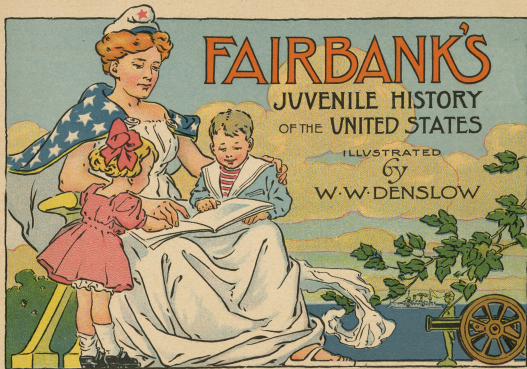




FAIRBANK'S

JUVENILE HISTORY
OF THE UNITED STATES

ILLUSTRATED

By

W. W. DENSLOW

THIS book is designed especially for the school children of America. Denslow, the famous children's artist, has here depicted, in his happiest style, famous events in American history, and the text has been written in such a brief, bright, simple manner as to make the facts and figures in history much more interesting, more easily understood, more easily remembered, than in regular histories. The book should be very helpful to every school child in the study and review of history.

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Fairbank's Juvenile History of the United States

A Condensed History of our Country from its discovery by Columbus up to and including the cruise of the *Atlantic Fleet* around the world—being arranged by topics by Blanche Elizabeth Wade, illustrated by W. W. Denslow, and presented to the children of our country by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. High on the *Santa Maria*, one of his three Spanish ships, stood Christopher Columbus of Genoa, Italy, looking forward into the darkness, for the first sight of land ahead. He and his little fleet had set sail from Spain, August 3rd, 1492, to try to reach Asia by sailing westward; for, although he had been called crazy by kings and by the wisest men of Europe, he still believed that Asia could be reached sooner than by sailing around the Cape of Good Hope. After years spent in trying to get help for this trip, he found a friend in Isabella, Queen of Spain. She fitted out two of these ships, and some other of his friends helped him get the third. For ten weeks, Columbus sailed. His men grew more and more fearful as they sailed farther and farther over what they called the "Sea of Darkness." They tried to turn Columbus back, but even a plan of theirs to kill him would not make him give up. Then, strange leaves and red berries were found floating on the water; beautiful birds were seen; and the sweet smell of earth and flowers told the travelers that land was near. Lights at last were seen moving in the darkness ahead. "Land! Land!" cried the men, and when morning came, the glad sight of this very land filled them all with joy. With sword in hand, Columbus was rowed ashore; there he set up a cross, and claimed the land in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella. The land was an island—near India, he thought—though really it was one of the Bahamas. He called the natives Indians. As for the natives themselves, they were not at all civilized, but lived almost like animals, and thought Columbus and his men were children of the Sun—the thing they worshiped.



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THE NAMING OF AMERICA. Columbus made four voyages among the new islands. In 1498, he sailed into the mouth of the Orinoco river of South America, and for the first time saw the western continent. To the day of his death, he believed he had simply found a new way to Asia. Amerigo Vesputi, a Florentine, but also in the service of Spain, landed on the coast of South America the year before Columbus did, but Amerigo knew that this world was not known before, and so, as he published his discoveries abroad, his next maps put down the new continent as American Land. This is how the new world came to be named for Amerigo Vesputi.

THE DISCOVERERS OF NORTH AMERICA. The Spaniards tried hard to keep their great discovery a secret, but some of Columbus' men were English, and old John Cabot, a mariner of Bristol, heard about it, and went right to the King, Henry VII, and asked leave to go on a search for other lands in the New World. This was pleasing to the King, for he wanted to gain all the land he could, and get ahead of Spain. So, John Cabot and his son, Sebastian, went to the barren land now called Labrador, passing a great island which they named New Found Land. This was as early as 1497, though some papers say it was 1498. Even if the date is 1497, the Cabots were still the real discoverers of North America, as nothing ever came of the visit of the Northmen, 500 years before. In King Henry's own accounts, this change has been found. "To him who found the new isle, £10." This means that for the right to the whole continent of North America, England paid only 850!

