constitution divide the government of the United States?

The Constitution divides the government of the United States into three branches, the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial.

2. Who makes the laws for the United States?
Congress makes the laws for the United States.

3. What is Congress?

Congress is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

4. Where does Congress meet?

Congress meets in Washington, D. C.

5. Who elects the members of the House of Representatives?

The people of each State elect the members of the House of Representatives.

6. For how long are they elected?

They are elected for two years.

7. What are the qualifications for a Representative?

He must be twenty-five years old, must be seven years a citizen of the United States, and must be, when elected, an inhabitant of the State in which he is elected.

8. Whom do the members of the House of Representatives represent?

They represent the district of the State from which they are elected.

9. How many Representatives are there from each State?

The number of Representatives is determined by the population of the State. For about 200,000 people, there is one Representative. From a State of 840,000 people, there are four members in the House of Representatives at Washington.

10. How many Representatives are there from the State in which you live?

(Look up.)

11. What is the name of the Representative from your district?

(Look up.)

THE SENATE.

12. For how long are the members of the Senate elected?

The members of the Senate are elected for six years.

13. Who elects the Senators of the United States?

The people of each State elect the Senators.

14. What are the qualifications for a Senator?

A Senator must be over thirty years of age, must be nine years a citizen of the United States, and must be an inhabitant of the State from which he is elected.

15. How many Senators are there from each State?

There are two Senators from each State.

16. Whom do the Senators represent?

The Senators represent the State as a whole, and not any district in the State.

17. What are the names of the Senators from your State?

(Look up.)

18. What are some of the powers and duties of Congress?

Congress has the power to collect taxes and duties to pay the debts and provide for the general welfare of the United States.

Congress has the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States.

Congress has the power to coin money.

Congress has the power to declare war.

Congress has the power to raise and support armies, and to provide for a navy.

III

THE EXECUTIVE.

1. Who is the head of the United States?

The President is the head of the United States.

2. For how long is the President of the United States elected?

The President of the United States is elected for four years.

3. How is the President elected?

The President is elected indirectly by the people. The people of each State choose a number of electors equal to the number of Senators and Representatives from that State. These electors elect the President of the United States.

4. What are the qualifications for a President of the United States?

He must be a native-born citizen, must be thirty-five years of age, and must have been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

5. How is the Vice-President of the United States elected?

He is elected in the same way as the President. He is elected for four years.

6. In case of removal of the President from office, who takes his place?

The Vice-President takes up the duties of the President until a new Executive is elected.

7. What are some of the powers and duties of the President of the United States?

The President is the commander-in-chief of the army and the navy of the United States.

It is the duty of the President to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

The President signs the bills that are passed by Congress.

The President has the power, with the consent of the Senate, to make treaties, appoint ambassadors, consuls, and judges.

The President has the power to pardon.

8. How does a bill become a law?

A bill, in order to become a law, must be passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate, and then must be signed by the President of the United States. If the bill is vetoed by the President, it goes back to the Houses for reconsideration. If, after reconsideration, the bill is passed by two-thirds of each House, it becomes a law without the signature of the President. If the bill is not returned by the President within ten days after it is presented to him, it becomes a law in the same way as if he had signed it.

9. What is the Cabinet?

The Cabinet is composed of the heads of the Executive departments.

10. How are the members of the Cabinet selected?

The members of the Cabinet are appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate.

11. Name the Executive departments.

Department of State. Has charge of foreign affairs.

Department of Justice. Has charge of legal affairs.

Department of War. Has charge of the army and military affairs.

Navy Department. Has charge of the navy and of naval affairs.

Treasury Department. Has charge of fiscal affairs.

Postoffice Department. Has charge of postal affairs.

Department of the Interior. Has charge of domestic affairs.

Department of Agriculture. Has charge of agricultural affairs.

Department of Commerce. Has charge of commerce.

Department of Labor. Has charge of immigration and labor.

12. Who is the present Secretary of State?
(Look up.)

13. Who is the present Secretary of Labor?
(Look up.)

14. Who is the present Commissioner of Immigration?
(Look up.)

15. Who is the President of the United States now?
(Look up.)

16. Who is the Vice-President?
(Look up.)

17. How many parties are there now in the United States?
(Look up.)

18. To what party does the present President of the United States belong?

(Look up.)

19. Can you name the candidates of the other parties?

(Look up.)

20. What does each party stand for?

(Look up.)

IV

THE JUDICIARY.

1. Who interprets the laws of the United States?

The Supreme Court and other inferior courts which Congress may establish, interpret the laws.

2. How many members are there in the Supreme Court?

Nine. One Chief Justice, and eight Associate Justices.

3. How are the Judges of the Supreme Court elected?

They are appointed by the President of the United States.

4. For how long are they appointed?

They are appointed for life, provided they are competent.

V

STATE GOVERNMENT.

1. Into how many branches does the State divide its government?

The State divides its government into three

branches, the Legislative branch, the Executive branch, and the Judicial branch.

2. Who makes the laws for the State?

The State Legislature makes the laws for the State.

3. What is the State Legislature?

The State Legislature is composed of the Senate, or Upper House, and the House of Representatives, or Lower House.

4. What are the qualifications for a member of the State Legislature?

He must be a citizen of the United States.

5. How are the members of the State Legislature elected?

They are elected by the people of each State.

6. Who is the head of the State?

The Governor is the head of the State.

7. How is the Governor elected?

The Governor is elected by the people.

8. For how long is the Governor elected?

The term of office varies from one to four years.

9. What are some of the powers and duties of the Governor?

The Governor is the Commander-in-Chief of the State militia.

It is the duty of the Governor to see that the laws of the State are faithfully executed.

The Governor has the power to pardon.

10. Who is the present Governor of the State in which you live?

(Look up.)

11. What is the capital of the State in which you live?

(Look up.)

12. What is the population of the State in which you live?

(Look up.)

13. What is the name of the County in which you live?

(Look up.)

VI

CITY GOVERNMENT.

1. Who gives the right to the city to govern itself?

The State Legislature grants to the city a charter which gives it the power to govern itself.

2. Who makes the laws for the city?

The City Legislature, or the Council, makes the laws. This Legislature is composed of the Board of Aldermen, or the Upper House, and of the Common Council, or the Lower House.

3. How are the members of the Council elected?

They are elected by the people. Each city is divided into wards. The people in each ward elect their own members to represent them in the Council.

4. What are some of the powers and duties of the Council?

The Council has the power to arrange the expenses and taxation of the city.

It has the power to grant privileges and rights to private corporations and companies.

5. Who is the head of the city?

The Mayor is the head of the city.

6. How is the Mayor elected?

The Mayor is elected by the people.

7. What are some of the powers and duties of the Mayor?

It is the duty of the Mayor to see that the laws of the city are faithfully executed.

The Mayor appoints and removes certain officers in the city.

The Mayor has the supervision of the city departments.

8. Name some of the city departments.

The Treasury Department.

The Fire Department.

The Health Department, (or Board of Health).

The Police Department.

The Street Department.

The Board of Public Works.

