

Duquesne University

Duquesne Scholarship Collection

Books

Law Library

1913

Outlines and Notes on Preliminary Law Examination of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

John N. English

Follow this and additional works at: <https://dsc.duq.edu/law-books>



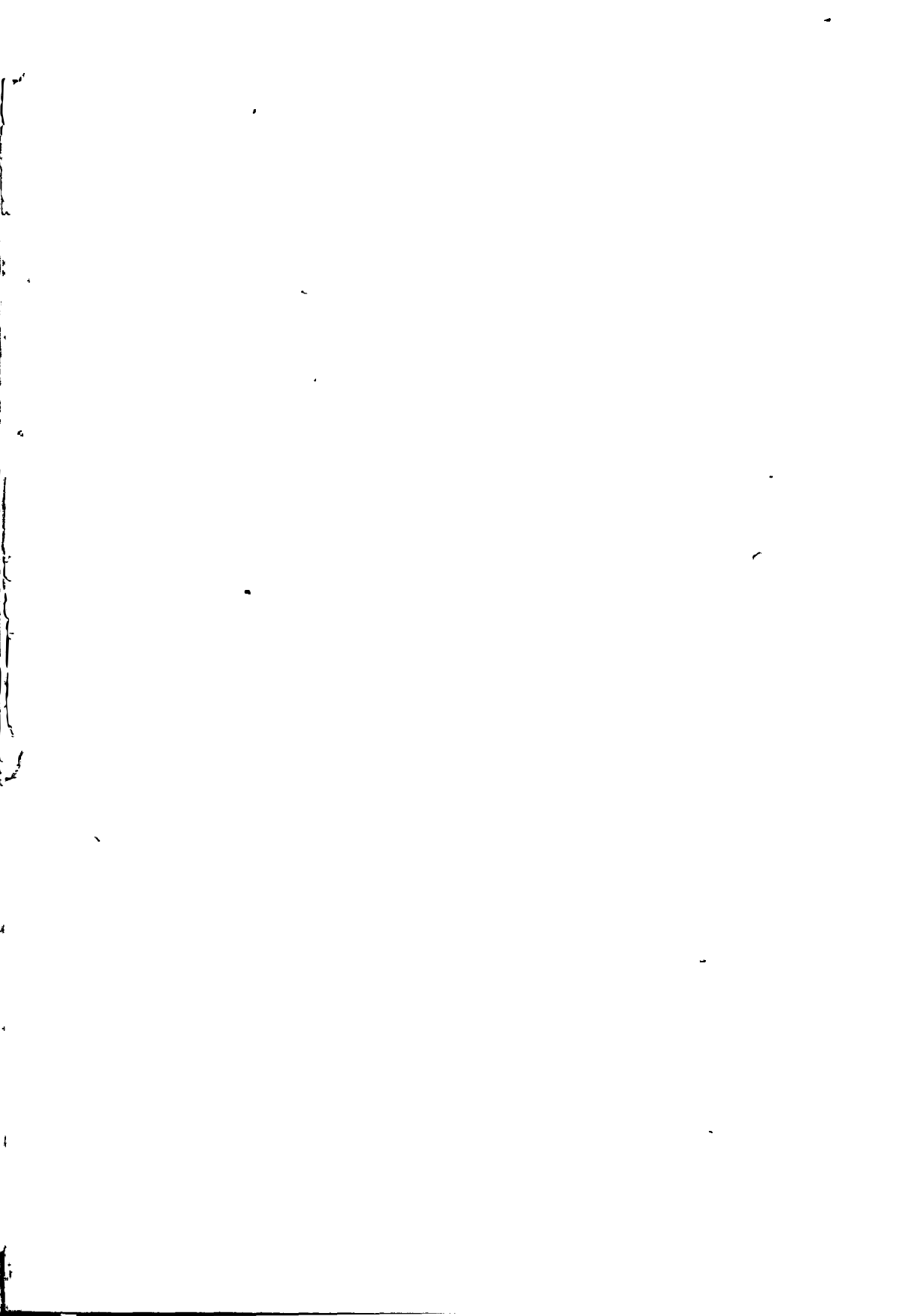
Part of the [Rule of Law Commons](#)

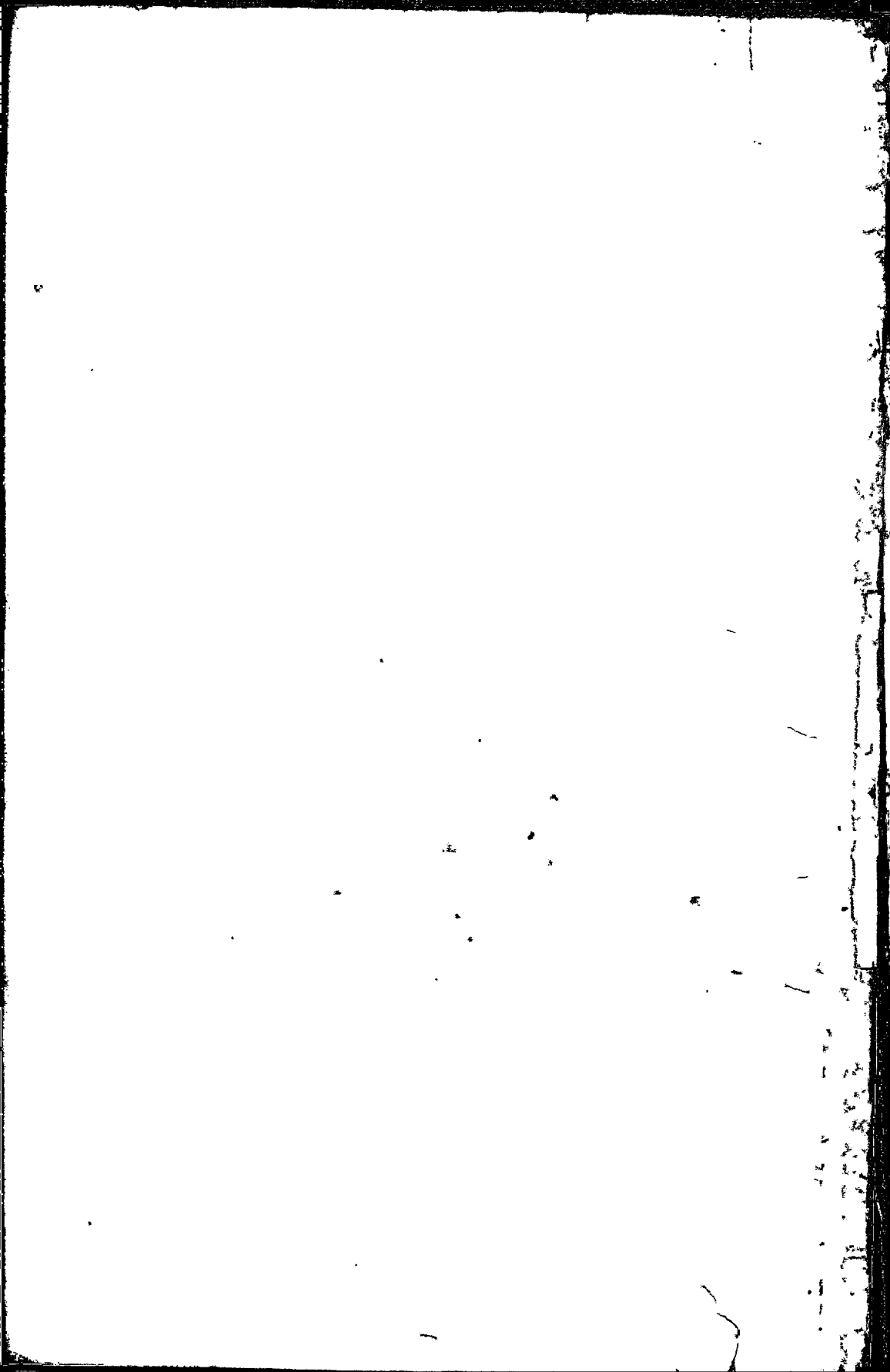
Recommended Citation

English, J. N. (1913). Outlines and Notes on Preliminary Law Examination of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Retrieved from <https://dsc.duq.edu/law-books/6>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Law Library at Duquesne Scholarship Collection. It has been accepted for inclusion in Books by an authorized administrator of Duquesne Scholarship Collection. For more information, please contact beharyr@duq.edu.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY
LAW LIBRARY





OUTLINES AND NOTES
ON
PRELIMINARY LAW EXAMINATION
OF
SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

WITH

Abstracts of Subjects Specially Required by the State
Board of Law Examiners.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I. Requirements of State Board of Examiners, and Outlines of work in
English and American Literature; History; Latin; Mathematics, and
Modern Geography; together with Abstracts of special
books required to be read.

PART II. Four complete sets of recent questions of the Board of Examiners,
and Answers to Questions of July, 1910.

Arranged and Edited by
JOHN N. ENGLISH.

CATALOGUED

JAN 4 - 1917

STUDENT LAW BOOK COMPANY,
Perryville, Pennsylvania.
1913.

PRESS OF P. R. CONNELL COMPANY

ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
Law Library,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PART I.

**COPYRIGHT, 1913, BY
JOHN N. ENGLISH.**

**NO SALE OF THESE "OUTLINES AND NOTES"
IS AUTHORIZED AT ANY OTHER PRICE THAN
\$3.75 PER COPY.**

PREFACE.

The general plan of the "Outlines and Notes" on the Preliminary Law Examination here presented is that followed by the author in his notes in preparation for the examination. We believe these "Outlines and Notes" will be found valuable to all who contemplate the study of law.

Doubtless there are those who are undecided whether or not to definitely take up the study of law, and for them the "Outlines and Notes" will briefly give them the requirements and explain the scope and exact nature of the work. The appended lists of questions will also provide a scale by which to test their present preparation.

Those who are already engaged in preparation for the examination will find the notes useful and of assistance in reviewing the special subjects and books. Manifestly the advanced student desiring to take the examination cannot read in his final review each of the special books required, for to do so would alone require many months of close application. The abstracts are given therefore, to enable the student to refresh his memory and to secure in such abstract the essential and more important points. Students who have not previously read the special books required, are urged to do so, and to make notes of what appeal to them as the salient points. It is suggested the student's notes be then compared with the notes here given. Such comparison and contrast will afford an excellent memory drill.

The complete lists of questions of four recent examinations are given to enable the student to see the precise extent of the examination. The one set of Answers given follows those of the Author submitted to the Board, and are given merely as a guide. Valuable training will be secured if the student will prepare for himself complete answers to the more recent lists of questions given, and then verify them by available authorities.

Little claim is made to originality in this work. Use has been made of various books and authorities, as well as notes obtained from many sources. The quotations have been selected, however, with special reference to their application to the subject matter. The notes on History, Latin, Mathematics and Geography are necessarily brief, and are intended only to suggest the extent of the work deemed advisable.

THE PUBLISHERS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Preface	III
Table of Contents.....	IV

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary Examination Requirements.....	1
---	---

CHAPTER II.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Section 1—Literature	4
“ 2—Hamlet	5
“ 3—The Merchant of Venice.....	8
“ 4—Impressions of the Merchant of Venice.....	9
“ 5—The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in the Spectator.....	10
“ 6—The Heart of Midlothian.....	12
“ 7—Henry Esmond	16
“ 8—Paradise Lost	18
“ 9—Evangeline	21
“ 10—Conciliation With the American Colonies.....	23
“ 11—Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol.....	25
“ 12—Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin.....	27
“ 13—The Last of the Mohicans.....	29
“ 14—Reply to Hayne.....	31
“ 15—The Marble Faun.....	33

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY.

Section 1—Outlines of Universal History.....	36
“ 2—English History	41
“ 3—American History	43
“ 4—The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America.....	53
“ 5—Montcalm and Wolfe.....	55
“ 6—The Critical Period of American History.....	60

CHAPTER IV.

LATIN.

Section 1—Important Points.....	65
“ 2—Caesar	66
“ 3—Virgil	67

CHAPTER V.

MATHEMATICS.

Section 1—Arithmetic	69
“ 2—Algebra	70
“ 3—Geometry	72

CHAPTER VI.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Section 1—Physical Geography	73
“ 2—Political Geography	75

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary Examination Questions, July, 1910.....	77
--	----

CHAPTER II.

Preliminary Examination Questions, July, 1911.....	81
--	----

CHAPTER III.

Preliminary Examination Questions, July, 1912.....	85
--	----

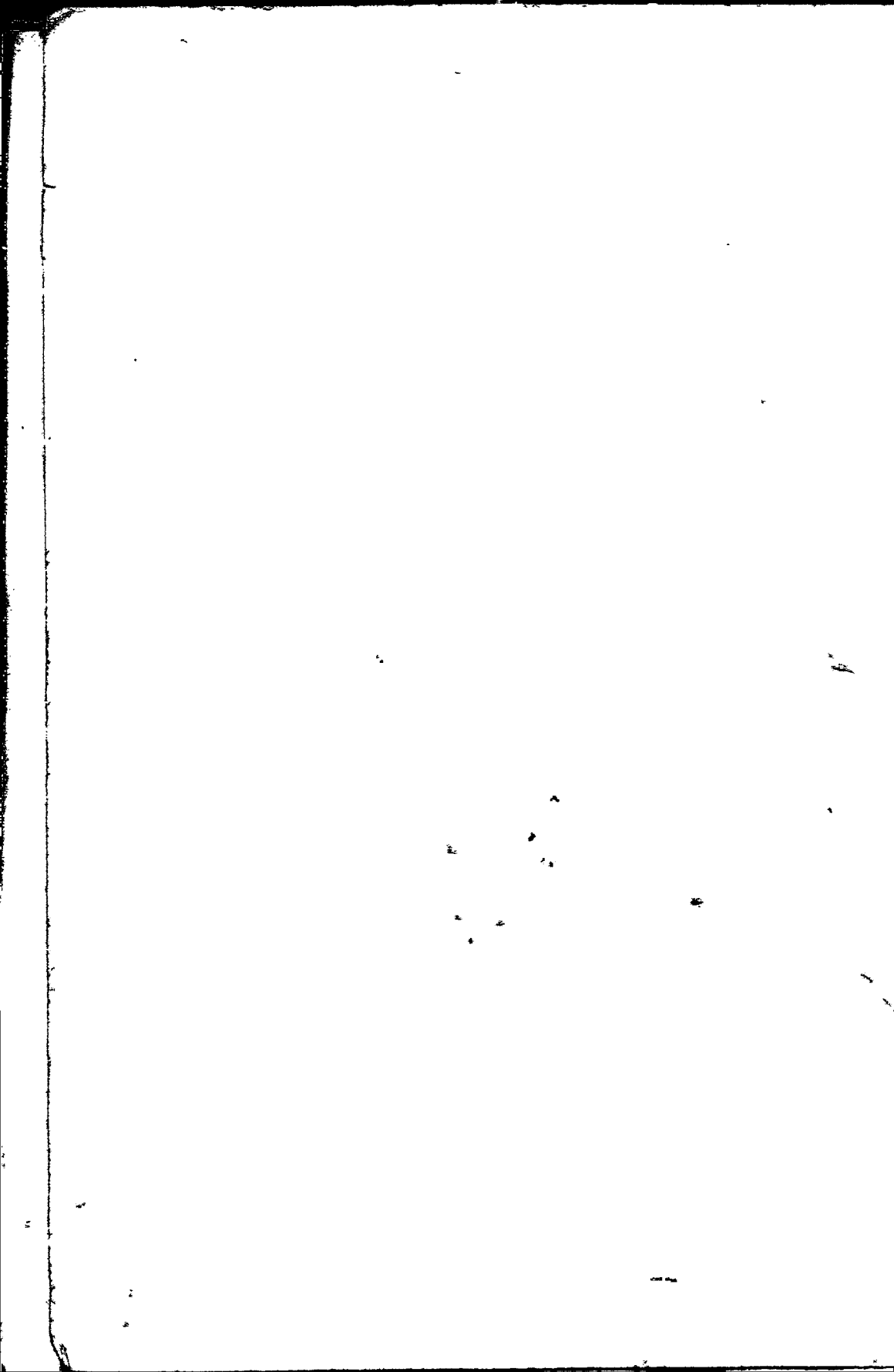
CHAPTER IV.

Preliminary Examination Questions, December, 1912.....	90
--	----

CHAPTER V.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS OF JULY, 1910.

Section 1—English Language and Literature.....	94
“ 2—Arithmetic	99
“ 3—Algebra	100
“ 4—Geometry	102
“ 5—Latin	103
“ 6—Outlines of Universal History.....	107
“ 7—History of England.....	112
“ 8—History of the United States.....	116
“ 9—Modern Geography	121



PART I.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS OF STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

CHAPTER I.

All applicants for examination and admission to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania are required, in accordance with the regulations of the State Board of Examiners, to pass two examinations. The first, or *Preliminary Examination*, is for registration as Student at Law. After such examination and registration a period of three years must elapse, when the second, or *Final Examination*, may be taken.

The *Final Examination* embraces the work of the usual three-year law school course, and upon passing same the student at law is admitted to the Supreme Court; and which admission entitles him without further examination to apply to the other courts of Pennsylvania for admission.

The *Preliminary Examination* covers a wide range of general subjects. No special course of study is required as a pre-requisite for taking the examination. Every person who is a citizen of the United States, and who has filed the necessary credentials with the State Board of Law Examiners is eligible to take it. The examinations are held twice a year in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and the requirements of the State Board in detail are as follows:

Applicants for Examination and Registration as Students at Law.

Applicants for examination and registration as students at law must file with the Secretary of the State Board of Law Examiners, at least twenty-one days before the date of examination, an application for such examination, accompanied by satisfactory proof of the good moral character of the applicant, which shall consist of a certificate to that effect signed by at least three members, in good and regular standing, of the Bar of the judicial district in which the applicant resides, or intends to practice.

The applicant must, also, at or before the time of filing the above credentials, pay to the Treasurer of the Board his examination fee of twenty-five dollars. No credentials will be filed in any case until the examination fee shall have been paid. All credentials must be made out on blank forms prepared and furnished to the applicant by the Board.

The following rules in regard to preliminary examination have been adopted by the Board:

1. The preliminary examination is arranged by subjects in accordance with the division of subjects made in Rule IV of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

2. An applicant who fails in more than two subjects will be given no credit whatever. He may appear for re-examination at a preliminary examination held within the succeeding year, without filing additional credentials, upon payment of one-half of the regular examination fee, and upon notifying the Secretary in writing, at least twenty-one days prior to the date of the examination, of his intention to so appear. An applicant who fails and does not appear for re-examination within the succeeding year, must, in order to qualify for another examination, pay the regular examination fee, and give twenty-one days' notice in writing to the Secretary of his intention to appear.

3. An applicant who fails in not more than two subjects at the preliminary examination will be passed conditionally, *i. e.*, he will be given credit in the subjects in which he passes and will be permitted to appear for re-examination in the subjects in which he fails, *at the next succeeding preliminary examination*, without filing additional credentials and without the payment of any examination fee, upon notifying the Secretary at least twenty-one days prior to the date of the examination of his intention to so appear. If upon such a re-examination he successfully passes in the subjects in which he first failed he will be given a certificate recommending that he be registered as a student at law as of the date on which he first appeared for examination.

All applicants for registration should be prepared to pass a satisfactory examination upon the following subjects in accordance with the specifications herein given under each subject:
ENGLISH.

1. No candidate will be accepted in English whose work on any subject is notably defective in spelling, punctuation, idiom, or division into paragraphs.

2. A short essay will be required to be written on a subject to be announced at the examination.

3. The applicant **MUST HAVE READ THE FOLLOWING WORKS**, and must be able to pass a satisfactory examination upon the subject-matter, the style and the structure thereof, and to answer simple questions on the **LIVES OF THE AUTHORS**:

- ✓ Shakespeare's *Hamlet* and *Merchant of Venice*.
- The *Sir Roger de Coverly Papers* in the *Spectator*.
- Scott's *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.
- Thackeray's *Henry Esmond*.
- First three books of Milton's *Paradise Lost*.
- Longfellow's *Evangeline*.
- ✓ Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America*.
- Burke's Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol*.
- Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*.
- Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans*.
- Webster's *Reply to Hayne*.
- Hawthorne's *Marble Faun*.

4. The applicant must have such knowledge of the general history of English Literature (including that of the United States) as can be obtained from a good standard text-book upon this subject.

HISTORY.

1. OUTLINES OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

Myers' *Ancient History* and Myers' *Mediaeval and Modern History*, or other equivalent works, are recommended to those students who have not had the advantage of advanced academic instruction.

2. ENGLISH HISTORY.

With special reference to social and political development. Students who have not had the advantage of advanced academic instruction should make a careful study of Montgomery's *Leading Facts of English History*, or Ransome's *Short History of England*, or Higginson and Channing's *English History for Americans*; or some other equivalent work; and all applicants are expected to read Green's *Short History of the English People*.

3. AMERICAN HISTORY.

This will include Colonial History, with a view to the origin and early development of our institutions; the story of the Revolution and of the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution; and the political and social history of the United States down to the present time.

Students who have not had the advantage of advanced academic instruction should carefully study Channing's *Students' History of the United States*, or Johnston's *History of the United States for Schools*, or Thomas' *History of the United States*, or some other equivalent work; and ALL APPLICANTS for examination ARE EXPECTED to read:

A good general history of the United States.
Fiske's *Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America*.
Parkman's *Montcalm and Wolf*.
Fiske's *The Critical Period of American History*.

LATIN

- (A) First four books of *Caesar's Commentaries*.
- (B) First six books of *Virgil's Æneid*.
- (C) First four *Orations of Cicero against Catiline*.

This examination will include a general knowledge of the subject-matter, history, geography and mythology of A and B; sight translations from the above works and sight translations taken at large from Virgil and Cicero adapted to the proficiency of those who have studied the prescribed works.

MATHEMATICS.

✓ ARITHMETIC.—A thorough practical knowledge of ordinary arithmetic. A careful training in accurate computation with whole numbers and fractions should form an important part of this work.

✓ ALGEBRA.—Through quadratics.

✓ GEOMETRY.—The whole of Plane Geometry as included in Wentworth's *Geometry* or any other standard text-book.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

The student will be expected to have an accurate knowledge of the political and physical geography of the United States, and such a knowledge of the political and physical geography of the rest of the earth as can be obtained from a careful study of the ordinary textbooks of the schools.

A circular, containing detailed information regarding the examinations, may be secured by application to Charles L. McKeehan, Esq., Secretary of the State Board of Law Examiners, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION 1.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE. A brief list of definitions and followed by abstracts of all the special books on English and American Literature required to be read by the State Board of Law Examiners.

LITERATURE is perhaps best defined by Webster thus: "Literature embraces all compositions in writing or in print which preserves the results of observation, thought or fancy."

The chief divisions of literature are:

(a) Prose, which embraces the following: History, travels, stories, novels, news, letters, etc.

(b) Poetry, which embraces the following: Epic or heroic, mock-epic, ballad, allegory, descriptive poems, tragedy, comedy, lyric, ode, sonnet, elegy, psalm, etc.

FIGURES OF SPEECH.

A deviation from the direct and literal mode of expression for greater effect is called a Figure of Speech, and chief among which are the following:

1. The *Simile* is a comparison or figure that formally likens one thing to another.

2. The *Metaphor* is a comparison implied in the language used.

3. *Allegory* is a narrative with a figurative meaning, designed to convey instruction of a moral character.

4. *Personification* is that figure in which some action or attribute of a living being is ascribed to an inanimate object.

5. *Apostrophe* is that figure in which something absent is addressed as though present.

6. *Vision* is the narration of past or absent scenes as though actually occurring before us.

7. *Allusion* is that figure by which some word or phrase calls to mind something not directly mentioned.

Other figures of speech are: *Irony, Sarcasm, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Euphemism, Litotes, Climax, Hyperbole, Epizeuxis, Anaphora, Alliteration, Anacoluthon, Aposiopesis, Ellipsis, Ennallage, Pleonasm.*

LANGUAGE.

The vocabulary of a language is the whole body of words in that language. In the English vocabulary there are nearly 100,000 words. Three to four thousand serve the ordinary purposes of communication.

The history of our language may be classed as follows:

OLD ENGLISH.

Old English covers the period from the dawn of language until 1154. It was a highly inflected language. Its nouns had four cases and two declensions, adjectives were similarly inflected, verbs had two moods and two tenses, and the personal pronoun had a dual number.

Authors and writings of period: (a) Poetry—Beowulf. (b) Prose—King Alfred, The Saxon Chronicle and The Venerable Bede.

MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Middle English covers the period from 1154 until about 1491. In it many inflections had disappeared. The vocabulary became greatly enlarged by words received from the Latin of the churchmen and from Norman French.

Authors of period: (a) Poetry—Orm, Geoffrey, Chaucer, William Langlande, John Gower. (b) Prose—Geoffrey, Chaucer, John Wycliffe, William Caxton.

MODERN ENGLISH.

Modern English covers the period from about 1491 until the present time. It is the period of lost inflections. Auxiliary and relational words have displaced nearly all of the old inflections. The vocabulary has grown to huge dimensions, and the language has shown unexampled capacity for receiving and assimilating the words of other languages.

Authors of period: (a) Poetry—John Milton, Samuel Butler, Walter Scott, Alfred Tennyson. (b) Prose—John Bunyan, John Dryden, John Locke, Joseph Addison, Jonathan Swift, Walter Scott, Daniel Defoe, Richardson and Fielding, Samuel Johnson, Thomas Carlyle.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

The Colonial, Revolutionary and National Periods comprise the chief periods of American Literature.

SECTION 2.

“HAMLET,” by William Shakespeare. A short sketch of the life of Shakespeare and an outline of the play.

SHAKESPEARE, an English dramatist, was born at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, in April, 1564. The exact date of his birth is not known, but it is generally thought to have been the 23rd of April. His

father, John Shakespeare, was a yeoman, and very little is known of his mother. The exact spelling of his name is not settled, and it appears in many forms from Shakespeare to Chaksper. Nothing is known of his early life, but he was doubtless educated at the grammar school of Stratford. In the year 1585 he left Stratford and went to London. His first work in London is said to have been that of holding horses at the door of a theater. After he became established in London he rapidly became famous as a writer and actor, appearing before Queen Elizabeth in 1594, and his wealth increased in proportion to his fame. Shakespeare was one of the original performers in "Every Man in His Humor," by Ben Johnson, and he also appeared in Johnson's "Sejanus." The Ghost in Hamlet is said by some to have been played by Shakespeare. "The Merchant of Venice" is considered one of Shakespeare's best plays. "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Julius Caesar," "King Lear" and "Midsummer Night's Dream" also are of the first rank among his works. Shakespeare died of the fever on April 23, 1616.

hand HAMLET, Prince of Denmark, was a student in the University of Wittenberg when he heard of the sudden death of his father, the King. He at once hastened home, and found his mother, Gertrude, had already married her husband's brother, Claudius. The marriage was unpopular with every one, and there were suspicions that Claudius had murdered his brother for the sake of Gertrude and for the Danish throne.

Hamlet was greatly distressed at his father's death and mother's hasty marriage, but he was most troubled as to the manner in which his father had died. The ghost of the dead King had appeared to Hamlet's friend, Horatio, and two soldiers, Marcellus and Bernardo. The next night Hamlet watched with them, and the ghost again appeared and beckoned to Hamlet to follow, which he did. The ghost told Hamlet the story of the murder and said it was his father's spirit, and directed him to "revenge his foul and most unnatural murder," but for him to not harm his mother—to "leave her to heaven." Hamlet promised to do this, and, after telling his friends and pledging them to secrecy, said he would "put an antic disposition on"—that is, pretend to be mad. Hamlet sacrificed his love for Ophelia and devoted himself entirely to revenge his father's death.

Hamlet so well pretended madness that both the King and Queen were deceived. Polonius, the father of Ophelia, said his madness had been caused by his love for Ophelia, which he had forbidden, although he gave a different reason to the King than to Ophelia when forbidding her to accept Hamlet's love. A certain theatrical company came to court, and Hamlet contrived to have the company present before the King something like the murder of his father, a part of which he wrote himself. By this means he intended to "catch the conscience of the King," and to remove from his own mind any fear that the ghost was only an evil spirit tempting him to crime.

When the players came to "a poisoning scene in a garden" the conscience-stricken King sprang up, called for lights and abruptly left the theater. The Queen sent for Hamlet, and Polonius, at the direction of Claudius, hid behind the curtains in the Queen's room to listen. Hamlet bitterly reproached his mother, and caused her to cry out, and her cry was repeated by Polonius, and Hamlet ran his sword through Polonius, killing him.

The death of Polonius gave the King an excuse for banishing Hamlet

from Denmark. He sent him away to England in company with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, by whom he also sent letters ordering Hamlet to be put to death. Hamlet suspected some treachery and got possession of the letters and substituted the names of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern in place of his own. On the voyage the ship was attacked by pirates and Hamlet taken prisoner. The pirates, however, landed him at the nearest Danish port. The shock of Polonius' death and of Hamlet's actions caused Ophelia to go mad and she drowned herself. The King then used their deaths to stir Laertes, Ophelia's brother, to kill Hamlet as the cause of it all.

Laertes quarreled violently with Hamlet at Ophelia's grave and challenged him to fight with foils. At the King's direction Laertes used a poisoned and buttonless foil, and with it wounded Hamlet. Hamlet, incensed at the blow, redoubled his efforts and disarmed Laertes and accidentally wounded him with the poisoned point. The Queen, who had taken some wine which the King had prepared for Hamlet, fell dead, crying that she had been poisoned. Laertes, realizing he was dying, confessed all, and Hamlet thereupon turned his sword on the King and killed him.

[NOTE.—Shakespeare borrowed the plot of "Hamlet" from works of that day on the same theme, but he completely transformed it, and represented the Danes as Christians. The play was registered in 1602, and is one of his more mature plays.]

QUOTATIONS:

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

When sorrows come, they come not single spies, but in battalions.

Words without thoughts never to heaven go.

I will speak daggers to her, but use none.

Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but, being in,
Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee.

Neither a borrower or a lender be,
For loan oft loses both itself and friend.

Though this be but madness, yet there is method in it.

The play's the thing,
Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the King.

Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind.

A double blessing is a double grace;
Occasion smiles upon a second leave.

Happy, in that we are not overhappy;
On Fortune's cap we are not the very button.

The spirit that I have seen may be the Devil;
And the Devil hath power to assume a pleasing shape.

Here's another: why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? Where be his quiddits now, his quilllets, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks?

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the sconce with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? Hum! This fellow might be in his time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his recognizances, his fines, his double vouchers, his recoveries: is this the fine of his fines, and the recovery of his recoveries, to have his fine pate full of fine dirt?

SECTION 3.

“THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,” by William Shakespeare. A short story of the play:

[NOTE.—There is good reason to believe that “The Merchant of Venice” was written and acted as early as 1594. The plot of the story is made up three distinct stories—that of the bond, of the caskets and of the ring. Shakespeare probably obtained the stories from a collection of tales written by an Italian author about 1378, but first published in Milan in 1558. Notwithstanding the source of the plot, the characters, language, poetry and sentiment are Shakespeare’s, and it is for these points that the play has survived.]

SHYLOCK was a rich Jew who lived at Venice and had become very rich by lending money at a high rate of interest. Antonio was a young merchant who lent money to people in distress and would take no interest, and on this account there was great hatred between Antonio and Shylock. Antonio had a friend named Bassanio, and to provide him with three thousand ducats with which Bassanio intended trying to win a rich lady, named Portia, Antonio went to Shylock to borrow the money. Antonio had many ships at sea, and it was on the credit of these that he wanted the money. Shylock to himself said, “If I can catch him on the hip, I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him.” He pretended kindness and offered to loan the money to Antonio without interest, provided he would sign a “merry bond,” that if he did not repay the money on a certain day he would forfeit a pound of flesh. Antonio signed the bond against the wish of his friend Bassanio.

Bassanio, furnished with the money by Antonio, set out with a friend named Gratiano for Belmont, where Portia lived. There he chose the leaden casket, and accordingly he should have Portia for his wife. It was the successful one, but Bassanio told her that he had no wealth, and that his high birth was his only possession. She gave him a ring and assured him she loved him even though he was not rich. Gratiano also fell in love with Nerissa, Portia’s waiting maid.

A letter was brought to Bassanio from Antonio, in which he stated that his ships had been lost at sea and the bond was forfeited to the Jew. Bassanio was married that same day to Portia, and Gratiano was married to Nerissa, and they immediately left in great haste for Venice.

Portia had a friend named Bellario, who was a learned lawyer, and, after securing his advice, she and Nerissa, dressed as a lawyer and his clerk, left for Venice also. The trial of Antonio had begun when they reached Venice, and Portia asked Shylock if he would have mercy and not require the payment of the bond. Shylock refused, and Portia declared the bond to be forfeited and asked Antonio if he had anything to say. Antonio answered he was prepared for death. Portia then asked Shylock if he had scales ready, and if there was a surgeon ~~so~~ so Antonio should not bleed to

death. Shylock maintained that it was not so stated in the bond, and Portia then declared a pound of Antonio's flesh to be his, and that the law allowed it, and the Court awarded it. Whereupon Shylock prepared to cut the flesh, but Portia told him then that the words distinctly were a pound of flesh and not one drop of blood. Shylock saw it was impossible to cut the flesh without shedding some blood, and Portia then declared that he should have the pound of flesh only, and not so much as the weight of a single hair more or less.

Shylock then demanded his money, but, under the laws of Venice, he having conspired against the life of one of its citizens his wealth was therefore forfeited to the state and his life lay at the mercy of the Duke. The Duke told him he would pardon his life and that one-half his wealth should come to the state and the other half go to Antonio. Antonio generously gave his half to Shylock to use until his death, provided Shylock would deed it to his daughter, who he had disinherited for marrying a Christian named Lorenzo.

The lawyer and the lawyer's clerk would accept no fee except a ring which Bassanio and Gratiano wore. The lawyer and clerk immediately left, and they knew Bassanio, Gratiano and Antonio would soon follow. While yet some distance from her home Portia saw a lighted candle burning in her hall and said, "How far that little candle throws its beams; so shines a good deed in a naughty world." After the arrival of Antonio, Bassanio and Gratiano, Nerissa and Portia pretended to discover that Bassanio and Gratiano had lost the rings given them before they departed. They then told how they had gone to Venice, and all laughed over the comical adventure of the rings.

QUOTATIONS:

— All that glitters is not gold.

It is a good divine that follows his own instructions.

Why look you, how you storm,
I would be friends with you and have your love.

How far that little candle throws its beams;
So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blest;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes:
It is mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown.

SECTION 4.

IMPRESSIONS OF "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE" as played by Robert Mantell and company at Nixon Theater, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (1908):

To take up seriatim the impressions made by any Shakespearean play and to record the gradual development is a difficult matter unless one

has that purpose expressly in view when seeing the play acted. These impressions will differ widely with each individual, and yet there will always be certain ones that seem to cling more strongly after the details have faded away.

The trial scene undoubtedly is the most interesting and most important. In it the harsh, cruel and heartless demand of Shylock is contrasted with that beautiful appeal to mercy on the part of Portia. Shylock's refusal of mercy seems to verify Caesar's statement that the gods were sometimes wont to give prosperous things to those who wished to punish so they would feel the punishment the more severely.

The strength and courage with which Antonio prepares to pay the penalty of the bond appeals strongly at a time when Shylock, indeed, seems to have "caught him on the hip." In an instant, however, Shylock the victorious and triumphant becomes Shylock the crushed, defeated, and even criminal. He asks for mercy, and it is not—refused.

We recall that before the trial Shylock in fact had been mistreated, and that he naturally resented it. His question then when asked for money by the man who had called him a "cur"—"Has a dog money?"—is quite apt.

Shylock's faults were many. The play is of an age when the taking of interest was a disgrace and unlawful. But the thought continually recurs that in the present day of commercial activities along financial lines Shylock would have met with much favor. He possibly would not have been any more considerate or merciful, but he would have been accorded marked deference and respect. By the present standards, as a matter of right, perhaps he would be entitled to "mercy."

When we recall that the play is made up three distinct plots, we cannot do other than admire the naturalness in which the story is unfolded and the play proceeds.

SECTION 5.

"THE SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY PAPERS" IN THE SPECTATOR, by Joseph Addison. A short sketch of the life of Addison and of the Sir Roger de Coverley papers:

ADDISON, Joseph, was born at Milston, May 1st, 1672. He died on June 17th, 1719. His father, Lancelot Addison, was a clergyman and well educated. Joseph entered Queen's College in 1687, and two years later Magdalen College. He entered the civil service as a Whig. In 1699 he received a pension of £300. He visited France, but soon returned home after the loss of his pension. He gained several high political offices through his poems, which at that period were considered very good. He was Secretary of State, but his political success was not very great, as he was not a good public speaker. Of his writings, it is his prose work that has endured. On March 1st, 1711, Addison, with the help of Steele, began the publication of the Spectator, a daily pamphlet. Each one was a complete essay, and it was read at the breakfast table by many people. Sir Roger de Coverley is perhaps his best creation. Steele and Addison also started the Guardian, which, however, was inferior to the Spectator, and was discontinued after 175 numbers. This was probably Addison's last work of much merit.

[NOTE.—Sir Roger de Coverley was one of the characters in the Spectator. He was represented as a country gentleman. A Captain Sentry stood up for the army.

Will Honeycomb represented the social life, and Sir Andrew Freeport, the commercial interests. A few of the Sir Roger de Coverley papers were written by Sir Richard Steele and others by Budgell, but the greater portion and the best were by Addison. The papers from which the following is taken were all by Addison.]

SIR ROGER'S family consisted of sober and staid persons. He seldom changed his servants, and all of them had grown old in his service; and he was greatly loved by all of them, who took every precaution for his comfort and health. His chaplain had been with him for over thirty years, and Sir Roger had selected him more for his plain sense than his learning, and for his clear voice and sociable temper. He required him to learn some of the sermons of the best preachers, and then to pay more attention to his manner of delivery of them. -Start

Will Wimble was one of Sir Roger's friends. Will was younger brother to a baronet and descended of the ancient family of Wimbles. He was a good-natured fellow and a welcome guest at every home.

The Coverley ghost was supposed to inhabit a certain portion among the ruins of an old abbey. It appeared to be a horse without a head, but which on close view seemed more like a cow, which the darkness probably made to appear as the headless horse. When Sir Roger had first moved to his house, it, too, was supposed to have certain rooms which were haunted, which Sir Roger had flung open, and had the chaplain sleep in one room after another, and thus dissipated the fears.

Sunday at Sir Roger's was always a pleasing day. Sunday, indeed, seemed a good method of polishing and civilizing mankind. "Sunday clears away the rust of the whole week." Sir Roger attended church regularly, and insisted on his tenants attending, and he had many little mannerisms which the people always respected and seemed to like him the more for. He lived in harmony with the chaplain, and there seemed to be a mutual concurrence in doing good.

Sir Roger believed thoroughly in voluntary labor and was an indefatigable man in business of this kind, and had many trophies of his hunting. In this connection it was observed that "Providence furnishes materials, but expects that we should work them up ourselves." In Sir Roger's house he had horns of several kinds of deer he had killed, and also a large otter's skin. The stable doors were patched with noses of foxes. One of them had cost him fifteen hours' riding, and he considered it one of the greatest exploits of his life.

The Coverley witch was Moll White, an old, poorly dressed woman, on whom the people blamed all their troubles. No one would have anything to do with her. She was only an example of the way an old woman was treated when she began to dote, and grow chargeable to a parish, and shut off from charity when perhaps most deserving.

Sir Roger was one of those who was not only at peace within himself, but was beloved and esteemed by all about him. One of his neighbors was Tom Touchy, a fellow famous for taking the law of everybody, and his head was always filled with costs, damages and ejections.

In party divisions Sir Roger was a much stronger Tory in the country than in town, which he thought was absolutely necessary for the keeping

of his interest. He would not so much as stop at an inn kept by a Whig on his way to and from London.

Sir Roger blamed the gypsies for much mischief, and said that they could always find a lost pig, and the hen-roost, and that many people had been seduced by them by their fortune telling. Sir Roger himself once had his fortune told while in the company of Mr. Spectator, and after Sir Roger's joy was somewhat over from the things he had been told he found that his pocket had been picked.

When Sir Roger went to London he was always a welcome guest, and on one occasion visited Westminster Abbey in company with Mr. Spectator. He was free in his praise of all men who had in any way contributed anything to the greatness of England.

He enjoyed the theater, although it was a place he seldom attended. When he did go he took a lively interest in the theme of the play. He was accustomed to greeting everyone he met, and his benevolence showed in his every action.