THE FINDING OF FLORIDA. Ponce De Leon while governor of Porto Rico, was told by the natives about a magic fountain that made those who bathed in it young again. He was old, and also foolish, for he sailed away in search of this Fountain of Youth. Of course he never found it, but on Easter Sunday, in 1513, he found a beautiful peninsula. There were so many blossoms in this land that he named the country, Florida, which, in Spanish, means "flowery."

DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Ferdinand De Soto who had been with Pizarro when that bold man found much gold in Peru, set out with 600 other men to hunt for gold in North America. They landed in Florida in 1539, and marched inland. Instead of rich cities, these Spaniards found only poor wigwags, and pushing onward, came to the Mississippi, which they thus discovered in 1541. The next year De Soto died of a fever, and lest the Indians should find his body, his few starving comrades buried it secretly by night, in the wide river just discovered.



Twice in September 16-9
With ship Half Moon so trim,
Henry Hudson found the river
Which was named after him.

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THE OLDEST CITY IN AMERICA built by white men—St. Augustine, Florida, was begun in 1565, when Pedro Menéndez built a fort there. Ponce De Leon tried to make a settlement there in 1513, but was killed by the poisoned arrow of an Indian, for after seeing how greedy for gold and how cruel the Spaniards were, the Indians no longer believed that the white men came from Heaven, as was thought at first. Menéndez was heartless not only to the savages, but he killed also the French refugees called Huguenots, who had settled near by, at the mouth of the St. John's river, Florida, in 1564. In this part of North America, Europeans first began to make settlements.

JAMESTOWN, THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLEMENT. Sir Walter Raleigh tried to make a settlement in the part of the country which he named Virginia in honor of the maiden queen, Elizabeth of England, but the settlement did not last long. In 1607, Captain John Smith with another band of men, sailed up the James River, and built the first log cabin in Jamestown. The river and settlement were both named for King James I. of England. Here was built a log fort, and here, too, the first Episcopal church in America.

THE FIRST TRIAL BY JURY ever held in America, took place in Jamestown, and was that of Captain Smith, who was said to have plotted murder. He asked to be tried by twelve men, as would have been done in England. The jury said he was innocent, and set him free.

THE STORY OF JOHN SMITH AND POCAHONTAS. The best known story of Captain John Smith, is that of his being taken by a band of Indians, and carried to their chief, Powhatan, who hated the white men because he thought they had come to steal away the Indians' land. Captain Smith was to have been killed. He was bound, his head was laid on a flat stone, and a powerful Indian had raised his club, and stood waiting for Powhatan to say the word "Strike!" when Pocahontas, the chief's beautiful twelve-year-old daughter, sprang forward, put her arms around the Captain's head, and looked up as though to say: "Kill him, and you will kill me too!" The stern chief spared John Smith's life, and after that, these Indians were friendly to the white men. The Indian girl later married John Rolfe, a white settler, and some of the best families of Virginia are descended from "Princess Pocahontas." It is said that negroes brought from Africa, were sold into slavery for the first time in Jamestown, in 1619. The house of Burgesses (the first law-makers elected by the people in America,) met in this famous old city.



One stormy day December 21st,
In year 1, Band 20,
The Pilgrims there on Plymouth Rock,
Began their troubles plenty.