The School Board.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Name	Year
1.	George Washington.....	1789
2.	John Adams.....	1797
3.	Thomas Jefferson.....	1801
4.	James Madison.....	1809
5.	James Monroe.....	1817
6.	John Quincy Adams.....	1825
7.	Andrew Jackson.....	1829
8.	Martin Van Buren.....	1837
9.	William H. Harrison.....	1841
10.	John Tyler.....	1841
11.	James K. Polk.....	1845
12.	Zachary Taylor.....	1849
13.	Millard Fillmore.....	1850
14.	Franklin Pierce.....	1853
15.	James Buchanan.....	1857
16.	Abraham Lincoln.....	1861
17.	Andrew Johnson.....	1865
18.	Ulysses S. Grant.....	1869
19.	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	1877
20.	James A. Garfield.....	1881
21.	Chester A. Arthur.....	1881
22.	Grover Cleveland.....	1885
23.	Benjamin Harrison.....	1889
24.	Grover Cleveland.....	1893
25.	William McKinley.....	1897
26.	Theodore Roosevelt.....	1901
27.	William H. Taft.....	1909
28.	Woodrow Wilson.....	1913

POPULATION AND AREA OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES—CENSUS 1910

States and Territories	Gross Area—Square Miles	Capitals	States and Territories	Gross Area—Square Miles	Capitals
Alabama.....	52,250	Montgomery	Nebraska.....	77,510	Lincoln
Alaska Ter....	590,884	Juneau	Nevada.....	110,700	Carson City
Arizona.....	113,020	Phoenix	New Hamp....	9,305	Concord
Arkansas.....	53,850	Little Rock	New Jersey...	7,815	Trenton
California.....	158,360	Sacramento	New Mexico...	122,580	Santa Fe
Colorado.....	103,925	Denver	New York....	49,170	Albany
Connecticut...	4,990	Hartford	N. Carolina...	52,250	Raleigh
Delaware.....	2,050	Dover	N. Dakota....	70,795	Bismarck
Dist. of Col. .	70	Washington	Ohio.....	41,060	Columbus
Florida.....	58,680	Tallahassee	Oklahoma....	70,057	Oklahoma City
Georgia.....	59,475	Atlanta	Oregon.....	96,030	Salem
Idaho.....	84,800	Boise	Pennsylvania.	45,215	Harrisburg
Illinois.....	56,650	Springfield	Rhode Island.	1,250	Providence
Indiana.....	36,350	Indianapolis	S. Carolina...	30,570	Columbia
Iowa.....	56,025	Des Moines	S. Dakota....	77,650	Pierre
Kansas.....	82,080	Topeka	Tennessee...	42,050	Nashville
Kentucky.....	40,400	Frankfort	Texas.....	265,780	Austin
Louisiana.....	48,720	Baton Rouge	Utah.....	84,970	Salt Lake City
Maine.....	33,040	Augusta	Vermont.....	9,565	Montpelier
Maryland.....	12,210	Annapolis	Virginia.....	42,450	Richmond
Massachusetts.	8,315	Boston	Washington...	69,180	Olympia
Michigan.....	58,915	Lansing	W. Virginia...	24,780	Charleston
Minnesota.....	83,365	St. Paul	Wisconsin...	56,040	Madison
Mississippi...	46,810	Jackson	Wyoming....	97,890	Cheyenne
Missouri.....	69,415	Jefferson City			
Montana.....	146,080	Helena	Total U. S. .	3,616,484	

States and Territories	1910	States and Territories	1910
Alabama.....	2,138,093	Montana.....	376,053
Alaska.....	64,356	Nebraska.....	1,192,214
Arizona.....	204,354	Nevada.....	81,875
Arkansas.....	1,574,449	New Hampshire.	430,572
California.....	2,377,549	New Jersey....	2,537,167
Colorado.....	799,024	New Mexico....	327,301
Connecticut...	1,114,756	New York.....	9,113,279
Dakota.....		North Carolina.	2,206,287
Delaware.....	202,322	North Dakota..	577,056
District of Columbia.	331,069	Ohio.....	4,767,121
Florida.....	751,139	Oklahoma.....	1,657,155
Georgia.....	2,609,121	Oregon.....	672,765
Hawaii.....	191,909	Pennsylvania..	7,665,111
Idaho.....	325,594	Rhode Island..	542,610
Illinois.....	5,638,591	South Carolina.	1,515,400
Indiana.....	2,700,876	South Dakota..	583,888
Iowa.....	2,224,771	Tennessee....	2,184,789
Kansas.....	1,690,949	Texas.....	3,896,542
Kentucky.....	2,289,905	Utah.....	373,351
Louisiana.....	1,656,388	Vermont.....	355,956
Maine.....	742,371	Virginia.....	2,061,612
Maryland.....	1,295,346	Washington...	1,141,990
Massachusetts.	3,366,416	West Virginia.	1,221,119
Michigan.....	2,810,173	Wisconsin...	2,333,860
Minnesota.....	2,075,708	Wyoming....	145,965
Mississippi...	1,797,114		
Missouri.....	3,293,335	Total.....	91,972,266

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Incorporated Places of 5,000 or More Inhabitants

ALABAMA		COLORADO.		FLORIDA—Continued.	
Anniston.....	12,794	Boulder.....	9,539	Key West.....	19,945
Bessemer.....	10,864	Canon.....	5,162	Lake City.....	5,032
Birmingham.....	132,685	Colorado Springs.....	29,078	Miami.....	5,471
Dothan.....	7,016	Cripple Creek.....	6,206	Pensacola.....	22,982
Florence.....	6,689	Denver.....	213,381	St. Augustine.....	5,494
Gadsden.....	10,557	Fort Collins.....	8,210	Tallahassee.....	5,018
Huntsville.....	7,611	Grand Junction.....	7,754	Tampa.....	37,782
Mobile.....	51,521	Greeley.....	8,179	West Tampa.....	8,258
Montgomery.....	38,136	Leadville.....	7,508	GEORGIA	
New Decatur.....	6,118	Pueblo.....	44,395	Albany.....	8,190
Selma.....	13,649	Trinidad.....	10,204	Americus.....	8,063
Talladega.....	5,854	CONNECTICUT.		Athens.....	14,913
Tuscaloosa.....	8,407	Ansonia.....	15,152	Atlanta.....	154,839
ARIZONA.		Branford.....	6,047	Augusta.....	41,040
Bisbee.....	9,019	Bridgeport.....	102,054	Brunswick.....	10,182
Douglas.....	6,437	Bristol.....	13,502	Columbus.....	20,554
Globe.....	7,083	Danbury.....	23,502	Cordele.....	5,883
Phoenix.....	11,134	Derby.....	8,991	Dalton.....	5,324
Prescott.....	5,092	East Hartford.....	8,138	Dublin.....	5,795
Tucson.....	13,193	Enfield.....	9,719	Elberton.....	6,843
ARKANSAS.		Fairfield.....	6,134	Fitzgerald.....	5,795
Argenta.....	11,138	Greenwich.....	16,463	Gainesville.....	5,925
Fort Smith.....	23,975	Groton.....	6,495	Griffin.....	7,478
Helena.....	8,772	Hamden.....	5,850	La Grange.....	5,587
Hot Springs.....	14,434	Hartford.....	98,915	Macon.....	40,665
Jonesboro.....	7,123	Huntington.....	6,545	Marietta.....	5,949
Little Rock.....	45,941	Killingly.....	6,564	Newnam.....	5,548
Paragould.....	5,248	Manchester.....	13,641	Rome.....	12,099
Pine Bluff.....	15,102	Meriden.....	32,066	Savannah.....	65,064
Texarkana.....	5,655	Middletown.....	20,749	Thomasville.....	6,727
CALIFORNIA.		Naugatuck.....	12,722	Valdosta.....	7,656
Alameda.....	23,383	New Britain.....	43,916	Waycross.....	14,485
Bakersfield.....	12,727	New Haven.....	133,605	IDAHO.	
Berkeley.....	40,434	New London.....	19,659	Boise.....	17,358
Bureka.....	11,845	New Milford.....	5,010	Coeur d'Alene.....	7,291
Fresno.....	24,892	Norwalk.....	24,211	Lewiston.....	6,043
Long Beach.....	17,809	Norwich.....	28,219	Pocatello.....	9,110
Los Angeles.....	319,198	Orange.....	11,272	Twin Falls.....	5,258
Marysville.....	5,430	Plainfield.....	6,719	ILLINOIS.	
Napa.....	5,791	Plymouth.....	5,021	Alton.....	17,528
Oakland.....	150,174	Putnam.....	7,280	Aurora.....	29,807
Pasadena.....	30,291	Southington.....	6,516	Beardstown.....	6,107
Petaluma.....	5,880	South Norwalk.....	8,968	Belleville.....	21,122
Pomona.....	10,207	Stafford.....	5,233	Belvidere.....	7,253
Redlands.....	10,449	Stamford.....	28,836	Berwyn.....	5,841
Richmond.....	6,802	Stonington.....	9,154	Bloomington.....	25,768
Riverside.....	15,212	Stratford.....	5,712	Blue Island.....	8,043
Sacramento.....	44,696	Torrington.....	16,840	Cairo.....	14,548
San Bernardino.....	12,779	Vernon.....	9,087	Canton.....	10,453
San Diego.....	39,578	Wallingford.....	11,155	Carbondale.....	5,411
San Francisco.....	416,912	Waterbury.....	73,141	Centralia.....	9,680
San Jose.....	28,946	Willimantic.....	11,230	Champaign.....	12,421
San Luis Obispo.....	5,157	Winsted.....	7,754	Charleston.....	5,884
San Rafael.....	5,934	DELAWARE.		Chicago.....	2,185,283
Santa Ana.....	8,429	Wilmingon.....	87,411	Chicago Heights.....	14,525
Santa Barbara.....	11,659	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		Cicero.....	14,557
Santa Cruz.....	11,146	Washington.....	331,069	Clinton.....	5,165
Santa Monica.....	7,847	FLORIDA.		Collinsville.....	7,478
Santa Rosa.....	7,817	Gainesville.....	6,183	Danville.....	27,871
Stockton.....	23,253	Jacksonville.....	57,699	Decatur.....	31,140
Vallejo.....	11,340			De Kalb.....	8,102