Sir Roger died in his home in the country after a few weeks' sickness. He gave many tokens of friendship to his friends and to his servants, and was greatly mourned by all of them. He was, according to his own directions, buried among the family of the Coverleys, on the left-hand side of his father, Sir Arthur. Sir Roger's nephew, Captain Sentry, came into possession of the Hall house and the estate, and made very much of those whom Sir Roger had loved.

QUOTATIONS:

Sunday clears away the rust of the whole week.

Providences furnishes materials, but expects that we should work them up ourselves.

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; his next, to escape the censures of the world.

There cannot be a greater judgment befall a country than such a dreadful spirit of division as rends a government into two distinct people, and makes them greater strangers, and more adverse to one another, than if they were actually two different nations.

A furious party spirit, when it rages in its full violence, exerts itself in civil war and bloodshed; and when it is under its greatest restraints, naturally breaks out in falsehood, detraction, calumny, and a partial administration of justice.

I shall therefore retire into the town, if I may make use of that phrase, and get into the crowd again as fast as I can, in order to be alone.

SECTION 6.

"THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN," by Sir Walter Scott. A short sketch of the life of Scott and of the book, "Heart of Mid-Lothian:"

SCOTT, Sir Walter, a poet and novelist, was born in Edinburgh, August 15th, 1771. He was lame from his second year, and as a boy was

not robust. He entered the High School in 1779, and in October, 1783, the University of Edinburgh, but neither at school nor at college did he show any special brilliance. He was a great reader. At the age of sixteen he entered his father's office, taking up the legal business, and in 1792 he was admitted to the Scottish Bar. He held the office of Sheriff in 1799, and in 1806 became principal clerk of the Court of Sessions. His first literary work was translations, but in 1805 he became prominent as an original poet in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." In 1806 he published "Marmion," and in 1810 "The Lady of the Lake," which is, perhaps, the best of his poetry. In 1814 "Waverley" appeared, and then followed the series known as the "Waverley Novels." They were all published anonymously, and his authorship of them was not generally known until 1827. He reached the zenith of his fame and outward prosperity in 1820, when he was made a Baronet by George IV. In 1826 the crash came, when by the failure of a company in which he was interested his fortune was wiped out, and, although he worked very hard, the entire debt was not cleared off until some years after his death, which occurred at Abbotsford on the 21st of September, in the year 1832.

X "HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN," VOL. 1. Smuggling was almost universal in Scotland during the reigns of George I and II. Andrew Wilson was one of these smugglers, and with him was a young fellow called Robertson. The two men were captured and condemned to death for their part in the robbery of the Collector. Robertson escaped through the aid of Wilson, but Wilson himself was hanged. Captain John Porteous, captain of the guard at the execution of Wilson, shot and killed some of the townspeople whom he probably thought were going to aid Wilson. Porteous was tried and condemned to be hanged. On the day set for the execution a large crowd assembled, but at the last moment it was announced that Porteous had been granted a reprieve by the Queen. Porteous had been very unpopular with the people and much dissatisfaction was expressed that he, who had killed several people, should be granted a reprieve, while Wilson, who had only taken a few pieces of silver, was given no mercy.

Among those returning home who had gone to town to witness the execution was Bartoline Saddletree, a harness maker, who thought he had a great understanding of the law. He was joined on the way by Reuben Butler, a deputy schoolmaster, who accompanied him home. A relative of the Saddletrees, named Effie Deans, had worked for them, and had about that time been arrested for child-murder. Butler was first told of this in Saddletree's home. Butler had known the unfortunate girl and her family very well, and he immediately set out for Edinburgh to consult a lawyer friend of his. On departing from Edinburgh that evening Butler encountered a mob coming into the city, and was compelled to go with them. This mob was led by a person called Madge Wildfire. They overpowered the guards and made their way to the prison jail. The door was burned to force an entrance, and Porteous was taken out. At the same time the leader of the mob tried to induce Effie Deans to flee, but she would not leave the prison. Porteous was executed, at which Butler was compelled to officiate. The mob after the execution dispersed as quickly as it had formed, and Butler started for the home of the Deans out from Edinburgh.

Reuben Butler was a grandson of Bible Butler, and his father, Benjamin Butler, had died, as also his mother, when Reuben was quite young. His grandmother, the wife of Bible Butler, took the boy and raised him.

Neighbors to the Butlers were the Deans. Davie Deans was a staunch Presbyterian and most rigid in his religious duties and beliefs. He had one daughter by his first wife, called Jennie Deans. Effie Deans, his second daughter, was of his second wife. Jennie and Reuben Butler were about the same age and grew up together, and had studied from the same books. On Davie Deans' suggestion Widow Butler trained Reuben for the "kirk." He learned rapidly and was at length ordained a minister. His boyhood affection for Jennie Deans had continued, and it was understood between Reuben and Jennie that they were to be married as soon as he got a regular church. In the meantime, Effie, a bright and beautiful girl, had gone to her cousins, the Saddletrees, to work. She had been there over a year when one day she returned home exhausted and sick. She was soon arrested and taken to Edinburgh charged with child-murder.

Thus Butler, after the Porteous mob, arrived the next morning at the sad home of the Deans after Effie had been lodged in jail. He was received very kindly, but Deans seemed unable to bear his great trial and disgrace. Butler gave to Jennie a message he had from a stranger he met on the way, and then departed again for Edinburgh to see Effie and make some plans for her trial and defense.

Jennie went to meet the stranger. He seemed wildly excited and told her he was the seducer of her sister, and that, under the law, if she would tell that her sister Effie had communicated to her the condition it would take her sister from under the statute, as the law was against the concealment, and that was the vital point. While talking to her officers arrived, and the man escaped, and Jennie Deans also made her way home in safety.

Butler when he arrived at the jail had been detained there for his part in the Porteous mob. The man, George Robertson, was suspected of being the leader of the Porteous mob, and the officers had been following him when they came upon Jennie and the stranger in conversation, and in which he escaped, although perhaps aided by Ratcliff, one of the officers. A demented girl, Madge Wildfire, was detained for what information she might have of the mob, as she had known of the movements of Robertson.

Jennie visited her sister in jail before the trial, but Effie still refused to talk concerning her sad condition. On the day of the trial Jennie and her father came to Edinburgh to attend the trial. When Jennie was called to testify she could only answer the truth, and answered that her sister had never mentioned a word of her trouble to her. Euphemia Deans was there-upon found guilty and sentenced to death.

Immediately after the sentence was pronounced Jennie Deans prepared to go to London to ask a pardon for Effie from the Queen and King.

VOL. II. Jennie Deans secured funds for her trip to London from an old friend of her father's, who also had been an admirer of Jennie. Butler gave her a letter to the Duke of Argyle, and the officer who had known Robertson gave her a letter to show in case she should be molested on the way. Thus provided, and without telling her father, she departed alone on foot for London.

A trip to London in those days under such conditions was an extremely dangerous one. After traveling several days Jennie was stopped by robbers and taken to their hut. There she found the crazed Madge Wildfire and her

mother, a most wicked old hag. On a Sunday morning Madge proposed that she and Jennie take a walk in the fields, and, approaching to a village, insisted that they go into the church, although the service had already taken up. At the close of service Jennie appealed to the minister for protection, and was taken to his home.

The minister had a son, George Staunton, and on being called to his room Jennie was surprised to find that Staunton was the same person she had met in regard to her sister, and that he was the same man called Robertson, the friend of Wilson, and leader of the Porteous mob. He told her if she failed in London to offer his capture as the consideration for the pardon of Effie.

Jennie on arriving in London went to the home of her kinswoman, Mrs. Glass. She succeeded in getting the Duke of Argyle interested in her cause, and, through him, an audience was secured with a great lady of court. Jennie told her simple story and the lady promised to do what she could to aid them, and gave her a present of some money for a remembrance. The good lady was Queen Caroline, and Jennie secured a pardon for her sister, with the only condition that Effie should leave the place of her old home.

Jennie prepared with great joy to return home. The Duke of Argyle kindly promised her his carriage for the greater part of the way. On the journey she was much horrified to see a mob hang the mother of Madge Wildfire as a witch, and Madge was so ill treated that she died.

Jennie noticed the course was being changed, and on inquiry was informed that they would first go to the country home of the Duke of Argyle in Scotland. On arriving there, to her great astonishment, she met her father and then Reuben Butler. They told her that Effie had been released, but had again left home and had probably run away to join Robertson.

The Duke of Argyle had desired such a man as Davie Deans on his place, and had secured for Butler his church. All matters, with the exception as to the fate of Effie, now went on most happily. Reuben and Jennie were married; four happy years soon passed. One day Jennie received a letter from Effie. It stated that Robertson, or Staunton, had joined her, and after spending some time in a convent, in which she learned rapidly, she was introduced to London society, and the only fear was that her past might become known. It stated she was quite happy, and Sir George Staunton had resumed his natural rank in society. All this seemed wonderful to simple Jenny, but one day the Duke of Argyle, while visiting his estate, had mentioned Lady Staunton to Jennie, and remarked that she resembled Jennie.

Jennie found a copy of the confession of Madge Wildfire's mother, in which it was established that the child of Effie had not been killed, but sold into slavery. Jennie sent this remarkable information to her sister. Soon afterwards Lady Staunton visited Jennie under pretense of her health and friendship to the Duke of Argyle. A young robber one day stopped Lady Staunton in the woods. He was called by his older companion "The Whistler."

Lord Staunton had gone to Edinburgh, hoping to get some information

there as to the child. He was successful, and started to the Duke of Argyle's place, and, when approaching, his party was attacked by the robber and "The Whistler." Staunton was killed by "The Whistler." "The Whistler" was the lost child of Effie. He was captured, but escaped, fled to America and is said to have been sold as a slave, to have revolted and killed his master and escaped to the Indians.

Effie, or Lady Staunton, about a year after her husband's death returned to London. There for nearly ten years she shone, but at length retired to the convent in which she had received her education.

"Jennie and Reuben, meanwhile, happy in each other, in the prosperity of their family, and the love and honor of all who knew them, lived beloved, and died lamented."

SECTION 7.

"HENRY ESMOND," by William Makepeace Thackeray. A short sketch of the life of Thackeray and of the book "Henry Emond:"

THACKERAY, William Makepeace, an English novelist and humorist, was born at Calcutta in 1811. He died December 24th, 1863. His father was in the civil service of the East India Company. At the age of seven Thackeray was sent to England for his education, afterwards studying at Cambridge. He left the University and became an artist, traveling in France, Germany and Italy. He lost his fortune and then turned to literature. His novel, "Vanity Fair," was published monthly in 1846-1848, and was his first work that attracted much notice. "The History of Pendennis" followed in 1850. From 1855 to 1856 he delivered a series of lectures in the United States. In 1859 he became editor of the Cornhill Magazine, in which his later writings appeared. He ranks as one of the greatest novelists, essayists and critics in all literature.

[NOTE.—"The History of Henry Esmond, Esquire; a Colonel in the service of Queene Anne, written by himself," appeared at the end of October, 1852. It is a portrayal of manners and human nature, and of Tory and High Church principles.]

HENRY ESMOND was a lad twelve years of age when Francis, fourth Viscount Castlewood, came to his title, in the year 1691, and moved to Castlewood. Henry had first been brought to Castlewood, having been taken away from some French people by his father, Thomas, third Viscount, and served Lady Castlewood as page. Lady Castlewood was old, and extremely vain and hard to please. When he first came he found a priest named Mr. Holt, and between them there soon began a close friendship. Mr. Holt helped him in his studies, and Henry so admired him that he determined to be a priest when he should grow up. Father Holt and Lord and Lady Castlewood were friends of King James II, and engaged in many plots for his restoration. After the failure of one of these plots the Viscount and Father Holt were compelled to flee for their lives and the Viscountess was taken a prisoner. Soldiers were placed at Castlewood, and among them was Scholar Dick Steele, with whom Henry Esmond came to be much of the time, as he had been left alone at Castlewood in the excitement and came into the custody of the soldiers.

After the departure of the soldiers, Francis, fourth Viscount, came to Castlewood and found there little Henry. Henry was very happy with his new friends, Lady Castlewood and her two children, Beatrix and Frank.

Smallpox broke out, and Henry, Lady Castlewood and Frank took it. After their recovery Lady Castlewood, on receiving a small legacy, sent Henry to Cambridge. In Cambridge he was quiet, but gained considerable fame for his work. On a visit during one of the holidays he found that Lady and Lord Castlewood no longer cared for one another as they had formerly. The Viscount spent much time in drinking and was away a large part of the time. Lord Mohun was one of his new friends, and the Viscount lost large sums of money to him. They quarreled and Lord Mohun returned to London, and was followed by Viscount Castlewood. Henry Esmond went along with the Viscount. A duel followed, in which Castlewood was killed by Mohun and Henry was wounded. On his deathbed Lord Castlewood told Henry that he was the lawful heir to Castlewood, as his father had been married twice and he was a son of the third Viscount's first wife. Esmond resolved to never tell of his right to the title, for to do so would take it away from his dearest friends, Lady Castlewood, Beatrix and Frank.

After the duel Esmond was arrested and confined in prison. He was visited while there by Lady Castlewood, who reproached him severely for his part in the duel, but Henry's father's second wife, the Dowager Viscountess Castlewood, took a liking to him and helped him greatly while in prison. On his release she procured for him a commission in the army. He distinguished himself in the Virgo Bay expedition, and on his return home he visited Walcote. There now lived Lady Castlewood, and he was forgiven. Many happy days were spent there by Esmond, and he would tell Frank of the glories of the army. Beatrix had grown to be a beautiful young lady and Esmond became quite fond of her.

On Esmond's return to the army he was wounded and brought to London, where he was warmly received by the Dowager Viscountess. He again paid his court to Beatrix and again was unsuccessful. He met the famous Joseph Addison, and was often in the company of his soldier friend, Dick Steele.

In the campaign of 1706 Esmond got a company and Frank Castlewood joined the army. Esmond met Father Holt in Flanders, and there he was shown the grave of his mother and told of her early life. Esmond greatly admired General Webb, and served under him in the campaign of 1707-1708. At the close of the war he and General Webb went to London, where they were feasted and banqueted by the Dowager Viscountess. At her death she left everything to Esmond and told Lady Castlewood of his right to the title. Esmond still, however, refused to accept it. But he continued "to harp on the old string," although Beatrix seemed to give him little consideration. In order to show her the error of her seeking wealth only—not love—he caused a paper "out of the Spectator" to be placed at her plate. It angered her the more, and Esmond's suit gained little headway. The Duke of Hamilton proposed to her and was accepted. All matters were arranged for a grand wedding in keeping with her vain wishes and ideas, but the wedding never occurred, for Lord Mohun and Duke Hamilton were each killed in a duel which they fought. Again Esmond tried to win her, but, unsuccessful and discouraged, he determined to leave the country and go to America, and not until then did Beatrix confess she loved him. He then proposed a bold scheme, and, if successful, was to come in a year for his answer. His plan was nothing less than to bring the young Prince James into the country incognito and then to have him proclaimed heir to the throne. The Prince safely landed in London disguised as Frank Castle-

wood. He took a liking to Beatrix, and the bold scheme of Esmond, when so near success, was balked by the Prince himself on account of the woman, Beatrix. In the meantime the death of Anne was announced, and Prince George arrived and was proclaimed King. Prince James went to Castlewood, and Esmond and Frank followed him there. Esmond, in the presence of the Prince and Frank, burned his Patent of Marquis and the certificate of his father's marriage, and Frank became by right and title Marquis. Beatrix and Esmond parted that day and he never saw her afterwards.

Esmond and Lady Castlewood retreated to Bruxelles after the failure of the plot, and there Lady Castlewood became the Colonel's wife. They cared no longer to live in England, and Frank yielded over to them the possession of a great estate in Virginia, where they went to live. There the diamonds were turned into ploughs and axes for the plantation. Esmond had finally accomplished his desire to remove to America and away from the trouble and turmoil of England, and to live the rest of his years in peace and contentment with his wife in that new country.

SECTION 8.

"PARADISE LOST," by John Milton. A short sketch of the life of Milton and of the first three books of "Paradise Lost:"

MILTON, John, was born in London, England, on the 9th of December, 1608. His education was carried on at home by various masters, and at the age of twelve he went to St. Paul's School, and continued to have tutors at home. He worked very hard, and in 1625, when in his seventeenth year, entered Christ's College, Cambridge, and remained there until he was twenty-three. His parents had destined him for the church, but he was deterred from this, and after leaving Cambridge retired, with his father, to Horton, where he remained six years. During that time he studied classical literature and philosophy. On the death of his mother, in 1637, his home was broken up and he again settled in London and took a few pupils. In 1647 he was appointed Latin Secretary to the Committee of Foreign Affairs. In 1660 the Parliamentary cause failed, and he, now blind, was imprisoned and lost most of his savings. During this period of misfortune he completed "Paradise Lost," his most important work. His latter years were greatly cheered and brightened by the fame which "Paradise Lost" brought him, and by the frank recognition of his pre-eminence by all parties. He died in London in 1674, and was buried in the church at St. Giles, Cripplegate.

BOOK I. (The subject of the poem is the temptation and fall of Man, due to the expulsion of Satan from Heaven). Satan had rebelled, and was beaten in battle and hurled headlong from Heaven, with all his followers, into Chaos. There they lay for nine days on the burning lake before they awoke. Satan greeted his comrade, Beelzebub, and they avowed eternal war. They aroused their followers and led them to the shore. Satan then in a speech called them to arms. Their number was immense. The leaders were: Moloch, Chemos, Baalim and Ashtoroth, Thommuz, Dagon, Rimmon, Osiris, Isis, Orus and Belial. Satan ordered the standard raised by Azazel and viewed his army, which was larger than any since the creation of man. He told them that their defeat and expulsion from Heaven had been due to their ignorance of the enemy's strength. He

told them also he had understood in Heaven that a new world was to be created and a people equal to the sons of Heaven placed therein.

Pandemonium, the palace of Satan, was built in a short time, of which Mulciber was its architect. Satan then summoned the worthiest to the palace to a council to determine their action. Hundreds and thousands came, so many that the air and ground swarmed, and at a signal all contracted and the leaders held the council.

BOOK II. The great council was opened by Satan, who said that they were now united and confident of their power. What should they do?

Moloch was the first to speak. He advised open war, and argued that they could regain Heaven by a fierce attack, and even should they fail their lot could not be worse than it was.

The second to speak was Belial. His speech was delivered to the council with grace and dignity, and not in anger, as had been Moloch's. Belial spoke with pleasing words, following the fierce speech of Moloch and answered every point. He argued it was much better to bear their present misfortune than to risk a worse one by an open war, as they would be sure to be defeated.

Mammon spoke third, and he urged that all thought of returning to Heaven be given up, and to make the best of their present lot, which would doubtless in time become much more pleasant and easier.

Beelzebub next spoke. He said the building of an empire, of peace, or of war, were all out of the question—heaven was shut against them. They should be revenged by spoiling Heaven's new creation—Earth. This would raise them out of Hell, procure a pleasanter abode, and they might attack Heaven. He asked who should be sent to explore this new World?

Finally Satan arose and answered this last speech. He said it was indeed a perilous undertaking, but it was fitting that he should accept as great a portion of the danger as of the honor. More—that he would go alone.

All applauded Satan for his bravery, and he set out, leaving the spirits engaged in games, music, discussion and other means of whiling away the time until his return. Satan soon came to Hell Gate, where he encountered Sin and Death, its guardians. Satan was about to engage in a fight with Death, when Sin explained the situation, telling Satan that she was the offspring of Satan's pride, and that Death was their child. Satan was then allowed to pass through the gates which Sin would unlock, but not again shut. Satan passed on to the great gulf between Hell and Heaven, and through Chaos, inquiring his way, and promising recompense. He heard from Chaos of the newly created World and was directed to it, and at last came within sight of the new World.

BOOK III. God, sitting on His throne, saw Satan flying towards the newly created World, and showed him to the Son that sat at His right hand. God foretold the success of Satan in perverting mankind, but cleared His own justice and wisdom by the fact that Man had been created free, and able to choose between evil and good. God promised, however, grace towards Man in case he fell, seduced by Satan.

The Son of God praised His Father for the manifestation of His gracious purpose towards Man. But God again declared that grace could not be extended without the satisfaction of Divine justice, and that Man must die, unless some one could be found sufficient to answer for his offense and undergo his punishment.

The Son of God freely offered himself as a ransom for Man, and the Father accepted Him, praising Him and commanding all the angels to adore Him. The angels obeyed, and by their harps celebrated the Father and the Son.

Meanwhile Satan alighted upon the utmost part of the new World, and, wandering from place to place, came to the gate of Heaven, which ascended by stairs. Passing to the orb of the sun he found Uriel. He changed himself into the shape of an angel and, thus disguised, Uriel did not know him. He inquired of Uriel concerning the new World and Man, and expressed a wish to see them that he might praise the Universal Maker. Uriel answered that his desire merited praise and pointed the way to Paradise and Adam's abode. Satan hastened there, and did not stop until he alighted first on Mount Niphates.

There are in all in "Paradise Lost" twelve books, the remaining nine being briefly as follows:

BOOK IV. Satan explores the new World and views the garden. Upon his first sight of Adam and Eve he wondered at their perfect form and happy state, but resolved on their fall. Meanwhile Uriel warns Gabriel to look for Satan, who escapes in the night.

BOOK V. Raphael visits Adam and Eve, and warns them of the enemy near at hand, assures Adam of his own free will, and then Raphael begins to tell the story to gratify Adam's curiosity.

BOOK VI. The first fight is described, and Satan retires to invent devilish engines to put Michael and his angels to flight. Satan is again put to flight, and on the third day the Messiah, pursuing them with thunder to the wall of Heaven, Satan and his army leap with horror into the place of punishment in the deep.

BOOK VII. Raphael then relates to Adam the creation of the new World, and the sending of the Son with glory, and attendance of angels, to perform the work of creation in six days.

BOOK VIII. Adam is then told of events since his own creation and his being placed in Paradise, and Raphael repeats the prohibition to touch the tree of knowledge and departs.

BOOK IX. The serpent finds Eve in the morning alone and induces her to eat of the forbidden tree. She, pleased with the taste, calls Adam, who also eats, resolving to perish with her. They immediately fall to variance and accusation of one another.

BOOK X. Man's transgression being known, the guardian angels forsake Paradise and return up to Heaven. Sin and Death, feeling the success of Satan, leave Hell and follow Satan to the place of Man. Adam sees his condition and exhorts Eve to seek peace by supplication.

BOOK XI. The Son of God intercedes for our first parents. God accepts their prayers, but declares they must no longer abide in Paradise.

An angel leads Adam to a high hill, and sets before him in vision what shall happen till the flood.

BOOK XII. The angel Michael continued to relate from the time of the flood, of Abraham, and, explaining by degrees, tells of His incarnation, death, resurrection and ascension, and the state of the Church until His second coming. Michael then leads them out of Paradise, and the cherubims take their stations to guard the place.

QUOTATIONS (Books I, II and III) :

*The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a Heaven of Hell, a Hell of Heaven.*

Here we may reign secure; and in my choice,
To reign is worthy of ambition, though in Hell;
Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven.

On me let Death wreck all his rage;
Under his gloomy power I shall not long
Lie vanquished.

Let none admire
That riches grow in Hell; that soil may best
Deserve the precious bane.

If I foreknew
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no less proved certain unforeknown.

Man shall not quite be lost, but saved who will;
Yet not of will in him, but grace in Me,
Freely vouchsafed.

When there is then no good
For which to strive, no strife can grow up there
From faction; for none sure will claim in Hell
Precedence; none whose portion is so small
Of present pain that with ambitious mind
Will covet more.

Mine ear shall not be slow, mine eye not shut,
And I will place within them as a guide
My umpire, conscience.

For wonderful indeed are all His works,
Pleasant to know, and worthiest to be all
Had in remembrance always with delight;
But what created mind can comprehend
Their number, or the wisdom infinite
That brought them forth, but hid their causes deep?

SECTION 9.

✓ "EVANGELINE, A TALE OF ACADIA," by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. A short sketch of the life of Longfellow and of the theme of "Evangeline."

LONGFELLOW, Henry Wadsworth, an American poet, was born at Portland, Me., in 1807. He died in 1882. At the age of fourteen he entered Bowdoin College and graduated in 1825. In 1826 he accepted the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin, and was allowed three years to prepare for the work and travel in Europe. In 1833 he published a volume of translations. In 1839 he published "Hyperion, a Romance," and "Voices of the Night," a series of poems. He resigned his chair at Harvard in 1854, he having been elected to the chair of modern languages there in 1835. From 1850 to 1870 he published his best-known works, such as "Hiawatha," "The Courtship of Miles Standish," "Divine Tragedy" and "The Hanging of the Crane." His poems are equally popular on both sides of the Atlantic.

Start EVANGELINE was the daughter of Benedict Belfontaine, the wealthiest farmer among the Acadians. She was the pride of the village. They lived on his sunny farm at peace with God and the world. Basil was the blacksmith and Benedict's friend. Basil had a son, Gabriel, who from earliest childhood had grown up with Evangeline. They had read out of the same book and watched Basil at his forge together.

Amongst their peace and contentment there came rumors that the English ships in the harbors were not there for peace, but of some evil intention. Basil would in the evening come to Benedict's to discuss these rumors, and Gabriel and Evangeline would spend the evening together. Gabriel told Evangeline of his love for her, and his love was returned, and a match between them met with the approval of Basil and Benedict. In the midst of a happy feast, to which all the village folks had come to Benedict's, in honor to Gabriel and Evangeline, and in celebration of their approaching marriage, the soldiers from the ships came and read a commission from His Majesty, which announced that it was the will of the Monarch that all the lands, dwellings and cattle of the Acadians be forfeited to the Crown, and the people themselves transported to other lands.

No strong resistance was made to these orders, which was due to the influence of Father Felician, who urged them to comply humbly to the will and desires of the King and to take farewell of one another. Gabriel and Evangeline were parted, but she bid him be of good cheer, for if they loved one another nothing could harm them, she said. All the people were taken away in the ships and their homes burned, and the people then scattered in many places.

Gabriel and Evangeline immediately began the search for one another. Evangeline wandered for many years, sometimes searching in graveyards, and inquiring of any that had known him, but if any of them had seen Gabriel it had always been at some far-off place. A band of the exiles went down the Mississippi, and Evangeline accompanied them. One night when floating down the river she seemed to feel that Gabriel was near, and she took fresh hope and resolved anew to find him. Indeed, that same evening she had felt he was near, he had passed up the river northward in search of bison and beaver and longing for Evangeline. Evangeline's party then landed at a beautiful garden in the land of Louisiana, and there she met Basil. Basil had settled there and had become no longer Basil the blacksmith, but Basil the herdsman. He had prospered greatly. He told Evangeline that Gabriel had just left the day before, and they would go in search for him. After receiving good old Father Felician's blessing,

Basil and Evangeline departed. They hunted in lake, in forest and in river, but could find no trace of him. They arrived tired and weary one day at the Spanish town of Adayes, only to find that he had been there, and had left the day before, taking the road to the prairies. Basil and Evangeline again took up the search and followed him day after day far into the mountains, but never catching up with him. At length Basil returned to his new home. Evangeline, however, continued the search.

The long years glided on, and Evangeline had now become faded and old. She arrived in the city of Philadelphia, an exile. There she lived many years as a Sister of Mercy. A great pestilence fell on the city. The poor were left to the almshouse, and there Evangeline went to help and nurse them, and aid all she could in relieving their sufferings.

One Sabbath morn, through the deserted and silent streets, she quietly went to the almshouse. She paused to gather some flowers in the garden and carried them in with her, that the dying once more might rejoice in their fragrance and beauty. The chimes from the belfry seemed to say to her "At length thy trials are ended." She gently bent to the work of caring for the suffering ones, and noted many forms had disappeared in the nighttime and their places were vacant, or already filled by strangers.

"Suddenly, as if arrested by fear or a feeling of wonder, she stopped, and there escaped from her lips a cry of anguish, for she saw on the pallet before her the form of an old man. But, as he lay in the morning light, his face for a moment seemed to assume once more the forms of its earliest manhood: so are wont to be changed the faces of those who are dying."

His eyes filled with tears as Evangeline knelt by his bedside. He attempted to whisper her name and to rise. She kissed his dying lips and laid her head on his bosom.

"All was ended now, the hope, and the fear, and the sorrow,
All the aching of heart, the restless, unsatisfied longing,
All the dull, deep pain, and constant anguish of patience!
And, as she pressed once more the lifeless head to her bosom,
Meekly she bowed her own, and murmured, 'Father, I thank Thee!'"

SECTION 10.

"CONCILIATION WITH THE AMERICAN COLONIES," by Edmund Burke. A short outline of his life and of his speech on "Conciliation:"

BURKE, Edmund, was born in Dublin, January 1st, 1730. He was a writer, orator and statesman of great eminence. He entered Trinity College, April 14th, 1744, and after studying there went to London, in 1750, and became a law student at the temple. He applied himself more to literature than to law, and on 1756 published his "Essay on the Sublime and the Beautiful." He entered the discussion of the right of taxing the American colonies, and when the Marquis of Rockingham returned to power in 1782 Burke was appointed paymaster-general of the forces. In 1794 he withdrew from Parliament, and three years later, on July 8th, 1797, he died, his end being hastened by grief for the loss of his only son.

"CONCILIATION WITH THE AMERICAN COLONIES," the subject of one of the most powerful of Burke's speeches, was occasioned by the

return of the House of Lords of the Grand Penal Bill, to the House of Commons, on March 22nd, 1775. He considered the return of the bill as a fortunate omen. From the acts of Parliament, he said, one fact was undisputed—that every act done by Parliament as a remedy to the public complaint, if it had not produced disorder, it was at least followed by it up to that critical period. Burke advocated peace—not peace obtained by war, but peace sought in the spirit of peace. The House admitted that the complaints on the mode of taxation were not wholly unfounded. The important things to consider with respect to the Americans were:

First. The number of the people, which was about 2,500,000 at that period.

Second. The magnitude of their commerce, which in 1772 was equal with the trade carried on by England in 1704 with the entire world, and the commerce in 1772 had increased about twelve times that of 1704.

Third. Their agriculture.

Fourth. The extent of their fisheries, which had gone to all climates.

Burke, after considering these four things, remarked: "When I see how profitable they have been to us, my rigor relents, I pardon something to the spirit of liberty."

The use of force was objectionable, because it was but temporary, it was uncertain, it impaired the object, and they had no experience in favor of force in the rule of colonies. Even more than the population and commerce of America was the temper and character of the people, and he said the spirit of liberty was probably stronger in the English colonies than in any other people of the earth, because they were descendants of Englishmen, their education had been a thorough study of law, and their distance from England.

As to punishment of the colonies, he said punishment had been tried by the denial of the exercise of government in Massachusetts and "Anarchy is found tolerable;" a vast province had subsisted for twelve months with health and vigor without public council, without judges, without executive magistrates.

There were only three ways of proceeding against this stubborn spirit of the colonies, he said:

First. To change the spirit as inconvenient by removing the causes, which would be difficult and little short of impossible.

Second. To prosecute it as criminal, and he did not know the manner or method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people.

Third. To comply with it as necessary, which was the only method; but what should the concession be?

The question was not whether they had a right to render their people miserable, but whether it was not to their interest to make the people happy—whether it be prudent to form a rule for punishing the people, not upon the people's own acts, but upon Parliament's conjectures.

For examples of this concession Burke referred to the case of Ireland, Wales, Chester and Durham. It was not English arms, but the English

Constitution, that conquered Ireland. The theme, therefore, of his address seemed to be "To establish the equity and justice of a taxation of America by grant and not by imposition." That they must give away some natural liberty to enjoy civil advantages. He also showed that the proposal to auction the taxes and let the colonies decide on the mode of collection was not reasonable, and that should the colonies lay a tax on the importation of English manufacturers that it would not be permitted.

It is the love of the people, their attachment to their government from the sense of the deep stake they have in such a glorious institution, which gives a country its army and navy and infuses into both liberal obedience, and that the only way to pacify the colonies was to treat them as fellow-Englishmen.

Burke's proposal was rejected and force resorted to—and every student of history knows with what painful result to England. Had Burke's plan been adopted who knows with what results the same might have been accomplished?

QUOTATIONS:

The thing you fought for is not the thing you recover.

An Englishman is the unfittest person on earth to argue another Englishman into slavery.

It is not what a lawyer tells me I MAY do, but what humanity, reason and justice tell me I OUGHT to do.

I put my foot in the tracks of our forefathers, where I can neither wander nor stumble.

If I cannot give peace to my country, I give it to my conscience.

SECTION 11.

"LETTERS TO THE SHERIFF OF BRISTOL," by Edmund Burke. A short outline of the letter written to his friends in Bristol, April 3rd, 1777, to explain his conduct in staying away from the meetings of Parliament:

"A letter from Edmund Burke, Esq., one of the representatives in Parliament for the city of Bristol, to John Farr and John Harris, Esqrs., Sheriffs of that city, on the 'Affairs of America.'"

BURKE in sending the letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol enclosed with it the two last Acts of Parliament in regard to the troubles in America and observed that as the laws increased the subjects diminished.

The second Act was a partial suspension of the *habeas corpus*. It did not in the first place fairly describe its object, and was confounding the natural distinction of things and also the order of crimes. The second purpose was to detain in England for their trial those who shall commit high treason in America, by which Burke said a person might be executed according to form, but could never be tried according to justice. The Act, by being a partial suspension of the *habeas corpus*, was worse than a universal suspension, for liberty is a generous principle and partial freedom seems a most invidious mode of slavery. Nothing is security to any indi-

vidual but the common interest of all. Burke stayed away while this Act was considered, he says, because it was vain to oppose it and impossible to correct, and that his attendance would have been ridiculous.

It seemed, he said, that in a civil war the very names of affection and kindred, which were the bonds of charity while they agreed, became new incentives to hatred and rage. He did not rejoice that they had fallen under the sword of hireling German strangers. But even then America was not subdued. No village had yet submitted from love or terror. England had the ground they encamped on, but no more. You spread devastation, but do not enlarge the sphere of authority. The poorest being that crawls on earth, contending to save itself from injustice and oppression, is an object respectable in the eyes of God and man. Those who, desirous of war, offered their own persons, were satisfied with hiring Germans, and when the unfelling arm of a foreign soldiery pours out their kindred's blood like water they exult and triumph as if they themselves had performed some notable exploit.

Burke said he thought he knew America, for he spared no pains to understand it, and moderation in a case like this was not treason. General rebellions and revolts of the whole people never were encouraged now or at any time. They are always *provoked*. The rebels had indeed looked for assistance from England most certainly in the beginning of the controversy. When they found that neither prayers nor menaces had any weight, and despairing, they trusted in themselves.

Burke said he was charged with being an American. If warm affection towards those over whom he claimed any share of authority was a crime, he was guilty of this charge. If there was one fact perfectly clear it was "That the disposition of the people of America is wholly adverse to any other than a free government." He defined a free government, for practical purposes, as what the people think is such. If they allowed him any greater authority over them than is consistent with any correct ideas of perfect freedom, he ought to thank them for so great a trust, and not to prove that they have reasoned amiss.

Burke said that he knew to be false by experience the contention that all men who act upon the public stage are corrupt. He said: "Never expecting to find perfection in men, and not looking for divine attributes in created being, in my commerce with my contemporaries, I have found human virtue. Virtue will catch as well as vice by contact; and the public stock of honest, manly principle will daily accumulate."

Under the condition, he said, they were taught to believe that a desire for domineering over their countrymen was love for their country; that those who hate civil war abet rebellion, and that the amiable and conciliatory virtues of lenity, moderation and tenderness to the privileges of those who depend on the kingdom was a sort of treason to the State.

It is impossible, he said, that they should remain long in a situation which breeds such notions and dispositions without some great alteration in the national character. Many things had long been operating towards a gradual change in their principles, but the American war had done more in a very few years than all the other causes could have effected in a century.

In conclusion he said for them not to be persuaded, shamed or frightened out of their principles, and "Let us not be amongst the first who renounce the maxims of our forefathers."

SECTION 12.

"AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN." Short sketch of the life of Franklin and outline of his autobiography:

FRANKLIN, Benjamin, an American writer and statesman, was born at Boston, January 17th, 1706, and died at Philadelphia April 17th, 1790. He became famous on account of his industry, and well deserved the great weight that was placed in his wisdom and ability as a man of great character. He was a very active member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania. He opposed the Stamp Act, and exerted his influence in favor of the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the commissioners to the treaty of peace with England. He served as President of Pennsylvania, and was a delegate to the Federal Convention in 1787 and approved the Constitution then formed. His rank is next to Washington as the greatest man of the Revolutionary period of the nation.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY (unfinished by Franklin). Although born in humble circumstances, Benjamin Franklin came of a long line of men noted for their honesty and upright character. He was studious and quick to learn, and early realized that his position in life would to a marked degree depend on his learning. He formed acquaintances with men of thought. When very young he was obliged to become apprenticed to his brother, a printer, and in this work he wrote an anonymous paper and slipped it under the door of the printing office, and the paper was printed by his brother and highly commented on. He wrote some poetry, but soon gave it up and confined himself to prose writings.

Before he reached his majority he ran away from Boston and went to Philadelphia, procuring work at his trade. He became known to Governor Keith, on whose advice he went to England to purchase type and materials incidental to his establishing himself in business. The Governor, however, failed to supply the promised funds or even letters of credit, and Franklin on his arrival in England was compelled to stay there and work at his trade. He was an excellent swimmer and became well known on this account, and quite popular among his fellow-workmen in the printing office. While in London he met a Mr. Denham, a prosperous merchant, who induced him to quit the printing trade and to enter the mercantile business as a clerk. Mr. Denham died a short time after their return to Philadelphia, and Franklin again took up the printing business. Before long he established a business in partnership with Hugh Meredith. The business prospered, and Franklin continued his studies and organized the Junto Club, a sort of secret society of twelve friends of his, all able men, who met to discuss and prepare papers on morals, politics and natural philosophy. Franklin's great industry was noticed and many influential men brought him business.

In 1729 he and Meredith purchased a paper published by Keimer, a printer in the same town, and on September 25th, 1729, they published their first number of the Pennsylvania Gazette. This paper has continued, and is now the Saturday Evening Post. He prospered and purchased the

share of Meredith in the business. On September 1st, 1730, he was married to Miss Read.

A library was established in the Junto Club. He made it a rule to make no display of wealth when he was fairly prosperous. He also enumerated thirteen virtues, of which Temperance was first. He advocated temperance in all matters, except, perhaps, in one thing—work—but in its place, however, he made another virtue, that of Industry. He practiced these virtues and went early to bed and got up early, and observed that many people complained of the high price of candles, who used them at night and slept in the morning when the sun was up and shining. He also observed that Pride and Vanity were the hardest passions to subdue, for even if one should think they had completely overcome them they would probably be "proud of" their "humility."

In 1732 Franklin began the publication of "Poor Richard's Almanac," which contained many proverbs and wise and good sayings tending to encourage thrift and industry among the people, and it had a great popularity and his sayings were of much influence.

In 1736 he was chosen Clerk of the General Assembly and began the important part of his public career. He continued as Clerk until elected a member of the Assembly, and was succeeded by his son as Clerk. A discussion in the Junto Club resulted in the organization of the first volunteer fire company in Philadelphia. In 1742 Franklin invented the Pennsylvania open stove, which he did not patent, and gave to the public.

He urged the establishment of a school or academy of higher learning, and in 1749 an academy was opened. It received the support of the people, and Franklin was elected a Trustee. The school thus established became the University of Pennsylvania.

Franklin had so prospered in his printing business that he was able to leave it entirely to the management of others and to enter upon public work. His advice was so well thought of and received that a common question in regard to any new improvement was: "Have you consulted Franklin?" He urged street improvement, the lighting of the streets and street cleaning. In national affairs he urged "In union there is strength." Degrees were conferred upon him by Yale and Cambridge.

In 1753 he was elected a member of the Royal Society, which was a high honor, and given in recognition of his studies and research in electricity and other improvements. He advocated the establishment of light-houses at sea.

His life was a series of progressive steps from the known to the less known, and always searching for new truths and new ideas. He was entirely self-educated, industrious, kind, entertaining and patriotic, and well worthy of the high place he attained in the affection of the world.

QUOTATIONS:

Vicious actions are not hurtful because they are forbidden, but forbidden because they are hurtful.

It is hard for an empty sack to stand upright.

In union there is strength.

Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

Temperance: Eat not to dullness; drink not to elevation.

Order: Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.

Frugality: Make no expense but to do good to yourself and others; that is, waste nothing.

Sincerity: Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly; and, if you speak, speak accordingly.

Moderation: Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries, so much as you think they deserve.

Tranquility: Be not disturbed at trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

God will certainly reward virtue and punish vice, either here or hereafter.