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HENRY HUDSON AND HIS RIVER. Henry Hudson was an Englishman, and a friend of Captain John Smith, but sailed to America for the Dutch East India Company. He believed that a passage could be found by which he could sail to India, so he went along the coast from Newfoundland, looking for a waterway which might lead across the continent which no one then thought could be thousands of miles wide. On the third of September, 1609, he came to what seemed to be a strait, and can anchor near the point now called Sandy Hook. The Indians never had seen so large a ship as that of Hudson's—the "Half-Moon"—and gave him a welcome on Manhattan Island. Hudson handed them something more dangerous to them than the white man's gun,—the white man's rum. Soon, he set sail again up the river for about 150 miles, to where the town of Hudson now stands. Not many miles away, the great French explorer, Samuel Champlain, was then making his great find—Lake Champlain. Hudson was sorry to find that his supposed passage to India was only a river, but he gave it his own name, went back to Holland, and never saw the beautiful stream again.

THE BEGINNING OF NEW YORK CITY. When Hudson went back to Holland, he told of the richness of the country he had explored, saying it was "as beautiful a land as one could wish to tread upon." So, by right of his discovery, the Dutch claimed all the land around the Hudson river, and sent over many ships to trade in furs with the Indians. In 1624, a colony sent out by the Dutch West India Company, under Governor Peter Minuit, landed on Manhattan Island. In the same year Governor Minuit bought the whole island of 14,000 acres from the Indians for 324 worth of scarlet cloth, beads and brass buttons.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS. James I. King of England, said that all of his people should worship a certain way, or be put into prison. Some did not believe in the King's Church, so they fled to Holland. The people of Holland were kind to them, but the English wanted homes of their own, where their children could grow up good English men and women. After some years, these English set out for America. At Plymouth, England, where they stopped awhile, Miles Standish and John Alden joined them, and 100 Pilgrims, or wanderers, in all, they sailed away in a clumsy little ship called the "Mayflower." After a stormy trip of two months, they came to anchor in Cape Cod Bay and at a meeting in the cabin of the Mayflower, elected John Carver for their governor. Then, the men signed the "Compact" or constitution to govern themselves. This was the beginning of the Republic. In a small boat the leading men left the Mayflower, and came to a landing place—the



Penn made a Treaty fair and square
Beneath the Elm tree,
So the Indians buried the hatchet
In 1683.

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Plymouth Rock at Plymouth, now so well-known. This happened on December 21, 1620. It was a cold, stormy winter, and about fifty of the Pilgrims died before all the cabins were built, and their graves were made smooth and level so that the Indians could not tell how few white men were left. At one time, Governor Carver, Elder Brewster, and Miles Standish were the only ones well enough to nurse the sick. In the Spring, the old governor died. William Bradford was elected then, and for thirty-six years was Governor of the Plymouth Colony. In March the first Indian was seen. He came strutting up, shouting "Welcome, Yankee!" (Yankee was the Indian way of saying Englishman. This is why the New Englanders are still called Yankees.) This Indian, Samoset, soon brought Squanto, a lone Indian. He lived among the white men, taught them to plant Indian corn, and told them things they needed to know. He talked to the other Indians for the white men, and brought Massasoit, the great chief, who made a treaty, or pledge of friendship with the Colony. Other Indian tribes tried to kill all the white men, but were driven away by brave Captain Miles Standish. On Sundays the Pilgrims marched to church, the men carrying their guns for fear of the Indians. This church was a log fort with a flat roof, upon which were four cannon. Pilgrims had to watch as well as pray; but at least they could worship in their own way, and they thought even savages were not so bad as the King and his men.

PENN FOUNDS PHILADELPHIA. The father of William Penn was an English admiral and was much liked at Court. He had to lend his friend King Charles II. a large sum of money, but died before the King could pay back the money. William, the son of Admiral Penn, knew that the King was slow to pay debts, so said he would take instead of the money, a large piece of land in America. He wished this land to be called "Sylvania" from the Latin word *sylva*, meaning "forest," but the King honored Penn by naming this land "Pennsylvania"—Penn's Woods. William became a Friend or Quaker, and in 1682, with 100 other Friends or Quakers, sailed in the ship "Welcome" to found a colony on a part of his new land. He had sent men ahead to find a good place for a town, and taking their advice, built on the spot they chose, the first houses of the city which he named Philadelphia—the Greek for "brotherly love." In this same year, 1683, he met the Indians under a great elm near the city, and although he had a legal right to the land, paid them for it, and made a treaty with them in which all agreed to live in peace—a pledge which, for the sixty years the Friends lived there, was well kept.