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

ILLINOIS—Continued.	INDIANA—Continued.	IOWA—Continued.	
Dixon..... 7,216	Elwood..... 11,028	Sioux City..... 47,828	
Duquoin..... 5,454	Evansville..... 69,647	Waterloo..... 26,693	
East St. Louis... 58,547	Fort Wayne..... 63,933	Webster City.... 5,208	
Edwardsville..... 5,014	Frankfort..... 8,634	KANSAS.	
Elgin..... 25,978	Gary..... 16,802	Arkansas City... 7,508	
Evanston..... 24,978	Goshen..... 8,514	Atchison..... 16,429	
Forest Park..... 6,594	Greensburg..... 5,420	Coffeyville..... 12,687	
Freeport..... 17,567	Hammond..... 20,925	Emporia..... 9,058	
Galesburg..... 22,089	Hartford..... 6,187	Fort Scott..... 10,463	
Granite..... 9,903	Huntington..... 10,272	Galena..... 6,096	
Harrisburg..... 5,309	Indianapolis..... 233,650	Hutchinson..... 16,364	
Harvey..... 7,227	Jeffersonville..... 10,412	Independence.... 10,480	
Herrin..... 6,861	Kokomo..... 17,010	Iola..... 9,032	
Jacksonville..... 15,326	Lafayette..... 20,081	Junction..... 5,598	
Joliet..... 34,670	Laporte..... 10,525	Kansas City..... 82,331	
Kankakee..... 13,986	Lebanon..... 5,474	Lawrence..... 12,374	
Kewanee..... 9,307	Linton..... 5,906	Leavenworth.... 19,363	
La Grange..... 5,282	Logansport..... 19,050	Manhattan..... 5,722	
Lasalle..... 11,537	Madison..... 6,934	Newton..... 7,862	
Lincoln..... 10,892	Marion..... 19,359	Ottawa..... 7,650	
Litchfield..... 5,971	Michigan..... 19,027	Parsons..... 12,463	
Macomb..... 5,774	Mishawaka..... 11,886	Pittsburg..... 14,755	
Madison..... 5,046	Mount Vernon... 5,563	Rosedale..... 5,960	
Marion..... 7,093	Muncie..... 24,005	Salina..... 9,688	
Mattoon..... 11,456	New Albany..... 20,629	Topeka..... 43,684	
Maywood..... 8,033	New Castle..... 9,446	Wellington..... 7,034	
Moline..... 24,199	Noblesville..... 5,073	Wichita..... 52,450	
Monmouth..... 9,128	Peru..... 10,910	Winfield..... 6,700	
Mount Carmel... 6,934	Portland..... 5,180	KENTUCKY.	
Mount Vernon... 8,007	Princeton..... 6,448	Ashland..... 8,688	
Murphysboro... 7,485	Richmond..... 22,324	Bellevue..... 6,683	
Oak Park..... 19,444	Seymour..... 6,305	Bowling Green... 9,173	
Olney..... 5,011	Shelbyville..... 9,500	Covington..... 53,270	
Ottawa..... 9,535	South Bend..... 53,684	Danville..... 5,420	
Pana..... 6,055	Terre Haute..... 58,157	Dayton..... 6,970	
Paris..... 7,664	Valparaiso..... 5,987	Frankfort..... 10,465	
Pekin..... 9,897	Vincennes..... 14,895	Henderson..... 11,452	
Peoria..... 66,950	Wabash..... 8,687	Hopkinsville.... 9,419	
Peru..... 7,984	Washington..... 7,854	Lexington..... 35,099	
Pontiac..... 6,090	Whiting..... 6,587	Louisville..... 223,923	
Quincy..... 36,587	IOWA.		
Rockford..... 45,401	Boone..... 10,347	Mayfield..... 5,916	
Rock Island..... 24,335	Burlington..... 24,324	Maysville..... 6,141	
Springfield..... 51,678	Cedar Rapids... 32,811	Middlesboro.... 7,305	
Spring Valley... 7,035	Centerville..... 6,936	Newport..... 30,309	
Staunton..... 5,048	Charles City..... 5,892	Owensboro..... 16,011	
Sterling..... 7,467	Clinton..... 25,577	Paducah..... 22,760	
Streator..... 14,253	Council Bluffs... 29,292	Paris..... 5,859	
Taylorville..... 5,446	Creston..... 6,924	Richmond..... 5,340	
Urbana..... 8,245	Davenport..... 43,028	Winchester..... 7,156	
Waukegan..... 16,069	Des Moines..... 86,368	LOUISIANA	
INDIANA		Alexandria..... 11,213	
Alexandria..... 5,096	Fort Dodge..... 15,543	Baton Rouge.... 14,897	
Anderson..... 22,476	Fort Madison... 8,900	Crowley..... 5,099	
Bedford..... 8,716	Grinnell..... 5,036	Houma..... 5,024	
Bloomington.... 8,838	Iowa City..... 10,091	Lafayette..... 6,394	
Brazil..... 9,340	Keokuk..... 14,008	Lake Charles... 11,449	
Clinton..... 6,229	Marshalltown... 13,374	Monroe..... 10,209	
Columbus..... 8,813	Mason City..... 11,230	Morgan City.... 5,477	
Connersville... 7,738	Muscataine..... 16,178	New Iberia..... 7,499	
Crawfordsville 9,371	Oelwein..... 6,028	New Orleans.... 339,075	
East Chicago... 19,098	Oskaloosa..... 9,466	Shreveport..... 28,015	
Elkhart..... 19,282	Ottumwa..... 22,012		