The most acceptable service to God is doing good to man.

God governs the world by His providence.

SECTION 13.

"THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS," a narrative of 1757, by James Fenimore Cooper. A short outline of the life of Cooper and the story of "The Last of the Mohicans:"

COOPER, James Fenimore, an American novelist, was born at Burlington, N. J., in 1789. He studied at Yale College, and entered the American navy as a midshipman at the age of sixteen. His first production, "Precaution," appeared in 1821. Though successful, it gave no scope for his peculiar powers, and it was not until the production of "The Spy" and "The Pioneers" that he began to take a high rating. After them came "The Pilot," "Red Rover," "Pathfinder," "Deerslayer" and "The Last of the Mohicans." After visiting Europe and serving as Consul for the United States at Lyons for three years Cooper returned to America. He died at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1851.

"THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS" were Chingachgook and his son, Uncas. When Major Heyward, of the British Army, wished to go to Fort William Henry by a more direct route than that traveled by the army he secured an Indian, Le Renard Subtil, to guide his party there. The party consisted of two ladies, daughters of Colonel Munro, in charge of Fort William Henry; a singing master named David, and himself. Losing their way as the guide had told them, they come upon Chingachgook and Uncas, and a scout called Hawkeye. Hawkeye told Major Heyward that the Indian guide had purposely misled them. They attempted to capture Le Renard Subtil, but he escaped. The scout then explained that they were in a very dangerous part of the woods, which was filled with bands of hostile Indians. He led them to a secret cave that he and the two

Mohicans sometimes used, and which seemed quite secure. But the Mohawks found their hiding place and attacked them. The two Indians with Hawkeye and Major Heyward put up a brave fight, but their powder giving out, in desperation, and on the advice of Cora, one of the daughters, Hawkeye and the two Mohicans escaped by floating down the stream under the water. Le Renard Subtil found the two ladies, Major Heyward and David concealed in the cave and captured them. Heyward tried to bribe the Indian to take them to safety, but the Indian would not accept any offer, and carried them away for his own plan of punishment.

Renard said if Cora would become his wife he would spare the rest of their lives, and on her refusal was about to kill them all, when Hawkeye and the two Mohicans came back and rescued them, killing all of the band except Le Renard Subtil, who again escaped. The timely deliverance gave David an opportunity to make use of several of his songs. Hawkeye undertook then to lead them to the fort. They arrived at the fort just as the French, under Montcalm, were attacking it, and in the midst of the attack and under cover of a heavy fog they entered the fort.

Munro was happily reunited with his daughters, and very thankful to Major Heyward, Hawkeye and the two Indians for their aid. However, matters at the fort had become desperate and Munro was obliged to listen to terms of surrender. Montcalm promised that if Munro would surrender it should be with all the honors of war. But he had not taken into consideration the nature of his allies, for when Munro's people were marching out of the fort the Indian allies attacked them and massacred most of them. Hawkeye, Heyward and Munro, with the Mohicans, escaped, and Cora and Alice, along with the singer, David, whom the Indians thought to be weak-minded, were captured by Le Renard Subtil and led away by his party to the Canadas. Hawkeye and Uncas soon found the trail and planned to follow them by crossing Lake Horican, which they did, and, after a narrow escape, landed and found the trail of Renard's party. They came near to the Indian camp and found David in the woods. He told them that Cora and Alice were separated, but safe in neighboring villages. Duncan Heyward, disguised, determined to enter the camp with David.

A party of Renard's warriors entered shortly with Uncas a captive. Uncas made several fruitless endeavors to escape, but was finally secured. His face portrayed no sign of fear and was rather that of defiance. Heyward, who was supposed by the Indians to be a physician, was taken to a nearby cave in which the wife of an Indian was sick and in which Alice was also confined. As they entered a bear followed them. Heyward found David at the side of the sick woman, and made the Indians leave the cave so he could work. The bear was Hawkeye, who had obtained the skin from a magician. Heyward found the room where Alice was concealed, and was discovered by Le Renard Subtil, who had entered by a secret passage. Hawkeye, with the aid of Heyward, bound the Indian and left him in the cave, and taking Alice in his arms Heyward, with the bear, passed out of the cave, explaining to the Indians at the entrance that it was the sick woman.

After Alice's rescue Hawkeye determined to rescue Uncas, and assuming again the likeness of the bear, accompanied by David, entered the camp and went to the place where Uncas was secured. Uncas put on the bear-skin, and Hawkeye exchanged clothes with David, leaving him bound in

place of Uncas. Hawkeye and Uncas, thus disguised, left the camp and proceeded to the other Indian village. Renard was loosened and immediately went to the neighboring camp with many gifts for the chiefs, and then to ask for his captives. A council of the neighboring camp was called to determine, and at this council Tamenund presided. He was the oldest chief of the tribe and his word was law. He declared Renard to be entitled to his captives and they were secured, when Uncas proclaimed himself. Tamenund hears him and announced him to be a new chief of the Delawares. However, Renard or Magua, as he was called by his tribe, was allowed to depart and take with him Cora.

Uncas, after being reunited with his own people, prepared to lead an attack on the tribe of Magua, and chose Heyward and Hawkeye as his two aids, and, with his other chiefs, set out on the attack. They attacked from all sides and drove Magua and his men back, and at last entered their village. Uncas saw Magua with Cora attempting to escape and followed him with Hawkeye, Heyward and David. Magua used the woman as a shield and they were not able to shoot. When on the edge of a precipice Cora refused to go any further, and just as Magua was about to kill her, Uncas jumped from a high ledge above and landed at the feet of Mangua, who killed the prostrate Uncas, and one of Magua's warriors killed Cora. Magua then made a leap across the rocks, and as he was endeavoring to draw himself up on the other side Hawkeye shot him. Magua's hold relaxed and he fell down the steep side of the mountain dead.

There was great sorrow in the camp of the Delawares over the death of Uncas and of Cora, and they were buried with much sorrow, according to the customs of the tribe. The other members of the party escaped, and for many years afterwards there was a beautiful story told by the Delawares of the white lady and the Indian lover and chief.

SECTION 14.

"REPLY TO HAYNE," by Daniel Webster. A short outline of the life of Webster and of the speech in reply to Hayne:

WEBSTER, Daniel, a celebrated American statesman, was born in 1782 at Salisbury, N. H. He studied law for four years at Dartmouth College, and was admitted to practice in the Courts of Suffolk County. In 1813 he was returned to Congress by the Federal party in New Hampshire, and from that period to the close of his life took a prominent part in public affairs. He was a great public speaker. He was elected Senator in 1827, and was defeated for President in 1836 and 1848. He was appointed Secretary of State under Harrison in 1841, and again in 1850 under President Fillmore, which office he held until his death, which occurred in 1852.

[NOTE.—The reply to Hayne was delivered by Daniel Webster, January 26th, 1830, and was occasioned primarily by the introduction by Mr. Foote, of Connecticut, of his resolution in regard to the public land, and on which Colonel Hayne, of South Carolina, had spoken. In the course of his speech Colonel Hayne made a bitter attack on New England, to which Webster felt obliged to reply.]

"REPLY TO HAYNE." Webster in beginning his speech asked to have the resolution under discussion read, and, after hearing the same, he remarked that it was the only subject on which Hayne had not touched in his speech, and about which he had said nothing. Hayne had said he had

a shot to fire, and Webster denied that the shot had reached its mark, for he had not felt it. The complaint of Hayne that he had slept on his speech was entirely true, as he did sleep on it very well. Webster showed that Hayne had been mistaken in his references to Banquo's ghost. The reference to the prohibition of slavery northwest of the Ohio as a wise measure and attended with much benefit was not an attack by Webster on slavery as Hayne had construed it. The conduct of European nations to their colonies in America was not the same as the conduct of the colonies to the western emigrants, for the reason that the colonies had prospered under the tyranny, oppression and neglect of the European nations. The settlers had not been driven west, or flourished by neglect.

Webster held that the construction of a canal in the state of Ohio was of interest and importance to South Carolina as an object large and extensive enough to be of common benefit. It was of use to all the colonies, and hence to each of the whole. New England had supported measures favorable to the west because they were of national importance.

Webster showed that the tariff of 1816, of which South Carolina complained, had been passed by South Carolina's votes. He had made no attack on the state of South Carolina. He said he referred to some individuals who advocated the right of the state to disobey any law of the Union which it thought unjust. Webster said he was not defending Massachusetts, for she needed no defense, but that he was defending the Constitution of the Union. Was the Constitution the creature of the State Legislatures, or of the people? The National Government possessed those powers the people had conferred on it, and no more. The States could not make war, they could not coin money, they could not make treaties—that belonged to the Union. Webster argued that an unconstitutional law would not bind the people, but, on the other hand, a constitutional law of Congress would and did bind the citizens of every State, and it did not rest with the State Legislatures to say, as South Carolina wished to do, whether a law of Congress was constitutional or whether it was unconstitutional.

The people of New England believed the Embargo Law of 1807 to be unconstitutional. They reasoned thus: Congress had power to regulate commerce; but here is a law which did not regulate it—it actually put an end to commerce and totally destroyed it. Their State Legislature did not say the law was unconstitutional and refuse to comply with it. They submitted the question to the proper department of the Union—the United States Supreme Court—and were bound by that tribunal's decision that the law was constitutional. Had New England done as South Carolina advocated the Union would in all probability have gone to pieces.

Webster showed with great clearness that the Constitution and Union derived its power directly from the people, and not from the State Legislatures. Moreover, the people had not only defined the powers of the Union, but they gave them the right of deciding their will when any question of doubt should arise. It would have been absurd to have done otherwise than as provided in the Constitution, Webster said.

South Carolina did not have jurisdiction to prescribe his constitutional duty. He said he did not swear to support the Constitution according to the interpretation that South Carolina placed on it. That if South Carolina persisted in her interpretation of her power the other States in all likeli-

hood would insist on their rights and their interpretation of the Constitution, and civil war could only result. He drew concrete examples where the effort of South Carolina to actually put in force her conception of the matter would at once, and without any other alternative, result in bloodshed.

The exposition of the Constitution by Webster in the speech that day was at a time when most needed. It dispersed with any doubts and left the question clear cut, and on which each necessarily had to decide on one side or the other. It is needless to say that the Southern States did later try to put in operation their ideas, and that the result showed how explicitly correct Webster had been.

In conclusion he said: "When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original luster, not a strip erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as 'What is all this worth?' nor these other words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first and Union afterwards;' but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

QUOTATIONS:

The ghost of Banquo, like that of Hamlet, was an honest ghost. It disturbed no innocent man.

I regard domestic slavery as one of the greatest of evils, both moral and political.

I look upon a road over the Alleghenies, a canal around the falls of the Ohio, or a canal or railway from the Atlantic to the western waters, as being an object large and extensive enough to be fairly said to be for the common benefit.

We are all agents of the same supreme power, the people.

If a thing can be done, an ingenious man can tell HOW it is to be done.

I have not allowed myself, sir, to look beyond the Union, to see what might lie hidden in the dark recess behind. * * * Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant that in my day, at least, that curtain may not rise!

SECTION 15.

"THE MARBLE FAUN," by Nathaniel Hawthorne. A short outline of the life of Hawthorne and the story of "The Marble Faun."

HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel, an American author, was born at Salem, Mass., in 1804 and died in 1864. He studied at Bowdoin College, where he took a degree in 1825 along with the poet, Longfellow. For a number of years after this he led a retired and studious life in Salem, writing tales. In 1837 his "Twice-Told Tales" appeared, which was a collection of stories he had contributed to various periodicals. In 1838 he was appointed a weigher in the Boston Custom House. In 1846 he published his "Mosses From an Old Manse;" in 1850, "The Scarlet Letter;" in 1851, "The House of the Seven Gables." In 1853 he became American Consul at Liverpool, a post which he held until 1857. He died at Plymouth, N. H.

"THE MARBLE FAUN, or the Romance of Monte Beni."—The principal characters are introduced in the first chapter—Miriam and Hilda, artists; Kenyon, a sculptor, and Donatello, an Italian. The scene was the Capitol at Rome, where they had gone to study the famous paintings and statues—the works of great artists.

One of the works which attracted their attention was the Faun of Praxiteles, which they laughingly said Donatello very much resembled. The Faun was described as between man and animal, comprehending the speech of either race, and interpreting the whole existence of each to the other.

The four friends had some months before gone to the Catacomb of St. Calixtus, where Miriam had become lost, and when found was followed by a strange being, who was called her shadow or model, and this strange creature, together with a certain vagueness and mystery of Miriam's past, lent an air of mystery to her. Donatello was very much in love with Miriam, and was found in her company often. Miriam, however, treated him as a kind friend only.

Hilda was of New England birth. She had gone to Rome to be near the great masters and to paint and study. She lived in a tower, where she kept a light burning to the Virgin. Kenyon, too, was an American and liked to be in the company of Hilda.

One evening there was an assemblage, composed of a number of American and English artists, at the home of one, to which Miriam, Hilda, Kenyon and Donatella went. One of the relics shown at this gathering was a portfolio of old drawings, some of which were supposed to have been made by master-hands, such as Raphael and Guido. A moonlight ramble was proposed to visit the scenes of ruin in Rome, in which all joined. They visited the many historic spots in Rome, which in the clear moonlight presented a different view of their grandeur and greatness. Throughout the ramble Miriam was followed by the shadow. Miriam and Donatello were left alone on the edge of a precipice, and there again the strange follower appeared. Donatello, in a fit of desperation, threw him over the precipice, which action Miriam seemed to approve. The act of Donatello and Miriam's approval was witnessed by Hilda, who had crept back to find her two friends who had been left behind.

The following day Miriam, Donatello and Kenyon visited the Church of the Capuchins, which they had planned to do the day before in company with Hilda, but she did not join them that day. In the Church of the Capuchins was a dead monk, and which, to the horror of Donatello, as well

as Miriam, proved to be the same person that had been thrown over the precipice, and the shadow that had followed Miriam and made her life so sorrowful.

The thought of this wicked and sinful act and the sight of the dead monk caused a great feeling of remorse to take possession of Donatello, and he left Miriam and Rome and went to his old home among the Appenines. Donatello was in fact the Count of Monte Beni, and when he returned to his estate his changed manner was soon noticed. In the summer Kenyon went to visit him, and found the clear air and freedom of the mountains had not restored Donatello to his former happy self, but he seemed to grow more remorseful and brooded continually over his crime.

The Counts of Monte Beni had been a great people. Kenyon and Donatello spent much time in going over the castle together, and Kenyon heard many tales and myths of the ancestors of Monte Beni. One of these was said to have made an acquaintance with a spirit or nymph of a grand fountain on the estate, and many happy hours had been passed with her, but she had vanished one day when the old Count returned and washed his blood-stained hands in the clear water of the fountain.

Miriam left Rome a few days after the death of the monk, and in some manner had gone to the castle of Monte Beni. Kenyon saw her there, although Donatello did not know of her presence. Kenyon arranged with her that she and Donatello should meet at the base of the statue of Pope Julius in the square of Perugia. He then proposed to Donatello that they travel through the country and visit the places of most interest, and they accordingly left the castle on the journey. Throughout the entire journey Donatello took very little, if any, interest in the many wonderful works of painting they saw, but instead he would kneel at every shrine, and made the trip more like that of a penitent sinner. At length they arrived at the statue of Pope Julius, where Miriam awaited them. She and Donatello were reunited, and Kenyon was told that Hilda was ill in Rome, where she was staying during the hot summer. Kenyon immediately left them to go to Hilda in Rome. He found her in St. Peter's Church, where she had just confessed to a Priest the great crime of Donatello and Miriam which she had witnessed. The confession seemed to lift a great weight from her, and she faced Kenyon with a happy and joyful face. They spent several pleasant days together, when Hilda strangely disappeared. The light that had burned for hundreds of years in her tower went out. Kenyon made every effort to find her or learn something of her. At last he met Donatello and then Miriam in Rome. Later he met both near Rome, at which time they told him that Hilda was safe and would be restored to him in a few days. On the day they had mentioned Kenyon went out early to the Corso to await her. It was a great fete day on the Corso, and he met Donatello and Miriam gaily dressed, and they told him he was too early. At length Hilda was brought to him.

There were many things to be explained. Neither Kenyon nor Hilda saw Donatello again, and he was supposed to have given himself up to justice and to have paid the penalty of his crime. Miriam also had disappeared after the day on the Corso, but her noble birth seemed to have saved her. She had refused to marry the man selected for her, and had run away and taken up painting. The strange shadow, the dead monk, and that rejected lover were probably the same individual.

Hilda consented finally to marry Kenyon, and they returned to America.

QUOTATIONS:

The studio of a sculptor is generally but a rough and dreary-looking place.

But what a strange efficacy there is in death! If we cannot all win pearls, it causes an empty shell to satisfy us just as well.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY. The following outlines are given, not for the purpose of memorization, but to definitely bring before the mind the important events of the various periods. Care has been taken to insure the correctness of the outlines and to embrace the important events.

SECTION I.

OUTLINES OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY. From earliest time to present date, and comprising Ancient History and Medieval and Modern History.

Ancient History.

PREHISTORIC TIMES.

Paleolithic or Old Stone Age, first Age of Man.
Reindeer engraving—Neolithic or New Stone Age.
Entry of use of metals—the Third Age.
Historic curtain rises about 5000 B. C.
Invention of writing—two kinds.
System of domestication of plants.
Three chief types of races.
Origin of the use of fire.
Reform in manner of life—Domestication of plants.
Industry in all lines of work.
Center of population, the Nile and Euphrates.

Three groups of white race—Hamitic, Semitic and Aryan.
Introduction of settled form of government.
Many sub-divisions of race.
Early formation of language.
Sub-divisions of Historic Age.

ANCIENT EGYPT. 5000-30 B. C.

Animal worship.
New sciences—astronomy, geometry and medicine.
Classes of society—three.
Improvement of the Nile.
Egyptian gods—Polytheists.
Negative confession and judgment of the dead.
Thirty-one dynasties.

Egyptian doctrine of future life.
Great importance of Rosetta Stone.

Years 1985-1575 B. C.—Shepherd Kings.
Pharaohs: Architectural works.
The Pyramids built. The embalment of the dead.

BABYLONIA. 5000-1100 B. C.

Babylonia first filled with City-States.
Advantages of country for military empire.
Babylonian genesis or creation epic.
Yields to Assyrian control.
Lower and upper country.
Old cities: Excavations and discoveries.
New legislation: The Code of Hammurabi.
Introduction of cuneiform writing.
Ancient canals, books and libraries.

ASSYRIA. 1100-538 B. C.

Assyrian history that of its Kings.
Sargon II. 722-705 B. C.
Sennacherib. 705-681 B. C.
Year 606 B. C. Fall of Nineveh.
Royal Library of Nineveh.
Importance of Assyrian civilization.
Assyria conquered by Chaldean Empire.

THE HEBREWS.

The Patriarchal Age; the Age of the Judges.
Hebrew Monarchy founded about 1050 B. C.
Events in the reign of David.

History of Solomon, 993-953 B. C.
Empire divided between Rehoboam and Jeroboam.
Beginning of Kingdom of Israel.
Rise of Kingdom of Judah.
Entire literature a religious one.
Work of Hebrews. Monotheism.
Sacred Scriptures—The Bible.

PERSIA. 558-330 B. C.

Persia formed of Medes and Persians.
Empire founded by Cyrus the Great—558-529 B. C.
Reign of Cambyses—529-522 B. C.
Succession of Darius I—522-484 B. C.
Invasion of Europe. Xerxes I.
Architecture, literature and religion.

CHINA.

China very old nation.
History of Chinese writing as early as 2000 B. C.
Influence of Confucius and Mencius.
New system of education. Competitive examinations.
Attitude of religion. Three religions.

GREECE.

Greeks called themselves Hellenes and land Hellas.
Regulations as to land, trade and money.
Early history legendary. Trojan War.
Education of youth.
Colonization Age—750-600 B. C.
End of tyrants.

ATHENS.

Attic people and Kings of Athens.
The Archons and Council of Areopagus.
Height of power during Age of Pericles—445-431 B. C.
End of Persian invasions. Marathon and Salamis.
New confederacy formed. Delos.
Spartan supremacy.

GREEK ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Greek sense of beauty. Greek sculpture.
Results of sacred wars.
Extent of Macedonia. Entertainments.
Extent of Alexander's conquests.
Kingdom of the Ptolemies in Egypt.

Alexander's death. Appelles.
Conquests in India.
Condemnation and death of Socrates.
Orders of Greek architecture: Doric, Ionic, Corinthian.
Mathematics: Euclid and Archimedes.
Plato and Aristotle philosophers. Praxiteles.
Lyric poetry. Pindar.
Ionic natural philosophers. Thales.
Seven sages. The Sophists. School of Rhodes.
Hesoid—the poet of Nature. Homeric poems.
Medicine and anatomy. Hippocrates.
Education was a State affair.
Neoplatonists. Noted oration of Demosthenes.
The Stoics. Temple at Delphi. The Parthenon.
Slavery the dark side of Greek life.

ROMULUS.

Romulus founder of Rome—753 B. C. Legendary King.
Oracles and divination. Sacred colleges.
Misrule and overthrow of Kings.
Unity of family. Father's authority absolute.
Lician laws. Latin cities revolt.
United Italy and central government founded.
Samnite wars. Sack of Rome by the Gauls—390 B. C.

THE REPUBLIC.

The first Punic war—264-241 B. C.
Hannibal's vow. Second war—241-218 B. C.
Effects upon Rome of her conquest of the East.

Renewal of war against Carthage. Third war—149-146 B. C.
Entire destruction of Carthage—146 B. C.
Public land and unrest in Italy.
Useful reforms of the Gracchi.
Battles between Marius and Sulla. Proscriptions.
Lawlessness, piracy and conspiracy.
Institution of first triumvirate: Cæsar, Crassus, Pompey.
Cæsar: His power, statesmanship, conquests, assassination.

THE EMPIRE.

The government and literature under Augustus.
Hadrian and Good Emperors. Hardships of Christians.
Establishment and founding of Constantinople. New Rome.
Empire divided. End of Roman Empire in West—A. D. 476.
Milvian Bridge. Constantine the Great.
Poets: Vergil, Horace, Ovid. Public amusements: Circus.
Invasion of Rome and its sack by Alaric—A. D. 410.
Roman architecture: The arch. Roman aqueducts.
Education, ethics, law and literature.

Mediæval and Modern History.

THE DARK AGES. From Fall of Rome, A. D. 476, to Eleventh Century.

The Franks, Lombards, Goths, Vandals and other tribes.
Hegira and holy wars.
Era of Justinian—A. D. 527-565.

Dual sovereignty of Pope—spiritual and temporal.
Accession of Charlemagne and restoration of Empire in West.
Results of conquest of Persia, Syria, Egypt and North Africa.
Koran: Its teachings and the rise of Islam.

Advance and rise of Monasticism.
Greatness of Kingdom of Charlemagne.
Effects of papacy in national affairs.
Services rendered by Empire in the East.

THE AGE OF REVIVAL. From Eleventh Century to 1492.

The ideal system. Feudalism and chivalry.
Homage ceremony. Relation of lord and vassal.
Emperor Henry IV's humiliation. Ex-communications.

A religious undertaking: The Crusades—1096-1273.
Great effect of Crusades on Europe.
Enjoyment of supremacy by papacy.

Order of Mendicant or Begging Friars.
Fall of Constantinople. The Ottoman Empire begun (Turkey).

Rapid growth of towns.
Effect of Hanseatic League on commerce.
Venice and Genoa.

Infancy and growth of Nations. Inquisition.
Victory of new learning. The Renaissance.
Art and artistic revival.
Languages: Their formation and growth. Literature.

ERA OF THE REFORMATION. 1492-1648.

Explorations of the Portuguese. Prince Henry the Navigator.
Route to Indies sought by Columbus.
Act of Supremacy. Act of Uniformity: Henry VIII.

Oxford humanist reformers. Colet, Erasmus, More.
Fall of Wosley. Thomas Cromwell.

The conquest of Mexico and Peru.
Hundred years of religious wars.
Extent and causes of the Reformation.

Reformers are called Protestants.
Edict of Nantes—1598. English reformation first a revolt.
France and the Huguenots. St. Bartholomew's Day.
Outcome of rivalry between Charles of France and Francis.
Richelieu and his policy to make France supreme.
Martin Luther. The Diet of Worms.
Armada of Spain destroyed by the English.
The revolt of the Netherlands. Rise of Dutch Republic.
Influence of Dutch Republic on religious revolution.
Origin of the Thirty Years' War.
New peace of Westphalia begins political revolution.

ERA OF THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION. 1648 to Twentieth Century.

End of theory of divine right of Kings.
Rapid ascendancy of France under Louis XIV.
Administration of Mazarin.

Order for revocation of the edict of Nantes.
France and the War of the Spanish Succession.

The decline of French Monarchy under Louis XV.
Hampden and ship money in England.
England rent by civil war. The Commonwealth.

Puritan literature. Popish plot.
Overthrow of Stuarts by Revolution of 1688.
Life of Peter the Great and rise of Russia.
Invasion of Russia by Charles XII.
The rise of Prussia. Frederick the Great.
Influence of union of Scotland and England.
Condition of affairs in America. American Revolution.
Abolition of slave trade in England and colonies.
Legislative independence of Ireland.

Revolution in France against the Bourbons.
Effects of the Reign of Terror. Enter Bonaparte.
Victories and advances of Bonaparte.

Opposition in England. Reform Bill of 1832.
Liberation and unification of Italy.
Unification of Germany. New German Empire.
The Crimean War—1853-1856. The expansion of England.
Influence of German emigration.
Outcome of Russo-Japanese War.
New World State. New Peace Court established. The Hague.

SECTION 2.

ENGLISH HISTORY. From the reign of William I to the present date:
ENGLAND. Its location and discovery.

England invaded by Cæsar—55 B. C.; Claudius—A. D. 43.
Native inhabitants. The Druids.
Great work of Alfred the Great—871-901.
Life, habits and religion of early inhabitants.
Augustine converts Britons—A. D. 597.
Normans, Danes and Saxons invade and conquer.
Defeat of Saxons at Hastings—1066.

NORMANS. 1066-1154.

Normans conquer whole island. William I crowned King.
Origin of system of feudalism.
Rebellion in North. Rival candidates.
Method of raising money: Taxation.
Allegiance demanded from all subjects.
Notable works: The Bayeaux Tapestry—The Domesday Book.
Stephen last of the Norman Kings.

PLANTAGENETS. 1154-1399.

Political and educational results of Crusades.
Loss of Normandy—1204.
Accession and dominions of Henry II.
Nobles force John to sign Magna Charta—1215.
Thomas Becket: His murder.
Accession and character of Henry III.
Growing feeling of discontent. Extravagance of Kings.
Establishment of trial by jury.
New movement in literature—1390. Langland.
Extension of Kingdom. Conquest of Scotland.
Treatment of Jews, and Lollards.
Success of Barons over King.

LANCASTER AND YORK. 1399-1485.

Lollards persecuted. Statute of heresy.
Accession of Henry IV. Revolt of the Percies.
New dependence of King on Parliament.
Cade's Rebellion—1450.
Advance in literature. Introduction of printing—1477.
Starting of the Wars of the Roses—1455.
Treaty of Troyes—1420.
End of Wars of the Roses.
Result of wars. Destruction of Barons.

Accession of Richard III.
New reforms promised.
Death of Lord Hastings and the two Princes.

Yielding to demands of the common people.
Odium of Richard's character. Probably just.
Religion, literature, learning and art.
King Richard succeeded by Henry Tudor.

TUDOR. 1485-1603.

The new learning: Colet, Erasmus, More.
Union of houses of Lancaster and York.
Difficulties and greatness of Elizabeth's reign.
Origin of Court of Star Chamber.
Religion, mode of life and customs.

STUART. 1603-1649.

Ship money. John Hampden.
The divine right of Kings.
Unrest of the Commons. The Petition of Right—1628.
Attempted arrest of five members.
Roundheads and Cavaliers.
The King executed.

COMMONWEALTH. 1649-1660.

Cromwell establishes Commonwealth or Republic.
Ousting of the Lords.
Many radical changes.
March into Scotland and Ireland.
Outrageous treatment of the Royalists.
Navigation Act—1651.
Worcester: Cromwell defeated Charles.
Emigration of Royalists to America.
Additional victories by land and sea.
Life and death of Cromwell.
The times needed such a man as Cromwell.
Helplessness of Richard Cromwell. He retires.

STUART. 1660-1689.

Standing army established.
The restoration of Monarchy.
Union or "Cabal." Royal favorites.
Assizes. The bloody assizes of Judge Jeffreys.
Robbery of the exchequer by the King.
The coming of William—1688.

ORANGE-STUART. 1689-1714.

Order or Declaration of Right—1689.
Rights confirmed in Bill of Rights—1689.
Act of Settlement—1701.
Non-Jurors and Jacobites.
Glencoe, or the "Glen of Weeping."
Establishment of Bank of England.

Spanish Succession, The War of
Toleration and Mutiny Acts—1689.
Union of England and Scotland—1707.
Act of Attainder.
Results and benefits of Revolution.
The Peace of Utrecht. The first daily paper.

HANOVER. 1714-1813.

How a terrible disease was conquered. Smallpox.
Austrian Succession, War of
National debt. Need of Parliamentary reform.
Opium war.
Victory of the Commons. Prime Minister.
Extension of Empire. India.
Repeal of Corn Laws. Rebellion of Irish. Reforms.

VICTORIA. 1837-1901.

Victorian or Grand Age of England.
Irish famine. Immigration into America.
Colonial expansion of England.
The broadening of the basis of suffrage.
Overthrow of the "spoils system."
Rowland Hill's postal reforms.
Introduction of ether and the new surgery.
Arbitration vs. war.

SECTION 3.

AMERICAN HISTORY. From the discovery of America to the administration of Wilson:

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Discovery of land by Columbus—October 12, 1492.
Influence of Indians on early settlers.
Search for short route to India.
Cabots explore for English Crown.
Old traditions. The Northmen. Lief Ericson.
Voyage of Magellan around the world.
Expeditions of Spaniards in Mexico.
Raleigh's explorations.
Year 1513: Balboa discovered Pacific Ocean.

Onate's expedition. Santa Fe—1605.
French explorations. Huguenot colonies.

Americus Vesputius touches mainland of South America.
Miraculous spring: Ponce de Leon discovers Florida.
English search for northwest passage: Drake, Gilbert.
Riches of the New World.
Indian alliances: "Five Nations."
Coronado's expeditions. Colonization started.
America named after Americus Vesputius.

THE THIRTEEN COLONIES. 1606-1763.

VIRGINIA. 1607.

Virginia Charter: Its provisions.
Importation of slaves—1619.
Results of John Smith's work.
Grant of Virginia to Charles II's favorites.
Indian wars. The Bacon Rebellion.
Navigation laws and commercial restrictions.
Importation of women.
Assembly controlling power of colony.

NEW YORK. 1614.

New Netherlands founded by the Dutch.
Explorations of Henry Hudson.
Working and origin of Patroon System.

York, Duke of, grants Charter of Liberties.
Outrage of French Canadians.
Revolution in England.
King's treatment of Catholics.

NEW JERSEY. 1617.

Named in honor of Carteret, Governor of Island of Jersey.
English King grants land to Duke of York.
William Penn obtains West Jersey. Quakers.

Joined with New York and New England under Sir Edmund Andros.
Elizabethtown founded—1665.
Religion of Quakers.
Settlers buy land from Indians.
Establishment of Princeton College.
Year 1623: Dutch build fort near site of Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS. 1620-1630.

Massachusetts Bay Colony settled by Puritans—1630.
Absorption of Plymouth Colony—1691.
Suffrage limited to church members.
Society of Friends or Quakers. George Fox.
Alteration in form of government.
Case of Mrs. Anna Hutchinson.
Harvard College founded—1636.
Unjust rule of Andros.
Separatists go to Holland, thence to America.
Emigration very large to colony.
Treatment of Indians by early Pilgrims.
The New England Confederacy—1643.
Settlement of Boston—1630.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. 1623.

New Hampshire founded by David Thomson at Piscataqua.
Establishment of Dartmouth College—1769.
Webster's, Daniel, father settles in New Hampshire.

Hardihood of early settlers.
Allen and his "Green Mountain Boys."
Manufacture of linen.
Paul Jones' privateer Ranger built.
Settlement of Londonderry—1719.
Hilton founds Dover as fishing-station.
Independent government restored—1675.
Religious opinions and differences.
England makes New Hampshire royal province.

CONNECTICUT. 1634.

Connecticut Valley.
Opposition of Massachusetts.
New Haven Colony—1638.
New Haven united with Connecticut.
Emigration from Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies.
Connecticut Constitution very liberal.
Treatment of Indians.
Israel Putnam. French Wars.
Connecticut's growth silent and sure.
University of Yale founded—1701.
Temporary refuge for regicides.

MARYLAND. 1634.

Maryland Charter.
Attack of Coode on Catholics.
Religion: Refuge for Catholics.
Year 1692: Becomes Royal province.
Lord Baltimore visited Jamestown.
Articles of Confederation.
Nature of government and religion.
Demands of Church of England.

RHODE ISLAND. 1636.

Roger Williams founds Providence.
History of religious toleration: Utopia.
Orders of religion: All faiths admitted.
Disposers. Managers of affairs.
Extent of Charter.

Independent spirit of Rhode Island.
Soul liberty. Unmarried men could not vote.
Lively experiment. Limitation of suffrage.
Arbitrary rule of England resisted.
New ideas of colonization.
Disbarments of religious tests. Brown University.

DELAWARE. 1638.

Delaware settled by Swedish Government.
Enters Union first of all the colonies.
Liberal provisions of government.
Attack on settlement of Christina by Dutch.
William Penn purchases Delaware.

Admitted all persons to share in government.
Ruled by "Frame of Government" like Pennsylvania.
Establishes independence from Pennsylvania in 1701.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA. 1663.

Charles II grants "Carolina" to Lord Clarendon.
Advantages of Huguenot emigration.
Robertson and Sevier.
Ordered divided into two colonies on becoming Royal province.
Locke's "Grand Model."
Indian Wars. Tuscaroras.
New industries: Cultivation of rice and indigo.
Attack on Governor Tryon by Regulators.
Stamp Act Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA. 1681.

Penn's frame of government.
Emigration to Pennsylvania.
No trouble with Indians during early period.
Need of protection for Western inhabitants.
Settlement of Philadelphia—1682.
Year 1686: First printing press south of New England.
Labors of Dickinson, Franklin and Morris.
Vast wealth in iron and coal mines.
Adjustment of boundary lines: Mason and Dixon.
Non-resistance of Quakers in French and Indian Wars.
Indignation against English proprietaries.
Advantages of location of Philadelphia: Its growth.

GEORGIA. 1733.

Georgia founded by Oglethorpe and associates.
Extension of production of silk.
Object of colony: To provide home for poor and debtors.
Results of work of the Wesleys.
Georgia becomes Royal province—1752.
Introduction of negroes and importation of rum.
American rights. Revolutionary War party.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. 1763-1789.

The accession and policy of George III.
Howe baffled by Washington.
Expedition of British to Lexington and Concord.
Resistance against direct taxation.
Expedition of George Rogers Clark.
Valley Forge: Suffering of army.
Offers of pardon by British Government.
Loyalty of the colonies.
Unity of the colonies. First Continental Congress.
The British enter Philadelphia.
Independence declared July 4th, 1776.
Outcome of the siege and fall of Yorktown.
Need of new form of government.

Articles of Confederation. Their provisions.
Robert Morris saves the army by raising \$50,000.
Yorktown closes the war. Treaty of peace.

Washington commander-in-chief: His victories.
Adoption of Constitution by convention.
Resources and industries of the colonies.

THE ADMINISTRATIONS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON (Federalist). Two terms—1789-1797.

Whiskey Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania.
Admission of States: Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee.
Seat of Government moved to Philadelphia and fixed for Washington.
Hamilton's financial policy.
Indian war or troubles in Ohio country.
National banks established; also mint at Philadelphia.
Gin (cotton) invented. Genet in interests of France.
Treaty with Spain. Jay Treaty with England.
Orations and debates on the Jay Treaty with England.
New parties formed: Federalists vs. Republicans.

JOHN ADAMS (Federalist). One term—1797-1801.

Alien and sedition laws enacted in 1798.
Death of Washington in 1799.
Army raised against France.
Millions for defense * * * tribute." C. C. Pinckney to France.
Seat of Government moved to Washington from Philadelphia.

THOMAS JEFFERSON (Democratic-Republican). Two terms—1801-1809.

Jefferson's Louisiana purchase in 1803—\$15,000,000.
England's orders in Council.
France's Berlin and Milan decrees.
Fulton's steamboat Clermont on the Hudson.
Embargo Act closing ports to foreign trade.
Right of search.
Stephen Decatur and war with Tripoli.
Ohio admitted to Union in 1803.
Non-Intercourse Act establishing home manufactures.

JAMES MADISON (Democratic-Republican). Two terms—1809-1817.

Michigan surrendered to English—War 1812.
Admission of States: Louisiana, 1812, and Indiana, 1816.
Don't Give Up the Ship!"
Invasions of Canada.
September 10th, 1813, date of Perry's victory.
Old Tecumseh in Wabash Valley. Thames.
New Orleans naval victories.

JAMES MONROE (Democratic-Republican). Two terms—1817-1825.

Monroe Doctrine. Missouri Compromise.
Orations of Webster, Clay and Calhoun.

National road. Nation's guest,
Rise of slavery.
October, 1819, Florida purchased.
Erie Canal begun.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (Democratic-Republican). One term—1825-1829.

American system of tariff.
Death of Jefferson and Adams.
Albany to Buffalo via Erie Canal.
Making railroads.
Sectional difference of North and South.

ANDREW JACKSON (Democrat). Two terms—1829-1837.

Jackson vetoes U. S. Bank.
Arkansas, 1836, and Michigan, 1837, admitted.
Clay's Tariff Compromise—1832.
Kicked out the Whigs. "Spoils system."
Sac's and Fox's Black Hawk War.
Osceola Seminole War.
Nullification in South Carolina.

MARTIN VAN BUREN (Democrat). One term—1837-1841.

Vice-President elected by Congress.
Ashburton Treaty.
National crisis of 1837.

Banks contracted their circulation.
United States unable to pay debts.
Rebellion of Canadians.
Extra session of Congress. Sub-treasury bill.
Northern boundary of United States settled.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (Whig). One term—1841-1845.

JOHN TYLER (Whig).

Tyler vetoes U. S. Bank.
Year 1845: Annexation of Texas.
Leader of Mormons killed.
Eighteen hundred forty-five: Florida admitted.
Rebellion of Dorr.

JAMES K. POLK (Democrat). One term—1845-1849.

Proviso of Wilmot—1846.
Old Rough and Ready in Mexico.
Leaving the East for California. Discovery of gold.
Kearney's campaign.

ZACHARY TAYLOR (Whig). One term—1849-1853.

MILLARD FILLMORE (Whig).

Fugitive Slave Law.
Impending crisis, Helper's.
Laws, Personal Liberty. Trial for negro.

Last of the Whig party.
Measures of Clay's Compromise debated.
Order of United Americans.
Rise of "Know Nothing" party.
Excitement over slavery question.

FRANKLIN PIERCE (Democrat). One term—1853-1857.

Purchase by Gladsden.
Inhabitants of Kansas given squatters' sovereignty.
Elisha Kent Kane's expedition North.
Reign of terror in Kansas.
Commodore Perry's treaty with Japan.
Exit of Whig party.

JAMES BUCHANAN (Democrat). One term—1857-1861.

Bills of personal liberty.
Union threatened.
Confederacy established.
Harper's Ferry: John Brown's raid.
Admission of Minnesota, Kansas and Oregon.
National institution made of slavery by Dred Scott decision.
America ruled by Americans.
No coercion.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (Republican). Two terms—1861-1869.
Under outline of SECESSION.

Slavery,
Sectional differences, } *Causes of Civil War.*
State rights,
Eleven States secede.
Confederacy established.
Emancipation Proclamation.
Sheridan's campaign.
Sherman's "March to the Sea."
Invasions of Lee, McClellan, Hood, Bragg and Grant.
Opening of the Mississippi.
Naval warfare. National peace.

ANDREW JOHNSON (Republican). April 15th, 1865, to 1869.

July 28th, 1869, Fourteenth Amendment.
Ocean cable laid—1866.
Hostilities between President and Congress.
National treaty with China.
Seceded States admitted.
October, 1867: Purchase of Alaska.
Nebraska admitted.

ULYSSES S. GRANT (Republican). Two terms—1869-1877.

Union Pacific Railroad.

Sioux War.