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LA SALLE EXPLORES THE MISSISSIPPI. In the fall of 1681, Robert La Salle, a daring French explorer, started the third time from Canada with a band of bold men, and marched to the Illinois river. There they stayed until the next February, then down the Mississippi, and slowly making their way through floating ice, reached the mouth after nine weeks of hard times because of the bitterly cold weather. La Salle claimed the country drained by the Mississippi and its branches, and called the country "Louisiana" in honor of his king, Louis XIV of France.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was born in Boston in 1706. When he was only ten, his father took him out of school to have him help make soap and candles. Benjamin never went to school again, but he became one of the smartest men in the world. He liked to read and study. As there were no public libraries then, he saved his pennies to buy good books, and read whenever he could. He was "boarded," or hired out, to his older brother, a printer, to work till twenty-one years old, but his brother was cross, and so Ben ran away to Philadelphia. He worked hard, and soon earned good wages in a printer's shop. He saved his money, spending all he could on books. Then he bought a printing-shop and started a newspaper, making it the best paper in Philadelphia, if not in the whole country. There were no magazines in those days. Franklin started an almanac which he called "Poor Richard's Almanac," and some of the wise sayings in it, are known in many languages all over the world, although written 150 years ago. Here are some: "Lost time is never found again." "A word to the wise is enough." "If you want a thing well done, do it yourself." He started many good things. Among them were the circulating library, the first city police, the first street lighting, the first fire company, and the first militia. He invented a kind of stove to be used instead of the old fire places. Also, the lightning rod, and many things for the comfort, health, and safety of the people. He would not take money for his inventions because he wanted them to be so cheap that people could buy them. He was looked up to by the wisest men of the world. When trouble came between America and England, Franklin was one of the first leaders, and helped Jefferson, Adams, and others in making the Declaration of Independence. He was called the Father of American Independence as Washington was called the Father of his Country, and in his way, did as much for America as Washington did. Indeed, did more for the whole world. His wise sayings did much toward making the Americans a saving, thrifty, and happy people. One well-known thing he did was to draw lightning from the clouds in a thunderstorm, by means of a silk kite, its center stick

Revere rode out to Lexington,
In 17-7 and 5.

So when the British came,
they found
The Minute Men alive.



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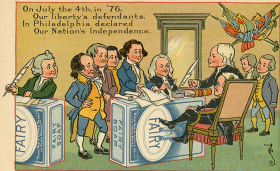
ending in a pointed wire, while on the wire was a key. By this he proved that lightning is electricity. Because of his great help in freeing America from English rule, he never will be forgotten. A noted Frenchman said of him: "He snatched the lightning from the heavens and the scepter from kings."

THE BEGINNING OF PITTSBURG. Because of the discoveries of Cartier, Champlain, and La Salle, the French claimed the northern and western part of America. The French and English were so jealous of each other, that in 1689, war broke out between them in America. For sixty years the French gained. In 1755, General Braddock with George Washington at his side, marched to Fort Duquesne on the Ohio river—a new center of French power, but Braddock was killed, and his army defeated. Three years later, when William Pitt was a leader in England, other troops were sent to help the colonists. Again Washington marched to Fort Duquesne, and found it deserted. It was built once more, and named Fort Pitt in honor of Pitt himself. The town which grew up about this fort, is now Pittsburg, the great city of iron and steel.

THE BOSTON "TEA PARTY." In 1760, George III became King of England. To get more money, this king made his subjects in America pay taxes, but would not let them take any part in making laws. The people were angry because this was not just nor right: so the King said they need not pay any more except a small one on tea. Americans said they would not pay even this small tax, but the King, thinking the people might change their mind, sent three ship-loads of tea, just the same. When the ships with their loads were lying in the harbor in Boston, a band of men dressed like Indians, boarded the ships, and threw into the water all the tea—\$110,000 worth—as though to say: "There, King George, you may have your tea when it is steeped enough!" This act was called the Boston Tea Party.

THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. King George was so put out, at the way the tea was treated, that he took away from the people their right to govern themselves as colonies, and placed General Gage and his soldiers over them. This made the Colonists angry, and so they elected and sent men to talk over matters in the First Continental or General Congress, held in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, September 5th, 1774. This meeting was a peaceful one, but the men present were strong in their wish to have their wrongs made right. They sent King George a firm but

On July the 4th, in '76,
Our liberty's defendants,
In Philadelphia declared
Our Nation's Independence.



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respectful letter or petition telling why they thought they were not being treated fairly, but the King paid no attention to it. This Congress did not succeed with the King, but it brought the Colonists together, and helped unite them against an unjust rule.

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE. On the 18th of April, 1775, Paul Revere stood by his horse and watched the steeple of Boston's Old North Church. Suddenly, two lights shone out from the church tower, the signal showing that the British were going to take the military stores at Concord. Away went Paul Revere. He galloped through the country, and knocked at every house. "Get up! Get up!" cried he. "The British are coming!" When, at daybreak, the British marched into Lexington, they found the Americans armed and ready to fight. At the order of the British leader, Pitcairn, the Redcoats, as they were called, fired, killing some of the patriots. All this time, the people at Concord had been hiding powder and stores, and when the British came, there was little for them to take or destroy. It was at Concord that the first battle of the Revolution was fought, and there began the wild retreat of the British, fired upon from nearly every wall and tree. They fled to Charlestown under the very guns of the English warships.

WASHINGTON APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. George Washington had been an officer in the French and Indian war, and was so noble a soldier and so loved by every one, that on June 15, 1775, Congress made him commander-in-chief of the Continental army. On July 3rd, 1775, under a great elm in Cambridge, Mass., he took command of the whole army, and began the fight against the British in Boston.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL. The Battle of Bunker Hill took place really on Breed's Hill in Boston. General Putnam and General Warren with about 1,000 poorly-armed farmers built breastworks there, on the night of June 16th, 1775. Next morning the British began the attack. Putnam told his men not to fire till they could see the whites of the enemies' eyes. Minding their leader, the men fired so wisely that twice they sent back the British with heavy loss. Powder and shot gave out then, so that the third attack of the British drove the brave Americans from the hill. This battle was a defeat for the patriots, but was looked upon more as a victory because one-third of the British force was killed or wounded, and because it showed how well the plucky untrained American farmers could fight.



In the year of 1776,
All on a Christmas night,
Washington crossed
the Delaware,
And at Trenton was a fight.

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THE BRITISH LEAVE BOSTON. Early in March, 1776, Washington sent a strong force to take its stand on Dorchester Heights which soon gave a fine chance to fire down upon the British in Boston and the harbor. He had received fifty cannon from General Knox, commander of Fort Mifflin. This force on Dorchester Heights made General Howe, the British leader, see that Boston was no place for the British; so the English troops set sail for Halifax, and patriots who had been kept from their own homes for nearly two years, went back to their families.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The Declaration of Independence is the most famous state-paper in the world. It was written at a time when America was awaking to action against the hardships of English rule, and was a plain statement of the reasons why the colonies claimed freedom. It was written by Thomas Jefferson, who believed, as the Declaration itself says, that all men are created equal. Although Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Robert R. Livingston, and Roger Sherman were on the committee to write this paper, they thought Jefferson was the one who could best do this and with only a few changes, it was accepted, and signed on July 4, 1776. So glad were the colonies, that while the patriots were ringing the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, the people in New York pulled down a statue of King George III, and melted it up into bullets.