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

MAINE		MASSACHUSETTS		MASSACHUSETTS	
		<i>Continued.</i>		<i>Continued.</i>	
Auburn.....	15,064	Frammingham.....	12,948	Wellesley.....	5,413
Augusta.....	13,211	Franklin.....	5,641	W. Springfield...	9,224
Bangor.....	24,803	Gardner.....	14,699	Westboro.....	6,446
Bath.....	9,396	Gloucester.....	24,398	Westfield.....	16,044
Biddeford.....	17,079	Greenfield.....	5,705	Weymouth.....	12,895
Brewer.....	5,667	G't Barrington...	5,926	Whitman.....	7,292
Brunswick.....	6,621	Greenfield.....	10,427	Winchendon.....	5,678
Calais.....	6,116	Haverhill.....	44,115	Winchester.....	9,309
Caribou.....	5,377	Holyoke.....	57,780	Winthrop.....	10,132
Gardiner.....	5,311	Hudson.....	6,743	Woburn.....	15,308
Houlton.....	5,845	Hps Park.....	15,507	Worcester.....	145,986
Lewiston.....	26,247	Ipswich.....	5,777	MICHIGAN.	
Old Town.....	6,317	Lawrence.....	85,892	Adrian.....	10,763
Presque Isle.....	5,179	Leominster.....	17,580	Albion.....	5,833
Portland.....	58,571	Lowell.....	106,294	Alpena.....	12,706
Rockland.....	8,174	Lynn.....	89,336	Ann Arbor.....	14,817
Rumford.....	6,777	Malden.....	44,404	Battle Creek.....	25,267
Saco.....	6,583	Mansfield.....	5,183	Bay City.....	45,166
Sanford.....	9,049	Marblehead.....	7,338	Benton Harbor...	9,185
Skowhegan.....	5,341	Marlboro.....	14,579	Boyne City.....	5,218
South Portland...	7,471	Maynard.....	6,390	Cadillac.....	8,375
Waterville.....	11,458	Medford.....	23,150	Cheboygan.....	6,859
Westbrook.....	8,281	Melrose.....	15,715	Coldwater.....	5,945
MARYLAND		Methuen.....	11,448	Detroit.....	465,766
Annapolis.....	8,609	Middleboro.....	8,214	Dowagiac.....	5,088
Baltimore.....	558,485	Milford.....	13,055	Escanaba.....	13,194
Cambridge.....	6,407	Milton.....	7,924	Flint.....	38,550
Cumberland.....	21,839	Montague.....	6,866	Grand Haven.....	5,856
Frederick.....	10,411	Natick.....	9,866	Grand Rapids...	112,571
Frostburg.....	6,028	Needham.....	5,026	Hancock.....	8,981
Hagerstown.....	16,507	New Bedford...	96,652	Hillsdale.....	5,001
Salisbury.....	6,690	Newburyport...	14,949	Holland.....	10,490
MASSACHUSETTS.		Newton.....	39,806	Houghton.....	5,113
Abington.....	5,455	North Adams...	22,019	Ionia.....	5,030
Adams.....	13,026	North Andover...	5,529	Iron Mountain...	9,216
Amesbury.....	9,894	N. Attleboro...	9,562	Ironwood.....	12,821
Amherst.....	5,112	Northampton...	19,431	Ishpeming.....	12,448
Andover.....	7,301	Northbridge...	8,807	Jackson.....	31,433
Arlington.....	11,187	Norwood.....	8,014	Kalamazoo.....	39,437
Athol.....	8,536	Orange.....	5,282	Lansing.....	31,229
Attleboro.....	16,215	Palmer.....	8,610	Laurium.....	8,537
Belmont.....	5,542	Peabody.....	15,721	Ludington.....	9,132
Beverly.....	18,650	Pittsfield.....	32,121	Manistee.....	12,381
Blackstone.....	5,648	Plymouth.....	12,141	Marquette.....	11,503
Boston.....	670,585	Quincy.....	32,642	Menominee.....	10,507
Braintree.....	8,066	Reading.....	5,818	Monroe.....	6,893
Bridgewater.....	7,688	Revere.....	18,219	Mt. Clemens...	7,707
Brocton.....	56,878	Rockland.....	6,928	Muskegon.....	24,062
Brookline.....	27,792	Salem.....	43,697	Negaunee.....	8,460
Cambridge.....	104,839	Saugus.....	8,047	Niles.....	5,156
Chelmsford.....	5,010	Somerville.....	77,236	Owosso.....	9,639
Chelsea.....	32,452	Southbridge...	12,592	Pontiac.....	14,532
Chicopee.....	25,401	Spencer.....	6,740	Port Huron.....	18,863
Clinton.....	13,075	Springfield...	88,926	Saginaw.....	50,510
Concord.....	6,421	Stoneham.....	7,090	St. Joseph.....	5,936
Danvers.....	9,407	Stoughton.....	6,316	Sault Ste. Marie..	12,615
Dedham.....	9,284	Stampscott.....	6,204	Three Rivers...	5,072
Easthampton...	8,524	Taunton.....	34,259	Traverse City...	12,115
Easton.....	5,139	Wakefield.....	11,404	Wyandotte.....	8,287
Everett.....	33,484	Waltham.....	27,834	Ypsilanti.....	6,230
Fairhaven.....	5,122	Ware.....	8,774	MINNESOTA.	
Fall River.....	119,295	Watertown.....	12,875	Albert Lea.....	6,192
Fitchburg.....	37,826	Webster.....	11,509	Austin.....	6,960

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Con.	MONTANA.	NEW JERSEY—Con.
Bemidji..... 5,099	Anaconda..... 10,134	Long Branch.... 13,298
Brainerd..... 8,526	Billings..... 10,031	Millville..... 12,451
Chisholm..... 7,684	Bozeman..... 5,107	Montclair..... 21,550
Cloquet..... 7,031	Butte..... 39,165	Morristown..... 12,507
Crookston..... 7,559	Great Falls..... 13,948	Newark..... 347,469
Duluth..... 78,446	Helena..... 12,515	New Brunswick.. 23,388
Mankato..... 10,365	Kalispel..... 5,549	N. Plainfield... 6,117
Minneapolis... 301,408	Livingston..... 5,359	Nutley..... 6,009
New Ulm..... 5,648	Missoula..... 12,869	Orange..... 29,630
Owatonna..... 6,658		Passaic..... 54,773
Red Wing..... 9,048	NEBRASKA.	Paterson..... 125,600
Rochester..... 7,844	Beatrice..... 9,356	Perth Amboy... 32,121
St. Cloud..... 10,600	Columbus..... 5,014	Phillipsburg... 13,903
St. Paul..... 214,744	Fairbury..... 5,294	Plainfield..... 20,550
Stillwater..... 10,198	Freemont..... 8,718	Princeton..... 5,136
Virginia..... 10,473	Grand Island.. 10,326	Rahway..... 9,337
Winona..... 18,583	Hastings..... 9,338	Red Bank..... 7,398
	Kearney..... 6,202	Ridgewood..... 5,416
MISSISSIPPI.	Lincoln..... 43,973	Roosevelt..... 5,786
Biloxi..... 8,049	Nebraska City.. 5,488	Rutherford..... 7,045
Brookhaven... 5,293	Norfolk..... 6,025	Salem..... 6,614
Columbus City.. 8,988	Omaha..... 124,098	Somerville..... 5,060
Corinth..... 5,020	South Omaha... 26,259	South Amboy... 7,007
Greenville..... 9,610	York..... 6,235	South Orange... 6,014
Greenwood..... 5,836	NEVADA.	Summit..... 7,500
Gulfport..... 6,386	Reno..... 10,867	Trenton..... 96,815
Hattiesburg... 11,733	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Union..... 21,023
Jackson..... 21,262	Berlin..... 11,780	Vineland..... 5,282
Laurel..... 8,465	Claremont..... 7,529	Westfield..... 6,420
McComb..... 6,237	Concord..... 21,497	West Hoboken... 35,403
Meridian..... 23,285	Derry..... 5,123	W. New York... 13,560
Natchez..... 11,791	Dover..... 13,247	West Orange... 10,980
Vicksburg..... 20,814	Franklin..... 6,132	NEW MEXICO.
Yazoo..... 6,796	Keene..... 10,068	Albuquerque.... 11,020
	Laconia..... 10,183	Roswell..... 6,172
MISSOURI.	Lebanon..... 5,718	Santa Fe..... 5,072
Brookfield..... 6,749	Manchester..... 70,063	NEW YORK.
Cape Girardeau 8,475	Nashua..... 26,005	Albany..... 100,253
Carthage..... 9,483	Portsmouth... 11,269	Albion..... 5,016
Chillicothe... 6,265	Rochester..... 8,868	Amsterdam... 31,267
Columbia..... 9,662	Somersworth... 6,704	Auburn..... 34,668
Flat River..... 5,112	NEW JERSEY.	Batavia..... 11,613
Fulton..... 5,228	Asbury Park... 10,150	Binghamton... 48,443
Hannibal..... 18,341	Atlantic City.. 46,150	Buffalo..... 423,715
Independence.. 9,859	Bayonne..... 56,545	Canandaigua... 7,217
Jefferson..... 11,850	Bloomfield... 15,070	Catskill..... 5,296
Joplin..... 32,073	Bridgeton..... 14,209	Cohoes..... 24,709
Kansas City... 248,381	Burlington... 8,336	Corning..... 13,730
Kirkville..... 6,347	Camden..... 94,538	Cortland..... 11,504
Lexington..... 6,242	Dover..... 7,468	Dunkirk..... 17,221
Mexico..... 5,939	East Orange... 34,371	Elmira..... 37,176
Moberly..... 10,923	Elizabeth..... 73,409	Fredonia..... 5,285
Nevada..... 7,178	Englewood..... 9,924	Fulton..... 10,480
Poplar Bluff.. 6,916	Garfield..... 10,213	Geneva..... 12,446
St. Charles... 9,437	Gloucester... 9,462	Glens Falls... 15,243
St. Joseph... 77,403	Guttenberg... 6,647	Gloversville... 20,642
St. Louis..... 687,029	Hackensack... 14,050	Haverstraw... 5,669
Sedalia..... 18,822	Hammonton... 5,088	Herkimer..... 7,520
Springfield... 35,201	Harrison..... 14,498	Hoosick Falls.. 5,532
Trenton..... 5,656	Hoboken..... 70,324	Hornell..... 13,617
Webb..... 11,817	Irrington..... 11,877	Hudson..... 11,417
Webster Groves 7,080	Jersey City... 267,779	Hudson Falls... 5,189
Wellston..... 7,312	Kearny..... 18,659	