Great fires: Chicago—Boston.
Rights of suffrage given emancipated slaves.

Amnesty Proclamation—1872.
National Centennial—1876.
Treaty of Washington.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (Republican). One term—1877-1881.

Hayes' Southern policy.
Award of \$5,500,000 to Great Britain.
Yellow fever epidemic.
Evangelists Moody and Sankey.
Silver Bill. Strikes. Specie payment.

JAMES A GARFIELD (Republican). One term—1881, and

CHESTER A. ARTHUR (Republican)—1885.

Great storms and floods.
Assassination of President Garfield.
Reform in Civil Service.
Fearful result of Guiteau's shot.
Investigation of Star Routes.
Eulogy on Garfield by Blaine.
Leaders of President's party oppose him.
Duties of President fall to Arthur.

Arctic expedition: DeLong and Greely.
River and Harbor Bill—over veto.
Trial of Assassin Guiteau.
Hanged June 30th, 1882.
Union of New York and Brooklyn Bridge.
Reduction of postage to two cents.

GROVER CLEVELAND (Democrat). One term—1885-1889.

Chinese Expulsion Act.
Labor disturbances: Strikes, riots.
Earthquake at Charleston.
Vice-President's death.
Electoral and Interstate Commerce Act.
Law of Presidential succession.
Agricultural Department created.
New Orleans World's Fair.
Donation of Statue of Liberty.

BENJAMIN HARRISON (Republican). One term—1889-1893.

Homestead strike. High tariff.
Admission of six States.
Representatives in Pan-American Congress.
Report of census.
Immigration Act.
Sherman Silver Purchase Act.
Oklahoma opened.
New Pension Act.

GROVER CLEVELAND (Democrat). One term—1893-1897.

Columbian Exposition. Coxey's industrial army.
Lower tariff: Wilson Bill.

Extra session of Congress to repeal Silver Purchase Act.
Venezuela question.
Establishment of Hawaiian Republic.
Labor strikes at Pullman.
Australian ballot. Arbitration treaty.
New West: Utah admitted.
Dispute over Behring Sea,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY (Republican). Two terms—1897, and
THEODORE ROOSEVELT (Republican)—1905.

McKinley's demands on Spain.
Kingdom of Spain threatened?
Island of Hawaii annexed.
New tariff: Dingley's Bill.
Loss of territory by Spain: Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines.
End of war: Treaty of peace. America a world power.
Year 1902, Pan-American, and 1904, Louisiana Purchase Expositions.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (Republican). One term—1905-1909.

Roosevelt's "policies."
Ousting of Standard Oil Co. from Texas. Business reforms.
Ocean navigation records broken.
Suspension of business—panic 1907. San Francisco earthquake.
Exposure of insurance scandals and sugar frauds.
Vindication American Federation of Labor officials in Idaho.
Exposition at Seattle.
Labor recognized: Department Commerce and Labor established.
Treaty of Portsmouth. End of Russo-Japanese War.

WILLIAM H. TAFT (Republican). One term—1909-1913.

Work of Panama Canal expedited.

Hearings in Newfoundland fisheries case at The Hague.

Trials under Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Corporation reforms.
Advance in aviation: Biplanes. Automobile industry.
Formation Department of Labor.
Tariff law: Aldrich. The new party "Progressive."

WOODROW WILSON (Democrat). Inaugurated 1913.

POLITICAL PARTIES.—Two principal political parties have existed in the United States since the adoption of the Constitution, and their changes in names and policies are substantially as follows:

I. (a) **FEDERALIST**. 1789-1816.

Strong National Government.
Liberal construction of the Constitution.
Favored U. S. Bank.
Adoption of State debts as National debt.

(b) **NATIONAL REPUBLICAN**.
The East India Company was advancing toward
Pr The charter, which was issued in June, 1793, gave
ive jurisdiction over Dutch navigation and trade.

- (c) WHIG. 1829-1854.
Protective tariff.
Favored U. S. Bank.
Internal improvements at expense of Nation.
 - (d) REPUBLICAN. 1854-1861.
Opposed extension of slavery.
 - (e) REPUBLICAN. 1861-19...
High protective tariff.
Gold standard 16-1.
- II. (a) DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN. 1789-1829.
State rights.
Literal construction of Constitution.
Opposed U. S. Bank.
- (b) DEMOCRATIC. 1829-1860.
Tariff for revenue only.
Opposed U. S. Bank.
Internal improvements at expense of States.
 - (c) DEMOCRATIC. 1860-19...
Southern wing:
Extension of slavery.
Northern wing:
Popular sovereignty.
Tariff for revenue only.

Also note—

PROHIBITION PARTY. 1870-19...

National prohibition of sale of intoxicating liquor by means of State prohibition.

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY. 1912-19...

Direct elections. Popular primaries.
Trust regulation. Conservation of natural resources.
Woman's suffrage.

FOUR MAKERS OF NATION:

I. JEFFERSON—

- (a) Declaration of Independence.
- (b) President of the United States.
- (c) Founded University of Virginia.

II. HAMILTON—

- (a) Founded National banking system.
- (b) Contributed to Federalist.

III. JOHN MARSHALL—

Exposition. Coxe's industrial army.
Tariff: Wilson Bill.

IV. ABRAHAM LINCOLN—

- (a) Emancipation Proclamation.
- (b) End of State sovereignty: Nation absolute.
- (c) Gettysburg speech. A Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

SECTION 4.

“THE DUTCH AND QUAKER COLONIES IN AMERICA,” by John Fiske. A brief abstract of the more important items:

THE DUTCH AND QUAKER COLONIES IN AMERICA were only the outgrowth of the same people in Europe, and especially is this true in that Amsterdam is properly the mother city of New York. The word “Dutch” means “people” or “folks,” and the word “Holland” means simply “hollow or marshy land.”

Of the early centuries of the period known as Modern History, Erasmus, (1467) was perhaps the greatest of Holland scholars, and his edition of the Bible made his influence felt to a marked degree all over Europe.

The Dutch influence in America is not dimmed, but often overlooked, and this may be accounted for in the fact that the inhabitants of England of the fourteenth century, who we call our English ancestors, were in fact, in a majority of cases, people of Holland who had immigrated from their native land to England. During the fourteenth century the manufacture of textile fabrics was taken up and carried on in a manner that called for the skilled labor of the Dutch, and the rapid growth of the industry brought to England large numbers of them. About the year 1560 another great immigration to England took place.

In all probability Henry Hudson did not first discover the river which bears his name, and we find that Jacques Cartier named the St. Lawrence, August 10th, 1535. Henry Hudson, the discoverer, was a grandson of Alderman Henry Hudson, a wealthy English gentleman, who died in 1555. The year 1609 is a momentous one in colonial history. At that time, and only a few miles apart, Hudson in the Half Moon was sailing up the “River of the Mountains;” Champlain defeated the Mohawks, and laid the basis of the French claims in America; and in the southern part of the New World, at Virginia, Captain John Smith was endeavoring to plant a colony on behalf of the English. During that year, also, Spain was compelled to virtually acknowledge the independence of the Dutch.

The Dutch East India Company had been created in 1602. It confined its operations mostly to regions formerly controlled by Portugal, and did not meddle with America.

The Dutch had established a settlement at New Amsterdam, and it was only by accident that the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, went north of Delaware Bay and avoided the Dutch settlement. While the Pilgrims were building their first permanent homes at Plymouth in 1621, the Constitution of the West India Company was advancing towards completion at The Hague. The charter, which was issued in June, 1621, gave that company exclusive jurisdiction over Dutch navigation and trade with the

barbarian coasts of America and Africa. The powers with which the West India Company was invested were well nigh imperial. It was authorized to appoint and remove all Governors and other public officers within its territories; to administer justice, to build forts, and to make treaties. Subscription books were opened, and it was announced that up until a certain time anybody who liked, whether Dutchman or foreigner, might become a stockholder of the company. The subscriptions were closed June 21st, 1623, and the career of the West India Company began.

The English during the early history of the Dutch Republic in America did not give their settlement much concern, and did not press their claims over the country. However, we do find as early as 1621 that Sir Dudley Carleton, English Ambassador at The Hague, had been instructed to call the attention of the States General to the fact that the Dutchmen were trespassing upon the English territory at Hudson's river. It does not appear that any answer was ever made to the English Government.

The first Governor sent over by the West India Company was Peter Minuit. One of the first important acts of his administration was the purchase of the island of Manhattan from the natives. The word "Manhattan" is derived from two words of the Lenni-Lenape language, and means "those who dwell upon an island." The original Indian settlers of the island were in all probability only a branch of the great tribe of the Delawares which "dwelt upon the island." The price paid by Minuit would be equivalent to about \$120.00 at the present time. Immediately after the purchase a fort was built. At first it was a log house. They called it Fort Amsterdam.

The country was well fitted for agriculture, but farmers were few. It required a strong inducement to draw the Dutch farmer away from Holland, for since the Spaniards had been expelled there was no more pleasant country to abide in. It will be recalled that the Pilgrims had gone to Holland from England prior to their coming to America. We can find no instance where it is stated that they did not have as full freedom in religion, or as good opportunities for agriculture, as they had in America. Their principal and sole objection to remaining in Holland was that in the course of time their children would adopt the customs of the Dutch, and in order, therefore, to preserve their identity as English citizens they sailed to America. The Dutch had full security for personal property, full toleration in differences of religion, and, with general thrift and comfort, these things were indeed too good to run away from. This contentment and prosperity of the Dutch at home, contrasted with oppression in England and Spain, in attributing the lack of growth to the Dutch colony in America, should not be lost sight of. They had all they desired at home, they were not a warlike people, and there was no inducement to them to undertake any extensive colonization in America. To increase the building of permanent homes the West India Company in 1629 issued its famous charter of "Privileges and Exemptions." This charter declared that any member of the company who would within four years bring to New Netherland fifty grown-up persons and settle them along the Hudson should receive a liberal grant of land as "patroon" or lord of the manor.

Under the government of the company there was a limitation placed on trade and commerce, due to the government by a commercial company. It is not strange that the government was unpopular. The company was

not responsible to the colonies, but to the stockholders in Europe. Disputes also arose with the patroons and trouble was had with the Indians, especially the Pequots.

It is interesting to know that in 1652 one of the first steps taken in the war between England and the Dutch Republic was to build a wall for the protection of the city, and that the location of this wall is now marked by the "Wall Street" of New York, so well known in financial matters.

When the Government of England finally realized the wealth and importance of the colonies in America, and the admirable situation of New Amsterdam, it made haste to enforce its claims against the Dutch. The Dutch Governors made great plans of defense, but that was about as far as it actually went, for the people, tired and worn out with the rule of the company, had come to think no government could be worse, and there were chances it might be better.

How easily the British obtained the coveted point, and the subsequent history of the growth and prosperity of New York, is so well known to every student of history as to need no further comment.

"MONTCALM AND WOLFE," by Francis Parkman. A short sketch of the life of Parkman, and an outline of the books on Montcalm and Wolfe:

PARKMAN, Francis, an American historian, was born in Boston in 1823. His "History and Conspiracy of Pontiac," published in 1851, won for him recognition as a master in the field of historical composition. His series entitled "France and England in North America," of which "Montcalm and Wolfe" is Part VII, treats of the rivalry between the English and the French in the settlement of North America. He died November 8th, 1893.

"MONTCALM AND WOLFE." Vol. I, Chapter I.—*The Combatants.*
—The latter half of the reign of George II was one of the most prosaic periods English history has known. Pitt was the great man of this age. England was not in a position for war, and France was fast drifting towards the Revolution. In the New World France claimed all America. The English colonists were scattered, and divided in government, origin, feelings and principles. The war was a strife of a united few against a divided and discordant many.

Chapter II.—*Celoron De Bienville.*—Celoron De Bienville in 1749 was sent by the Governor of Canada to drive back the intruders and vindicate French rights in the Ohio Valley. On reaching the Allegheny, he entered upon the work assigned him and began by taking possession of the country. Active in the cause of the English in the Ohio Valley were George Grogan and Christopher Gist, traders. Celoron placed lead plates along the route of his march.

Chapter III.—*Conflict for the West.*—The Iroquois, or Five Nations, had been a power of importance in American international politics. The French had hoped to win them by a conversion to the Faith, but had failed. Abbe Piquet, although a Missionary, had hoped to send the Indians to butchering the English settlers.

Chapter IV.—*Conflict for Acadia.*—In 1712 Acadia was finally transferred by France to the British Crown, and the Acadians swore fidelity

to the English. The French Priests made every effort to alienate them from the British, and they were threatened with the savages, and many of the Acadians impelled to emigrate. The Commission to settle the boundary failed, and war was fast approaching.

Chapter V.—*Washington*.—The expedition sent by Duquesne now occupied the sources of the Ohio. Then Major George Washington came to them with a message from Governor Dinwiddie. Dinwiddie was Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and appealed to the Burgesses to help oppose the French. Washington went to attack the French at Fort Duquesne, but was defeated on the way at Fort Necessity.

Chapter VI.—*The Signal of Battle*.—The defeat of Washington was a heavy blow to Governor Dinwiddie, and in Pennsylvania the Quaker Assembly refused to resist the French, and the Indian allies began to waver. In extremity Dinwiddie called on England for help, and England, as well as France, sent ships and soldiers to America. The sword was drawn and brandished in the eyes of Europe.

Chapter VII.—*Braddock*.—General Braddock was in command of the newly arrived English troops. He proposed to attack the French at four points at once. Supplies were scarce for Braddock's army and the people unwilling to furnish them, when Benjamin Franklin came to his aid. Braddock despised the provincials and the Indians. When near Fort Duquesne he was attacked by Indians on all sides. The long, narrow line was thrown into confusion. The troops were new to Indian warfare, and the Virginians alone were equal to the emergency. Braddock's army was defeated and he himself fatally wounded. The command fell to Dunbar, who abandoned the frontier and retreated to Philadelphia, and soon, as Dinwiddie had foreseen, there burst upon it a storm of blood and fire.

Chapter VIII.—*Removal of the Acadians*.—The French Priests taught the Acadians that loyalty to King Louis was inseparable from fidelity to God, and that to swear allegiance to the English was eternal perdition, and the French treated them as mere tools of policy to be used, broken and flung away. At Grand Pre the English used every effort to induce the Acadians who had emigrated to return, and to have them take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. They however, obstinately refused, and the British at length threatened them with seizure and exile. Still refusing the oath the British were at last compelled to take harsh measures, and sent the most of them among the colonies from Massachusetts to Georgia. The French had conjured up the tempest, and when it burst on the heads of the unhappy people they gave no help. The Acadian tools were made the victims.

Chapter IX.—*Dieskau*.—The British hoped to move against Crown Point. William Johnson, friend of the Five Nations, was chosen to lead the attack. The expedition moved slowly, for five popular Legislatures controlled the troops and the supplies. The soldiers were but farmers and farmers' sons who had volunteered for the campaign. Baron Dieskau, now in command of the French, reached Crown Point, and then moved to Ticonderoga to meet the English. The battle of Lake George followed, and the French were defeated. Dieskau was wounded and taken prisoner. He was later removed to Albany and then sent to England. Johnson did not follow up his success, claiming his men were tired. The Crown Point expedition was a failure under an incidental success.

Chapter X.—*Shirley; Border War.*—Major General Shirley was to attempt the capture of Niagara. Provisions failed him, and, being stopped at Frontenac by the French, the march on Niagara came to a standstill. Washington was now in command of the Virginia regiment, and leading attacks against the Indians who waged a guerrilla war on the frontier settlements. In Philadelphia the Quakers were a power, and they held it a sin to fight, and, above all, to fight against Indians. They refused petition after petition from the borders for arms and ammunition. Finding some concession necessary, they at last yielded and granted aid, and at the same time the proprietors gave to the province five thousand pounds sterling to aid in the defense.

Chapter XI.—*Montcalm.*—The French now chose a new leader for affairs in America in the person of Louis Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm-Gozon de Saint-Veran. He was born in the south of France on February 26th, 1712. He received a good education, and in 1753, by the death of his father, became heir to considerable landed estate much embarrassed by debt. He married Mademoiselle Angelique Louise Talon du Boulay, who bore him ten children. He was pious in his soldierly way and ardently loyal to Church and King. The Chevalier de Levis, afterwards Marshal of France, was named as Montcalm's second.

Chapter XII.—*Oswego.*—Shirley was replaced in command, and during the confusion attending the untimely change Montcalm arrived and prepared to attack Oswego. He was successful, and Oswego was laid in ashes.

Chapter XIII.—*Partisan War.*—Robert Rogers, of New Hampshire, was the Captain of a band of New England rangers. His exploits perplexed the French, and he exhibited great daring and ability in leading war parties on the French camps. Vaudreuil, the Canadian Governor, sent out war parties with more or less success.

Chapter XIV.—*Montcalm and Vaudreuil.*—Montreal, the military heart of Canada, was in the winter its social center. There Montcalm gave great feasts and entertained largely. Vaudreuil was jealous of Montcalm, and showed it and his egotism in many ways, but principally in claiming all honor for himself in everything. The Chevalier de Levis seemed to have been the connecting link between the two as the connecting link gradually widened.

Chapter XV.—*Fort William Henry.*—Montcalm now advanced on Fort William Henry, which was under the command of Colonel Monro. General Webb lay fourteen miles distant at Fort Edward, but for some reason did not come to the aid of Monro. Montcalm attacked, and after a desperate struggle Monro was compelled to agree to capitulate, however, with all the honors of war. Montcalm was unable to restrain the Indians, who fell upon the English and massacred them, and the massacre of Fort William Henry is known as one of the most terrible ever perpetrated by the Indians. The fort was destroyed by the French.

Chapter XVI.—*A Winter of Discontent.*—When Loudon, the English commander, heard the news from Fort William Henry he sent orders to Webb to hold the enemy in check until he should arrive, when he would "turn the scale." The French withdrew and Loudon soon abandoned his plan. To add to the discontent from the exaggeration of the defeat was news that Rogers met with marked defeat.

Chapter XVII.—*Bigot*.—Francis Bigot the Intendant was a skilled man of business, and lavish in hospitality at the expense of the King, his master. Knavery made strange companions, foremost of whom was Joseph Cadet, son of a butcher at Quebec. In 1756 Bigot got him an appointment as Commissary General. In the next two years Cadet and his associates sold to the King provisions on which they made a net profit of about twelve millions. Canada was the prey of official jackals. Montcalm's suspicions were at last confirmed, and he laid the evidence before the Minister.

Chapter XVIII.—*Pitt*.—William Pitt in 1756 had been for a brief space forced into power, but in April, 1756, was dismissed. He was a younger son of a rich and influential family, although himself poor. He made the power and glory of England one with his own.

Chapter XIX.—*Louisbourg*.—Off the storm coast of Cape Breton stood Louisbourg. The English under Boscawen undertook its capture, and after a hard siege, in which Wolfe was successful in his movements, the French force under Amherst was compelled to surrender.

Chapter XX.—*Ticonderoga*.—Montcalm, in desperate straits, was now at Ticonderoga. The English under Abercromby moved to the attack and after a hard battle fell back repulsed.

Chapter XXI.—*Fort Frontenac*.—The English army now fell back in disgust. Early in September Abercromby's melancholy camp was cheered with the tidings that the important French post at Fort Frontenac, which controlled Lake Ontario, had fallen into the British hands.

Chapter XXII.—*Fort Duquesne*.—Brigadier John Forbes, in the plans of Pitt, was charged with the capture of Fort Duquesne. He was a Scotch veteran, an able and faithful soldier. In April of 1758 he arrived in Philadelphia, and in June the march began. When at Loyallhannon, Major Grant set out and approached within a half mile from the fort, where he sustained a severe defeat. On the 18th of November the main body of the troops, with Washington and Colonel Armstrong, advanced to Fort Duquesne. On their approach a heavy magazine exploded, and they found the French had gone.

Chapter XXIII.—*The Brink of Ruin*.—Meanwhile among the French the jealousy of Vaudreuil increased with his boasting, and Montcalm was at last abandoned by the Court. Dissensions also broke out among the people at large.

Chapter XXIV.—*James Wolfe*.—Wolfe was in his thirty-third year when he received the command of the expedition against Quebec. He had served the King since the age of 15. Although of great courage, his health was poor. No form of death had power to daunt him, however.

Chapter XXV.—*Wolfe at Quebec*.—In the early spring of 1759 the chiefs of Canada met at Montreal to settle on a plan of defense. It was seen that Quebec was to be the main point of attack, and preparations were made for its defense. The English used many means in attack, but met with no success, and Vaudreuil wrote that he no longer had any anxiety about Quebec.

Chapter XXVI.—*Amherst; Niagara*.—At the same time Amherst, the English Commander-in-Chief, resolved to attempt the capture of Niagara, which he succeeded in doing after a desperate battle.

Chapter XXVII.—*The Heights of Abraham*.—Wolfe, now disheartened, resolved on a bold stroke—to descend the St. Lawrence and scale the heights. On the night appointed the procession moved slowly down the river and climbed the steep cliff, one by one, until the full line was drawn up on the crest of the heights. Montcalm, amazed, was now compelled to fight. In the battle that ensued, in leading a band of grenadiers Wolfe was killed, and when told the enemy ran said that he could then die in peace. Montcalm, too, fell in that battle.

Chapter XXVIII.—*Fall of Quebec*.—Never was a rout more complete than that of the French army. The Canadians alone resisted the pursuit, and it was decided by a council of war that it was best to retreat, Quebec accordingly being abandoned. "In truth the funeral of Montcalm was the funeral of New France."

Chapter XXIX.—*Sainte Foy*.—After the fall of Quebec Brigadier Murray was in command of the English, and he issued strict orders against harming the Canadians either in person or property. Levis, now in command of the French, planned to regain Quebec. Along the road from Sainte Foy, near Quebec, the two armies met. The French, superior in number, forced the English to fall back on Quebec, and the battle, while hard fought and the losses heavy, was indefinite.

Chapter XXX.—*Fall of Canada*.—The French were now in desperate straits, and the triple attack of Murray, Haviland and Amherst completed the fall of Canada with the capitulation of Montreal.

Chapter XXXI.—*The Peace of Paris*.—After the fall of Montreal and return of the French, Vaudreuil, Bigot, Cadet and many others accused of frauds in Canada were arrested and thrown into the bastille. Cadet confessed, Bigot was banished from France and Vaudreuil was acquitted.

In the preliminary negotiations for peace France ceded Canada and all her possessions east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans, to Great Britain. The definite treaty was concluded at Paris, February 10th, 1763, and the Seven Years' War in Europe ended.

Chapter XXXII.—*Conclusion*.—The victories of the war and the peace were among the greatest known to England. It marked the beginning of the re-creation of Germany, the beginning of the history of the United States, and the triumph of England as a great World Power.

QUOTATIONS:

Royalty lost half its inspiration when it lost the tenet of the divine right of Kings.

Coolness of judgment, a profound sense of public duty, and a strong self-control, were even then the characteristics of Washington.

Montcalm was amazed at what he saw. He had expected a detachment, and he found an army. Full in sight before him stretched the lines of Wolfe: The close ranks of the English infantry, a silent wall of red, and the wild array of the Highlanders, with their waving tartans, and bagpipes screaming.

SECTION 6.

"THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF AMERICAN HISTORY, 1783-1789," by John Fiske. A short sketch of the life of Fiske and outline of the History:

FISKE, John, an American author, was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1842, and died in 1901. He was an overseer of Hartford University, and author of many publications, among which are "Darwinism and Other Essays," "The Idea of God," and numerous historical works, chief of which are: "The Discovery of America," "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," "The American Revolution," "The Critical Period of American History and "The Mississippi Valley in the Civil War."

"THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF AMERICAN HISTORY" is divided into seven chapters, and each chapter, dealing with separate and distinct parts, together comprises the period from 1783 to 1789.

Chapter I.—*Results of Yorktown.*—"The 20th day of March, 1782, the day which witnessed the fall of Lord North's ministry, was a day of good omen for men of English race on both sides of the Atlantic." All through the war of the Revolution there had been a bond of sympathy between the British Whigs and the Revolutionary party in America. The Duke of Richmond at the beginning of the contest expressed a wish that the Americans might succeed because they were in the right. Charles Fox and Edmund Burke also were strong friends of America. At that time peace was to be made with America, France, Spain and Holland. America and France were leagued together by one treaty of alliance, and France and Spain by another.

In the negotiations for peace America was represented at first by Franklin, and England by a Scotch merchant, Richard Oswald. Franklin began by setting his terms high, and advised that it would be well for England to cede Canada to the United States. Vergennes represented France, and insisted that England treat direct with America. Though France had kept her word with the American colonies and given them valuable aid, yet the object was to humiliate England. Spain, hostile to England, also was hostile to America and opposed any concessions. During the discussion between the nations Jay arrived in Paris to take part in the negotiations. He soon suspected the designs of the French Minister, and that the right of the United States to the Mississippi river was to be denied. John Adams and Henry Laurens next arrived in Paris, and the arrival of Adams soon decided the matter as to separate negotiations with England. Independence was first acknowledged. Then the boundaries, fisheries and commercial intercourse, private debts, and compensation of Loyalists were taken up. The definitive treaty was finally signed on the 3rd of September, 1783.

Chapter II.—*The Thirteen Commonwealths.*—On receiving the news of the preliminary treaty hostilities were stopped in America on land and sea, but a sort of guerrilla warfare was kept up in some parts of the colonies. On November 25th, 1783, the British troops departed, and on December 23rd of the same year Washington resigned his command and requested to be allowed to retire to private life. America now was free, but once the enemy was gone, so then the unity of action was lost, and matters nearly drifted into anarchy. Great distance and the difficulty of travel between the different colonies drew them apart and encouraged each

to look out for itself only. Some of the colonies were jealous of each other. Governors were elected in some of the colonies, while in others the people were ruled by Executive Councils. Suffrage was limited, and in New York in order to vote for Governor a freehold of \$250 was necessary, while in others the amounts ranged from \$33 to \$200, either real or personal property. Religious freedom was not universal, and in Pennsylvania and Delaware alone all Christian sects stood on an equal political and social footing. With the exception of slavery, all the gradual changes were favorable to union.

Chapter III.—*The League of Friendship*.—That some kind of a union existed between the States was doubted by no one, and the several States had never enjoyed complete sovereignty. The Continental Congress was a most remarkable body. It sat for nearly seven years before its powers were ever clearly defined. It exercised all the "implied powers" of war, but from the Articles of Confederation, which in 1781 defined its powers, its existence grew weaker and weaker.

John Dickson is supposed to have been the principal author of the Articles of Confederation, but the Articles failed to create a Federal Government endowed with any real sovereignty. The power of taxation was not given to Congress. The States were supposed, and many did, contribute to the general Government, but if they refused there was no way of forcing them. Popular credit sank at home, as well as abroad. The army had been disbanded, but not paid. The army became a source of fear, and in June, 1783, a riot of mutinous soldiers drove Congress from Philadelphia. On account of the weakness of Congress it could not only not pay the public debt and meet the current expenses of government, but was unable to carry out the terms of the treaty. It had also promised to recommend to the States to desist from persecution of Tories, and give them an opportunity of recovering their estates, but was unable to stop the persecution of the Tories.

Alexander Hamilton was born in the West Indies in 1757. In the course of his short life he exhibited a remarkable many sidedness. He began the practice of law, and in 1782 at the age of 25 was chosen a delegate to Congress. Through his efforts the unjust Trespass Act was nullified, though at the time he became very unpopular on account of it. Congress being unable to enforce payment of debts to British creditors, England retaliated by refusing to surrender the western posts.

Chapter IV.—*Drifting Towards Anarchy*.—At the close of the eighteenth century the barbarous superstitions of the Middle Ages concerning trade still flourished. The simple principle of both being gainers was lost sight of in a trade. The carrying trade of the West Indies had been one of the most important branches of American industry. Better and cheaper ships could be built in the seaports of Massachusetts than anywhere in Great Britain. In 1785 John Adams tried in vain to negotiate a commercial treaty. Commerce was in a very bad state, and the States, even among each other, carried on commercial wars. Disputes about the territories of the several States also arose.

When our Ministers in Europe attempted to make commercial treaties they were disdainfully asked whether European powers were to deal with thirteen Governments or with one.

When John Adams was in Holland trying to negotiate loans American credit failed. The paper money had depreciated, the war debt was unpaid, and not even any money to pay the interest. Congress itself could not protect the American citizens, and they were sometimes seized and kidnapped on the seas.

Chapter V.—*Germs of National Sovereignty.*—While the events we have heretofore contemplated seemed to prophesy the speedy dissolution and downfall of the half-formed American Union, a series of causes, obscure enough at first, but emerging gradually into distinctness, and then into prominence, were preparing the way for the foundation of a national sovereignty. England had in the war with France made royal grants of land upon this continent, in ignorance of its extent. Thus was created the national territory beyond the Alleghanies. For this vast territory there were many conflicting claims. Massachusetts and Connecticut claimed it by reason of their charters, while New York claimed by reason of protecting from, and purchase of, the Indians. Virginia claimed it as the "Old Dominion," out of which every one of the States had been caryed.

Maryland proposed that the United States should have sole and absolute power over this territory and from time to time create new States out of it. All the States during 1780 to 1785 yielded their claims in favor of the United States, and in 1784 Jefferson proposed a scheme of government for the Northwest Territory. He wished to prohibit slavery in the National Domain, but did not succeed, only seven States voting to do so.

During this strife for the possession of territory—in 1784-1787—settlers in that region north and about Tennessee refused to yield to the National Domain and, dissatisfied with the government of North Carolina, seceded and set up the independent State, called "Franklin," of which John Sevier was chosen Governor. The State broke up and Sevier was arrested, but later his great services were appreciated and he was elected the first Governor of Tennessee when it was admitted in 1796.

The Ordinance of 1787 provided that the great Ohio Territory should be divided into not more than five States, to be admitted when each had a population of at least 60,000. It provided for a strong government during this period of the formation of States.

The Federal Convention, after many delays, met in Philadelphia, May 14th to 25th, 1787. Not all the members of this Convention were great geniuses. Such is never the case in any assembly. There were fifty-five men, of whom twenty-six were university men. Washington and Franklin were the most famous men. Franklin, then President of Pennsylvania, was 81 years old, the oldest man in the Convention. Alexander Hamilton, aged 30, and James Madison, aged 36, were the two most profound and original thinkers in the company.

From Pennsylvania there was James Wilson, born and educated in Scotland, one of the most learned jurists this country has ever seen. Beside him sat the great financier, Robert Morris.

When these fifty-five men assembled in Independence Hall they chose George Washington as President of the Convention. The doors were locked, and an injunction of strict secrecy was put upon every one. What they said and did was not revealed until fifty years afterwards. James Madison

kept a journal of the proceedings, which was published after his death, and upon the interesting story told in that journal we have now to enter.

Chapter VI.—*The Federal Convention.*—The Federal Convention did wisely in withholding its debates from the knowledge of the people. It was thought that the result ought to go before the country as the collective and unanimous voice of the Convention. While the people awaited the result the wildest speculation and rumors were current. A few hoped, and many feared, that some scheme of monarchy would be established.

Some of the delegates advocated half measures as more likely to find favor with the people, but Washington interposed and said if they, to please the people, offered what they themselves disproved, then how could they afterwards defend their work. "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair; the event is in the hands of God."

Two plans were brought out. The first of these was known as the Virginia Plan. It was brought forward by Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia, but its chief author was Madison. It was a proposal that there should be a National Legislature, in which the American *people*, instead of the States, should be represented. This was, indeed, radical, and there was no method of knowing what the result would be, based upon population. It was the extreme to the loose-jointed Confederation. Both the members of the Upper and Lower House were to vote as individuals, and such a plan would overthrow equality of the States.

In the name of New Jersey, William Paterson laid before the Convention the so-called New Jersey Plan for the amendment of the Articles of Confederation. This scheme admitted a Federal Legislature, consisting of a single House. It proposed to represent States, and not individuals, and the States were to vote equally, without regard to population or wealth.

To harmonize these two equally radical extremes Franklin suggested a compromise, and the Connecticut Compromise was brought forward. It proposed a lower House, made up of individuals, and an Upper or Senate, represented as States, and was finally adopted.

Then arose the question as to whether slaves were reckoned as chattels or persons, and it was agreed that each five slaves should count as three persons. It defined the powers clearly of the States and of the Federal Government, and provided for the Electoral College for the selection of a President.

As the meeting was breaking up and Washington arose, Franklin pointed to the chair, and made it a text for a prophecy. "As I have been sitting here all these weeks," said he, "I have often wondered whether yonder sun is rising or setting. But now I know that it is a rising sun."

Chapter VII.—*Crowning the Work.*—On the 20th of September the draft of the Constitution was laid before Congress, accompanied by a letter from Washington. After eight days' discussion it was voted that the new Constitution, together with Washington's letter, "be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the Convention." The supporters of the new Constitution were known as Federalists, and those opposed Anti-Federalists.

On the 6th of December Delaware ratified the Constitution without a single dissenting voice. After much excitement and feeling, Pennsylvania ratified it on December 12th by a vote of 46 to 23, and on the 18th of the same month New Jersey ratified the Constitution unanimously. On January 2nd, 1788, the Constitution was ratified in Georgia without a word of dissent. After a session of only five days Connecticut, on January 9th, ratified by a vote of 128 to 40.

In Massachusetts the issue was doubtful, and on her decision in a large measure depended the action of the others. Many objections were raised, among which we find the following: That it provided for too long a period of office of representatives; that it gave ten miles to the new seat of government; that it provided for a standing army; that it did not recognize the existence of God; that Congress could regulate the times, places and manner of holding Federal elections; they did not favor the slave trade. However, it was finally approved on February 6th, 1788, with a Bill of Rights to be submitted along with it, which have since become the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

On April 28th Maryland ratified it, and on May 23rd South Carolina ratified. In Virginia, Madison and Marshall prevailed and it ratified on June 25th. The honor of being the ninth, however, had gone to New Hampshire, that State having ratified it on June 21st, after a four days' session.

In New York the Anti-Federalists were in the majority, and the Governor, George Clinton, was with them. New York was fifth in population, but commercially and militarily she was the center of the Union. Hamilton, however, won the victory for the Federalists, and on July 26th New York ratified it.

The first Presidential election was held January 7th, 1789, and Washington was elected unanimously by the Electoral College. John Adams, of New York, was declared Vice President.

On the 21st of November, 1789, after Washington had been several months in office, North Carolina joined the Federal Union. Rhode Island did not join until May 29th, 1790. If she had waited but a few months longer Vermont, the first State not of the original thirteen, would have come in before her.

"On the 14th day of April Washington was informed of his election, and on the next day but one he bid adieu again to his beloved home at Mount Vernon. * * * The position to which he was called was one of unparalleled splendor—how splendid we can now realize much better than he, and our grandchildren will realize it better than we—the position of first ruler of what was soon to become at once the strongest and most peace-loving people upon the face of the earth. * * * Washington's temperament was a hopeful one, as befitted a man of his strength and dash. But in his most hopeful mood he could hardly have dared to count upon such a sudden and wonderful demonstration of national strength as was about to ensue upon the heroic financial measures of Hamilton. * * * On the 23rd he arrived in New York. One week later, on the 30th, came the inauguration. It was one of those magnificent days of clearest sunshine that sometimes makes one feel in April as if summer had come. At noon that day Washington went from his lodgings, attended by a military escort, to Federal Hall, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, where his statue has

ately been erected. * * * Washington came forth clad in a suit of dark brown cloth of American make, with white silk hose, and shoes decorated with silver buckles, while at his side hung a dress-sword. For a moment all were hushed in deepest silence, while the Secretary of the Senate held forth the Bible upon a velvet cushion, and Chancellor Livingston administered the oath of office. Then, before Washington had as yet raised his head, Livingston shouted—and from all the vast company came answering shouts—“Long live George Washington, President of the United States!”

CHAPTER IV.

LATIN. No outlines can be given in Latin that will be of much service. The best method is to pursue at least the full year course in the study of some standard preliminary work, such as First Latin Book by Collar and Daniell. After a thorough foundation is laid the remaining time may be spent in the careful reading of the works of Cæsar, Cicero and Virgil as required.

However, the following suggestions are made as to the points which should receive particular attention during review:

SECTION 1.

IMPORTANT POINTS.

ALPHABET. The Latin alphabet has no j or w. Otherwise it is the same as the English.

ACCENT. Words of two syllables have the accent on the first. Words of more than two syllables have the accent on the penult when the penult is long, otherwise on the antepenult.

PRONUNCIATION. By the English method of pronunciation the rules relating to syllables and accent are observed, and words are pronounced substantially as in English; but final “es” is sounded as in English “ease,” and the final “os” (accusative plural) as in “dose.”

CASES. The names of the cases in Latin are: Nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative, vocative and locative.

GENDER. The gender of Latin nouns is determined partly, as in English, by the meaning, but oftener by their termination. Nouns denoting males, and names of rivers, winds and months are masculine; nouns denoting females, and the names of countries, towns, islands and trees are feminine.

DECLENSIONS. Nouns have five declensions. They are classified by the stem, which is the common base to which certain letters are added to express the relation of the words. The declensions are:

First declension—The stem ends in “a.”

Second declension—The stem ends in “o.”

Third declension—The stem ends in a consonant or in “i.”

Fourth declension—The stem ends in “u.”

Fifth declension—The stem ends in “e.”

CONJUGATIONS. Regular verbs have four conjugations, as follows:

First conjugation—"A" verbs. Principal parts of the model verb being: Amo, amare, amavi, amatus.

Second conjugation—"E" verbs. Principal parts of the model verb being: Moneo, monere, monui, monitus.

Third conjugation—Verbs in "io." Principal parts of model verb being: Capiō, capere, cepi, captus. Also "e" verbs. Principal parts of model verb being: Rego, regere, rexi, rectus.

Fourth conjugation—"I" verbs. Principal parts of model verb being: Audio, audire, audivi, auditus.

Irregular verbs—The principal parts are as follows:

Sum—sum, esse, fui, futurus.

Possum—possum, posse, potui, _____

Prosum—prosum, prodesse, profuit, profuturus.

Volo—volo, velle, volui, _____

Eo—eo, ire, ivi, iturus.

Fero—fero, ferre, tuli, latus.

ADJECTIVES agree with their nouns in gender, number and case. There are three degrees of comparison: The positive, the comparative and the superlative.

SECTION 2.

CÆSAR. A very brief abstract of the life of Cæsar, and of the Commentaries on the Gallic War:

CÆSAR, Caius Julius, was born 100 B. C. and died 44 B. C. At the age of 16 he lost his father, Caius Julius Cæsar, the praetor. He married Cornelia, daughter of Lucius Cinna, the friend of Marius. The marriage gave offense to Sulla, the Dictator, and Cæsar withdrew from Rome, going to Asia. At Sulla's death Cæsar returned to Rome and gained fame as an orator. In 61 B. C. he was made Governor of Spain. On his return to Rome he became associated with Pompey and Crassus in the "First Triumvirate." After serving as Consul he obtained command over Gaul. In a short time he subdued Gaul and crossed to Britain in 55 B. C. and 53 B. C. On the death of Crassus, Pompey and Cæsar became enemies. Cæsar defeated Pompey's generals in Greece, and on his return to Rome was made Consul for five years, Dictator for a year, and Tribune of the people for life. On March 15th, 44 B. C., he was assassinated by Brutus, his friend.

THE COMMENTARIES ON THE GALLIC WAR contain Cæsar's own account of the wars carried on by him against the Gauls. They are valuable for the accounts of the customs, habits and conditions of the people whom he conquered rather than as an accurate account of the campaigns.

BOOK I. Gaul, in a general way, embraced most of the countries north of Rome and south of the Rhine river. On obtaining command of Gaul, Cæsar wished to subdue it so as to remove the danger of invasions from the north and to assist the Roman allies, and perhaps also to enhance his own military recognition. He first proceeded against the Helveti, and defeated them in a single hard-fought battle. From the records found of the Helveti he reports the strength of those who bore arms to have been 92,000, and about 258,000 to have been killed or driven from their homes.

Some of the Roman allies had been attacked by Ariovistus, King of the Germans. Cæsar felt that if these German tribes continued to cross the Rhine they would soon drive out the Gauls, and he requested Ariovistus to return across the Rhine. Ariovistus defied Cæsar. The Germans had 6,000 horsemen, and each was accompanied by a foot soldier to give aid in battle, and so he might hold on to the mane of the horse in retreat. Cæsar offered battle, but for some reason the Germans refused, and Cæsar ascertained that their women had been casting lots, according to their custom, and had found it "not to be favorable to the Germans to conquer if they contended in battle before the new moon." While they waited for the favorable omen Cæsar attacked and completely routed them, and they fled in terror across the Rhine.