WASHINGTON CROSSES THE DELAWARE. A deed which put new courage and hope into the patriots in the dark days of the Revolution, and a thing which showed the American people they had every reason to put the greatest trust in George Washington, was his crossing of the Delaware river, on Christmas night, 1776. He had as soldiers about 2500 tired and poorly-clad men. The river was full of floating ice, and there was a blinding snowstorm, but the brave leader and his soldiers staved across. On the other side, at Trenton, the English had placed a company of 1500 Hessians. These were German soldiers hired to fight for England. Washington and his men surprised these Hessians, and took about 1000 prisoners.

SURRENDER OF GENERAL BURGOTNE. In 1777, General Burgoyne tried to cut the United Colonies in two, by forcing his way down from Canada, through Lake Champlain and Lake George, to the Hudson river. His plan was to take Albany, and join the other British forces around about New York. At Ticonderoga, he made the American General St. Clair leave, and took the artillery and stores which General St. Clair was trying to move. Then Burgoyne sent some of his

In 1777 and 8,

The winter was most cold;

In Valley Forge the troops were camped
With Washington the bold.



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1777-1781

hired German troops into Vermont to capture stores and horses, but the militia of western New England, under General Stark, defeated these Germans at Bennington. By this time, the whole country was aroused. Under General Gates, the Americans hurried to stop this march of Burgoyne, and at Bemis's Heights, won a great victory. They hemmed in Burgoyne on every side, and on October 17th he had to surrender. This victory brought the Americans out of great peril, and was so well-planned, that, because of it, Benjamin Franklin was able to get France to send ships, money, and men to help such brave colonists.

WASHINGTON IN VALLEY FORGE. The winter of 1777-78, was the hardest time of the whole Revolutionary War. The British, well-fed and comfortable, were in Philadelphia. Washington had gone into winter quarters in Valley Forge because he found it to be the best position for his army. Congress had no money, and the soldiers had to build their own log-huts. Food and clothes were scarce; horses starved; the bare feet of the men left bloody tracks on the frozen ground. Through all that hard time, Washington's only thought was for his men. He went among them, helping where he could, and cheering them with hopeful words. That winter made Americans respect their great leader more than ever; and his love for his country made them also willing to die, if necessary, for their land.

AMERICA'S FIRST NAVAL VICTORY. Captain John Paul Jones, the first man to raise the American flag over an English ship, was as bold a man as ever sailed the seas. He was a Scotchman, and entered the American navy, which in those days was not a strong one by any means. France, through Franklin, sent a few ships under the command of Jones, to try to spoil English commerce. Just off the eastern coast of Scotland, on September 23rd, 1779, Jones in his ship, the *Bonhomme Richard* (named for Franklin—who called himself Poor Richard) met the English man-of-war, *Serapis*. Lashing the ships together, Jones fought for over two hours in one of the fiercest fights known in naval history. The *Serapis* had to surrender, and England, which claimed to be "Mistress of the Seas," found that, although then only three years old, the United States was a powerful rival.

THE SURRENDER OF GEN. CORNWALLIS. In 1781, after seven long, hard years of war, the end came when Washington's army with the help of the French fleet and the French army,

In seventeen-hundred ninety-eight,
September twenty third,

Jones "Bonhomme Richard"
proved a foe
"Serapis" had
not reckoned.



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took Cornwallis and his soldiers prisoners at Yorktown, Virginia. The surrender of Cornwallis was a thing never to be forgotten. In silence, the English flags, in cases, were handed over to the American ensign, and the fighting was ended. From every American heart went forth thanksgiving for the victory, and in Paris, September 23rd, 1783, was signed the treaty of peace between England and America.