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

NEW YORK—Con.	N. CAROLINA—Con.	OHIO—Continued.
Ilion..... 6,588	Rocky Mount.... 8,051	Nelsonville..... 6,082
Ithaca..... 14,802	Salem..... 5,533	New Phila..... 7,542
Jamestown..... 31,297	Washington..... 6,211	Newark..... 25,404
Johnstown..... 10,447	Wilmington..... 25,748	Newburg..... 5,813
Kingston..... 25,908	Wilson..... 6,717	Niles..... 8,361
Lackawanna..... 14,549	Winston..... 17,167	Norwalk..... 7,858
Lockport..... 17,970		Norwood..... 16,185
Malone..... 6,467	NORTH DAKOTA.	Painesville..... 5,501
Mamaroneck..... 5,699	Bismarck..... 5,443	Piqua..... 13,388
Matteawan..... 6,727	Devil's Lake.... 5,157	Portsmouth..... 23,481
Mechanicsville.. 6,634	Fargo..... 14,331	Ravenna..... 5,310
Medina..... 5,683	Grand Forks.... 12,478	St. Bernard..... 5,002
Middletown..... 15,313	Minot..... 6,188	St. Marys..... 5,732
Mount Vernon... 30,919	OHIO.	Salem..... 8,943
New Rochelle... 28,867	Akron..... 69,067	Sandusky..... 19,989
New York..... 4,766,883	Alliance..... 15,083	Sidney..... 6,607
Newark..... 6,227	Ashland..... 6,795	Springfield.... 46,921
Newburgh..... 27,805	Ashtabula..... 18,266	Steubenville.... 22,391
Niagara Falls... 30,445	Athens..... 5,463	Tiffin..... 11,894
N. Tarrytown... 5,421	Barverton..... 9,410	Toledo..... 168,497
N. Tonawanda... 11,955	Bellaire..... 12,946	Troy..... 6,122
Norwich..... 7,422	Bellefontaine... 8,238	Urbana..... 7,739
Ogdensburg.... 15,933	Bellevue..... 5,209	Van Wert..... 7,157
Olean..... 14,743	Bowling Green.. 5,222	Wapakoneta.... 5,349
Oneida..... 8,317	Bucyrus..... 8,122	Warren..... 11,081
Oneonta..... 9,491	Cambridge..... 11,327	Washington
Ossining..... 11,480	Canal Dover.... 6,621	Court House... 7,277
Oswego..... 23,368	Canton..... 50,217	Wellston..... 6,875
Peekskill..... 15,245	Chillicothe.... 14,508	Wellsville..... 7,769
Plattsburg..... 11,138	Cincinnati..... 363,591	Wooster..... 6,136
Port Chester... 12,809	Circleville.... 6,744	Xenia..... 8,706
Port Jervis.... 9,564	Cleveland..... 560,663	Youngstown.... 79,066
Poughkeepsie.. 27,936	Columbus..... 181,511	Zanesville..... 28,026
Rensselaer.... 10,711	Conneaut..... 8,319	
Rochester..... 218,149	Coshocton..... 9,603	OKLAHOMA.
Rome..... 20,497	Dayton..... 116,577	Ardmore..... 8,618
Salamanca..... 5,792	Defiance..... 7,327	Bartlesville.... 6,181
Saratoga Springs. 12,693	Delaware..... 9,076	Chickasha..... 10,320
Schenectady... 72,826	Delphos..... 5,038	Durant..... 5,330
Seneca..... 6,588	East Cleveland.. 9,179	El Reno..... 7,872
Solvay..... 5,139	East Liverpool.. 20,387	Enid..... 13,799
Syracuse..... 137,249	Elyria..... 14,825	Gutrie..... 11,654
Tonawanda..... 8,290	Findlay..... 14,858	Lawton..... 7,788
Troy..... 76,813	Fostoria..... 9,597	McAlester..... 12,954
Utica..... 74,419	Fremon't..... 9,939	Muskogee..... 25,278
Watertown..... 26,730	Gallion..... 7,214	Oklahoma City.. 64,205
Watervliet.... 15,074	Gallipolis.... 5,560	Sapulpa..... 8,283
White Plains... 15,949	Greenville.... 6,237	Shawnee..... 12,474
Yonkers..... 79,803	Hamilton..... 35,279	Tulsa..... 18,182
	Ironton..... 13,147	
NORTH CAROLINA.	Jackson..... 5,468	OREGON.
Asheville..... 18,762	Kenton..... 7,185	Asbland..... 5,020
Charlotte..... 34,014	Lakewood..... 15,181	Astoria..... 9,599
Concord..... 8,715	Lancaster..... 13,093	Baker City..... 6,742
Durham..... 18,241	Lima..... 30,508	Eugene..... 9,009
Elizabeth City.. 8,412	Lorain..... 28,883	Medford..... 8,840
Fayetteville... 7,045	Madisonville... 5,193	Portland..... 207,214
Gastonia..... 5,759	Mansfield..... 20,768	Salem..... 14,094
Goldsboro..... 6,107	Marietta..... 12,923	PENNSYLVANIA.
Greensboro... 15,895	Marion..... 18,232	Allentown..... 51,913
High Point..... 9,525	Martins Ferry.. 9,133	Altoona..... 52,127
Kinston..... 6,995	Massillon..... 13,879	Ambridge..... 5,205
Newbern..... 9,961	Middletown... 13,152	Archbald..... 7,194
Raleigh..... 19,218	Mount Vernon.. 9,087	Ashland..... 6,855