BOOK II. The Belgæ constituted a third of Gaul. Cæsar was informed they were conspiring against the Roman people. He attacked them on a retreat and practically annihilated them. A like fate fell to the Nervii, a very warlike people. In the battle with the Nervii the fighting was so fierce that their fighting force was reduced from 60,000 to scarcely 500. The Audatici, coming to aid the Nervii, retired into one of their fortified towns. They surrendered on Cæsar's demands. They, however, attempted some treachery and Cæsar sold them into slavery, their total number being reported to be 53,000.

BOOK III. The way through the Alps had always been dangerous because of certain hostile tribes. To open this way Cæsar attacked and subdued a number of tribes in the region, among which were the Veragri, the Veneti, the Aquitani and other allies, and also some of the maritime States.

BOOK IV. The German tribes near the Rhine were hostile to the Romans. Cæsar attacked them, and in a battle, in which he says he lost no men, he reports the number of the enemy completely defeated to have been 430,000.

Cæsar determined to cross the Rhine. He saw how easily the Germans came into Gaul, and he now wished to have them fear even for their own land. He observed them to be a warlike people, and also that "they do not permit wine to be imported to themselves, because they think men to be relaxed by that thing to bear labor and to be weakened." He did not deem it sufficiently dignified to cross by ships. Accordingly, in the space of ten days a bridge was built and the army led over. The villages and buildings were burned and their corn cut down, and after a period of eighteen days he re-crossed the Rhine into Gaul.

Cæsar next decided to go to Britain. Although late in the year, he wanted to cross to observe the island, the harbors and the men, all of which were nearly unknown to the Romans and Gauls. The army reached Britain safely, but the cavalry encountered a storm when they attempted to land from the ships, and were defeated. However, when they saw that the Romans had no cavalry or supplies they revolted, and again Cæsar defeated them. On his return to Gaul the Roman Senate decreed a thanksgiving of twenty days in recognition of the victories of Cæsar.

SECTION 3.

VIRGIL. A very brief abstract of the life of Virgil, and of the story the "Aeneid."

VIRGIL (Publius Virgilius Maro) was born at Andes, October 15th, 70 B. C. He received a good education. His poor health and retiring disposition led him to reside outside of Rome. He wrote numerous pastoral poems. The "Aeneid," begun in 29 B. C., was never entirely finished by Virgil. Augustus was Virgil's patron, and Virgil died at Brundisium 19 B. C. from a sickness contracted while he and Augustus were returning from Athens and the East.

The "AENEID" contains in all twelve books, but the first six books are the only ones generally required in the study of Latin.

(I) The destruction of Troy and the wanderings of Aeneas constitute the subject of the "Aeneid," which is recognized as a model of epic poetry. Aeneas, the hero of the "Aeneid," according to Homer, was next to Hector in bravery. The story opens with Aeneas at the palace of Queen Dido of Carthage. She received him and his companions kindly, and then requested of him the connected story of his wanderings.

(II) Aeneas then began the tale of Troy. The Greeks, after many years of siege, apparently had withdrawn, leaving the wooden horse, in which were hidden the warriors. Laocoon advised against having anything to do with it, but a Greek spy persuaded Priam that the horse was a sacred offering to Minerva. The walls of Troy were torn so as to admit the horse. In the night the Greeks broke forth, and, the army returning, set fire to Troy and captured it. Aeneas, with his father, son and wife, fled, but in the confusion his wife was lost.

(III) Aeneas and other exiles collected a fleet and sailed first to Thrace. At Delos they consulted Appolo. They settled in Crete, but a pestilence drove them from there. Then Italy was revealed as the destined land, and after numerous adventures they were driven by a storm on to the coast of Africa to Carthage.

(IV) Dido fell in love with Aeneas, and Aeneas would have stayed, but, warned by Jupiter, Aeneas prepared to sail for Italy. As Aeneas and his companions left Dido killed herself, exclaiming against Trojan perfidy.

(V) Aeneas and his companions stopped at Sicily to escape a storm. He was received with welcome by Acestes, and some time was spent there. Aeneas, about to found a colony at Sicily, was again warned to proceed to Latinum. Some remained, but the stoutest set sail.

(VI) Aeneas arrived at Cumae. He requested the Sibyl to permit him to enter Hades. He was allowed to do so, after due rites. He explored Hades and noted particularly Charon and his skiff, the River Styx, the angry shade of Dido, the Elysian Fields, and ancient heroes of Troy. The shade of Anchises explained the system of divine life of things, and also told of the future glories of Rome.

CHAPTER V.

MATHEMATICS. The subject of mathematics also does not admit of outlines that can be of much service. There are, however, a few rules, especially in algebra, which may be helpful in review, and they are, with other suggestions, briefly as follows:

SECTION 1.

ARITHMETIC is that branch of mathematics which treats of numbers and the methods of computing. Computation is performed by means of four processes: Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

Addition is the process of finding the sum or amount of two or more numbers. In addition the numbers are placed one in under the other so that the same order of units, etc., stand in the same column, and the sum of each column is ascertained in order from right to left.

Subtraction is the process by which we ascertain the remainder, or difference. The number from which the other number is taken is called the minuend, and the subtrahend is the number taken out.

Multiplication is the process by which the product of two or more numbers is obtained. Its terms are the multiplicand and the multiplier. Taken together they are called the factors.

Division is the process by which the number of times one number is contained in another is found. The dividend is the number divided; the divisor the number by which to divide. The quotient is the number obtained.

Decimal is a term applied to all numbers represented by the Arabic method. It is increased in a tenfold rate by moving one place to the left, and decreased in a tenfold rate by moving one place to the right. Decimals may be added, subtracted, multiplied and divided as ordinary numbers, and the proper placement of the decimal point constitutes about the only difference.

A fraction is one or more of the equal parts into which a whole number is divided. In a fraction the number written below the line is called the denominator, and the number above the line is called the numerator. Together they are called the terms of the fraction.

Fractions are: Proper fraction where numerator is less than the denominator; improper fraction where numerator equals or exceeds its denominator; simple fraction where its terms are whole numbers; complex fractions where it has a fraction in one or both of its terms, and a compound fraction, which is a fraction of a fraction. A mixed number is a whole number and a fraction.

Fractions may be added, subtracted, multiplied and divided.

An aliquot part of a number is an exact divisor of that number.

A denominate number is one to which is attached a name, and is either simple or compound.

WEIGHTS. Troy weight is used in weighing precious metals and jewels, and in philosophical experiments; apothecaries' weight is used in mixing medicines; avoirdupois weight is used in weighing such articles as hay, grain, coal, groceries, etc.

MEASURES. Long or linear measure is used in measuring anything that has length; square measure is used for measuring surfaces; solid or cubic measure is used in measuring contents or volume of solids; wood measure is used for measuring wood prepared for fuel; dry measure is used in measuring fruit, grain, salt, ashes, etc.; liquid measure is used in

measuring oils, milk, molasses, water, etc., and angular measure is used in measuring arcs or circles, latitude and longitude, and the motion of the sun, moon and stars.

Percentage, profit and loss, commission, interest and trade discount are important sub-divisions of all arithmetic.

SECTION 2.

ALGEBRA. A list of rules for use in connection with any complete algebra:

ADDITION.

1. The algebraic sum of two or more similar terms with like signs equals their arithmetical sum with the same sign.
2. The algebraic sum of two similar terms with unlike signs equals the arithmetical difference with the sign of the greater.
3. The algebraic sum of two or more dissimilar terms is a polynomial composed of those terms.

SUBTRACTION.

4. The algebraic difference of two quantities equals the algebraic sum obtained by adding to the minuend the subtrahend with its sign changed.

USE OF PARENTHESIS.

5. A number of terms enclosed by a parenthesis and preceded by a plus sign, the symbol and sign before it may be removed without affecting the value of the expression.
6. A number of terms enclosed in a parenthesis preceded by a minus sign, the symbol and sign before it may be removed if the sign of every term enclosed be changed.
7. A number of terms may be enclosed in a parenthesis preceded by a plus sign without affecting the value of the expression.
8. A number of terms may be enclosed in a parenthesis preceded by a minus sign if the sign of every term enclosed be changed.

MULTIPLICATION.

9. The product of two quantities with like signs is positive.
10. The product of two quantities with unlike signs is negative.
11. The co-efficient of the product is equal to the product of the co-efficients of the multiplier and the multiplicand.
12. Multiplying one factor of a quantity multiplies the quantity.
13. Multiplying every term of a quantity multiplies the quantity.
14. The quotient of two quantities with like signs is positive.
15. The quotient of two quantities with unlike signs is negative.

16. The exponent of a factor in the quotient equals the difference of its exponents in the dividend and divisor.
17. Any quantity with any exponent zero equals unity.
18. Dividing one factor of a quantity divides the quantity.
19. Dividing every term of a quantity divides the quantity.
20. A term may be transposed from one side of an equation to the other if its sign be changed.
21. The square of any polynomial equals the sum of the squares of its terms and twice the product of each term into each succeeding term.
22. The product of two binomials with a common term equals the square of the common term, the algebraic sum of the unlike terms times the common term and the product of the unlike terms.
23. The product of any two binomials equals the product of the first terms, the algebraic sum of the products obtained by the cross multiplication of the first and second terms and the product of the second terms.
24. A polynomial having a common factor in its terms may be factored by dividing the polynomial by the common factor.
25. A trinomial is a perfect square when the middle term is twice the product of the square roots of the extreme terms.
26. A trinomial that is a perfect square may be factored by extracting the square roots of the extreme terms and connecting them with the sign of the middle term and use the result twice as a factor.
27. A binomial expressing the difference between two squares may be separated into two factors, one of which is the sum of their square roots and the other the difference of their square roots.
28. If both members of a fractional equation be multiplied by the L. C. M. of the denominators it will be cleared of fractions.
29. A polynomial may sometimes be factored by grouping its terms so as to show the difference between squares.
30. A trinomial which is the product of two binomials having a common term may be factored; the square root of the first term is the first term of each factor; the two factors of the last term whose algebraic sum times the square root of the first term will give the middle term are the second terms.
31. A binomial expressing the sum of like odd powers may be separated into two factors, one of which is the sum of the quantities and the other is found by division.
32. A binomial expressing the difference of like odd powers may be separated into two factors, one of which is the difference of the quantities and the other is found by division.
33. A polynomial may sometimes be factored by grouping its terms so as to show a common factor in its terms. If both quantities contain a common factor it may be set aside as a G.C.M. If either quantity contain a factor not found in the other it may be rejected. If the first term of the dividend is not divisible by the first term in the divisor the dividend may be multiplied by any quantity not found in it.

34. The L. C. M. of two or more quantities is the product of all their different prime factors, each taken the greatest number of times it is found in any one of them.

35. Unity divided by a fraction is the fraction inverted; hence any number divided by a fraction is that number of times times the fraction inverted.

NEWTON'S BINOMIAL THEOREM.

(a) The number of terms is greater by one than the exponent of the power.

(b) The signs are all plus, or alternately plus and minus, according as the signs between the terms of the binomial is plus or minus.

(c) The co-efficient of the first term is 1.

(d) The co-efficient of the second term is the same as the exponent of the power.

(e) The co-efficient of any succeeding term is found by multiplying the co-efficient of the preceding term by the exponent of the leading letter in that term and dividing by the number of the term.

SECTION 3.

GEOMETRY. A list of definitions, axioms and propositions for use in a brief review of Wentworth's Plane Geometry:

GEOMETRY is the science which treats of position, form and magnitude.

Lines are of four kinds: Straight, curved, broken and mixed.

The opening between two straight lines which meet is called a plane angle. Angles are of five kinds: Straight, right, acute, obtuse and reflex.

A theorem is a statement to be proved. It consists of two parts: The hypothesis, or that which is assumed; and the conclusion, or that which is asserted to follow from the hypothesis.

An axiom is a statement, the truth of which is admitted without proof. A corollary is a truth easily deduced from the proposition to which it is attached.

AXIOMS. Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other. If equals are added to equals the sums are equal. If equals are taken from equals the remainders are equals. If equals are added to unequals the sums are unequal, and the greater sum is obtained from the greater magnitude. If equals are taken from unequals the remainders are unequal, and the greater remainder is obtained from the greater magnitude. Things which are double the same thing, or equal things, are equal to each other. Things which are halves of the same thing; or of equals, are equal to each other. The whole is greater than any of its parts. The whole is equal to all its parts taken together.

PROPOSITIONS. If one straight line intersects another straight line the vertical angles are equal.

If two parallel lines are cut by a third straight line the exterior-interior angles are equal.

A triangle is a portion of a plane bounded by three straight lines. Triangles are of seven kinds: Scalene, isosceles, equilateral, right, obtuse, acute and equiangular.

The sum of three angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

Two triangles are equal if the three sides of the one are equal respectively to the three sides of the other.

A quadrilateral is a portion of a plane bounded by four straight lines. A trapezoid is a quadrilateral which has two sides, and only two sides, parallel. A parallelogram is a quadrilateral which has its opposite sides parallel. A rectangle is a parallelogram which has its angles right angles. A rhomboid is a parallelogram which has its angles oblique angles. A square is a rectangle which has its sides equal. A rhombus is a rhomboid which has its sides equal.

A polygon is a plane figure bounded by straight lines. The bounding lines are the sides of the polygon, and their sum is the perimeter of the polygon.

A circle is a portion of a plane bounded by a curved line called a circumference, all points of which are equally distant from a point within called the center.

A proportion is an expression of equality between two equal ratios. The terms of a proportion are the four quantities compared. The first and third terms are called the antecedents; the second and fourth terms, the consequents; the first and fourth terms, the extremes; the second and third terms, the means.

In every proportion the product of the ^{means} extremes is equal to the product of the extremes. Equimultiples of two quantities are in the same ratio as the quantities themselves.

The area of a surface is the numerical measure of the surface referred to the unit of surface.

CHAPTER VI.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY. A brief outline of the important points in the study of physical and political geography:

GEOGRAPHY (from the Greek "geographia"—"the earth" and "to write") is the science that treats of the earth. In its widest sense it embraces all that we know of the globe, its form, magnitude and motions, the successive changes it has undergone, its present condition, its structure, product and inhabitants.

Physical geography treats of the earth's surface as composed of land and water, the atmosphere and its phenomena, climate, the mineral kingdom, and all animal and vegetable life.

Political geography treats of the earth as inhabited by man, and divided by him into different countries, with their cities and towns, their customs, religion and government.

SECTION 1.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. It seems to be well established that the world has been brought to its present form through ages of changes, which is borne out by late researches in the science of geology.

There are seven great ages, or divisions of time, in the creation of the earth, as follows: The Azoic Age, the Silurian Age, the Devonian Age, the Carboniferous Age, the Reptilian Age, the Mammalian Age and the Age of Man. The winds, waves of the oceans, the rivers and the interior forces of the earth are continually changing the present form of the earth.

About one-fourth of the earth's surface is composed of land, which is divided into the Eastern, Western and Southeastern Continents. The surface is sub-divided into lowlands, plateaus and mountains.

Of the water area the largest bodies of water are known as the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic Oceans. The great body of the ocean is never at rest, and its four movements may be distinguished as follows: Waves, tides, currents and whirlpools. Inland waters of the earth are springs, rivers and lakes.

An elastic fluid called air surrounds the earth, and it enters into the minutest pores and exists in every substance. It is composed of two gases, nitrogen and oxygen, in the proportion by weight of about 77 to 23. The weight of a column of atmosphere one inch square, at the level of the sea, is about 15 pounds. Thus climate is the state of the atmosphere in regard to temperature, winds, moisture and salubrity.

The plants and animals of the earth constitute the organic kingdom; all other substance belongs to the inorganic kingdom. The plants are divided into two grand divisions: Cryptogamia (flowerless plants) and phaenogamia (plants that bear visible flowers).

The animal kingdom is divided into four principal divisions, as follows: Radiates, mollusks, articulates and vertebrates.

The division of the human family into races, with their origin, relations and characteristics, forms the subjects of a distinct science called ethnology. Probably the best classification of the human race is that of Blumenbach, viz: I, the Caucasian race; II, the Mongolian race; III, the Ethiopian, or African race; IV, the Malay race; V, the American race.

The social condition of the nations of the earth may be divided into four classes: Enlightened, civilized, half-civilized and barbarous. Those nations which have made the most progress in the arts and sciences, in agriculture, commerce and manufactures are called enlightened. All the nations of this class belong to the Aryan branch of the Caucasian race. Foremost among them are the people of the United States, the English, French, Germans, etc.

All nations, except, perhaps, the most degraded savages, have some religion. The religious systems of the earth are four in number: Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan and Pagan.

Many substances are embedded in the crust of the earth, which are sought by man on account of their useful properties or their beauty as ornaments. The geographical distribution of minerals, unlike plants and animals, is independent of any general law. They are not confined to particular parts of the globe, but are found in all zones and climates. The most important metals are: Gold, silver, platinum, mercury, iron, lead, copper, tin, zinc, nickel and antimony. Of the minerals coal is the most

important, followed by petroleum, building-stones, rock-salt, sulphur, clay and amber.

The vegetable kingdom furnishes man many of the products most necessary to his welfare. Food-plants comprise cereals, tuberous plants and fruit-bearing plants, the chief sub-divisions of which are: Wheat, barley, rice, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, potato, banana, figs and bread-fruit. Also plants yielding sugar, beverages and fibers furnish sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, hemp, cotton, flax and spices.

The principal products man derives from the animal kingdom are: Milk, cheese, butter, etc., cloths, silks, furs, leather, oil and ivory.

SECTION 2.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY. The subject of political geography is at most nothing more than the location and identification of the nations and their cities, together with the habits, industries and various other phases. It can best be studied by the use of an outline applied to each country or nation. The following outline of ten divisions is suggested as one which completely embraces both physical and political geography:

1. POSITION:

- (a) As to hemisphere—
- (b) Zone—
- (c) Latitude and longitude—
- (d) Shape.

2. SIZE:

- (a) Comparative—
- (b) Area—
- (c) Length and width—
- (d) Number miles coast line.

3. SURFACE:

- (a) Highlands—
 - (1) Mountain systems—
 - (2) Ranges—peaks—
 - (3) Slope—height—
 - (4) Direction—
- (b) Lowlands—
 - (1) Plains—
 - (2) Deserts—
 - (3) Height—direction—
 - (4) Lowland on coast.
- (c) Volcanoes—plateaus—basins.

4. DRAINAGE:

- (a) Water partings—
- (b) River systems—
 - (1) Source—
 - (2) Course—
 - (3) Length—
 - (4) Branches—
 - (5) Peculiarity—
- (c) Lakes—
 - (1) Source—
 - (2) Extent and peculiarity.

5. NATURAL DIVISION:
 - (a) Border waters—
 - (b) Oceans—
 - (c) Seas—
 - (d) Gulfs—
 - (e) Bays—
 - (f) Straits—
 - (h) Capes—
 - (i) Islands—
 - (j) Isthmus.
6. CLIMATE:
 - (a) Causes—
 - (b) Peculiarities—
 - (c) Advantages or disadvantages.
7. PRODUCTS:
 - (a) Vegetables—
 - (b) Animal—
 - (c) Mineral—
 - (d) Manufacturing.
8. PEOPLE:
 - (a) Races—
 - (b) Population—
 - (c) Occupation—
 - (d) Language.
9. COMMERCE:
 - (a) Natural advantages—
 - (b) Railways and canals—
 - (c) Rivers and harbors—
 - (d) Exports and imports.
10. PROMINENT CITIES:
 - (a) Name and location—
 - (b) Advantages of location—
 - (c) Development and history—
 - (d) Products and industries—
 - (e) Institutions of art and learning—
 - (f) People—
 - (1) Cosmopolitan or factional—
 - (2) Manners and customs—
 - (g) Government—
 - (1) Councilmanic—
 - (2) Commission—
 - (3) Partisan or non-partisan.

PART II.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION QUESTIONS, PENNSYLVANIA STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS, AND ONE SET OF ANSWERS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, July 6th, 1910. Morning Paper—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

1. Give a list of poems and prose writings of English and American authors, not exceeding twenty in number, which have been read by you.
2. Write an essay of not less than three nor more than five pages on "Pennsylvanians of Distinction During the Revolutionary War." Pay special attention to both the style and the subject matter of your essay.
3. Write out in full, correctly capitalize, and punctuate, either the Lord's Prayer or the Ten Commandments.
4. What plays of Shakespeare have been read by you? Which one of them do you think the greatest, and why?
5. As novelists, which do you most admire, Thackeray, Scott or Cooper; and what are the reasons for your preference?
6. Give some account of the life and works of any American author by whose writings you have been especially interested and instructed, and state by what quality of his works you have been most deeply impressed.
7. Have you read Burke's "Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol," and what are the qualities of this work which render it worthy of preservation and study?
8. Give the etymology of the following words: Incision, intercourse, concourse, conscription, ecclesiastical, theological, prototype, swineherd, housetop, carryall, omnibus, instigate, wheelwright, blacksmith and manufacture.
9. Which was the greater period in English literature, that of Elizabeth or that of Queen Ann, and why?

✓ ARITHMETIC.

Solve any three of the following problems:

1. A received a large sum of money, 80 per cent. of which he deposited in bank. He withdrew 20 per cent. of the amount deposited by him, which left him a balance in bank of \$5,760. What was the amount originally received by him? 9000
2. A broker allows 2 per cent. per annum on all moneys deposited with him. If on an average he keeps out upon loans, at 6 per cent. per annum, two-thirds of all his deposits, how much will he gain in a year by the interest on a deposit of \$10,000? 200
3. A drover bought 42 sheep at \$2.70 per head, 48 at \$2.85 per head, and 65 at \$3.24 per head, and sold them all through B at a price which gave him a net gain of 30 per cent. after paying a commission to B of 7½ per cent. for selling. What was the average price per head at which the sheep were sold? 417
4. A invested the proceeds of a \$5,000 note, due in 75 days and discounted at 6 per cent., in certain stocks at \$32 per share, paying his broker a commission of ½ of 1 per cent. How many shares did he receive?
5. A bought nine bags of wheat weighing, respectively, 123½, 119¾, 125%, 120%, 117 15/16, 119 5/16, 122¼, 120½ and 119¼ pounds, at \$1¾ per bushel of 60 pounds. Allowing one pound for the weight of each bag, what was the total cost?

✓ALGEBRA.

Solve any three of the following problems:

1. Four numbers are in proportion. The difference between the first and third is $2\frac{2}{3}$; the sum of the second and third is $6\frac{1}{3}$; and the third is to the fourth as 4 to 5. Find the numbers.
2. A quantity of water, which is just sufficient to fill three jars of different sizes, will fill the smallest jar exactly four times, or the largest jar twice with four gallons to spare, or the second jar three times with two gallons to spare. What is the capacity of each jar?
3. A number is formed of two digits, whose sum is six times their difference. The number itself exceeds six times the sum of its digits by three. Find the number.
4. A merchant mixes two kinds of tea. If he mixes it in parts proportional to 7 and 5 the value of the mixture is 48 cents a pound. If he mixes it in the ratio of 5 to 7 the value is 50 cents a pound. What is each of the two kinds worth a pound?
5. A certain fraction plus its reciprocal equals $2\frac{1}{2}$. The numerator of the fraction minus the denominator equals 1. Find the fraction.

✓GEOMETRY

Demonstrate any three of the following propositions:

1. The area of a trapezoid is equal to one-half the sum of the parallel sides multiplied by the altitude.
2. If two polygons be composed of the same number of triangles which are similar to each other, and similarly placed, then the polygons are similar.
3. If a straight line divide two sides of a triangle proportionately it is parallel to the third side.
4. If from any point in the base of an isosceles triangle parallels to the equal sides be drawn a parallelogram will be formed whose perimeter is equal to the sum of the equal sides of the triangle.
5. The angle formed by two chords intersecting within the circumference of a circle is measured by one-half the sum of the intercepted arcs.

LATIN.

State, at the beginning of your paper, what work you have done in Latin grammar and composition, and what portions of the following authors have been read by you: Cæsar, Cicero and Virgil.

A.—CÆSAR. Translate Chapter XVI, Book IV:

Germanico bello confecto, multis de causis Cæsar statuit sibi Rhenum esse transeundum; quarum illa fuit iustissima, quod, cum videret Germanos tam facile impelli, ut in Galliam venirent, suis quoque rebus eos timere voluit, cum intellerent, et posse et audere populi Romani exercitum Rhenum transire. Accessit etiam, quod illa pars equitatus Usipetum et Tencterorum, quam supra commemoravi prædani frumentandique causa Mosam transisse, neque prælio interfuisse, post fugam suorum se trans Rhenum in fines Suganbrorum receperat seque cum iis coniunxerat. Ad quos cum Cæsar nuntius misisset, qui postularent, eos, qui sibi Galliaque bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, responderunt: Populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire: si se invito Germanos in Galliam transire no æquum existimaret, cur sui quicquam esse imperii aut potestatis trans Rhenum postulet?

- (a) Explain case of: Bello, fugam, se, imperii.
- (b) Explain mood of: Videret, misisset, intulissent.
- (c) Decline: Romani, fines, qui, exercitum.
- (d) Give principal parts of: Statuit, impelli, videret, audere.
- (e) Give construction of: Prædani, transisse, postularent, sibi, iis.
- (f) Compare facile.

B.—CICERO. Translate Chapter II. Third Oration against Catiline:

Itaque heseterno die L. Flaccus et C. Pomptinus, prætors, fortissimos atque amantissimos rei publicæ viros, ad me vocavi: rem exposui, quid fieri placeret ostendi. Illi autem, qui omnia de re publica præclara atque egregia sentirent, sine recusatione ac sine ulla mora negotium susceperunt, et, cum advesperasceret, occulte ad pontem

Mulvium pervenerunt, atque ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito feureunt, ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset. Edom autem et ipsi sine cujusquam suspicione multos fortes viros eduxerant, et ego ex praefectura Reatina complures delectos adolescentes, quorum opera utor adsidue in re publica, praesidio cum gladiis miseram. Interim tertia fere vigilia exacta, cum jam potem Mulvium magno comitatu legati Allobrogum ingredi inciperent, unaque Volturcius, fit in eos impetus; educuntur et ab illis gladii et a nostris. Res praetoribus erat nota solis, ignoranatur a ceteris.

- (a) Give construction of: Fieri, sentirent, vigilia, praetoribus.
 (b) Conjugate inciperent in the following moods and tenses: Indicative perfect, indicative imperfect and subjunctive present.
 (c) Give a brief account of the Conspiracy of Catiline.

C.—VIRGIL. Translate 305-317, Book VI:

Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,
 Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
 Magnanimum heroum, pueri, innuptaeque puellae,
 Impositique regis juvenes ante ora parentum;
 Quam multa in silvis autūmi frigore primo
 Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
 Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
 Trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis.
 Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
 Tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore.
 Navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos,
 Ast alios longe summōtos arcet harena.
 Aeneas (miratus enim motusque tumultu)
 "Dic" ait, "O virgo, quid volt concursus ad amnem,
 Quidve petunt animae? Vel quo discrimine ripas
 Hae linquunt, illas remis vada livida verrunt?"

Explain the construction of: Ruebat, pontum, amore, glomerantur.

Or in lieu of C, translate Book III, lines 192-204:

Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec iam amplium ullae
 Apparent terrae, caelum undique et undique pontus,
 Tum mihi caeruleus supra caput astitit imber,
 Noctem hiemeque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
 Continuo venti volvunt mare magnaue surgunt
 Aequora; dispersi lactamur gurgite vasto;
 Involvere diem nimbi, et nox umida caelum
 Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.
 Excutimur cursu, et caecis erramus in undis.
 Ipse diem nostemque negat discernere caelo,
 Nec meminisse viae media Palinurus in unda.

Explain the construction of: Caelum, diem, discernere, viae.

July 7th, 1910. Morning Paper—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

✓ OUTLINES OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

1. What were the several forms of government which successively prevailed in the dominion of Rome; about when was each of these forms of government introduced; and what were the principal causes of the changes which took place from one form of government to another?
2. Name some of the great Greek and Roman historians, and briefly indicate the character and scope of some of their works.
3. About when and under whose leadership did the Republic of Athens attain its most brilliant era of artistic and commercial development; by what features was it chiefly distinguished; and what were the principal causes of its decline?
4. About when and by whom were the Jews carried captive to Babylon; about how long did their captivity last; and under what circumstances, and by whom, were they restored to Palestine?
5. By what nations of Europe was the colonization of America chiefly effected; what parts of the New World were colonized by each of these nations; what were the chief characteristic features of their respective colonial policies; and what has become of their colonial possessions?

6. About when and how did the Turks become a great power in Europe; what were the chief characteristics of their civilization; and what is the present attitude of the other European States towards the Turkish dominion in that continent?

7. What were the chief causes and results of the great European conflict known as the Thirty Years' War; by what treaty was it brought to a close; and who were some of the most distinguished statesmen and soldiers who participated in it?

8. Who were the following persons; about when did they respectively live; and for what is each of them especially distinguished: Gustavus Adolphus, Sir Francis Bacon, Roger Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Cardinal Richelieu, Themistocles and Peter the Great?

9. Give some account of any two events of signal importance in European history which have taken place since the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo.

10. Before the time of Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama, how was trade conducted between Eastern Asia and Europe?

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Give at the beginning of your paper a list of the works on English history which have been read by you.

1. By what race of people was the island of Great Britain inhabited prior to the Roman invasion, and what became of them and their descendants?

2. Give a brief account of some of the more important and far-reaching events of the reign of Edward I.

3. When and by whose authority was Oliver Cromwell made Lord Protector of England; how long did he hold that position; what was the character of his rule; and what were its effects upon the internal prosperity and the foreign relations of the nation?

4. What were the Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission; why were they regarded with disfavor by the people of England; and when and by whom were they abolished?

5. What great Constitutional changes were effected in the English Government by the Revolution of 1688?

6. How were the industries of Great Britain affected by our Civil War of 1861-1865; and, during that war, what was the attitude of the British Government towards the United States?

7. What were the causes of the great Irish immigration to the United States during and subsequent to the year 1846?

8. Give some account of the origin and nature of the present Established Church of England, and briefly explain why the same Church Establishment has not been extended to Scotland.

9. Name in due chronological order, and by the dynasties to which they belong, all the sovereigns of England and Great Britain from William the Conqueror down, and briefly describe some event of national or international importance in the respective reigns of any two or more of them.

10. What part was taken by Great Britain in the Napoleonic wars succeeding the French Revolution?

Afternoon Paper—2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Give at the beginning of your paper a list of works on American history which have been read by you.

1. Give some account of the early settlements of the English in the respective colonies of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia, with especial reference to the time when they took place; to the character and pursuits of the colonists; to the forms of government which prevailed in them; and to their relations to the Indian tribes.

2. Who were Wolfe and Montcalm, and what were their achievements, and the character and results of the war which have given to their names so much distinction in American history?

3. When and where was the battle of Monmouth fought during the Revolutionary War; who were in command of the respective armies; what were the movements and events which led to the engagement; and what were its results?

4. Give some account of the treason of Benedict Arnold, stating when, where and for what purpose it was undertaken; how it was discovered, and what were its results.

5. Who were the following persons, and for what are they respectively distinguished: Daniel Boone, Sam Houston, John C. Fremont, George Rogers Clark, Eli Whitney and Cyrus H. McCormick?

6. Give some account of any two important treaties entered into between the United States and some European Power, stating when and for what purpose such treaties were respectively negotiated, and what were the more important or leading provisions of each of them.

7. When and under what circumstances did Napoleon III attempt to establish an empire under French control in Mexico; how was this attempt viewed by the Government and people of the United States; and what was the eventual outcome of the undertaking?

8. About when and under what circumstances was the present national banking system of the United States established, and what are some of its most distinctive features?

9. When, where and how was the Civil War of 1861-1865 brought to a close, and what became of the armies of the North and the South, respectively?

10. Name the Presidents of the United States in due chronological order, and give a brief account of some event of national importance in the respective administration of any three of them.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

1. Briefly describe the geographical conditions which favor the development of an extensive commerce upon the Pacific Ocean.

2. Bound the Dominion of Canada, briefly describe any two of its great rivers, names and locate any three of its cities, and state which of its provinces touch upon the northern boundary of the United States.

3. Name and describe the location of any three cities of importance in Pennsylvania, excepting only Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

4. Describe the route of an ocean steamer from Manila in the Philippine Islands to Sebastopol in the Crimea, and thence to the harbor of New York.

5. Where is the Baltic Sea; what countries border upon it; and what cities of importance are situate on or near its shores?

6. Where is each of the following buildings located, and for what are they respectively noted: The Parthenon, the Colosseum, the Escorial and the Taj Mahal?

7. Bound the following States, name the capital of each of them, and give some account of its great natural features, resources and industries: New York, Washington, Iowa and Kentucky.

8. Where are the following cities, and for what is each of them especially noted: Minneapolis, Belfast, Sheffield, Lyons, Moscow and Bombay?

9. Describe any three rivers in the world of notable commercial importance, stating where they respectively rise; in what directions, through what countries, and into what bodies of water they respectively flow; and in what their importance to commerce consists.

10. What is the approximate size and what are the chief products of the Mississippi Valley?

CHAPTER II.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, July 6, 1911. Morning Paper—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

1. Write an essay of not less than three nor more than five pages on "The Pleasure and Value of Historical Studies." Pay special attention to both the style and the subject matter of your essay.

2. From what languages are the following words respectively derived: Consistency, retention, postpone, churchyard, chivalrous, wasteful, homestead, heliograph, democracy, playhouse and complain?

3. Give a brief analysis of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and specifically point out those characteristics of the play which most deeply impress you.

4. What occasion called forth Burke's "Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol," and what subjects are discussed by him in it?

5. Name some of the most notable authors of the Victorian era, and briefly characterize the works of at least two of them.

6. Who were the principal authors, and what are the chief characteristics of the literature of the age of Queen Ann?

7. When and where was Webster's "Reply to Hayne" delivered, and, as an oration, how does it compare with Burke's "Speech on Conciliation With America?"

8. What are the chief excellencies of Nathaniel Hawthorne as a writer of fiction, and who were his most notable literary contemporaries in the United States?

9. What has given to the King James' version of the Bible so much distinction as a literary production?

ARITHMETIC.

Solve any three of the following problems:

1. For how much must a four months' note, without interest, be made in order that it may yield \$1,428 when discounted at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?

2. B, as per order, sold 6,122 barrels of flour at \$5.23 per barrel, and invested the proceeds in wheat at 92 cents per bushel, retaining \$57 for expenses, and his commissions, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for selling and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for buying. How many bushels of wheat did he purchase?

3. A purchased a house and lot for \$12,000. In order to pay for it in cash he sold 98 shares of P. R. R. stock at $\$68\frac{1}{2}$ per share, paying $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. commission, and \$6,000 of U. S. 4 per cent. bonds at 120, paying $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. commission. The remainder of the sum derived from these sales, after paying for the house, he invested in 7 per cent. preferred stock at 112. How many shares of stock did he buy?

4. A has one-sixth of his entire property invested in land, two-sevenths of the remainder in business, and three-fifths of the remainder, amounting to \$2,400, is in bank. How much property has he?

5. What is the present worth of \$3,600, one-fourth due in eight months, one-third in one year, and the remainder in eighteen months, money being worth 6 per cent.?

Afternoon Paper—2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

ALGEBRA.

Solve any three of the following problems:

1. A had \$15,000, part of which he used to build a house. The balance he put at interest for one year, one-third of it at 6 per cent. and two-thirds of it at 5 per cent. The income from both investments was \$320. What was the cost of the house?

2. A cistern has three pipes. The first pipe will fill the cistern in six hours, the second in ten hours, and the three pipes together will fill it in three hours. How long will it take the third pipe to fill it?

3. In the composition of a certain quantity of gunpowder the niter was ten pounds more than two-thirds of the whole; the sulphur was four and a half pounds less than one-sixth of the whole; the charcoal was two pounds less than one-seventh of the niter. How many pounds of gunpowder were there?

4. If a rectangle were three inches longer and one inch narrower it would contain seven square inches more than it now does; but if it were two inches shorter and two inches wider the area would remain unchanged. What are its dimensions?

5. A boatman rows twenty miles down a river and back again in eight hours. He can row five miles down the river while he rows three miles up the river. Find rate of speed both down stream and up.

GEOMETRY.

Demonstrate any three of the following propositions:

1. Through three points, not in the same straight line, one circumference, and only one, can be drawn.

2. If two polygons are similar, they may be divided into the same number of triangles, similar, each to each, and similarly placed.

3. The radius perpendicular to a chord bisects the chord and the arc subtended by it.

4. Parallel lines comprehended between parallel lines are equal.

5. If the opposite sides of a hexagon are equal and one pair of sides are parallel, the opposite angles of the hexagon are equal.

LATIN.

State at the beginning of your paper what work you have done in Latin grammar and composition, and what portions of the following authors you have read: Cæsar, Cicero and Virgil.

A. CÆSAR. Translate Chapter XXXIII, Book II:

Sub vesperum Cæsar portas claudi militesque ex oppido exire iussit, ne quam oppidandi a militibus injuriam acciperent. Illi, ante initio, ut intellectum est, consilio, quod deditioe facta nostros praesidia deducturos aut denique indiligentius servaturos crediderant, partim cum his, quae retinuerant et celaverant, armis, partim scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, quae subito, ut temporis exiguitas postulabat, pellibus induxerant, tertia vigilia, quam minime arduus ad nostras munitiones ascensus videbatur, omnibus copiis repentino ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt.

Celeiter, ut ante Cæsar imperaverat, ignibus significatione facta, ex proximis castellis, eo concursum est, pugnatumque ab hostibus ita acriter est, ut a viris fortibus in extrema spe salutis unico loco contra eos, qui ex vallo turribusque tela jacerant, pugnari debuit, cum in una virtute omnis spes salutis consisteret. Occisis ad hominum milibus quattuor, reliqui in oppidum rejecti sunt.

- (a) Decline: Illi, cortice, viris.
- (b) Explain the mood of: Claudi, acciperent, crediderant.
- (c) Explain the case of: Portas, initio, armis, ignibus.
- (d) Give the principal parts of: Jussit, facta, jacerant, rejecti.

B.—CICERO. Translate Chapter V, Third Oration against Catiline:

Ac, ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri jussimus, quae a quoque dicebantur datae. Primum ostendimus Cethego signum; cognovit. Nos linum incidimus; legimus. Erat scriptum ipsius manu Allobrogum senatui et populo, sese, quae eorum legatis confirmasset, facturum esse; orare ut item illi facerent quae sibi eorum legati recepissent. Tum Cethegus, qui paulo ante aliquid tamen de gladiis ac sicis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, respondisset dixissetque se semper bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, recitatis literis debilitatus atque abjectus conscientia repente conticuit. Introductus est Statilius; cognovit et signum et manum suam. Recitatae sunt tabellae in eandem fere sententiam: confessus est. Tum ostendi tabellas Lentulo, et quaesivi cognosceretne signum. Adnuit. "Est vero," inquam, "notum quidem signum, imago avi tui, clarissimi viri, qui amavit unice patriam et civis suos; quae quidem te a tanto scelere etiam multa revocare debuit."

- (a) Decline: Linum, manu, sicis.
- (b) Give the construction of: Cethego, manu, senatui, respondisset, conscientia.
- (c) Give the principal parts of: Cognovit, incidimus, erat.
- (d) Give a brief account of the Conspiracy of Catiline.

C.—VIRGIL. Translate 482-491, Book III:

Nec minus Andromache digressu maesta supremo,
Fert picturatas auri subtermine vestes
Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem, nec cedit honore,
Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur;
"Accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum
Sint, puer, et longum Andromachae testentur amorem,
Coniugus Hectoreae. Cape dona extrema tuorum,
O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago.
Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat;
Et nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo."

- (a) Give the syntax of: Digressu, coniugis, mihi,
- (b) Explain the mood of: Accipe, testentur.

Or, translate 464-473, Book IV:

Multaqua praeterea vatium praedicta priorum
Terribili monitu horridicant. Agit ipse furentem
In somnis ferus Aereas; semperque relinqui
Sola sibi, semper longam incommitata videtur
Ire viam, et Tyrios deserta quaere terra.
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus
Et solem geminum et duplicis se ostendere Thebas;
Aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes
Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
Cum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.

- (a) Give the nominative of: Vatium, duplicis, atris.
- (b) Give the derivation of: Incommitata, agitatus.

July 7th, 1911. Morning Paper—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

OUTLINES OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

1. Who were the Phoenicians; during what centuries did they flourish; what was the character of their civilization; what and where were their chief cities; and about when and how were they overthrown or destroyed?
2. Name any four of the principal Grecian cities of ancient times in Southern Italy or in Sicily, and give some account of the more interesting and important events in the history of any one of them.
3. What were the chief causes of the decline of Athenian power and influence, and how did Athens finally lose its standing as an independent city or State?
4. Give some account of the principal events in Roman history during the fifty years immediately preceding the establishment of the empire under Augustus Cæsar.
5. Who were the following persons; when and where did they respectively live; and for what is each of them especially noted: Hannibal, Demosthenes, Trajan, Livy, Dante, Goethe, Alaric and Charles Martel?
6. Give some account of any two great events or inventions of the sixteenth century, A. D., and briefly explain the nature and extent of their influence upon subsequent European history.
7. What part was taken by Lafayette in the earliest events of the French Revolution?
8. When and under what circumstances was the present kingdom of Italy established, and what Italian statesmen were chiefly instrumental in bringing about this result?
9. Name the several independent states of continental Europe and state what form of government prevails in each of them.
10. What form of government prevails in Australia, and what are the political relations of that country to the kingdom of Great Britain?

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Give at the beginning of your paper a list of the works on English history which have been read by you.

1. Give some account of the Roman occupation of Great Britain, stating when it began, how long it continued, where were its chief characteristics and by what causes it was brought to an end.
2. About when and how was the Feudal System introduced into England, and in what respects, if at all, did this system as established there differ from the same system as established in France and other European countries?
3. Name in chronological order the Norman Kings of England; state when and how each of them acquired his title to the throne; and give brief accounts of any three events of national or international importance which occurred during the period of their reign.
4. When and under what circumstances did Henry VII become King of England, and what were the chief events and characteristics of his reign?
5. During the reign of what English sovereign was Mary, Queen of Scots, put to death, and what were the circumstances that led to her trial and execution?
6. Who were the Jacobites of Great Britain; what was the purpose of their activities, and when did they cease to be of any further importance in the political life of the British people?
7. Who were the following persons; when did they respectively live, and for what is each of them especially distinguished: Sir Edward Coke, Robert Clive, Benjamin Disraeli, Sir Thomas Moore, Thomas Cromwell, Oliver Cromwell, Rogert Bacon, Francis Bacon and Richard Cobden?
8. What are the chief features of Parliamentary government as it now prevails in Great Britain?
9. About when, under what circumstances and how was negro slavery abolished in the colonies of Great Britain?
10. Briefly describe any great industrial revolution which has taken place in Great Britain since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Afternoon Paper—2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Give at the beginning of your paper a list of the works on American history which have been read by you.

1. What portions of North America were originally claimed by England, France, Spain and Holland, respectively, and about when and where were the principal settlements in this territory made by each of these nations?
2. When and how did France, Spain and Holland, respectively, part with or lose their claims to any part of territory now within the boundaries of the United States?
3. Why was the tax upon tea so firmly opposed by the English colonies in America; and what steps were taken in the respective colonies to effectually prevent the public recognition and payment of such a tax?
4. When and where was the battle of Monmouth fought; what were its results; who were in command of the respective armies; and what were the previous movements and events which brought on the engagement?
5. What was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence; by whom was it prepared; by whom and when was it adopted and signed; and what are its principal declarations, assertions or announcements?
6. When, where and under what circumstances and with what results did the last battle of the Revolutionary War take place?
7. What were the political, commercial and financial conditions which led to the calling of a convention to frame a constitution for the United States; by whom was this convention called; when and where did it meet; who was its President, and who were its most active and influential members?
8. What were the causes and events which led to the war between Mexico and the United States; when did this war take place, and what were its principal results?
9. Give some account of any one of the great battles of the Civil War of 1861-65, stating when and where it was fought; who were in command of the respective armies, and what were the purposes and the results of the campaign from which it arose.
10. Name, in due chronological order, the several Presidents of the United States, and give a brief account of some event in the respective administrations of three of them which you deem of great national or international importance.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

1. Describe any three great rivers of the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, stating where they rise, through what States and in what directions they flow, and what cities are situated on or near their banks.
2. Briefly explain the causes which give rise to the changes of season in the temperate zones of the earth.
3. Briefly describe the principal mountain ranges and rivers of Pennsylvania, and explain their relation to the national drainage areas of the State.
4. Name and describe any two or more of the great mountain ranges of the earth outside of the United States, giving their location and trend, and briefly explaining their relation to the drainage areas of the countries in which they are located.
5. Where are the following cities, and for what is each of them especially noted: Tokio, Vienna, Milan, Bombay, Copenhagen, Hamburg and Lisbon?
6. Briefly describe the Mediterranean Sea, giving its approximate length and breadth, and naming the countries which border upon it.
7. State about when the Erie Canal was built, and briefly explain why it was a work of great commercial importance to the United States, and especially to the City of New York.
8. Give a brief account of the location, extent and relative importance of some of the great wheat-producing districts of the earth.
9. Describe the water approaches to any three cities on the Pacific seaboard of the United States.
10. Give some account of the great natural resources of Pennsylvania and of Great Britain.

CHAPTER III.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, July 2d, 1912. Morning Paper—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

1. Write an essay of not less than three nor more than five pages on "The Early Settlers of the Colony of Pennsylvania." Pay especial attention to both the style and the subject matter of your essay.
2. Make brief analyses of any two characters in Shakespeare's "Hamlet," and give two or more quotations from that play.

3. Who was Robert Burns; about when did he live; and what are the chief characteristics of his poetry

4. Name the principal writers of the time of King George III, and briefly characterize the works of one or more of them.

5. Name five or more American authors of distinction; state about when and where each of them lived, and briefly analyze and discuss some work of one or more of them.

6. Analyze the following sentence and explain its grammatical construction: "Has any of these gentlemen, who are so eager to govern all mankind, showed himself possessed of the first qualification towards government, some knowledge of the object, and of the difficulties which occur in the task they have undertaken?"

7. Who was the author of the "Sir Roger de Coverley Papers," and what are their chief literary characteristics?

8. What is the subject matter of Fiske's "The Critical Period of American History," and why is the period thus designated by him thought to have been specially critical in its character?

9. Name some of the more notable authors of Great Britain of the Victorian era, and briefly analyze any novel you may choose of that period.

ARITHMETIC.

Solve any three of the following problems:

1. A dealer bought 30 barrels of apples at \$3.50 per barrel, and shipped them to Philadelphia at an expense of \$5.38, to be sold on a commission of 5 per cent. What will be his total gain if the selling price is 10 per cent. above the purchase price?

2. A farmer sold to a merchant three loads of hay weighing, respectively, 1,826, 1,478 and 1,921 pounds, at \$12.80 per ton, and 281 pounds of pork at \$5.25 per hundred, for which he received in exchange 31 yards of sheeting at 9 cents per yard, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth at \$4.50 per yard, and the balance in money. How much money did he receive?

3. For how much must a three months' note, without interest, be made in order that it may yield \$950 when discounted at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$?

4. A broker received \$9,255 to invest in cotton at $11\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound. His commission was $2\frac{1}{4}\%$. How many pounds of cotton can he buy?

5. A note for \$2,526, dated April 2d, 1901, was indorsed with the following payments: June 3d, 1901, \$325; September 10th, 1901, \$475. How much was due on April 2d, 1902, the note bearing interest at the rate of 5.4% ?

6. A bought nine bags of wheat weighing, respectively, $122\frac{1}{4}$, $118\frac{3}{4}$, $126\frac{2}{5}$, $121\frac{1}{2}$, $116\frac{15}{16}$, $119\frac{1}{2}$, $124\frac{3}{4}$, $127\frac{5}{16}$ and $125\frac{3}{16}$ pounds, at 99 cents per bushel of 60 pounds, allowing three-fourths of a pound for the weight of each bag. What was the total cost?

Afternoon Paper—2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

ALGEBRA.

Solve any three of the following problems:

1. A small square lies within one angle of a larger square. The excess of the side of the larger square above that of the smaller is 118 feet; the excess of the area of the larger square above that of the smaller is 26,432 square feet. What is the area of each of the two squares?

2. Sixty pounds of a certain kind of sugar cost \$2.40 less than sixty pounds of another kind. If I buy sugar of each kind to the amount of \$5.04 I obtain of the first kind eight pounds more than of the second. What is the price per pound of each kind?

3. Four towns, A, B, C and D, are situate at the angles of a quadrilateral figure. When I travel from A by B and C to D, I pay \$6.10 passage money; when I travel from A by D and C to B, I pay \$5.50. From A by B to C, I pay the same as from A by D to C; but from B by A to D, I pay 40 cents less than from B by C to D. Supposing I pay in each case ten cents per mile, what are the distances of the four towns from each other?

4. There is a number consisting of two digits. The number is equal to three times the sum of its digits, and if it be multiplied by three the result will be equal to the square of the sum of its digits. Find the number.

GEOMETRY.

Demonstrate any three of the following propositions:

1. The straight line which connects the middle points of the non-parallel sides of a trapezoid is parallel to the parallel sides and is equal to half their sum.
2. Triangles which are mutually equiangular are similar.
3. In any triangle the square on the side opposite an acute angle is equivalent to the sum of the squares of the other two sides diminished by twice the product of one of those sides and the projection of the other upon that side.
4. The area of a regular polygon is equal to one-half the product of its apothegm by its perimeter.
5. An angle formed by two chords, and whose vertex lies between the center and the circumference of the circle is measured by one-half the intercepted arc plus one-half the arc intercepted by its sides produced.

LATIN.

State at the beginning of your paper what work you have done in Latin grammar and composition, and what portions of the following authors you have read: Cæsar, Cicero and Virgil.

A.—CÆSAR. Translate Chapter XX, Book I:

Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis Cæsarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret: Scire se, illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod, cum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adulescentiam posset, per se crevisset; quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur. Sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri. Quod si quid ei a Cæsare gravius accidisset, cum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, neminem existimaturum, non sua voluntate factum; qua ex re futurum, uti totius Galliae animia se averterentur.

- (a) Decline in the singular and plural: Lacrimis, fratrem, domi, ille.
- (b) Explain the construction of: Statueret, doloris, gratia, domi, opibus, uteretur and averterentur.
- (c) Give the principal parts of: Obsecrare, statueret, scire, capere, posset and crevisset.

B.—VIRGIL. Translate Book 11, 780-794:

"Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris aequor arandum,
Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
Inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris:
Illic res laetae regnumque et regia coniunx
Parta tibi. Lacrimas dilectae pelle Creusae:
Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas
Aspiciam, aut Grais servitum matribus ibo,
Dardanis, et divae Veneris nurus;
Sed me magna deum Genetrix his detinet oris.
Iamque vale, et nati serva communia amorem."
Hæc ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem
Dicere deseruit, tenuisque recissit in auras.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum;
Ter frustra comprehensa manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.

Explain the construction of: Tibi, Creusae, servitum, collo, ventis.

Or, in lieu of B, translate Virgil's Aeneid VI, 450-466:

Inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido
Errabat silva in magna; quam Troius heros
Ut primum iuxta stetit agnovitque per umbram
Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
Aut vivet aut vidisse putat per nubila Lunam.
Demisit lacrimas, dulcique adfatus amore est:
"Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
Venerat exstinctam, ferroque extrema secutam?
Funeris heu tibi causa fui? Per sidera iuro,
Per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,

Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.
 Sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
 Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
 Imperiis egere suis nec credere quivi
 Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferè dolorem,
 Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro."

Explain the construction of: *Quam, extinctam, me, aspectu.*
 Give a brief synopsis of the Sixth Book of the Aeneid.

C.—CICERO. Translate Second Oration against Catiline, Chapter XIII, Section 28:

Atque haec omnia sic agentur, Quirites, ut maxima res minimo motu, pericula summa nullo tumultu, bellum itestinum ac domesticum post hominum memoriam crudelissimum et maximum, me uno togato duce et imperatore, sedetur. Quod ego sic administrabo, Quirites, ut, si ullo modo fieri poterit, ne improbus quidem quisquam in hac urbe poenam sui sceleris sufferatt. Sed si vis manifestae audaciae, si impendens patriae periculum me necessario de hac animi lenitate deduxerit, illud profecto perficiam, quod in tanto et tam insidioso bello vix optandum videtur, ut neque bonus quisquam intereat, paucorumque, poena vos jam omnes salvi esse possitis.

Explain the construction of: *Motu, bellum, fieri, illud and possitis.*

July 3d, 1912. Morning Paper—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

OUTLINES OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

1. Who were the Phoenicians; what were their chief cities and colonies, and for what were they distinguished among the peoples of antiquity?
2. Give an outline of the form of government which prevailed among the Romans at and immediately before the time of Julius Cæsar. What were the chief functions of the offices, or positions, of Consul, Senator, Dictator and Tribune, respectively?
3. Give a brief sketch of the rise, extension and dissolution of the Macedonian Empire.
4. Give an outline of the career of Julius Cæsar, and state the reasons why he is entitled to rank as a great man in the world's history.
5. When and how did the Roman Empire of the West come to its end? Narrate briefly the circumstances of its downfall.
6. Give a brief account of the Crusades, stating what were the causes and purposes of these movements, and what were their most notable results.
7. Give an outline of the history of the steam engine, stating when and by whom it was invented, and when and by whom it was first applied to use for motive power for transportation on water and on land, respectively.
8. What war was in progress in Europe at the time when the French and Indian War of 1754 to 1763 was in progress in America, and what were some of the principal events and results of that war?
9. What are the periods of time respectively included in the divisions of history commonly known as Ancient, Mediæval and Modern History?
10. When and in what manner did Japan become open to intercourse with the Western nations? Briefly outline the subsequent history of that nation, indicating changes of condition since the time referred to.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. Give some account of the several invasions of Great Britain from the time of Julius Cæsar onward; stating about when and by what people each invasion was made, and what was its general effect upon the life and history of the nation.
2. What were the circumstances which led to the killing of Thomas A. Becket, and about when, in whose reign and how was he killed?
3. What was the character of the reign of Richard I; whom did he succeed on the throne, and for what is he chiefly distinguished?
4. Who were the Mendicant Friars; about when did they flourish in England, and what were the general features and results of their work?
5. When and how long did Henry III occupy the throne of England, and what were the more important characteristics and events of his reign?
6. Why is Queen Elizabeth's reign regarded as an era of great distinction and importance in the history of England?

7. What was the theory of the Divine Right of Kings; by what dynasty of English Kings was this theory promoted, and about when did it cease to be of importance in the political thought of the people of Great Britain?

8. What was the War of the Spanish Succession; when did it occur, and what part did England take in it?

9. Briefly explain the nature and operation of Cabinet Government in Great Britain, and state about when and in whose reign it began to assume its present well-defined form.

10. State about when and for what period of time George III reigned, and enumerate and briefly describe any three or more events of his reign of far-reaching importance, in the history of Great Britain, of North America or of other European States.

Afternoon Paper—2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Give a brief account of the contest between the English and the French for the control of Western Pennsylvania, and state the basis of the respective claims of each of them to that territory.

2. Mention the three forms of government which prevailed among the English colonies in America prior to the Revolution; indicate the features in which they materially differed, and name the colonies respectively subject to each of them.

3. Mention and briefly describe three important events, military or otherwise, of the struggle for American independence which took place within the territory of Pennsylvania.

4. What financial difficulties were encountered by the Americans in carrying on the War for Independence, and what were the means and expedients adopted to secure needed funds?

5. What were the leading features of Washington's farewell address, and what the purpose and the occasion of its promulgation?

6. How are the President and Vice President of the United States elected; in what respects does the present method of election differ from that first established by the Constitution; and when, and how, and for what reason was the change made?

7. When and how was negro slavery introduced into the United States, and when and how was it abolished? Give a summary of the chief features of the controversy between the advocates and the opponents of the extension of slavery within the territory of the United States.

8. What States seceded from the Union at the time of the Civil War of 1861-64; what was the character of the government which they established for themselves, and who were their principal leaders, civil and military?

9. When, and from whom, and in what manner did the United States acquire the territory of Alaska?

10. Name in order the Presidents of the United States, and mention some important event which occurred during the respective administrations of any three of them.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name any three of the principal cities of France, and describe their respective locations.

2. Describe the following rivers, stating where they respectively rise; in what direction, through what countries and into what bodies of water they respectively flow; and what cities of importance are situated on or near the banks of each of them: St. Lawrence, Sacramento, Danube, Rhone and Indus.

3. Name any three of the principal cities of South America, and describe their respective locations.

4. Name and briefly describe any two great canals of the world, stating about when they were built, what bodies of water they connect, and why they are of commercial importance.

5. Describe the principal mountain ranges of Pennsylvania, and point out their relation to the large rivers and natural drainage areas of the State.

6. Bound any three States on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, name the capital of each of them, and briefly describe the chief source of its industrial prosperity and growth.

7. Why is the climate of the North and South Poles of the earth so much colder than at the Equator?

8. Why is the climate of the west coast of Europe milder than the climate of the east coast of North America?

9. Describe any two routes by which a vessel may now sail from San Francisco to London.

10. Briefly describe the Mediterranean Sea, giving its approximate size and naming the countries in Europe which border upon it.

CHAPTER IV.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, December 3d, 1912.

Morning Paper—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

1. Write an essay of not less than three nor more than five pages on "The Chief Industries of the Locality Where I Live." Pay special attention to both the style and the subject matter of your essay.

2. Name some of the more notable authors of England prior to Shakespeare's time; state about when they respectively lived, and briefly describe the works of one or more of them.

3. Give three or more words of the English language derived from each of the following tongues: Anglo-Saxon, Norman-French, Latin and Greek.

4. Make a brief analysis of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," particularly describing therein any one of the leading characters of the play, and giving two or more quotations therefrom.

5. Give some account of any four of the following authors, stating when and where they respectively lived, and naming and briefly characterizing one or more of the works of each of the four: Oliver Goldsmith, William Cullen Bryant, Alfred Tennyson, Francis Bacon, Henry W. Longfellow, Joseph Addison, Sir Walter Scott and Sir Thomas More.

6. What historic ground is covered by Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe," and what are the qualities of the work which have most strongly appealed to you and awakened your interest in it? If you have not read the work frankly state you have not.

7. Briefly state what you know of the theme, the versification and the other literary characteristics of Milton's "Paradise Lost," and give one or more quotations therefrom.

8. Analyze the following sentence and explain its grammatical construction: "By the adoption of a strong and sustained policy of aggression he succeeded in becoming the arbiter of the entire East, reducing one State after another to helplessness in a series of almost foolhardy campaigns."

9. Write out in full and correctly capitalize and punctuate either the Lord's Prayer or the Ten Commandments.

ARITHMETIC.

Solve any three of the following problems:

1. A received a large sum of money, 80% of which he deposited in bank. He afterwards withdrew 20% of the amount so deposited by him, which still left him a balance in bank of \$5,760. What was the amount originally received by him?

2. A broker allows 2% per annum on all moneys deposited with him. If, on an average, he keeps out upon loans, at 6% per annum, two-thirds of all his deposits, how much will he gain in a year by the interest on a deposit of \$10,000?

3. A drover bought 42 sheep at \$2.70 per head, 48 at \$2.85 per head and 65 at \$3.24 per head, and sold them all through B at a price which gave him a net gain of 30% after paying a commission to B of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ for selling. What was the average price per head at which the sheep were sold?

4. If two-thirds of A's money equals three-fourths of B's, and two-thirds of B's equals three-fifths of C's, and the interest on the money of all of them for four years and eight months, at 6% per annum, amounts to \$15,190, how much money has each?

5. A merchant bought goods in 1909 for amounts and on terms as follows: January 4th, \$321.50, on 90 days' credit; January 23d, \$562.21, on 60 days' credit; March 2d, \$435.45, on 20 days' credit, and May 2d, \$624.30, on 30 days' credit. No payments having been made on account how much is due July 6th, 1909, with interest at 6%?

ALGEBRA.

Solve any three of the following problems:

1. A quantity of water, which is just sufficient to fill three jars of different sizes, will fill the smallest jar exactly four times, or the largest jar twice with four gallons to spare, or the second jar three times with two gallons to spare. What is the capacity of each jar?

2. A number is formed of two digits, whose sum is six times their difference. The number itself exceeds six times the sum of its digits by three. Find the number.

3. A merchant mixes two kinds of tea. If he mixes it in parts proportional to 7 and 5, the value of the mixture is 48 cents a pound. If he mixes it in the ratio of 5 to 7, the value is 50 cents a pound. What is each of the two kinds worth a pound?

4. Two men are employed to do a certain piece of work. The first receives \$48, and the second, who works six days less than the first, receives \$27. If the second had worked all the time, and the first six days less, they would have received equal amounts. How many days did each work and at what wages per diem?

5. A cistern has three pipes. The first pipe will fill the cistern in six hours, the second in ten hours, and the three pipes together will fill it in three hours. How long will it take the third pipe to fill it?

GEOMETRY.

Demonstrate any three of the following propositions:

1. Two triangles having an angle of the one equal to an angle of the other are to each other as the products of the sides including the equal angles.

2. The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles.

3. Of all triangles having two equal sides, that in which the equal sides include a right angle is the greatest.

4. The area of a trapezoid is equal to one-half the sum of its parallel sides multiplied by the altitude.

5. If a straight line divide two sides of a triangle proportionately it is parallel to the third side.

6. If from any point in the base of an isosceles triangle parallels to the equal sides be drawn, a parallelogram will be formed whose perimeter is equal to the sum of the equal sides of the triangle.

LATIN.

State at the beginning of your paper what work you have done in Latin grammar and composition, and what portions of the following authors you have read: Cæsar, Cicero and Virgil.

A.—CÆSAR. Translate Book IV, Chapter XX:

Exigua parte aestatis reliqua Cæsar, etsi in his locis, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit, maturae sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quod omnibus fere Gallicis bellis hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intellegebat et, si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur, so modo insulam adisset, genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portus, aditus cognovisset; quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita. Neque enim temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam, neque iis ipsis quocquam praeter oram maritiman atque eas regiones, quae sunt contra Gallias, notum est. Itaque vocatis ad se undique mercatoribus, neque quanta esset insulae magnitudo, neque quae aut quantae nationes incolerent, neque quem usum belli haberent aut quibus institutis uterentur, neque qui essent ad mairorum navium multitudinem idonei portus, reperire poterat.

Decline: Parte, quod, omnibus, bellis, nostris, insulam and portus.

Give the principal parts of: Vergit, intellegebat, adisset, haberent, uterentur and reperire.

Explain the construction of: Aestatis, proficisci, gerendum, perspexisset, mercatoribus and usum.

B.—VIRGIL. Translate Book I, lines 520-538:

Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi,
Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit:
"O regina, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem
Iustitiae dedit gentes frenare superbas,
Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,
Oramus, prohibe infandos a navibus ignes,
Parce pio generi, et propius res aspice nostras.
Non nos aut ferro Libyco populare Penates
Venimus, aut raptas ad litora veretere praedas;
Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.
Est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt,
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glabrae;
Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama, minores
Italian dixisse ducis de nomine gentem;
Hic cursus fuit:
Cum subito adsurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion
In vada caeca tulit, penitusque procacibus austris
Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa
Dispulit; huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris."

Explain the construction of: Fandi, condere, urbem, infandos, propius and potens.

Or, in lieu of B, translate Book III, lines 192-204:

Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec iam amplius ullae
Apparent terrae, caelum undique et undique pontus,
Tum mihi caeruleus supra caput astitit imber,
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Continuo venti volvunt mare magnaue surgunt
Aequora; dispersi iactamur gurgite vasto;
Involvere diem nimbi, et nox umida caelum
Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.
Excutimur cursu, et caecis erramus in undis.
Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere caelo,
Nec meminisse viae media Palinurus in unda.

(a) Explain the construction of: Caelum, diem, discernere and viae.

C.—CICERO. Translate Fourth Oration against Cataline, Chapter IV, Section 7:

Video adhuc duas esse sententias; unam D. Silani, qui censet eos, qui haec delere conati sunt, morte esse multandos; alteram C. Caesaris, qui mortis poenam removet, ceterorum suppliciorum omnis acerbitates amplectitur. Uterque et pro sua dignitate et pro rerum magnitudine in summa severitate versatur. Alter eos qui nos omnis, qui populum Romanum vita privare conati sunt, qui delere imperium, qui populi Romani nomen exstinguere, punctum temporis frui vita, et hoc communi spiritu, non putat oportere; atque hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos civis in hac re publica esse usurpatum recordatur.

(a) Decline: Qui, sua, omnis, re.

(b) Give the principal parts of: Amplectitur, delere and recordatur.

(c) Give the construction of: Removet, magnitudine, vita, punctum.

Who was Catiline and what was the occasion of the orations by Cicero against him?

December 4th, 1912. Morning Paper—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

OUTLINES OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

1. Give some account of the conflicts between the Persians and the Greeks prior to the time of Alexander the Great, stating therein the chief causes and the more important results of these conflicts, and naming the principal battles which took place and the more eminent leaders of both the Persians and the Greeks.

2. When and between what peoples were the "Punic Wars" carried on; what were the reasons for those wars, and what were their more important and lasting results?

3. Give some account of the origin of Mahometanism and of its extension and growth, and state in what lands it is now the prevailing religion.

4. Who were the following persons; when and where did they live, and for what are they respectively distinguished: Pericles, Pompey, Constantine, Charlemagne,

Gustavus Adolphus and Bismarck?

5. When and how did the Turks secure a permanent location in Europe; over what parts of that continent did they at one time extend their dominion, and how and when was their future progress finally checked?

6. Who was the Emperor Charles V; over what countries did his rule extend, and what important movements in public affairs were in progress during his reign?

7. Who was Louis Napoleon; when and how did he obtain supreme authority in France; what were the chief characteristics and events of his reign; how long did it continue, and how did it end?

8. Briefly describe any three notable voyages of discovery which have had a far-reaching and lasting effect on the world's history.

9. Who are the Slavs; in what parts of Europe are they the predominant race; and in what way are they related to, and how do they differ from, the Teutons and the Celts?

10. What were the historical events known by the following names, and when and where did they respectively take place: The Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks under Xenophon, the Destruction of Pompeii, the Hegira, the Reign of Terror?

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. By what race of people was the Island of Great Britain inhabited prior to the Roman invasion, and what became of them and their descendants?

2. When did Edward I become King of England, and what were the chief events of his reign which have given it historic importance and distinction?

3. Who were the Tudor sovereigns of England, and what were the chief characteristics and the more important events of their reign?

4. When and how were the Crowns of England and Scotland united, and when and how was the union of these two countries completed?

5. What was the Long Parliament; where and by whom was it convened, and what were the chief events of importance in its career?

6. What were the chief causes, and what were the chief results of the Revolution of 1688?

7. What was the occasion for the Reform Bill of 1832, and what were the more notable changes effected in the English Government by its provisions?

8. Give some account of any two or more notable events of national or international importance in the history of Great Britain during Queen Victoria's reign.

9. Name the principal countries in Asia now under the domination or government of Great Britain.

10. What is the question of Home Rule for Ireland, and out of what historic conditions does such a question arise?

Afternoon Paper—2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What was the origin of the name America, and how did it happen to be applied to the continent upon which we live?

2. Give some account of the Indian population of Pennsylvania at the time of its settlement by the English, stating therein what you know about their numbers, character and habits, and about their subsequent relations with the white settlers.

3. Give some account of the capture of Quebec by the British under General Wolfe, stating when, how and during what war it took place, and what were the chief effects of that war upon subsequent American history.

4. Briefly discuss the "three great compromises" of the Constitution of the United States, stating what were the opposing views which gave occasion for them, and how these disputes were respectively adjusted.

5. When, and for what purpose and under whose authority did the expedition known as "The Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Northwest" take place, and what was accomplished by it?

6. What was the origin and the significance in United States history of the following phrases: "The era of good feeling," "The Spoils System," "Resumption of specie payments?"

7. Give a brief account of the settlement, subsequent growth and present condition of any two of the principal cities of the United States outside of Pennsylvania,

stating where they are located, when and under what circumstances they were founded, what causes have promoted their growth and prosperity, and for what they are at present distinguished.

8. Give some account of the battle of Gettysburg, stating when and where it took place, what were the nature and purpose of the campaign of which it was the conclusion, what were its ultimate results, and who were the chief officers in command of the two armies.

9. Give some account of the public career of William McKinley, and of the circumstances of his death.

10. What is "Mason and Dixon's Line;" what dispute was finally adjusted by its being laid down, and for what did it subsequently become noted in United States history?

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

1. Where are the following cities, and for what is each of them especially noted: Hongkong, Moscow, Hamburg, Venice, Manchester, Constantinople and Rio de Janeiro?

2. Describe any three rivers flowing into the Mediterranean Sea, stating where they respectively rise, in what direction and through what countries they respectively flow, and what cities of importance are situated on or near the banks of each of them?

3. What are the trade winds, and by what are they caused?

4. Bound any two States on the gulf coast of the United States; name the principal city of importance in each of them, and give some account of its location and of the chief sources of its industrial prosperity and growth.

5. What lakes are drained by the river St. Lawrence, in what direction does it flow, and what cities of importance are located on or near its banks?

6. What and where are the Balkan States, and why are they so called?

7. Where is the Baltic Sea, by what countries is it surrounded, and what are its water connections with the Atlantic Ocean?

8. Where is the Island of New Zealand, to what nation does it belong, and what are some of its more notable features?

9. Describe the location of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., and give some account of its chief sources of prosperity and growth.

10. Name and describe the principal rivers by which the central and eastern parts of Pennsylvania are drained.

CHAPTER V.

ANSWERS TO PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, PENNSYLVANIA STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

July 6th and 7th, 1910—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SECTION 1.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

1. The following poems and prose writings of English and American authors, not exceeding twenty in number, are suggested:

Hamlet, by William Shakespeare.

The Merchant of Venice, by William Shakespeare.

The Heart of MidLothian, by Sir Walter Scott.

Henry Esmond, by William Makepeace Thackeray.

Paradise Lost (twelve books), by John Milton.

Evangeline, by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Conciliation With the American Colonies, by Edmund Burke.

Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol, by Edmund Burke.

Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin.

Last of the Mohicans, by James Fenimore Cooper.

Reply to Hayne, by Daniel Webster.
The Marble Faun, by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Pilgrim's Progress, by John Bunyan.
The Cricket on the Hearth, by Charles Dickens.
An Essay on Man, by Alexander Pope.
Enoch Arden, by Alfred Tennyson.
The Deserted Village, by Oliver Goldsmith.
The Cotter's Saturday Night, by Robert Burns.
The Rime of the Ancient Mariner, by Samuel Taylor Coleridge.
Two Years Before the Mast, by R. H. Dana, Jr.

2. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the statesman, and ROBERT MORRIS, the financier, were the foremost Pennsylvanians of distinction during the Revolutionary War. James Wilson and Samuel Dickinson were also prominent Pennsylvanians of the period.

Franklin may very properly be placed as Pennsylvanian's most distinguished citizen of the period. In him were combined the business man, inventor, scholar, philosopher and statesman in a degree seldom attained by any one. Upon reaching his majority he followed the trade of a printer, and by industry was soon able to set up in business for himself in Philadelphia. He was always busy at some work, or in study, and was entirely self-educated. His business soon sufficiently prospered that he had more time to give to public work and movements for the public good. He assisted in the organization of the first volunteer fire company in Philadelphia. He was instrumental in having the streets cleaned and improved. Prior to that time no one dared to go out on the street unless accompanied and armed, and to lessen this danger and guard against it Franklin had lights placed along the streets. He invented the Pennsylvania open stove, which, however, he did not patent, but gave to the public. He experimented with electricity. He was one of the founders and first Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

Much of Franklin's time was spent in the service of his country, and he was known throughout all the colonies, as well as in Europe, as a man of great wisdom and ability. At the beginning of the war he was, without doubt, the colonists' best and most favorably known representative. He had rendered valuable aid to Braddock in preparing for the march to Fort Duquesne in the French and Indian War. He had used his efforts to bring about an amicable settlement of the grievances of the colonies; but he, like other great leaders of that time, soon realized that in despair they must trust in themselves. He was able to strengthen the position of the colonies abroad with France, Holland and other European countries, and at home to unite and harmonize the various colonies.

Before the war had far progressed Franklin saw that the untrained colonial troops could not be expected to be a match to the skilled troopers of England. Baron Von Steuben, one of the foremost generals of Germany, was induced by Franklin to come to America. From France came Lafayette and De Kalb, and through the aid and experience of these men the army was trained, disciplined and placed on a parity with any of the best trained troops of Europe.

After the battle of Yorktown Franklin was sent to France as our representative to negotiate a treaty with England, and he, perhaps, first brought to the attention of Europe the Yankee ability, skill and aggressiveness by proposing to England, that in order to remove all cause of

future differences and disputes, that it would be best for her to cede Canada to the United States.

Franklin was a member of the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and throughout the entire proceedings of the Convention may be traced the effect of his counsel and wisdom in bringing about many compromises and agreements that, with a less able leader, might have broken up the Convention.

In the field of banking and finance, occupying a high place, Pennsylvania also lays claim to a man of distinction in the person of Robert Morris. Though, like Franklin, not a Pennsylvanian by birth, yet his great work was accomplished while residing in Philadelphia. Morris was a close friend of General Washington, and to him fell the burden of procuring funds at home for the payment and equipment of the Continental Army. To this cause he gave not only his time and credit, but largely from his private means. On one occasion it is related how Washington appealed to him when all seemed at the point of being lost. The soldiers had not been paid for many weeks, they were hungry, and without proper food and clothing. Unless some money was raised immediately the army would very likely disband. Morris responded at once to the call of General Washington, and in a remarkably short time he raised over \$50,000, largely on his own credit, and actually thereby saved the army. He gave his time, services and money, as well as his credit, to the cause of the colonies at a time when they were most needed. Most of all, he gave them unstintingly with the heart of a true patriot. He was later a member of the Federal Convention, and was also a member of the first United States Senate.

These two men, working in perfect accord for the colonies, rendered services that cannot be overestimated; and the qualities which commended them to the Nations seem, in very truth, to have become the representative qualities of the United States to this day. Franklin, in his "Almanak" and otherwise, taught thrift, industry, and these are today the most pronounced national characteristics of Americans. Morris proved himself a master in the field of finance and banking, and our Nation has produced and is known for its great bankers and capitalists, as well as its large share of philanthropists.

3. (a) Our Father which are in heaven,
Hallowed by Thy Name.
Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread:
And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.
And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil:
For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

(b) I. Thou shalt have no other gods before Me.
II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in the heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thyself to them nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love Me and keep my Commandments.

- III. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His Name in vain.
- IV. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven any earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested on the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.
- V. Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.
- VI. Thou shalt not kill.
- VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
- VIII. Thou shalt not steal.
- IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.
- ~~X.~~ Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

4. The following plays of Shakespeare are suggested: *The Merchant of Venice*, *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*, *Midsummer Night's Dream*, *King Lear*, *The Tempest*, *Comedy of Errors*, *Julius Caësar*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *King Henry VIII*, *Othello* and *As You Like It*.

Many consider *The Merchant of Venice* the greatest of Shakespeare's plays: First, because it shows his skill in weaving three distinct plots—the caskets, the bond and the rings—into one complete play; and second, in that its characters show a wide range. In it are the successful business man, the lover, the devoted friend, the fool, the judge and the unscrupulous money-lender, and yet these all seemingly a necessity to the perfection and contiguity of the whole play.

Many of the scenes are especially strong, but the trial scene appears the most powerful. Shylock, who at first feared his hated enemy might by some chance escape, seems, as the young lawyer pronounced the forfeiture of the bond, to be entering into the realization of his hope and his curses—but "Wait a moment, Jew," said the lawyer. Then does Shylock experience the very extreme in utter hopelessness as his wealth is declared to be forfeited to the State. Antonio enters, too, perhaps in a measure hopeful that he may escape the dread consequences of the bond, but slowly he sees Shylock's grasp closing on him; but in a moment he is released from his perilous position and restored to his wife and friends.

In no other of Shakespeare's writings, not even in scenes from "Hamlet," do we find such mental anguish, suffering, pain and resultant joy exhibited as in this trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice."

5. As a novelist, Thackeray is often more admired than either Scott

or Cooper, because the reading of his works appear more enjoyable, and it is but natural that the novelist who most appeals to the interest should be the greater admired.

Thackeray tells in a perfectly natural, rambling and ordinary way of men and women as he saw them, or at least as he is able to impress us as believing he saw them. His heroes are not of some distant period, but can be almost seen and felt in our very presence. We enjoy their pleasures and are apprehensive for their dangers. It is this informal, intimate and heart-to-heart manner in which Thackeray presents the story that draws the reader with him.

6. Nathaniel Hawthorne was born at Salem, Mass., in 1804. He died at Plymouth, N. H., in 1864. At Bowdoin College he was a classmate of Longfellow. For a number of years he was in the Government service at Boston, and later became American Consul at Liverpool. He contributed to various periodicals. Among his best known books may be classed "Mosses from an Old Manse," "The Scarlet Letter," "The House of Seven Gables" and "The Marble Faun."

Hawthorne's works appeal chiefly to the intellect. His style is finished and artistic, yet very realistic and vivid. His stories principally deal with crime and sin, and the misery and suffering induced and brought on by them. His writings, more than of any other American author, delineate the workings of the human mind, and, at times mysterious and perhaps in a sense weird, they, following the natural consequences, produce a result very real and natural.

7. Burke's "Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol" is an example of the sentiment of the liberal-minded men of England at the beginning of the Revolutionary War towards the American colonies. Burke had urged conciliation with America, and in the letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol, which is in fact an explanation to his constituents of his actions in Parliament, he comments at length on conciliation. He also makes a scholarly study of the act relating to the granting of Letters of Marque, and to the act regarding the *habeas corpus*. A partial suspension, he said, of the *habeas corpus* was worse than a universal suspension, for liberty was a general principle, and partial freedom to him seemed a most invidious mode of slavery. Burke deplored the hostile feeling manifested in England even towards those who advocated moderate means in dealing with the colonies. He said he did not rejoice that they fell under the sword of a hireling foreigner. A desire of domineering over their countrymen was not love for their country as Burke understood it. His life work showed he used every effort to accomplish a peaceful settlement of the difficulties with the colonies.

8. *Incision* is derived from Latin verb "inciso," meaning "to cut into."

Intercourse, from Latin words "inter," meaning "between," and "curcus," meaning "to run."

Concourse, from Latin words "con," meaning "together," and "curcus," meaning "to run."

Conscription, from Latin verb "conscribere," meaning "to write together."

Ecclesiastical, from two Greek words meaning "the church or assembly called out."

Theological, from two Greek words meaning "to speak" and "the word of God."

Prototype, from two Greek words meaning "first" and "model."

Swineherd, from Anglo-Saxon words "swin," meaning "a small-sized pachyderm," and "heord," meaning "one who assembles domestic animals."

Housetop, from Anglo-Saxon word "hus," meaning "a dwelling place," and Welsh word "top," meaning "upper part or extremity."

Carryall, a corruption from the French "cariole," derived from Latin "carus," meaning "a car."

Omnibus, from the Latin dative plural of "omnia," meaning "to or for all."

Instigate, from Latin "instinguere," meaning "to incite."

Wheelwright, a compound of "wheel" from Danish word "wiel," meaning "a circular frame turning on an axis," and "wright," from Anglo-Saxon word "wyrean," meaning "to work."

Blacksmith, a compound formed by Anglo-Saxon word "blac," meaning "dark," and "smidh," a "metal worker."

Manufacture, from Latin noun "manus," meaning "the hand," and Latin verb "facio," meaning "to do or make."

9. The age of Elizabeth is generally considered a greater period in English literature than that of Queen Anne. In fact, the age of Elizabeth is often considered the greatest period of all English literature. During Elizabeths' reign England was enjoying great commercial prosperity at home and abroad, and her dominions were being enlarged by discoveries and explorations in the New World, and there was a period of contentment from the religious differences and wars of the preceding reigns. It was a time of material prosperity and happiness, and it naturally follows that such a period should be productive of great results in the literature of the people.

It is true that the age of Anne had such versatile and capable men as Swift, Pope, Addison and Steel, but in the age of Elizabeth may be found the names of Spencer, Marlow and Shakespeare. The age of Shakespeare was the age of Elizabeth, and the age of Elizabeth is most indebted to Shakespeare for its high rank. In the writings of no other author can be found anything to equal that of Shakespeare. Elizabeth encouraged literature. Spencer represented her in his "Faerie Queen" as the personification of Glory. The defeat of the Spanish Armada, and the high feeling of patriotism, gave an added incentive to literary work, and the historical plays of the "Bard of Avon" show the trend of an aroused national feeling.

SECTION 2.

ARITHMETIC.

1. 100% of sum received by A = 100% of sum received by A.
80% of sum received = amount deposited in bank.
100% of amount deposited in bank = amount deposited in bank.
20% of amount deposited in bank = amount withdrawn, and
80% of amount deposited in bank = amount remaining in bank.
or the sum of \$5,760.00, according to statement of problem.