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

PENNA.—Continued.		PENNA.—Continued.		PENNA.—Continued.	
Ashley.....	5,601	Lancaster.....	47,227	Uniontown.....	13,344
Bangor.....	5,369	Lansford.....	8,321	Warren.....	11,080
Beaver Falls.....	12,191	Larkville.....	9,288	Washington.....	18,778
Bellevue.....	6,323	Latrobe.....	8,777	Waynesboro.....	7,199
Berwick.....	5,357	Lebanon.....	19,240	West Berwick.....	5,512
Bethlehem.....	12,837	Lehighton.....	5,316	West Chester.....	11,767
Blakely.....	5,345	Lewistown.....	8,166	West Pittston.....	6,848
Bloomsburg.....	7,413	Lockhaven.....	7,772	Wilkes-Barre.....	67,105
Braddock.....	19,357	Luzerne.....	5,426	Wilkesburg.....	18,924
Bradford.....	14,544	McKees Rocks.....	14,702	Williamsport.....	31,860
Bristol.....	9,256	McKeesport.....	42,694	Wilmerding.....	6,133
Butler.....	20,728	Mahanoy City.....	15,936	Windber.....	8,013
Carbondale.....	17,040	Meadville.....	12,780	Wintont.....	5,280
Carlisle.....	10,303	Middletown.....	5,374	York.....	44,750
Carnegie.....	10,009	Millvale.....	7,861		
Carrick.....	6,117	Milton.....	7,460	RHODE ISLAND.	
Catasauqua.....	5,250	Minersville.....	7,240	Bristol.....	8,565
Chambersburg.....	11,800	Monessen.....	11,775	Burrillville.....	7,878
Charlertoi.....	9,615	Monongahela.....	7,598	Central Falls.....	22,754
Chester.....	38,357	Mount Carmel.....	17,532	Coventry.....	5,848
Clearfield.....	6,851	Mt. Pleasant.....	5,812	Cranston.....	21,107
Coaldale.....	5,154	Munhall.....	5,155	Cumberland.....	10,107
Coatesville.....	11,084	Nanticoke.....	18,877	E. Providence.....	15,808
Columbia.....	11,454	New Brighton.....	8,329	Johnson.....	5,935
Connellsville.....	12,845	New Castle.....	36,280	Lincoln.....	9,825
Conshohocken.....	7,480	N. Kensington.....	7,707	Newport.....	27,149
Coraopolis.....	5,252	Norristown.....	27,875	N. Providence.....	5,407
Corry.....	5,991	N. Braddock.....	11,824	Pawtucket.....	51,622
Danville.....	7,517	Northampton.....	8,729	Providence.....	224,326
Darby.....	6,305	Oil City.....	15,657	S. Kingstown.....	5,176
Dickson City.....	9,331	Old Forge.....	11,324	Warren.....	6,585
Donora.....	8,174	Olyphant.....	8,505	Warwick.....	26,629
Dubois.....	12,623	Philadelphia.....	1,549,008	Westerly.....	8,696
Dunmore.....	17,615	Phoenixville.....	10,743	Woonsocket.....	38,125
Duquesne.....	15,727	Pittsburgh.....	533,905		
Duryea.....	7,487	Pittston.....	16,267	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
E. Conemangh.....	5,046	Plymouth.....	16,996	Anderson.....	9,654
E. Pittsburg.....	5,615	Pottstown.....	15,599	Charleston.....	58,833
Easton.....	28,523	Pottsville.....	20,236	Columbia.....	26,319
Edwardsville.....	8,407	Rankin.....	6,042	Florence.....	7,057
Erie.....	66,525	Reading.....	96,071	Georgetown.....	5,530
Etna.....	5,830	Ridgway.....	5,408	Greenville.....	15,741
Forest City.....	5,749	Rochester.....	5,903	Greenwood.....	6,614
Franklin.....	9,767	St. Clair.....	6,455	Newberry.....	5,028
Freeland.....	6,197	St. Mary's.....	6,346	Orangeburg.....	5,906
Gilberton.....	5,401	Sayre.....	6,426	Rock Hill.....	7,216
Glassport.....	5,540	Scottsdale.....	5,456	Spartanburg.....	17,517
Greater		Scranton.....	129,867	Sumter.....	8,109
Punxsutawney.....	9,058	Shamokin.....	19,588	Union.....	5,623
Greensburg.....	13,012	Sharon.....	15,270		
Greenville.....	5,909	Sharpsburg.....	8,153	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Hanover.....	7,057	Shenandoah.....	25,774	Aberdeen.....	10,753
Harrisburg.....	64,186	S. Bethlehem.....	19,973	Huron.....	5,791
Hazleton.....	25,452	South Sharon.....	10,190	Lead.....	8,392
Homestead.....	18,713	Steelton.....	14,246	Mitchell.....	6,515
Huntington.....	8,861	Sunbury.....	13,770	Sioux Falls.....	14,094
Indiana.....	5,749	Swissvale.....	7,381	Watertown.....	7,010
Jeanette.....	8,077	Swoyersville.....	5,396		
Jersey Shore.....	5,381	Tamaqua.....	9,462	TENNESSEE.	
Johnstown.....	55,482	Tarentum.....	7,414	Bristol.....	7,148
Juniata.....	5,285	Taylor.....	9,060	Chatanooga.....	44,604
Kane.....	6,626	Throop.....	5,133	Clarksville.....	8,548
Kingston.....	6,449	Titusville.....	8,533	Cleveland.....	5,549
Knoxville.....	5,651	Tyrone.....	7,176	Columbia.....	5,754
				Jackson.....	15,779
				Johnson City.....	8,502
				Knoxville.....	36,346