Therefore 1% of amount deposited in bank = $1/80$ of \$5,760.00, or \$72.00.
100% of amount deposited = $100 \times \$72.00$, or \$7,200.00.

But 100% of amount deposited (\$7,200.00) = 80% of amount received. Therefore 1% of amount received = $1/80$ of \$7,200.00, or \$90.00. Then 100% of amount received = $100 \times \$90.00$, or \$9,000.00.

Answer—9,000.00 amount originally received by A.

2. The interest at 6% per annum on all the broker's deposits of \$10,000.00 for one year would be \$600.00. But he received 6% interest on but two-thirds of his deposits, hence he would receive but two-thirds of \$600.00, or \$400.00 interest. The broker pays 2% per annum interest on total deposits of \$10,000.00, or the sum of \$200.00. Therefore, the amount of interest paid (\$200.00) subtracted from the interest received (\$400.00) leaves the amount of broker's gain, or the sum of \$200.00.

Answer—\$200.00 amount of broker's gain in a year.

3. The total cost of the sheep would be as follows: $42 \times \$2.70 = \113.40 , $48 \times \$2.85 = \136.80 and $65 \times \$3.24 = \210.60 , or a total of \$460.80. The gain of 30% required would be 30% of the cost of \$460.80, or \$138.24. Cost of \$460.80 plus gain of \$138.24 = \$599.04. The commission of $7\frac{1}{3}\%$ is on the selling price. Therefore, $\$599.04 = 92\frac{2}{3}\%$ of the selling price. 1% of selling price = $1/92\frac{2}{3}$ of \$599.04, or \$6.4644. 100% of selling price, therefore, = $100 \times \$6.4644$, or \$646.44, the total selling price. The total number of sheep bought was 155, and the average selling price would be $1/155$ of \$646.44, or \$4.17+.

Answer—\$4.17+ average price per head of sheep.

4. The discount on a \$5,000.00 note for 75 days at 6% would be for 2 months 15 days at \$25.00 per month, or \$62.50. The proceeds of the note would be its face, less discount, or \$4,937.50. The cost of the stock at \$82.00 per share, plus broker's commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%, or 41c (on selling price), would be \$82.41. The proceeds of \$4,937.50 divided by the cost per share (\$82.41) would give 59.913+, or the number of shares of stock.

Or—

If broker's commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% is considered on par value of stock (as is generally the case), or 50c, the cost of stock per share would be \$82.50. The proceeds of \$4,937.50 divided by the cost per share (\$82.50) would give 59.848+, or the number of shares of stock.

Answer—59.913+ or 59.848+, number of shares.

5. The total weight of nine bags of wheat— $123\frac{1}{2}$, $119\frac{3}{4}$, $125\frac{5}{8}$, $120\frac{7}{8}$, $117\frac{15}{16}$, $122\frac{1}{4}$, $120\frac{1}{2}$, $119\frac{1}{4}$ and $119\frac{15}{16}$ —would be 1,089 pounds. Allowance for weight of bags, 9 pounds, leaves the net weight of the wheat 1,080 pounds. At 60 pounds to the bushel there would be 18 bushels. Cost per bushel, $\$1\frac{3}{8}$, or \$1.375, multiplied by 18, gives \$24.75, the total cost of the wheat.

Answer—\$24.75 the total cost.

SECTION 3.

ALGEBRA.

1. Let $X =$ the first number.

The first is to the second as third to fourth; then $\frac{5}{4}X =$ the second number.

The difference between the first and third is $\frac{2}{3}$; then $X - \frac{8}{3} =$ the third number.

Sum of second and third is $6\frac{1}{3}$. Therefore, $5/4X + X - 8/3 = 19/3$.
 Clearing of fractions, transposing and collecting, $27X = 108$, then $X = 4$.

Substituting value of X for second number we have 5; for third number gives $4/3$; and by fourth condition $5/4$ of third ($4/3$) = $5/3$, the fourth number.

Answer—4, 5, $4/3$ and $5/3$.

2. Let X = capacity of small jar. Let Y = capacity of second jar.
 Let Z = capacity of largest jar. Then by first condition,

$$4X = X + Y + Z. \quad (1).$$

$$2Z + 4 = X + Y + Z, \text{ by second condition.} \quad (2).$$

$$3Y + 2 = X + Y + Z, \text{ by third condition.} \quad (3).$$

And value of X is then—

$$X = Y + Z. \quad X = Z - Y + 4. \quad X = 2Y - Z + 2.$$

Substituting value of X—

$$\frac{Y + Z}{3} = 2Y - Z + 2 \quad \text{Then } Y = \frac{4Z - 6}{5} \quad (4).$$

Again substituting value of X—

$$\frac{Y + Z}{3} = Z - Y + 4 \quad \text{Then } Y = \frac{Z + 6}{2}$$

Equals are equal to equals, and for Y then—

$$\frac{4Z - 6}{5} = \frac{Z + 6}{2}$$

Clearing of fractions, transposing and collecting— $Y = 10$.

From (4) $10 = \frac{4Z - 6}{5}$

Clearing of fractions, transposing and collecting— $Z = 14$.

From (1) $4X = X + 10 + 14$.

Transposing and collecting— $X = 8$.

Answer—Capacity of jars, 8, 10 and 14.

3. Let X = unit's digit. Let Y = ten's digit. Then $10Y + X =$ the number.

From first condition—

$$Y + X = 6(Y - X). \quad \text{Transposing—} \quad Y = 7/5 X.$$

From second condition— $10Y + X - 3 = 6(Y + X)$.

Substituting value of Y and clearing of fractions— $X = 5$.

Substituting— $Y + 5 = 6Y - 30$.

Transposing and collecting— $Y = 7$.

Then $10(7) + 5 =$ the number, or 75.

Answer—75 the number.

4. Let X = value of one kind of tea per pound. Let Y = value of other kind of tea per pound.

Then by first condition— $7X + 5Y = 12(48) = 576$.

From second condition— $5X + 7Y = 12(50) = 600$.

From first $X = \frac{576 - 5Y}{7}$ From second $X = \frac{600 - 7Y}{5}$

$$\text{Then } \frac{576 - 5Y}{7} = \frac{600 - 7Y}{5}$$

Clearing of fractions, transposing and collecting—

Y = 55, value of first kind of tea per pound.

Substituting the value of Y in first we have— $7X + 275 = 576$.

X = 43, value of other kind of tea per pound.

Answer—55 and 43 cents per pound, value of teas.

5. Let X = the numerator of the fraction.

Then by second condition, X - 1 = the denominator.

By the first condition, then—
$$\frac{X}{X-1} + \frac{X-1}{X} = \frac{5}{2}$$

Multiplying by 2X(X-1), we have—

$$2X^2 + 2(X-1)^2 = 5X(X-1).$$

Performing operations indicated, transposing and collecting we have— $X^2 - X = 2$.

Solving the quadratic we get— $X = 1 + \frac{3}{2}$ or, $X = 2$ or -1 .

Substituting value of X in $\frac{X}{X-1}$ we get for the fraction 2/1.

Answer—2/1 the fraction.

SECTION 4.

GEOMETRY.

1. Let b and b' be the parallel sides, and a the altitude of the trapezoid ABCH.

To prove: That the area of ABCH = $\frac{1}{2}a(b + b')$.

Proof: Draw the diagonal AC.

Then the area of the triangle ABC = $\frac{1}{2}(a + b)$ and the area of the triangle AHC = $\frac{1}{2}(a + b')$. (The area of a triangle is equal to half the product of its base by its altitude).

Therefore: The area of ABCH = $\frac{1}{2}a(b + b')$. (If equals are added to equals the sums are equal). Q. E. D.

2. In the two polygons ABCDE and abcde, let the triangles AEB, BEC, CED be similar, respectively, to the triangles aeb, bec, ced, and similarly placed.

To prove: That ABCDE is similar to abcde.

Proof: $\angle A = \angle a$ (homologous angles of similar polygons. Also $\angle ABE = \angle aeb$ and $\angle EBC = \angle ebc$).

Adding— $\angle ABC = \angle abc$.

In like manner $\angle BCD = \angle bcd$, $\angle CDE = \angle cde$, etc.

Hence, the polygons are mutually equiangular.

Also, $\frac{AB}{ab} = \frac{EB}{eb} = \frac{BC}{bc} = \frac{EC}{ec} = \frac{CD}{cd}$, etc.

Hence, the polygons have their homologous sides proportional.

Therefore, the polygons are similar. Q. E. D.

3. In the triangle ABC, let EF be drawn so that $\frac{AB}{AE} = \frac{AC}{AF}$

To prove: That EF is parallel to BC. Then $AB : AE = AC : AF$.
(One side of a triangle is to either part cut off by a line parallel to the

base as the other side to the corresponding part). But $AB : AE = AC : AF$ by Hyp. Therefore $AC : AF = AC : AH$. Therefore $AF = AH$. Therefore EF and EH coincide. (Two straight lines which have two points in common coincide and form but one line). But EH is parallel to BC by construction.

Therefore, EF , which coincides with EH , is parallel to BC .

Q. E. D.

4. Let ABC be the vertices of an isosceles triangle in which $AB = BC$ and AC is the base.

To prove That perimeter of parallelogram $EPGB = AB + BC$.

Proof: Draw PF and PG parallel to BC and AB , respectively.

Then $\angle APF = \angle ACB = \angle BAC$, whence $AF = PF$.

Therefore, $PF + FB = AF + FB = AB$ (1). Similarly, $PG + GB = BC$ (2). Adding (1) and (2). $PF + FB + GB + PG = AB + BC$.

Q. E. D.

5. Let the $\angle COD$ be formed by the chords AC and BD .

To prove: That the $\angle COD$ is measured by $1/2 (CD + AB)$.

Proof: Suppose AE drawn parallel to BD . Then arc $AB =$ arc DE . (Parallels intercept equal arcs on a circumference). Also $\angle COD = \angle CAE$. (Exterior interior angles of parallel lines).

But $\angle CAE$ is measured by $1/2 (CD + DE)$. (An inscribed angle is measured by half its intercepted arc).

Put $\angle COD$ for its equal, the $\angle CAE$, and arc AB for its equal, the arc DE ; then $\angle COD$ is measured by $1/2 (CD + AB)$.

Q. E. D.

SECTION 5.

LATIN.

The full four-year course in Latin as prescribed in usual high school and college courses should be pursued in preparation in Latin. In the first and second years especial attention should be given to the conjugations and declensions, and the grammatical construction of the sentence. Exercises also should be rendered into Latin. The first four books of Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, the four orations against Catiline of Cicero, and the first six books of Virgil's Aeneid should be carefully read.

A. CÆSAR. Translation of Chapter XVI, Book IV: "The German war being finished, Cæsar from many causes resolved the Rhine ought to be crossed, of which this was the most just, because when he saw the Germans to be compelled so easily, that they might come into Gaul he wished them to fear for theirs and all things, when they might understand, the army of the Roman people to be able, and to dare to cross the Rhine: It was added also, because that part of the cavalry of the Usipetes and Tencteri, whom I have mentioned above to have crossed the Meuse for the sake of plundering and providing corn, nor to have been present at the battle, after the flight of theirs had betaken themselves across the Rhine into the territories of the Sugambri and united themselves with them. To whom when Cæsar had sent messengers, who should demand, they should surrender to him those who had brought on war to himself and Gaul, they answered: 'The Rhine to end the empire of the Roman people;

if he thought it not even fair, the Germans to cross into Gaul himself unwilling, why should he demand any of his rule or power across the Rhine?"

(a) *Bello* is a noun in the ablative case, singular number, being the ablative absolute expressing time.

Fugam is a noun in the accusative case, singular number, expressing extent of time or space.

Se is a personal pronoun in the accusative case, singular number, being the direct object of verb *recepit*.

Imperii is a noun in the genitive case, singular number, being partitive genitive.

(b) *Videret* is a verb in the third person, singular number, imperfect, subjunctive tense.

Mississet is a verb in the third person, singular number, pluperfect, subjunctive tense, in *cum* clause expressing time.

Intulissent is a verb in the third person, plural number, pluperfect, subjunctive tense, being a relative clause of characteristic.

(c)	N. Romanus	Romani.	fines	fines
	G. Romani	Romanorum	finiŕ	finium
	D. Romano	Romanis	fini	finibus
	A. Romanum	Romanos	finem	fines
	A. Romano	Romanis	fine	finibus

Qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	-quae
cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quorum	quorum
cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quos
quo	qua	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

Exercitus	exercitus
exercitus	exercituum
exercitui	exercitibus
exercitum	exercitus
exercitu	exercitibus

(d)	Statuo	statuere	statui	statum
	impello	impellere	impuli	impulsus
	video	videre	vidi	visum
	audeo	audere	ausus sum	

(e) *Praedandi* is a gerund in the genitive case, singular number.
Transisse is a perfect infinitive, singular number, being complementary infinitive.

Postularent is an imperfect subjunctive, third person plural, being subjunctive tense in relative clause of purpose.

Sibi is a personal pronoun, third person, singular number, indirect object in the dative.

Is is a demonstrative pronoun in the ablative plural, being ablative with *cum* clause of accompaniment.

(f) *Facilis-e* *facilior-i-us* *facillimŭs-a-um*.

B. CICERO. Translation of Chapter II, Third Oration against Catiline: "And so yesterday, I called to myself, Lucius Flaccus and C.

Pomtinus, the praetors, most brave and most loyal men to the republic; I exposed the thing and showed what I wished to have done. But they, who hold noble and worthy sentiment for the republic, without any excuse and any delay undertook the work, and, when evening had come, went secretly to the Mulvian bridge, and there distributed themselves in the nearest villas, that the Tiber and the bridge was between them. And they led with them moreover without any one suspicioning, many brave men, and I sent with swords many chosen young men from the prefecture of Reate, whose aid I employ in the protection of the republic. In the meantime about the end of the third watch, when the ambassadors of the Allobroges with a great company, now began to come upon the Mulvian bridge, and with them Volturcius, an attack is made upon them; swords both by them and by ours are drawn. The thing was known to the praetors alone, it was unknown to the rest.

(a) *Fieri* is the present passive infinitive of *fi*, being complementary infinitive.

Sentirent is a verb in the imperfect subjunctive, third person, plural number, active voice, being subjunctive in a relative clause of cause.

Virgilia is a noun in the ablative singular, expressing time when.

Praetoribus is a noun in the dative plural, being the indirect object of verb.

(b) Incipio incipere incepi inceptus

Indicative Perfect.

	Active.		Passive.
incepi	incipimus	inceptus sum	incepti summus
incepisti	incipistis	inceptus es	incepti estis
incepit	inceperunt	inceptus est	incepti sunt

Indicative Imperfect.

	Active.		Passive.
incipiebam	incipiebamus	incipiebar	incipiebamur
incipiebas	incipiebatis	incipiebaris	incipiebamini
incipiebat	incipiebant	incipiebatur	incipiebantur

Subjunctive Present.

	Active.		Passive.
incipiam	incipiamus	incipiar	incipimur
incipias	incipiatis	incipiaris	incipiamini
incipiat	incipiant	incipiatur	incipiartur

(c) Catiline was of noble birth, of middle age, and of vilest character. The violence and corruption of the time aided him, and when on several occasions he had been defeated for Consul, by and through the efforts of Cicero, in 63 B C., he determined on an immediate outbreak. Lentulus, who held a Magistracy, was in the conspiracy, and the troops collected at Faesulae, in Etruria, were under the command of Caius Manlius. Catiline remained in the city to direct operations, but Cicero meantime managed to get all details of the conspiracy. When Catiline had the effrontery to appear in his seat in the Senate, Cicero burst upon him with a fiery invective—the first oration.

After the speech in the Senate Catiline attempted to reply, but was interrupted by the reproaches of the Senators. With a few threatening words he rushed from the house and left for the camp of Manlius. The next morning Cicero assembled the people and announced to them the news as in his second oration.

The third oration was delivered to the people. He showed that when Catiline was driven into open war the conspiracy in the city was left in weak hands. He succeeded in getting them to commit themselves in writing, and arrested the conspirators.

The fourth oration was delivered in the Senate, to determine what should be done with the prisoners. The view of Cicero prevailed, and the conspirators were put to death, although it was against the Roman law to put a citizen to death without appeal to the people.

C. VIRGIL. Translation of Book VI, lines 305-317: "Here the whole tribe in crowds came pouring to the banks, matrons and men, the bodies of great heroes who had gone through life, boys and unmarried girls, and young men who had been placed on the funeral pile before the eyes of their parents; as many as dead leaves fall in the woods when the first cold of autumn, or as many birds flock to land from deep ocean, when the cold year drives them beyond the sea and sends them to warm lands. They stood praying first to cross the flood, and were holding forth their hands with desire to reach the other bank. But the sad boatman receives sometimes these, sometimes those, while others at a great distance he holds from the bank.

"Aenas, for he was amazed and moved at the tumult, said: 'Tell me, O Virgin, what means that rushing to the river: What do the shades wish, or by what discrimination must these recede from the banks, those sweep with oars the livid flood?'"

Ruebat is a verb in the third person singular, active voice, imperfect tense, indicative mood, denoting continued action.

Pontum is a noun in the accusative case, singular number, being direct object of verb.

Amore is a noun in the ablative case, singular number, being ablative of manner.

Glomerantur is a verb in the third person, plural number, passive voice, present tense, indicative mood, denoting present action.

OR BOOK III. Translation lines 192-204: "When the ships held the deep, and no lands are any longer in view, on one side the sky, on the other the ocean, then an azure rain cloud stood over my head, bearing night and wintry storm, and the waves became rough. The winds overturn the sea, and great surges rise; we are tossed about on the face of the vast deep; the clouds shut out the day, and night shuts out the heavens; flashes of lightning redouble from the clouds. We are lost from our course, and wander in unknown seas. Palirurus himself owns he is unable to distinguish day and night by the sky, nor did he remember the course in mid-sea."

Caelum is a noun in the nominative case, singular number, being the subject of the verb sum understood.

Diem is a noun, in the accusative case, singular number, being the direct object of verb.

Discernere is an infinitive, active, perfect tense, being complementary of verb negat.

Via is a noun, in the dative case, singular number, being indirect object.

SECTION 6.

OUTLINES OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

1. Romulus founded Rome about 753 B. C., and, according to tradition, it was ruled by Kings until 509 B. C. The Tarquins were the last Kings, and by their tyrannical and despotic rule became so hated that the name King was never thereafter used by the Romans.

Beginning with the early Roman history, the people are found to have been divided into two classes—the patricians, or aristocrats, and plebians, or common people. Under the Tarquins the patricians held all political power. In 509 B. C. the royal power was intrusted to one man, for a period of one year, and he was called Dictator. Afterwards two yearly officers, called Consuls, held the supreme authority. The common people, however, still had very little power, but about 451 B. C., by the nomination of Decemviri, a body of ten men, they gained a limited representation.

Commencing about 133 B. C. with the Gracchi, Rome was held for a long period in civil wars. Sulla, a leader in one of these wars, was in 81 B. C. appointed Dictator for an unlimited term. At the death of Sulla various men strove for the leadership, but in 60 B. C. Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus joined in what is known as the first triumvirate, and in fact took the government into their own hands. By the death of Crassus and defeat of Pompey, Cæsar became supreme in Rome. After his assassination the government was again in the hands of three men—the second triumvirate.

Agustus, one of the triumvirate, conquered the entire Roman world in the East and West and became Emperor. He was followed by a line of Emperors known as the twelve Cæsars.

The Five Good Emperors—Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antonius and Marcus Aurelius—came next, and under them Rome enjoyed good government, peace and prosperity. The Barrack Emperors followed and many tyrants. During the most of this period the power was entirely usurped by a few military leaders, and the common people had no recognition whatsoever.

Diocletian, in A. D. 284, assumed the government of the East, while in the Western Empire Odoacer completely conquered it and reduced it to the position of a dependent province about A. D. 476. In A. D. 527 Justinian became Emperor of the Eastern Empire, and his reign is especially noted for his codification of the Roman law. During his reign much of the ancient grandeur and honor was restored both by conquest and by the liberal policy he pursued concerning the common people. While though practically unrepresented officially, class distinctions were being laid aside and the individual was given an opportunity to improve his condition. From the time of Justinian the Eastern Empire passed through varied

fortunes. At one time an able leader appeared, and then again under some incompetent ruler the empire would sink into obscurity. This process was repeated until finally the Roman empire was completely destroyed by the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in A. D. 1453.

2. The most prominent Greek historians are Herodotus, Xenophon, Homer, Solon and Pindar. Herodotus is known as the "Father of History," and is the oldest Greek historian whose works have come down to us. He gave the history of the early conflicts of the Greeks, and his writings cover a wide range. Xenophon, another great Greek historian, was a disciple of Socrates. He wrote of the retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks, a partial history of Cyrus the Great, and a history of Greece covering a short period. Also his recollections of Socrates are especially valuable for their historical nature. Homer was an ancient Greek poet, to whom is generally attributed the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," dealing with the siege of Troy and the return of Ulysses. Solon was one of the wise men of Greece and its great legislator in Athens. He formed the laws relating to trade, commerce, etc. Pindar was one of the great lyric poets of Greece. He wrote of the Olympic games, and his works are valuable for the knowledge they gave of the customs and fetes of the Grecians.

The most prominent Roman historians are Livy, Pliny the Younger, Virgil, Horace, Ennius and Cæsar. Livy was the author of a history of Rome. Pliny wrote much on historical subjects, but his letters are about all that remain. Virgil, a poet, wrote of the early history of Rome, chiefly, however, based on tradition, and his writings have not much historical value. Horace followed much of the theme of Virgil. Ennius has been called the "Founder of Roman Poetry," and his writings are quite accurate in detailing the conditions of the time in which he lived. Cæsar's best known writings are the "Commentaries on the Gallic Wars," in which he gives his own account of the wars against the Gauls, Britains and other Northern people. While valuable for their description of the people he encountered and of their customs and habits, his works are not reliable when he tells of his own accomplishments and prowess in battles against the Germans of Northern Europe.

3. The Republic of Athens attained its most brilliant era of artistic and commercial development about the year 431 B. C. under the leadership of Pericles. About 480 B. C. Athens assumed first rank in Greece. Themistocles and Cimon won great victories, thereby enriching the country from the spoils of war, and arousing an enthusiastic patriotic feeling.

Under Pericles, Athens became almost a pure democracy. There was a popular Assembly, composed of all free citizens of Attica, and a Senate of five hundred citizens. His leadership marked the transfer from the Areopagus, a sort of Supreme Court, of most of its functions to the people at large. Pericles also introduced the reform of pay for citizens in civil duties, thus opening many offices to the poor which the rich formerly only could afford to hold. Literature and art reached its highest development, and lifted Athens to the summit of her glory.

The severity and arrogance with which Athens treated the States that came under her power made her many enemies. In the course of time two hostile confederacies were formed in Greece—that of Athens and that of Sparta. In 431 B. C. Sparta declared war on Athens. Aided by a pestilence that broke out at Athens, and the death of Pericles, Sparta had at

first considerable success. Later Athens gained the advantage, but in 404 B. C. Athens was starved into surrender, and Sparta became supreme in Greece.

4. About 586 B. C. Nebuchadnezzar, a King of Babylon, after a long siege, took and destroyed the city of Jerusalem. He carried those of the people whom the sword had spared as captives to Babylon. He stripped the Temple of the sacred vessels of silver and gold. The captivity lasted about forty-eight years, for in 538 B. C. Cyrus, King of Persia, captured Babylon and restored the Jews. The Temple was rebuilt in 515 B. C. The great majority, however, of the Jews remained in Persia until a second return, made about 458 B. C., which was led by Ezra.

5. The colonization of America was chiefly carried on by England, France, Spain, Holland and Sweden. The English founded colonies in Virginia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Georgia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Carolinas. Its policy was as varied as its colonies. Some were founded for religious freedom, and until they became powerful were practically neglected; some were granted to proprietors, and governed by them, while others were royal provinces, over whom Governors were appointed by the King. The policy at first was liberal, but when England began to realize their vast wealth and importance to her she became more harsh and exacting. This feeling culminated in the Revolutionary War, and, resultant of which, she lost all her original colonies, and they became the first States of the American Republic.

The French colonies were founded in the far South at New Orleans, and the Northern colonies in Montreal, Quebec, and the Dominion of Canada. Her policy was decidedly liberal, and large supplies and aids were furnished both to assist the French colonists against the Indians, and later against the encroachments of the British. The importance of the colonies was recognized and the work highly concentrated, but France in her struggle for more power and the conquest of the British colonies lost even what she had. The Northern colonies were ceded to England and are now in her possession. The Southern colonies also were ceded to England, but after the War of 1812 were granted to the United States on account of their conquest of them.

The Spanish colonies were entirely in the Southwest at Santa Fe and Mexican points, and Cuba and Southern Florida, as well as in Peru, South America. Spain planted colonies for plunder and conquest only, and her policy was one of harshness, oppression and misrule. The Spanish possessions in the Southwest, after passing to France, were purchased by the United States in 1803, and known as the Louisiana Purchase.

The Dutch colony was founded at New Amsterdam, a most strategical point. It was a trading company, and unpopular with the people—so much so that when the English sailed up the harbor the people refused to fight and submitted to the English without a struggle. Its name was changed to New York, and along with the other British colonies it became a part of the United States at the close of the Revolutionary War.

The Swedish colony was never strong, and was absorbed by the Quakers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The policy was liberal, but weak. New Jersey became a part of the United States at the close of the Revolutionary War.

6. In Western Asia the Mongols, cruel and untamed nomads, were united (1206-1227) under Jeughiz Khan, the most terrible scourge that ever afflicted the human race. He conquered vast areas. Early in the fourth century the descendants of the Mongols, the Ottoman Turks, organized a remarkably efficient body of soldiers, called Janizaries. The Turks rose into world power by their capture of Constantinople in A. D. 1453 from the Romans. Their civilization is mostly of a religious nature, and their religion is that of Mohammedan, and forms of paganism. The attitude of all European Powers towards Turkey is that of jealousy and extreme unrest. They have always looked upon Turkey as an intruder in Europe and are gradually driving out the Turks. Several bloody wars have already been occasioned by them, as, for instance, the Russo-Turkish War, 1828-1829, and the Crimean War, 1853-1856. (Recently, 1912-1913, the Balkan War has practically completed the removal of the Turks from Europe).

7. The Thirty Years' War was a combat between Protestantism and Catholicism in Europe. The war started in Germany, but gradually involved almost all of the States of the Continent. The specific cause may be said to be the charter of the Articles of the Religious Peace of Augsburg. The Catholics and Protestants did not interpret the provisions of the treaty alike, and by their encroachments each gave cause for complaint. The Protestants formed a league called the Evangelical Union, and the Catholics a confederation known as the Holy League. The war first broke out in Bohemia, and quickly extended to Denmark, the Dutch Netherlands, Sweden and France. The war was concluded in 1648 by the Peace of Westphalia.

The following may be classed as the most distinguished statesmen and soldiers who participated in the war: Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden; Wallenstein and Ferdinand, of Bohemia; Richelieu, of France; Christian IV, of Denmark, and Tilly, of the Holy League.

8. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, King of Sweden, was born in 1594, and received a most careful education. He was trained for war under experienced generals, and at the age of 17 years commanded the army. He carried on successful wars against Poland, East Prussia. He was killed in the battle of Lutzen during the Thirty Years' War.

SIR FRANCIS BACON, an English statesman and writer, was born at London in 1561. He was an adviser of Queen Elizabeth, and secured rapid promotion. When James I succeeded to the throne Bacon's advancement still continued, and he was made Attorney General. However, he was accused of corruption in office, to which he confessed, and resigned from office. Thereafter he devoted himself to literature. His greatest work, the "Novum Organum," expounded a new method of philosophy.

ROGER BACON, an English monk and one of the most profound thinkers of the day, was born about 1214 near Ilchester, England. He studied chemistry and mathematics. His most important work is his "Opus Magnus," in which he treats of the relation of philosophy to religion.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON was the most distinguished mathematician of modern times. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, about 1642. He discovered that light, instead of being a single element, was a composition, and he also applied the law of gravity. He took a great interest in chemistry.

CARDINAL RICHELIEU, a French statesman, was born at Paris in 1585. He was originally destined for the army, but through the resignation of his brother became a Bishop. Through some ability and more intriguing he was rapidly advanced until in 1616 he was made Secretary of State for War and Foreign Affairs. He was next raised to the rank of Duke, mainly on account of his suppression of the Huguenots and his successful efforts in furthering the royal power. Although Richelieu was a great statesman, he was proud, arrogant and vindictive.

THEMISTOCLES, an Athenian commander, was born 514 B. C. He destroyed the Persian fleet on the second invasion of Greece by Xerxes, 480 B. C., in the battle of Salamis. He was subsequently accused of having planned the betrayal of Greece to the Persians, and in fact did take refuge at the Persian court.

PETER THE GREAT was born in Russia about 1672. He, while Czar, traveled to Holland and England, where he studied the works, and especially the shipbuilding industry, of the countries he visited. He brought foreign workmen and industry to Russia, and in 1703 laid the foundation for St. Petersburg. He had the interest of his people at heart, but in his zeal he was often irritable, injudicious and even at times ferocious.

9. The Reform Bill of 1832, with its subsequent changes on English policies and government, and the unification of the German Empire in 1867, are, perhaps, the two most important events in European history since the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte at Waterloo.

When, in 1265, the Commons were first admitted to Parliament, members were called only from those cities and boroughs whose population and wealth fairly entitled them to representation. In the course of time some of these places dwindled in population and new towns sprang up. Yet those decayed boroughs retained their ancient privileges, while the new towns were left entirely without representation. Such was the condition of the manufacturing towns of Birmingham, Leeds and Manchester. Agitation was begun for the reform of this corrupt and farcical system of representation. At last public feeling became so strong and menacing that the Lords were forced to yield, and the Reform Bill of 1832 became a law. This is highly important, not only because it opened the way for greater and more extensive reforms, but it admitted the Commons into an actual participation in the government. When they once had representation they immediately took up the work for themselves with the interest of England in view, and with confidence in their own ability to meet and solve the questions that might arise in the future. It was the infusion of this measure of democracy into the weakening monarchy of England that not only braced it and prevented its fall, but, in fact, placed it practically in the classification with democratic governments.

After the battle of Waterloo there was formed in Germany a confederation, with the Emperor of Austria as President. A rivalry sprang up between Austria and Prussia for predominance in the affairs of the confederation. Popular uprisings compelled both Austria and Prussia to grant a Constitution to the people. From that date (1850) Prussian history is German history. In 1861 William I called to his side Otto von Bismark as Premier. Bismark saw that war was inevitable between Austria and Prussia, and early in 1866 he was prepared when war began.

Prussia was successful, and the Treaty of Prague was signed in the same year the war began. The German States then formed under the Presidency of Prussia the North German Confederation. There were twenty-one States in all, including the three free cities. After the Franco-Prussian War in 1871 the power and authority of Prussia had so advanced that the final step in German freedom and unity was taken, when William was given the title of German Emperor, and the Southern German States were admitted to the confederation.

10. Prior to the time of Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama ocean navigation by the way of South America or Africa was unknown. Some navigation was carried on in the Mediterranean Sea. The majority of the trade between Eastern Asia and Europe was, therefore, of necessity overland by caravan. By this route the goods were often lost at the hands of robber nobles outright, or by levy of an iniquitous toll on the goods. The caravan routes did not extend in many instances the entire distance, but were joined at one and two places by navigation routes. Throughout Central Europe after the Crusades travel was extremely dangerous and trade was difficult to be carried on, and to promote the interchange of goods the Hanseatic League was formed. The League established in different foreign cities trading posts and warehouses. Fleets of merchantmen were accompanied by war vessels. Lubeck was the leader in the League. Cologne, Brunswick, Dantzic, and at one time about seventy towns, were included in the confederation. In time it became a vast monopoly, and endeavored to control the entire commerce of Northern Europe.

SECTION 7.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

The following works on English history are suggested: (a) *Montgomery's Leading Facts of English History*, and (b) *Green's Short History of the English People*.

1. The Celts inhabited the island of Great Britain prior to the Roman invasion, it being then known as Albion. They were divided into different dialects, chiefly as follows: The Gaelic, being the Highlanders of Scotland; the Celtic Irish, and the Manx; and the Cymric, represented by the Welsh; the inhabitants of Cornwall and those of Brittany. From a very early period Britain was visited by the Phoenicians, Carthaginians and Greeks for the purpose of obtaining tin. Caesar's expedition made it known to the Romans, but it was not until almost a century afterwards that they made a serious attempt to convert Britain into a Roman province. The inhabitants adopted many of the Roman customs, and when the Roman legions were withdrawn from the island the general manners of the people had undergone a great change. These original people were entirely assimilated and absorbed by the invasions of the Jutes in 440, the Saxons in 477, and the Angles in 547, and their united forces became known as the Anglo-Saxon or English people. The Anglo-Saxons were in turn conquered by the Normans in 1066 under William the Conqueror.

2. The reign of Edward I is chiefly noted for (a) the Crusades, (b) the conquest of Wales and (c) of Scotland, (d) the Statute of Mortmain, and (e) the struggle with the Barons. Edward took an active part in the Crusades, and the knowledge gained in the holy wars brought to

the attention of England the possibilities of trade, brought them in contact with the refinement of the East, and aroused a strong national feeling. The conquest of Wales was complete; that of Scotland was only temporary, for the people again revolted under William Wallace and Robert Bruce and regained their freedom. The Statute of Mortmain prohibited the holding of lands by the Church. In the struggle with the Barons Edward was successful. He also instituted many changes in the laws, and progress was made in the establishment of law and order.

3. The Rump Parliament, as the remnant of the Long Parliament was called, was worse than useless, and Cromwell, with the soldiers, dispersed that body. He then summoned a Council of State, which finally selected a Parliament, nicknamed Barebone's Parliament. On December 12th, 1653, the Parliament named Cromwell, with an assistant Council of twenty-one men as the ruling power, Cromwell being known as Protector. In September, 1656, a Constitution was adopted, called the "Instrument of Government," and Cromwell was made Lord Protector for life. Cromwell died September 3rd, 1658, having been Protector under the Constitution not quite two years. Cromwell's rule was vigorous and skillful, but his power rested on military force. He himself was tolerant, but Puritan fanaticism characterized most of his followers.

England at home during the reign of Cromwell was torn with persecution and strife, and was in a marked state of unrest. Everything was made dependent on military force, and industrial lines were very much neglected. Abroad, however, England stood very high, and Cromwell was at the height of his power at the time of his death. His foreign negotiations were most successful.

4. In the reign of Henry VII, a committee of his Council was appointed as a regular court, to which the place where it usually sat gave the name of the Court of Star Chamber. It soon became under subsequent Sovereigns a court of politics, and cruel in its punishments. The measures in religious matters of Henry VIII and Edward VI were repealed by Mary. The Act of Supremacy revived most, but not all of them, and the Queen was empowered to appoint any number of persons to exercise all manner of jurisdiction in any wise touching ecclesiastical matters. It had a statutory origin and its powers were practically at one time unlimited, this court of ecclesiastical matters being called the Court of High Commission.

The Court of Star Chamber was really an inquisition, for there was no trial by jury. It punished jurors for perverse verdicts. This was highly objectionable to the people. A juror had no choice but to render a verdict as demanded by the officials. The same objection was placed against the Court of High Commission as applicable to ecclesiastical matters.

The Court of Star Chamber was abolished July 5th, 1641, by the Long Parliament. At the same time Parliament abolished the Court of High Commission, and further declared that no similar Court should be erected for the future.

5. The Revolution of 1688 is of vast importance to the people of England. They hoped at the death of James to see affairs aright themselves, and were in a waiting attitude, but when the birth of an heir was announced they could see no end of their troubles, and determined that

rebellion was the only remedy. James fled, and William and Mary were called to the throne. It is said that not a drop of blood was shed in this Revolution, and yet the English common people gained more by it than by any other event in their history. William and Mary affirmed the Bill of Rights (1689). It was issued to clearly define the rights of the King and his subjects, and its chief provisions were: (a) No change could be made in the laws or taxation except by Parliament; (b) freedom of election to Parliament and free speech in Parliament; (c) the Sovereign should not keep a standing army in time of peace except by consent of Parliament. The Revolution of 1688 forever rejected the Divine Right of Kings. It further established the right of the people to set aside an unworthy King and to call another to the throne.

6. The Southern States of the United States sent cotton to the English mills in Manchester and other commercial towns for manufacture. At the outbreak of the Civil War the people of Manchester were almost entirely dependent on the supply of cotton. When its importation was stopped all industries ceased, and the people were soon placed in destitute circumstances. Apparently, however, the people in England who suffered most made the least protest, for the workers in the cotton mills of Manchester resolutely stood by the cause of the Northern States. In other parts of England a hostile spirit was manifested towards the North. The British Government officially by the efforts of Queen Victoria maintained neutrality, but the majority of the nobles and merchants favored the South, and some officials permitted gross violation of the declared neutrality, as the case of the Alabama shows.

7. The United States from its beginning had enjoyed a material prosperity seldom equaled. For a period of thirty or forty years thereafter all lines of trade had expanded and the growth was extraordinary. The extent and value of the cotton industry was being realized, and many lines of manufacture were started at home which had formerly been carried on in Europe. In 1846 the potato crop failed in Ireland, and the common people by thousands were rendered destitute. The Irish famine assumed unlooked-for proportions. It was, therefore, but natural that many of these people should turn to the United States, and the immigration started that year was the direct result of the Irish famine. The immigration continued for a number of years.

8. Henry VIII, of England, had married his brother's widow, Catherine. He determined to divorce her, ostensibly to marry Anne Boleyn, one of the Queen's maids of honor. The Pope refused to grant a divorce. In disgust Henry eagerly caught at the advice of Thomas Cramer, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, to refer the case to the Universities. Obtaining a favorable decision, Henry in 1533 declared his marriage with Catherine null and void, and married Anne Boleyn. The Pope did not recognize these decisions, and Henry thereupon had two acts of Parliament passed, setting aside the authority of the Pope in England and declaring the King the supreme head of the Church.

Henry's acts, although they severed the connection between the English Church and the Holy See, did not alter the religious faith. As at present constituted, however, the established religion of England is Episcopacy. The Sovereign is the supreme head of the Church, and it is governed by two Archbishops and thirty-one Bishops. The Archbishops and

twenty-four of the Bishops have seats in the House of Lords. Curates, vicars and rectors are the most numerous of the clergy. The doctrines of the Church of England are contained in The Thirty-nine Articles.

The spread of Protestant teachings in Scotland, the movement against the rapacity of the clergy, and the efforts of John Knox, combined to insure success to the reformers, and in 1560 the Scottish Parliament adopted the Confession of Faith, abolishing the jurisdiction of the Pope, and establishing as the national religion Calvinistic Protestantism. At the union of England and Scotland in 1707 a special statute was passed which secured the Presbyterian form of church government to Scotland.

9.

Normans. 1066-1154.	{ William I. William II.	Henry I. Stephen.
Angevins or Plantagenets. 1154-1399.	{ Henry II. Richard I. John. Henry III.	Edward I. Edward II. Edward III. Richard II.
Lancaster and York. 1399-1485.	{ Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI.	Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III.
Tudor. 1485-1603.	{ Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI.	Mary. Elizabeth.
Stuart. 1603-1714.	James I.	Charles I.
Interregnum.	Oliver Cromwell—Commonwealth.	
Stuart.	{ Charles II. James II.	William and Mary. Anne.
Hanover. 1714-1911.	{ George I. George II. George III. George IV.	William IV. Victoria. Edward VII. George V.

(a) The Magna Charta was signed in the year 1215 by King John. John's exactions and misgovernment had aroused the resentment of the whole people. The nobles took advantage of the situation and refused to follow the King to France. Returning defeated, John was obliged to sign the Magna Charta at Runnymede. Its chief provisions were: That no freeman could be imprisoned except by his peers or by law; that justice should not be sold, denied or delayed, and that no taxation except by consent of the National Council. In the Magna Charta constitutional government in England received its first great impetus.

(b) The defeat of the Spanish Armada during the reign of Queen Elizabeth is of national importance. Phillip was King of Spain, and he wished to completely conquer England and reduce her to a Spanish province. He also desired to re-establish the Catholic religion. The English were under the command of Drake, Howard and others, and in the battle

that followed the Spanish fleet was completely destroyed, and England became supreme on the seas.

10. The ambitions of Napoleon Bonaparte following the French Revolution awakened in all the old monarchies of Europe bitter hostility against the French. A general or grand coalition, composed of England, Austria, Prussia and other States, was formed to crush Napoleon. The naval victory of Trafalgar established Great Britain's supremacy on the seas. The allied land forces closed in on France. Wellington commanded the English troops. At Leipzig, known as "The Battle of the Nations," Napoleon was defeated and forced to retreat to France. Paris was taken and he was banished to the island of Elba. Escaping in 1815, he appeared once more in the field with a large army. For the seventh and final time the allies leagued against him. The Duke of Wellington again commanded the English and Blucher the Prussians. The battle of Waterloo marked the final defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte.

SECTION 8.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following works on American history are suggested:

Thomas' *History of the United States.*

Scudder's *History of the United States.*

Montgomery's *The Student's American History.*

Fiske's *Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America.*

Fiske's *The Critical Period of American History.*

Parkman's *Montcalm and Wolfe.*

Ridpath's *History of the United States of America.*

Greeley's *The American Conflict.*

1. MASSACHUSETTS was settled in 1620 by the Pilgrims, who were separatists from the Church of England, and had some years previous gone to Holland. In 1630 the Puritans settled the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Puritans, unlike the Pilgrims, had not separated from the Church of England, but desired certain reforms, and to carry them out they came to America. In 1643 the two colonies were united.

Colonists of Massachusetts had come to America for religious freedom. They were honest, industrious, God-fearing men and women. The land was well adapted to agriculture, and the sea furnished an extensive commerce and fishing.

The government at first was by a company charter, but the colonists bought out the company in the Plymouth Colony. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was governed by a royal charter, although the charter was entrusted to the people and their Governor permitted to reside in America. During their early period they governed themselves by an almost pure democratic form, by means of a Governor and General Assembly.

The first settlers made a treaty with the Indians, which was strictly kept for over forty years. The treaty was broken by King Phillip, who carried on a cruel and disastrous war against the colonists. Phillip was eventually killed, the Indians defeated and their power forever broken.

PENNSYLVANIA was settled in 1681. William Penn, a rich and influential Friend or Quaker, proposed that a claim of his father against

the Crown be paid by the grant of a tract of land in America. The King was glad to settle the debt in this way, and granted a large tract, to which Penn intended to send colonists. The Friends were industrious, quiet and peaceful. The land was sold to the people, and they had representatives in an Assembly or Council. Penn was sole proprietor. The frame of government he drew up was liberal almost to a fault.

Many people in England wondered how the non-resisting Quakers could survive in America, but Penn began his treatment of the Indians by the actual purchase of the land from them as the original owners of the land. He made a treaty which was not broken until the time of the French and Indian War. All trials were by jury, and if an Indian was to be tried six of his race had to be on the jury. The Quakers and Indians lived in peace and prosperity. However, when Western and Northern Pennsylvania began to become more thickly settled the peace was broken, and some of the tribes had to be subdued by military force.

VIRGINIA was settled in 1607 at Jamestown, and was the first English colony in America. The first settlers were idle and improvident, and but for Captain John Smith would have soon perished. The settlement was made by a company under a charter. Soon the charter was revoked by the King and a new charter granted to another company. A third charter was obtained in 1612, and, although not so intended by the King, was a great step towards a democratic form of government in Virginia. Difficulties between the company and the King led to the annulment of the third charter, and Virginia was then made a royal province. The change in government was scarcely perceptible. A Governor and twelve Councilors were appointed by the Crown, but the General Assembly was left undisturbed.

While at first some trouble was experienced with the Indians, the marriage of John Rolfe to Pocahontas, an Indian girl, established a bond of union between the Indians and whites. In subsequent years the Indians were ill treated by the officers in charge and wars resulted.

2. Wolfe was the English general in command of the expedition against Quebec in the French and Indian War. Montcalm was the French leader. The war was the struggle of France and England for the possession of the American colonies. France hoped, with the aid of the Canadians and Indians, to obtain the major portion of America for herself, while England was equally as anxious to retain and enlarge her possessions in the New World. The English had been successful in most of their expeditions, and Quebec became the remaining point of contest. Wolfe led the attack. For many days they encamped around Quebec, and he began to despair of capturing the fortress, Quebec being by Nature admirably fitted for defense and for resisting attacks from all points. He at last determined on a bold stroke. Under cover of darkness he quietly sailed with troops down the river, landed, and then in single file they climbed the steep embankment to the plains of Abraham in the rear of Quebec.

The French were surprised in the morning to find the English troops in battle line. In the battle which followed the French were defeated and Quebec had to surrender. Both Wolfe and Montcalm received mortal wounds in the battle and died soon after. By the capture of Quebec the war was brought to a close and peace was soon made between the com-

batants. It is of highest importance to America that the English were successful in the struggle in America, for it removed all danger of French, and possibly Spanish, control and authority over the colonies.

3. The battle of Monmouth was fought June 28, 1778, at Monmouth, eighteen miles southeast of New Brunswick. Cornwallis and Clinton commanded the British, while Washington and Lee had charge of the American troops. In June the British army had evacuated, and retreated across New Jersey. Washington, after occupying the city, followed the British. Lee opened the battle and ordered his line to fall back, and had it not been for the failure of Lee the Americans would probably have gained a victory. Washington, with great difficulty, rallied the forces, and, while the battle was undecided, the advantage in the number of killed and wounded was on the side of Washington.

4. Benedict Arnold had married the daughter of a loyalist in Philadelphia, and there lived in luxury and extravagance. He was convicted by a court-martial of frauds on the Commissary Department of the army, but only mildly reprimanded by Washington. It was then that Arnold, professing unbounded patriotism, applied for command of the important fortress of West Point on the Hudson. In July, 1780, he assumed control and entered into secret correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton. Arnold then proposed to give over the fortress for ten thousand pounds sterling and a command in the British army. In September of the same year Major Andre was sent to complete negotiations with Arnold. He was stopped on his return by three militiamen, who found the papers, and took Andre prisoner. Arnold was informed of Andre's arrest and escaped to the British, received his reward and then waged war against the Americans with much cruelty. Andre was hanged as a spy, although Washington did his utmost to save him, and to capture Arnold, the real culprit.

5. DANIEL BOONE, an American pioneer of civilization, was born in 1735. In 1769, with five companions, he explored the little-known regions of Kentucky. In 1775 he built a fort where Boonesboro now is. He was taken prisoner for the second time by the Indians, and adopted into the family of one of their chiefs. He escaped, however, and spent his last years in Missouri.

SAMUEL HOUSTON was born in Virginia in 1793. He studied law, and in 1827 was elected Governor of Tennessee. On removing to Texas in 1832 he was made a general in the army. By the defeat of the Mexicans he secured for Texas its independence, and was elected its President. When Texas entered the Union he was chosen Senator, and then elected Governor. He was deposed in 1861 for adherence to the Union.

JOHN C. FREMONT, an American explorer, was born at Savannah, Ga., in 1813. He conducted various expeditions through the passes of the Rocky Mountains. He took an active part in the conquest of Upper California, and served in the Civil War. He was the first candidate of the Republican party for President, but was defeated by Buchanan in 1856.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK was born in Virginia in 1752, and settled in Kentucky in 1776, where he soon became a leader. In 1778 he pursued his plan to conquer the British posts in the Northwest, and completed the conquest in 1779. Through his work England was compelled to give up the Northwest territory by the Treaty of 1783.

ELI WHITNEY, an American inventor, was born at Westborough, Mass., 1765, and educated at Yale College. While teaching in Georgia he invented a machine for separating the cotton from the seed. Returning North, he entered into the manufacture of cotton gins, but lawsuits in defense of his rights swallowed up all his profits, as well as a gift from Congress of \$50,000. Whitney then engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms, and by aid of a Government contract accumulated a fortune.

CYRUS H. McCORMICK, an American inventor, was born in Walnut Grove, Va., in 1809. In 1831 he built the reaping machine which, with its improvements, has done so much for the cause of agriculture.

6. The Jay Treaty was negotiated with England in 1795 during Washington's administration by John Jay, as Envoy Extraordinary for the United States. England had interfered with American commerce and had actually seized American commerce valued at millions of dollars, which action was bitterly resented in America and war was threatening. Jay was sent to negotiate a treaty, and, contrary to expectation, his mission was successful. The treaty did not satisfy many, but Washington signed it, realizing that it was much better than none. It provided for the removal of the English garrison which still held the Western ports. It provided for reparation for injuries done to American privateers and made rules for the regulation of commerce. It left to England the right to search American vessels for British seamen, and put difficulties in the way of trade with the West Indies.

The Treaty of Washington, The Alabama Claims and The Geneva Arbitration are the different names given the treaty between England and the United States in settlement of the claims arising from the Civil War. Great damage had been done to American commerce by Confederate cruisers during the war, which were built and equipped in English ports with the knowledge of the English Government. The cruiser Alabama had done the most damage. On February 27, 1871, representatives of Great Britain and the United States met at Washington and agreed to submit their claims to a board of arbitration composed of friendly Nations. The Arbitration Court was formed and met at Geneva, Switzerland, in the summer of 1872. After an impartial hearing the decision was made in favor of the United States, and Great Britain was required to pay as damages \$15,500,000, from which awards were to be made to private claimants.

7. During the Civil War the Emperor of France, Napoleon III, attempted to establish in Mexico a foreign government, under Maximilian, an Austrian Archduke. Napoleon had overawed the people with a French army, and in the early part of 1864 conferred the crown on Maximilian, who established his government and sustained it with French and Austrian soldiers. Maximilian was at first very popular. The people of the United States resented in strongest terms the action of Napoleon, and the Government officially called the attention of France to it as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. Napoleon then became alarmed and withdrew his army. The Mexican President, Juarez, headed a revolution against Maximilian, who was taken prisoner, tried by court-martial and executed.

8. The dissatisfaction of the people with the State banks, and the exigencies of the Civil War, paved the way for a national banking system. The Act of June 3, 1864, is the basis of the present national system. It

provided for a national bank bureau in the Treasury Department, the head thereof being the Comptroller of the Currency. Not less than five persons may organize a national bank under this act. It provides for the amount of capital stock, and that one-third of the stock must be invested in United States bonds, upon which circulating bills (commonly called national bank notes) may be issued not to exceed ninety per cent. of the par value of the deposited bonds. The bonds of the United States being the most sound and safe investment, and being the security back of national bank notes, imparts to our system a safety and soundness that is most advantageous both to the bank and to the needs of the people.

9. The Civil War of 1861-1865 was brought to a close April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court House. Grant and Sheridan, with the Army of the Potomac, had followed Lee, hoping to prevent the junction of the Army of Northern Virginia with that of Johnston. Sheridan attacked Lee, and on April 8 the brave Lee saw that further resistance was useless—that it would be a vain waste of blood. On the following day he and Grant agreed on the terms of surrender. It must be borne in mind that the standing army at any time previous to the war had been very small, and therefore both the army of the North and of the South were composed of tradesmen, farmers and others with fixed occupations who had established homes. The Southern troops were at once sent to their homes under parole, and Grant proposed that those who had horses should retain them, as they would need them in ploughing their fields when they returned home. The Northern troops after a grand review at Washington quietly dispersed to their homes. European Nations had said so large an army could not be disbanded without rioting and bloodshed.

10. George Washington. Two terms.
John Adams. One term.
Thomas Jefferson. Two terms.
James Madison. Two terms.
James Monroe. Two terms.
John Quincy Adams. One term.
Andrew Jackson. Two terms.
Martin Van Buren. One term.
William Henry Harrison. Died in office.
John Tyler. Unexpired term of Harrison.
James K. Polk. One term.
Zachary Taylor. Died in office.
Millard Fillmore. Unexpired term of Taylor.
Franklin Pierce. One term.
James Buchanan. One term.
Abraham Lincoln. Two terms. Assassinated.
Andrew Johnson. Unexpired second term of Lincoln.
Ulysses S. Grant. Two terms.
Rutherford B. Hayes. One term.
James A. Garfield. One term. Assassinated.
Chester A. Arthur. Unexpired term of Garfield.
Grover Cleveland. One term.
Benjamin Harrison. One term.
Grover Cleveland. One term.
William McKinley. Two terms. Assassinated.
Theodore Roosevelt. Unexpired term of McKinley, and one term.
William H. Taft. One term.

The Erie Canal was begun in 1817, and opened to traffic in 1826. It extended across the State of New York from Lake Erie to the Hudson River. It was mainly through the energetic work of Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York, that it was built. It was one of the great means by which the City of New York became the chief commercial city of America, and stimulated the building of other canals. Transportation charges were greatly reduced, and greater speed and efficiency was secured in the delivery of all kinds of commerce.

The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 under Jefferson's administration has not only proved of national importance, but of great profit. It added a vast territory to the United States, paved the way for the extension of the Pacific Coast, and thus relieved us from any danger of a military power being established west of the Mississippi. While much of the territory is as yet not thickly settled, it is rich, fruitful and a highly desirable country, leaving ample room for extension. Commercially and in a military view it has been of highest importance.

The Civil War, 1861-1865, under Lincoln's administration, considered in the sense as settling the question of state sovereignty is of great national importance. While numerous events in it are of much importance, the point above all others was the indestructibility of the Union. It forever put an end to state sovereignty, and a loose-drawn confederation, and established that there should and could be no separation or secession, and in this it decided the very destiny of the Nation. Instead of a possible half hundred petty republics, it insured one strong and powerful Union that must stand and fall as such.

The Spanish-American War of 1896-1899, in McKinley's administration, is of national importance. Its influence has not yet been much diminished, and will continue to be felt for years to come. Prior to this time the commercial supremacy of the United States was recognized, but European world Powers had no means of ascertaining its military standing. They had no idea that the impetuous money-chasing Americans could fight just as aggressively as they pursued commerce. The celerity, effectiveness and completeness in which the Spanish fleet was destroyed was a revelation. At one moment it placed the rating at the top, and if not the first, that of so commanding a position that all Nations recognized it as a world Power of the first magnitude.

SECTION 9.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

1. The *Pacific Ocean* was so named on account of its comparative quietness and stillness as compared with the Atlantic. On its Western boundary Japan and China are just awakening to the possibilities of commerce. The other boundary, composed of the Dominion of Canada, United States, Mexico and South America, embraces areas rich and growing in natural products. The harbors, while not numerous, are exceptionally fine. Midway between the two continents are located sufficient islands to serve as coaling stations for commerce. The Japan current runs through much of the Pacific Ocean and so moderates the climatic conditions as to render navigation easy throughout the entire year. Thus, with rich countries to feed from and excellent climatic conditions to sail in, it is evident that an extensive commerce will rapidly develop on the Pacific Ocean.

2. The *Dominion of Canada* is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, Hudson Bay and Atlantic Ocean; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of St. Lawrence and a small portion of the United States; on the south by the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, by Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake Huron and Lake Superior, by the States of Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington; on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Alaska.

The *St. Lawrence River* drains the Great Lakes, beginning with Lake Ontario. It flows northeasterly through the southeastern part of Canada, through the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable, is about 2,200 miles long, and drains an area of about 350,000 square miles.

The *Mackenzie River* rises in Great Slave Lake and flows northerly through the northwestern part of the Northwest Territory. It is so far North that it is not navigable during much of the year. It flows into the Arctic Ocean, is about 2,400 miles long, and drains an area of about 440,000 square miles.

Montreal is located on the St. Lawrence River, in the Province of Quebec, in the southeastern part of the Dominion. Winnipeg is located on the Red River of the North, in the Province of Manitoba, in the southern part of Canada. Toronto is located on Lake Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, in the southeastern part of the Dominion of Canada.

The Provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and British Columbia touch the northern boundary of the United States.

3. *Harrisburg* is situated on the Susquehanna River, in the southern part of Dauphin County, Southeastern Central Pennsylvania.

Scranton is situated on the Lackawanna River, in about the central part of Lackawanna County, in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Erie is located on Lake Erie, in the northern part of Erie County, in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

4. An ocean steamer leaving Manila in the Philippine Islands for New York via Sebastopol would sail through the China Sea to the Bay of Bengal; thence through the Arabian Sea in the Indian Ocean to the Gulf of Arden, and through the Strait of Babel Mandel into the Red Sea; thence up the Red Sea into the Mediterranean Sea via the Suez Canal; through the Aegean Sea and the Bosphorus into the Black Sea to Sebastopol; thence back from Sebastopol through the Black Sea, Bosphorus and Aegean Sea into the Mediterranean Sea; across the Mediterranean Sea through the Strait of Gibraltar to the Atlantic Ocean; thence directly across the Atlantic Ocean via the Azores to New York, entering New York via Long Island Sound or Sandy Hook.

5. The *Baltic Sea* is in the northwestern part of Europe, directly north of the German Empire. Russia, Germany, Denmark and Sweden border upon it. Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Hamburg and Copenhagen are important cities situated on or near its shores.

6. The *Parthenon* is located in Athens, in Eastern Greece. It is one of the finest monuments of ancient architecture, and was a celebrated Grecian temple of Athena.

The *Colosseum* is located at Rome, of the present kingdom of Italy. It was built by one of the Roman Emperors for gladiatorial combats and similar sports. It was elliptic in outline and is still an imposing structure.

The *Escorial* is located in Spain, about twenty-four miles from Madrid. It is a sort of combination of palace, convent, church and mausoleum. It was built about A. D. 1584, in commemoration of a victory, and dedicated to St. Lawrence, requiring probably about twenty-one years in its building.

The *Taj Mahal* is located in Agra, a city of India, in the Northwest Provinces, about eight hundred and fifty miles from Calcutta. It is a mausoleum of the seventeenth century, built by an Indian Emperor to his Queen. It is of white marble and adorned with exquisite mosaics.

7. *New York* is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; on the east by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; on the south by New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and on the west by Lake Erie, Province of Ontario and Lake Ontario. Its capital is Albany. The Hudson and Mohawk Valleys are very valuable to commerce, furnishing natural passage ways for canals and railroads. The climate is temperate and healthy. New York's resources are coal, iron ore, petroleum and natural gas. Its chief industries are sugar refining, coffee roasting, manufacture of lumber, meat packing, flour mills and grape raising.

Washington is bounded on the north by British Columbia; on the east by Idaho; on the south by Oregon; on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Vancouver Island. Its capital is Olympia. The Columbia River furnishes a convenient natural outlet to the Pacific. The climate is temperate and well adapted to the needs of Western inhabitants. Its chief resources are lumber and coal. Sheep raising is carried on and wheat is a leading product. It shares with Oregon the salmon fisheries of the Columbia River.

Iowa is bounded on the north by Minnesota; on the east by Wisconsin and Illinois; on the south by Missouri, and on the west by Kansas and Nebraska. Its capital is Des Moines. The State is almost one vast rich prairie and is famous for its cattle and dairy products. Much grain is raised, and a large trade is carried on in agricultural products. There is a limited supply of lumber.

Kentucky is bounded on the north by Illinois, Indiana and Ohio; on the east by West Virginia and Virginia; on the south by Tennessee, and on the west by Missouri. The capital is Frankfort. Kentucky has forests rich in lumber, and in other parts of the State the climate and natural features of the land favor the extensive cultivation of tobacco and hemp. Great quantities of leather are tanned, and the breeding of horses is carried on in the famous Blue Grass region of the State.

8. *Minneapolis* is located on the Mississippi River, in the central southeastern part of Minnesota, U. S. A. It is especially noted for the milling of flour.

Belfast is located in the extreme northeastern part of Ireland, in the British Isles. It is noted for its manufacture of fine Irish linens.

Sheffield is located in the central part of Northern England. It manufactures heavy iron goods, but is noted principally for its high-grade cutlery.

Lyons is situated on the Rhone River, in Eastern France. The silk worm flourishes in that part of France, and the silk manufactories of Lyons are of large proportions.

Moscow is located in the central part of Russia, and is noted as the railway center of the Russian Empire. It is noted in history for its place in the operations of Napoleon.

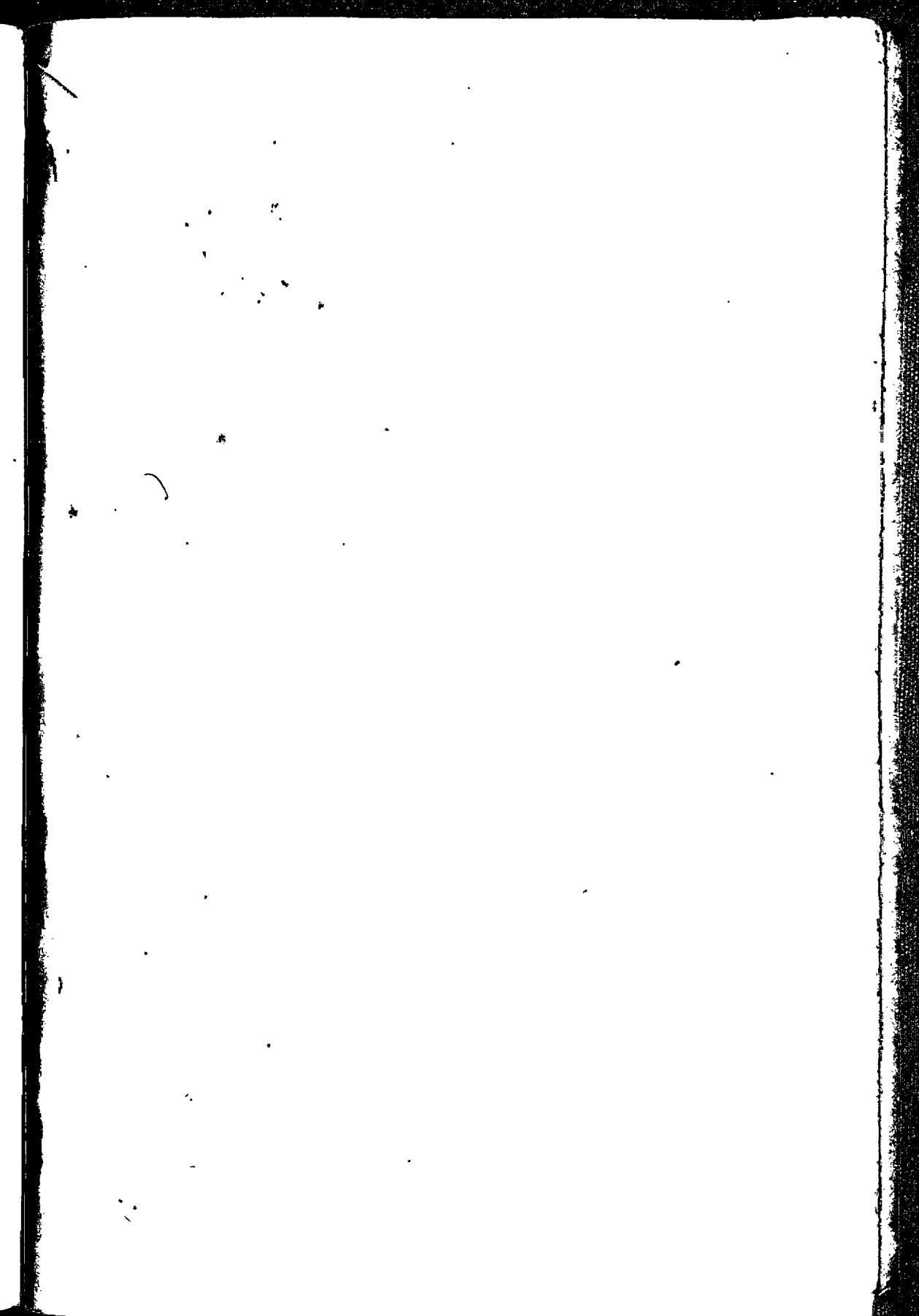
Bombay is located on the eastern coast of Hindustan, in India, on the Arabian Sea. It is noted for its exports of indigo, jute and rice.

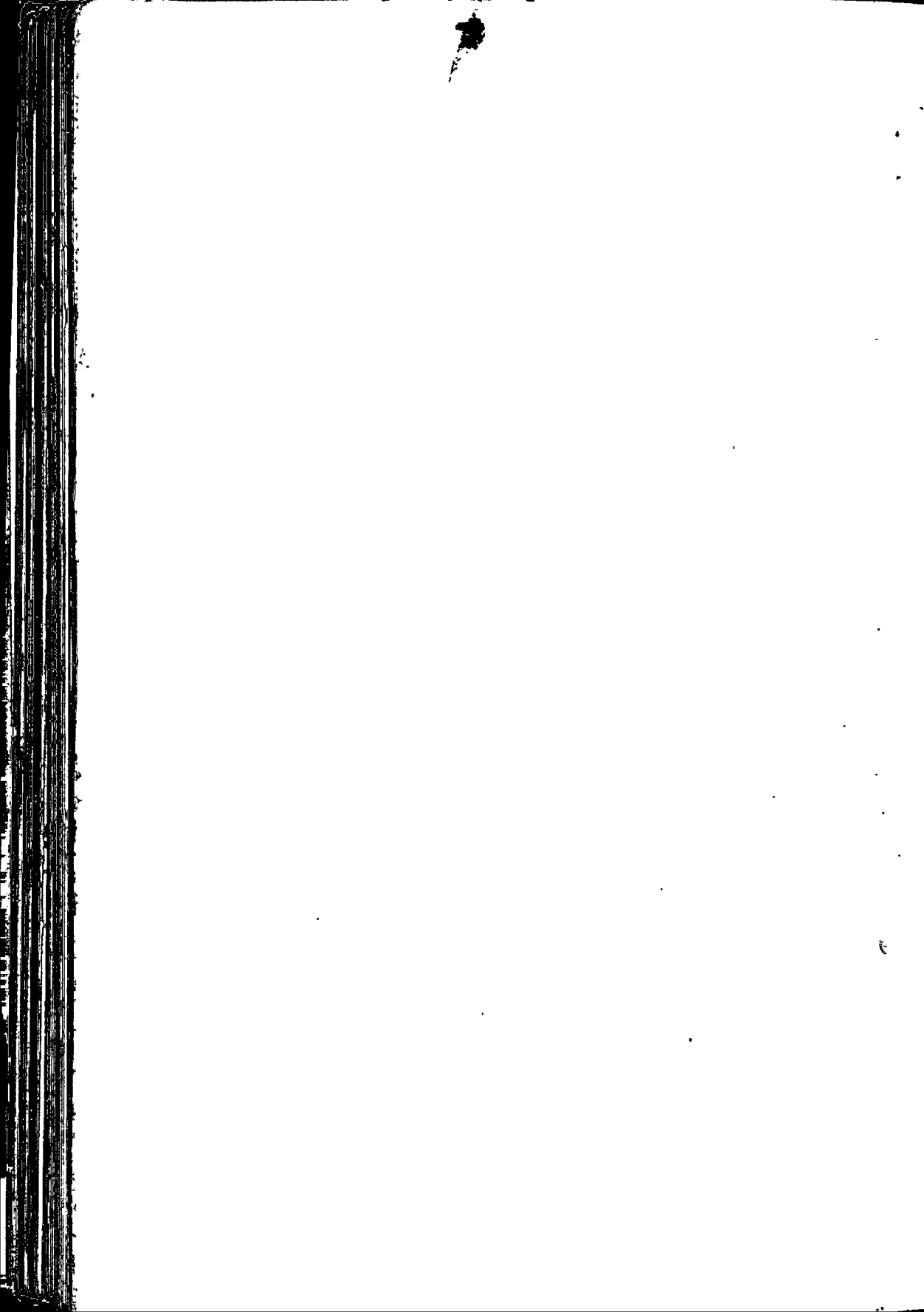
9. The *Danube River* rises in Southwestern Germany, just north of the Helvetian Republic (Switzerland). It flows in an easterly direction through Germany into Austria-Hungary; then easterly and southerly to the northern boundary of Servia; then easterly between Servia and Austria-Hungary; easterly again, dividing Roumania on the north and Bulgaria on the south; thence northwardly through Roumania, and southeasterly between Russia and Roumania, flowing into the Black Sea. It has a length of approximately 2,000 miles, and drains an area of about 300,000 square miles. The Danube is important in that it drains a large area of Europe that is thickly populated and rich in industries. The river is navigable, and has many important cities located on its banks.

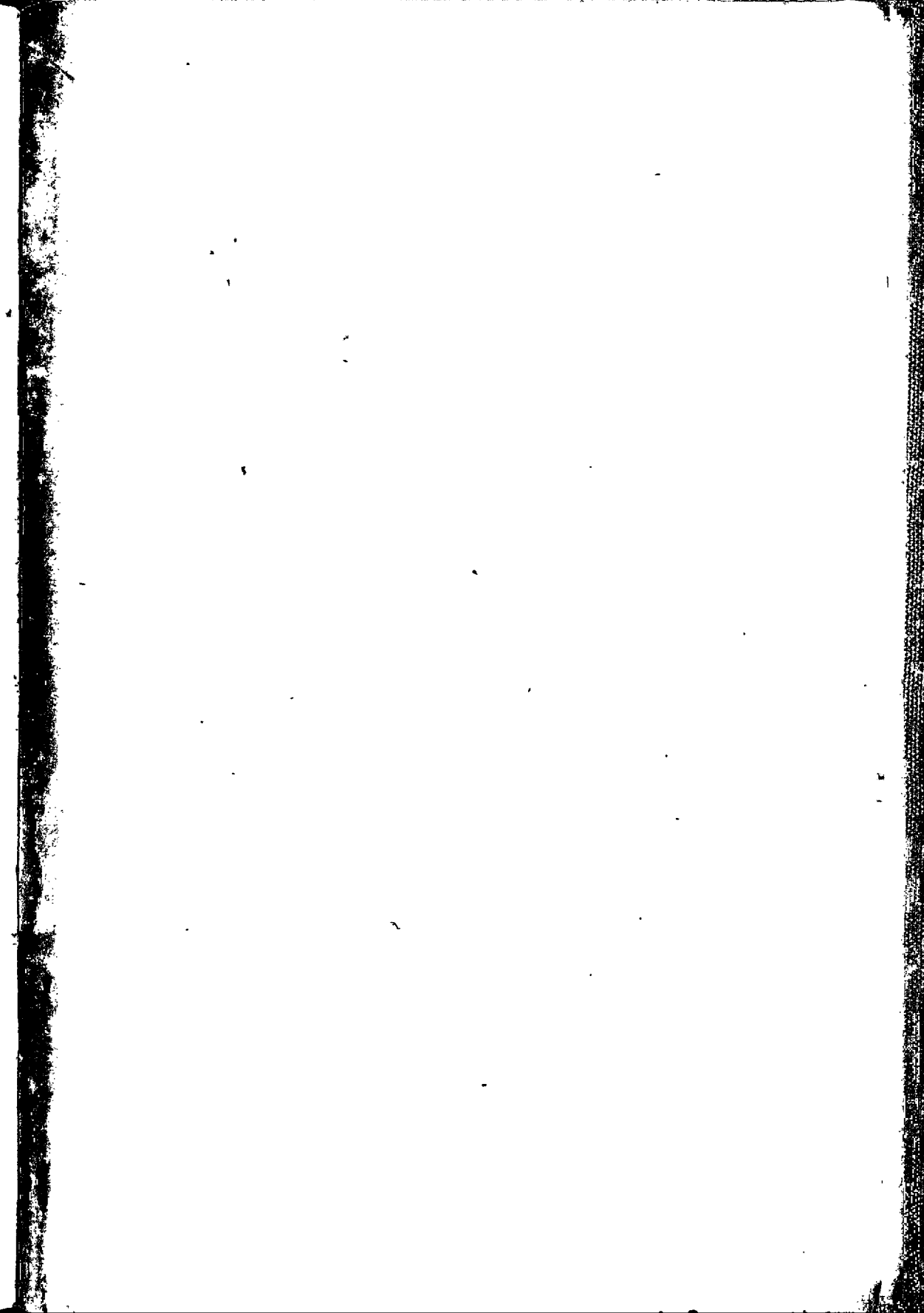
The *Nile River* rises at Lake Victoria Nyanza, in British East Africa, in the eastern part of Central Africa. It flows north into Egypt, emptying into the Mediterranean Sea through many mouths. The Nile is one of the oldest-known rivers of history. It is noted for the yearly overflowing of its banks. Rich alluvial deposits from up stream are carried down and scattered over the flooded portions, thereby enriching the soil annually, and it is, perhaps, the most fertile of any land known. The chief crops are wheat and cotton. The Nile is about 4,000 miles long, and its basin comprises approximately 1,400,000 square miles.

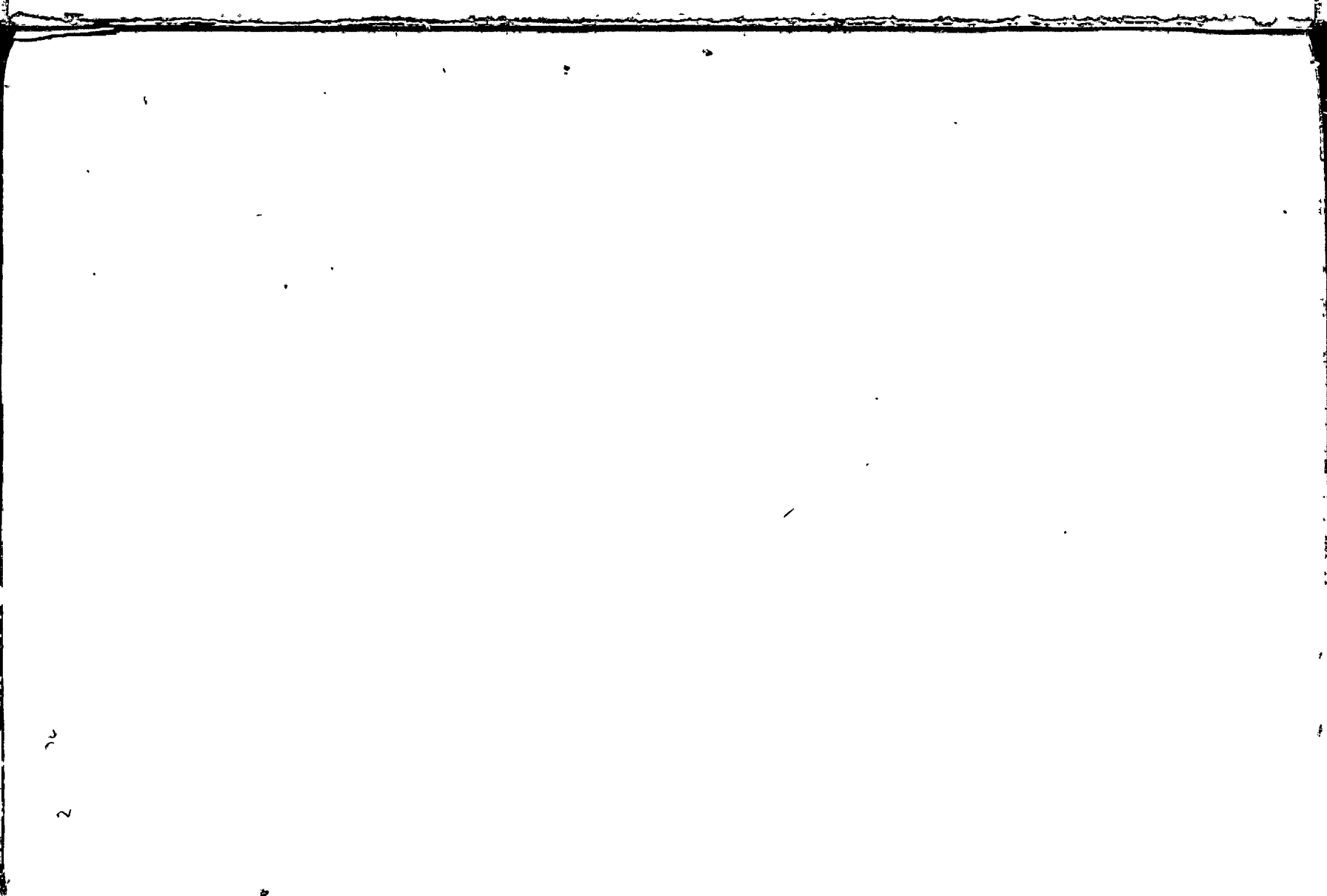
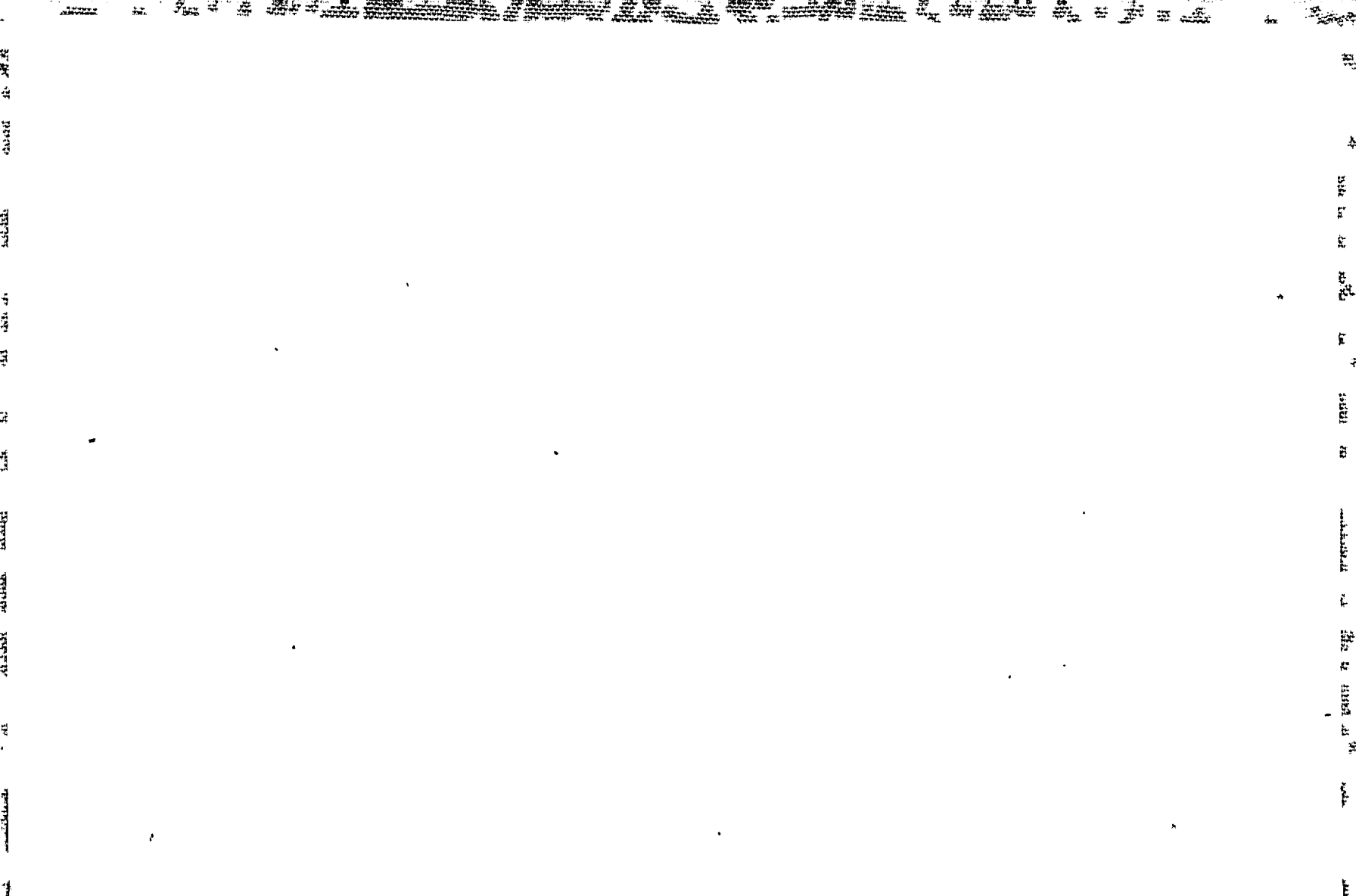
The *Plata River*, while not the largest river in South America, is much more important at the present time commercially than the Amazon. The population is very sparse in the valley of the Amazon, and on account of its location near the equator is unfitted for development by other countries. With the Plata River, however, it is different, and the population is quite thick and the people aggressive in industrial lines. The Plata River's main stream is the Parana River, which in turn is composed of many streams. They rise in the central part of South America, in Brazil and Bolivia, and flow through Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay; thence into the Atlantic Ocean by the large mouth of the Plata River. This portion of South America, like the rest, is in some ways not far advanced in many lines of development, but its exports of cattle and coffee are considerable.

10. The approximate size of the *Mississippi Valley* may be said to be 1,250,000 square miles. The Mississippi Valley comprises the States of Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and more or less portions of a dozen other important States. The products of these States include almost all known products, chief among which may be cited the following: Cotton, corn, wheat, minerals of iron, silver, copper and gold, dairy products, petroleum, coal, lumber, tobacco, hemp, sugar, cattle raising, and fruits and vegetables of many varieties. The industries of this vast region are numerous, and its population large.









ALLEGHENY COUNTY
LAW LIBRARY.