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

TENNESSEE—Con.		VERMONT—Continued.		WISCONSIN—Con.	
Memphis.....	131,105	Rutland.....	13,546	Green Bay.....	25,236
Nashville.....	110,364	St. Albans.....	6,381	Janesville.....	13,894
Park City.....	5,126	St. Johnsbury....	8,098	Kenosha.....	21,371
TEXAS.		VIRGINIA.		La Crosse.....	30,417
Ahilene.....	9,204	Alexandria.....	15,329	Madison.....	25,531
Amarillo.....	9,957	Bristol.....	6,247	Manitowoc.....	13,027
Austin.....	29,860	Charlottesville...	6,765	Marinette.....	14,610
Beaumont.....	20,640	Clifton Forge....	5,748	Marshfield.....	5,783
Brownsville....	10,517	Danville.....	19,020	Menasha.....	6,081
Brownwood.....	6,967	Fredericksburg...	5,874	Menominee....	5,036
Cleburne.....	10,364	Hampton.....	5,505	Merrill.....	8,689
Corpus Christi..	8,222	Lynchburg.....	29,494	Milwaukee.....	373,857
Corsicana.....	9,749	Newport News....	20,205	Neenah.....	5,734
Dallas.....	92,104	Norfolk.....	67,452	Oconto.....	5,629
Denison.....	13,632	Petersburg.....	24,127	Oshkosh.....	33,062
El Paso.....	39,279	Portsmouth.....	33,130	Portage.....	5,440
Ennis.....	5,669	Richmond.....	127,628	Racine.....	38,002
Fort Worth.....	73,312	Roanoke.....	34,874	Rhineland.....	5,637
Gainesville.....	7,624	Staunton.....	10,604	Sheboygan.....	26,398
Galveston.....	36,981	Suffolk.....	7,008	S. Milwaukee...	6,092
Greenville.....	8,850	Winchester.....	5,864	Stevens Point..	8,692
Hillsboro.....	6,115	WASHINGTON.		Superior.....	40,384
Houston.....	78,800	Aberdeen.....	13,660	Watertown.....	8,829
Houston H'gh's..	6,984	Bellingham.....	24,298	Waukesha.....	8,740
Laredo.....	14,855	Centralia.....	7,311	Wausau.....	16,560
Longview.....	5,155	Everett.....	24,814	West Allis.....	6,645
Marshall.....	11,452	Hoguiam.....	8,171	WYOMING.	
Orange.....	5,527	North Yakima....	14,082	Cheyenne.....	11,320
Palestine.....	10,482	Olympia.....	6,996	Laramie.....	8,237
Paris.....	11,269	Seattle.....	237,194	Rock Springs...	5,778
Port Arthur.....	7,663	Spokane.....	104,402	Sheridan.....	8,408
San Angelo.....	10,321	Tacoma.....	83,743	PORTO RICO.	
San Antonio.....	96,614	Vancouver.....	9,300	Aguadilla.....	6,135
Sherman.....	12,412	Walla Walla.....	19,364	Arecibo.....	9,612
Sulphur Sp'ngs..	5,151	WEST VIRGINIA.		Bayamon.....	5,272
Taylor.....	5,314	Bluefield.....	11,188	Caguas.....	10,354
Temple.....	10,993	Charleston.....	22,996	Fajardo.....	6,086
Terrell.....	7,050	Clarksburg.....	9,201	Guayama.....	8,321
Texarkana.....	9,790	Elkins.....	5,260	Humacao.....	5,159
Tyler.....	10,400	Fairmount.....	9,711	Mayaguez.....	16,563
Waco.....	26,425	Grafton.....	7,563	Ponce.....	35,005
Waxahachie.....	6,205	Huntington.....	31,161	San Juan.....	48,716
Weatherford.....	5,074	Martinsburg.....	10,698	Yaucó.....	6,589
Wichita Falls...	8,200	Morgantown.....	9,150	HAWAII.	
UTAH.		Moundsville....	8,918	(District means election district.)	
Logan.....	7,522	Parkersburg.....	17,842	Ewa District....	14,627
Ogden.....	25,580	Wheeling.....	41,641	Hamakua Dist..	9,037
Provo.....	8,925	WISCONSIN.		Honolulu City..	52,183
Salt Lake City...	92,777	Antigo.....	7,196	Koloa District..	5,769
VERMONT.		Appleton.....	16,773	Makawao Dist..	8,855
Barre.....	10,734	Ashland.....	11,594	N. Hilo Dist....	12,941
Bennington.....	8,698	Baraboo.....	6,324	N. Kohala Dist..	5,398
Brattleboro.....	7,541	Beaver Dam.....	6,758	Puna District..	6,834
Burlington.....	20,468	Beloit.....	15,125	S. Gilo District..	9,604
Colchester.....	6,450	Chippewa Falls..	8,893	Walalua Dist...	6,770
Montpelier.....	7,856	Eau Claire.....	18,310	Waiuku Dist....	11,742
Rockingham.....	6,207	Fond du Lac.....	18,797	Waimea Dist....	8,195
		Grand Rapids....	6,521		

ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CITIES

CITIES	Popul'tn.	CITIES	Popul'tn.
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	Hartford, Ct.	98,915
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	Trenton, N. J.	96,815
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	New Bedford, Mass.	96,652
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	San Antonio, Tex.	96,614
Boston, Mass.	670,585	Reading, Pa.	96,071
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	Camden, N. J.	94,538
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	Salt Lake, Utah	92,777
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	Dallas, Tex.	92,104
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	Lynn, Mass.	89,336
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	Springfield, Mass.	88,926
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	Wilmington, Del.	87,411
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	Des Moines, Ia.	86,368
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463	Lawrence, Mass.	85,892
Newark, N. J.	347,469	Tacoma, Wash.	82,972
New Orleans, La.	339,075	Kansas City, Kan.	82,331
Washington, D. C.	331,069	Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	Youngstown, Ohio	79,066
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	Houston, Tex.	78,800
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	Duluth, Minn.	78,466
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	Somerville, Mass.	77,236
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	Troy, N. Y.	76,813
Providence, R. I.	224,326	Utica, N. Y.	74,419
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409
Rochester, N. Y.	218,149	Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	Waterbury, Ct.	73,141
Denver, Col.	213,381	Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826
Portland, Ore.	207,214	Hoboken, N. J.	70,324
Columbus, Ohio	181,548	Manchester, N. H.	70,063
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	Evansville, Ind.	69,647
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	Akron, Ohio	69,067
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	Norfolk, Va.	67,452
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105
Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249	Peoria, Ill.	66,950
New Haven, Ct.	133,605	Erie, Pa.	66,525
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	Savannah, Ga.	65,064
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186
Richmond, Va.	127,268	Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933
Paterson, N. J.	125,600	Charleston, S. C.	58,883
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	Portland, Me.	58,571
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	East St. Louis, Ill.	58,547
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	Holyoke, Mass.	57,730
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	Brockton, Mass.	56,878
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	Bayonne, N. J.	55,545
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	Johnstown, Pa.	55,482
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	Passaic, N. J.	54,773
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	South Bend, Ind.	53,684

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY AND PERCENTAGE

General Nativity and Color.	Number	Per Cent of Total.
	1910	1910
Total	91,972,266	100.0
Native white	68,389,104	74.4
Native parents	49,488,441	53.8
Foreign-born parents	18,900,663	20.6
Foreign-born white	13,343,583	14.5
Negro	9,828,294	10.7
All other	411,285	0.4

POPULATION AND AREA OF THE WORLD

COUNTRIES	Population	Sq. Miles	Capitals
China	400,000,000	4,277,170	Peking.
British Empire	435,000,000	13,123,712	London.
Russian Empire	166,250,000	8,647,657	Petrograd.
United States	97,337,000	3,616,484	Washington.
United States and Islands	109,357,490	3,743,344	Washington.
Philippines	8,460,052	115,026	Manila.
Porto Rico	1,151,579	3,606	San Juan.
Hawaii	200,065	6,449	Honolulu.
Tutuila, Samoa	7,251	55	.....
Guam	12,517	210	Agana.
France and Colonies	93,850,000	4,372,000	Paris.
France	39,601,509	207,054	Paris.
Colonies	54,240,700	4,165,815	.....
Algeria	5,600,000	194,950	Algiers.
Senegal, etc.	8,850,000	1,600,000	St. Louis.
Tunis	1,900,000	51,000	Tunis.
Cayenne	32,908	30,500	Cayenne.
Cambodia	1,500,000	67,723	Saigon.
Cochin-China	3,000,000	22,000	.....
Tonquin	6,000,000	46,224	Hanoi.
New Caledonia	56,000	7,200	Noumea.
Tahiti, etc.	31,000	1,173	.....
Sahara	500,000	925,000	.....
Madagascar	2,505,000	227,000	Antananarivo
German Empire, in Europe	64,925,993	208,780	Berlin.
Prussia	40,165,219	134,616	Berlin.
Bavaria	6,887,291	29,292	Munich.
Saxony	4,806,661	5,789	Dresden.
Wurttemberg	2,437,574	7,534	Stuttgart.
Baden	2,148,833	5,823	Karlsruhe.
Alsace-Lorraine	1,874,014	5,604	Strassburg.
Hesse	1,282,051	2,996	Darmstadt.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	639,958	5,068	Schwerin.
Hamburg	1,014,664	160	.....
Brunswick	694,339	1,418	Brunswick.
Oldenburg	483,042	2,482	Oldenburg.
Saxe-Weimar	417,149	1,397	Weimar.
Anhalt	331,128	888	Dessau.
Saxe-Meiningen	278,762	953	Meiningen.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	257,177	764	Gotha.
Bremen	299,526	99	.....
Saxe-Altenburg	216,128	511	Altenburg.
Lippe	150,937	469	Detmold.
Reuss (younger line)	152,752	319	Gera.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	106,442	1,131	Neu Strelitz.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	100,702	363	Rudolstadt.
Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen	89,917	333	Sondershausen.
Lubeck	116,599	115	.....
Waldeck	61,707	433	Arolsen.
Reuss (elder line)	72,769	122	Greiz.
German Africa	14,120,086	1,035,086	.....
Austro-Hungarian Empire	51,340,378	261,029	Vienna.
Japan (with Formosa)	67,142,798	235,886	Tokio.
Netherlands	5,898,175	12,648	Amsterdam.
Netherlands and Colonies	43,759,688	845,121	Amsterdam.
Amboyna	299,491	19,861	Amboyna.
Borneo	1,250,000	213,000	.....
Celebes	2,000,000	77,855	Menado.
Java and Madura	30,098,008	50,970	Batavia.
Sumatra	4,029,505	178,338	Padang.
Surinam	92,736	49,845	Paramaribo.
Ternate	108,415	202,040	Ternate.

POPULATION AND AREA OF THE WORLD—Continued.

COUNTRIES	Population	Sq. Miles	Capitals.
Turkish Empire	31,000,000	.....	Constantinople.
European Turkey	2,000,000	11,100	.....
Asiatic Turkey	17,683,500	682,960	.....
Egypt	9,821,100	400,000	Cairo.
Italy	34,700,000	110,623	Rome.
Italy and Colonies	36,467,000	711,643	Rome.
Eritrea	450,000	60,000	.....
Somali Coast	130,000	300,000	.....
Tripoli	1,000,000	410,000	Tripoli.
Spain	19,588,688	194,700	Madrid.
Spanish Africa	276,000	82,400	.....
Brazil	21,600,000	3,298,870	Rio de Janeiro
Mexico	15,000,000	768,886	City of Mexico.
Congo State	20,000,000	900,000	Boma.
Persia	10,000,000	628,000	Teheran.
Portugal	5,423,132	35,490	Lisbon.
Portugal and Colonies	16,000,000	871,854	Lisbon.
Portuguese Africa	8,248,527	830,000	.....
Portuguese Asia	910,425	7,600	.....
Sweden	5,476,441	172,876	Stockholm.
Norway	2,302,698	124,129	Christiania.
Morocco	6,500,000	314,000	Fez.
Belgium	7,432,784	11,373	Brussels.
Abyssinia	7,500,000	400,000	Adis Ababa.
Albania	2,000,000	21,870	.....
Siam	6,000,000	.....	Bangkok.
Argentina	7,500,000	1,135,840	Buenos Ayres.
Rumania	7,600,000	52,760	Bucharest.
Colombia	4,500,000	438,436	Bogota.
Bulgaria	5,000,000	42,602	Sofia.
Afghanistan	5,000,000	215,400	Cabul.
Chile	4,249,279	291,544	Santiago.
Peru	4,500,000	697,640	Lima.
Switzerland	3,741,971	15,976	Berne.
Bolivia	2,267,935	709,000	La Paz.
Greece	4,500,000	46,522	Athens.
Denmark	2,585,660	15,388	Copenhagen.
Denmark and Colonies	3,000,000	106,170	Copenhagen.
Iceland	78,470	39,756	Reykjavik.
Greenland	11,893	46,740	Godthaab.
West Indies	30,527	138	.....
Venezuela	2,591,000	363,730	Caracas.
Servia	4,000,000	23,661	Belgrade.
Liberia	2,060,000	41,000	Monrovia.
Nepaul	4,000,000	54,000	Khatmandu.
Cuba	2,048,980	44,164	Havana.
Oman	1,500,000	82,000	Muscat.
Guatemala	1,804,000	48,290	N. Guatemala.
Ecuador	1,500,000	120,000	Quito.
Hayti	1,400,000	10,204	Portau Prince.
Salvador	1,707,000	7,225	San Salvador.
Uruguay	1,111,758	72,210	Montevideo.
Khiva	800,000	22,320	Khiva.
Paraguay	800,000	97,700	Asuncion.
Honduras	553,446	46,250	Tegucigalpa.
Nicaragua	600,000	49,200	Managua.
Dominican Republic	610,000	18,045	San Domingo.
Costa Rica	399,400	18,400	San Jose.
Panama	360,542	32,380	Panama.
Montenegro	500,000	4,500	Cettinje.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN UNITED STATES MONEY

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury October 1, 1913.)

COUNTRY	Standard	Monetary Unit	Value in U. S. Gold Dollar	Remarks
Argentina.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	\$0.96,47	Currency: depreciated paper, convertible at 44 per cent of face value.
Austria-Hungary.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.20,3	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Belgium.....	Gold.....	Franc.....	.19,3	12 1/2 bolivianos equal 1 pound sterling.
Bolivia.....	Gold.....	Boliviano.....	.38,9	Currency: Government paper, convertible at \$0.32,42 to the milreits.
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	.54,6	
British Colonies in Aus. and Africa.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling.....	4.86,65	
Canada.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00,0	
Central American States:				
British Honduras.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00,0	
Costa Rica.....	Gold.....	Colon.....	.46,5	Currency: inconvertible paper, exchange rate 16 to 18 pesos—\$1.00.
Guatemala.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.43,5	Currency: bank notes, exchange rate March 20, 1912, \$0.41,5.
Honduras.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.43,5	Currency: inconvertible paper, exchange rate 16 3/4 to 17 pesos—\$1.00.
Nicaragua.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.43,5	Currency: convertible into silver on demand.
Salvador.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.43,5	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, \$0.22,30.
Chile.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.36,5	
China.....	Silver.....	Tael.....	.65,1	
		(Shanghai)	.72,6	
		(Haikwan)	.71,1	
		(Canton.....)	1.00,0	
Colombia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00,0	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, \$102 paper to \$1 gold.
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26,8	
Ecuador.....	Gold.....	Sacre.....	.48,7	
Egypt.....	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).....	4.94,3	The actual standard is the British pound sterling, which is legal tender for 97 1/2 piasters.
Finland.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	.19,3	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
France.....	Gold.....	Franc.....	.19,3	
Germany.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	.23,8	
Great Britain.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling.....	4.86,65	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Greece.....	Gold.....	Drachma.....	.19,3	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, \$0.29,41.
Haiti.....	Gold.....	Gourde.....	.96,5	

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN UNITED STATES MONEY—Continued.
(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury October 1, 1913.)

COUNTRY	Standard	Monetary Unit	Value in U. S. Gold Dollar	Remarks
India.....	Gold.....	Rupee.....	.32,44 ¹ / ₂	(15 rupees equal 1 pound sterling.) Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard. Currency: depreciated silver token coins; customs duties are collected in gold.
Italy.....	Gold.....	Lira.....	.19,3	
Japan.....	Gold.....	Yen.....	.49,8	
Liberia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00,0	
Mexico.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.49,8	Currency: depreciated paper, exchange rate, 1,550 per cent. This is the value of the gold kran. Currency is silver circulating above its metallic value; exchange value of silver kran, approximately, \$0.08,75.
Netherlands.....	Gold.....	Florin.....	.40,2	
Newfoundland.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.01,4	
Norway.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26,8	
Panama.....	Gold.....	Balboa.....	1.00,0	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, \$0.93,94.
Paraguay.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.43,5	
Persia.....	Gold.....	Kran.....	.17,04	
Peru.....	Gold.....	Libra.....	4.86,65	
Philippine Islands.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.50,0	Valuation is for the gold peseta; currency is silver circulating above its metallic value; exchange value, approximately, \$0.17,94.
Portugal.....	Gold.....	Escudo.....	1.08,0	
Rumania.....	Gold.....	Leu.....	.19,3	
Russia.....	Gold.....	Ruble.....	.51,5	
Santo Domingo.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00,0	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard. 100 piasters equal to the Turkish L.
Serbia.....	Gold.....	Dinar.....	.19,3	
Siam.....	Gold.....	Tical.....	3.70,8	
Spain.....	Gold.....	Peseta.....	.19,3	
Straits Settlement.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	.56,77	
Sweden.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.26,8	
Switzerland.....	Gold.....	Franc.....	.19,3	
Turkey.....	Gold.....	Piaster.....	.04,4	
Uruguay.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	1.03,4	
Venezuela.....	Gold.....	Bolivar.....	.19,3	