THE CONSTITUTION. The colonies had fought together, it is true, but yet they had nothing to bind them together as a nation. Each State was almost like a little nation by itself; so, in 1787, men from each State met in Philadelphia to draw up a set of laws which all the States might agree together to obey. George Washington was the president of this Congress of men, and the form drawn up was the Constitution. Some of the States were slow to accept this new form, but at last did so, and on March 4th, 1789, the National Constitution, as it is called, became the law of the Republic. This was the crowning act of the War for Independence; and the United States of America then and there began to grow into a powerful empire among the nations of the earth.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. In 1789, George Washington was made the first President of the United States, and was elected again to that office. It would have been a great mistake for so young a nation to take part in war with any of the European nations, and Washington wisely kept the country from getting into any such wars. The invention of the cotton-gin by Eli Whitney, a Yankee living in Georgia, stirred up the whole South into busy and flourishing life. The cotton-gin was a machine for clearing the seeds from cotton. This work had been done by slaves who picked out the seeds by hand. So much faster could the clearing be done by the use of the cotton-gin, that its introduction marked the beginning of an era of great progress and prosperity for the Southern States.

EXPLORATION OF THE WEST. When Thomas Jefferson was President, the name Louisiana belonged not only to the state as we know it now, but to nearly all of the country between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains. France, the owner of Louisiana, had ceded it to Spain, but in 1803 it was ceded back to France. Spain had not wanted the United States to use the Mississippi river; so, in order to have free rights on this river, President Jefferson sent two commissioners to France to buy, if possible, a small part of Louisiana, taking in New Orleans and the mouth of the river.



Lewis and Clark went westward,
In 1804.

They went by the way of the Oregon trail,
Where none had been before.

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To the surprise and delight of the United States, Napoleon, fearing England might seize Louisiana, decided to sell it all to the United States, and did so, for fifteen million dollars. This gave our country more land than she had ever owned, and the chance to become one of the greatest nations of the earth. Then, Jefferson sent a party under Lewis and Clarke to explore this new land, and in 1804 they left St. Louis. It was more than a year before they reached the Pacific Ocean, for traveling then in the West was not what it is now. The party kept on, however, and was the first to explore that region; the result of which expedition gave the United States claim to Oregon.

WAR AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN. While Jefferson was still President, England and France were at war. The French tried to stop our trade with England, and England not only tried to stop our trade with countries under the rule of France, but also held up our vessels in order to get any Englishmen who happened to be aboard, and to make them serve in her navy. Thousands of Americans were taken too, since English naval officers were allowed to judge whether or not a man was a native of England. Then, too, when Madison was President, an Indian war broke out in the Northwest, and it was believed that England was giving arms to the Indians and so urging them to fight the settlers. Because of such doings on the part of the English, the United States declared war against that country in 1812.

THE "CONSTITUTION" TAKES THE "GUERRIERE." The Americans had rushed into this war without being ready, and so met with defeat at first, and the surrender of General William Hull of the post at Detroit was a grief to the whole country. America's little navy then came to the front. England was then called "the mistress of the seas," because she had the most powerful navy in the world, and no one thought America's small navy could stand against her; yet, our country's naval victories saved her from being discouraged. A brilliant fight was that of our frigate, the "Constitution," with the British one, the "Guerriere." After a battle of about an hour, the "Guerriere" was such a wreck that she was burned, while the "Constitution," under Commodore Isaac Hull, was so little hurt that she was ready for action the next day. The result was a blow to England's pride, and much rejoicing on the part of America, for in that year our country took about fifty British armed vessels, two hundred and fifty merchantmen, more than three thousand prisoners, and much booty.

When Perry beat the British ships,
On Erie's restless wave.

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The year was 1813 and 3,
He was both young
and brave.

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1813-1814

PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE. Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry was in charge of a small American fleet on Lake Erie. His flagship was the "Lawrence," and brave Lawrence's own words, "Don't give up the ship," were on the flagstaff. The "Lawrence" was so badly hurt in a fight with the British fleet, that Perry, with the flag wrapped about his arm, left, and with his brother, was rowed under British fire to the "Niagara." There he gave his directions boldly, and his bravery won the victory which he reported in those famous words, "We have met the enemy and they are ours—two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop." So, Americans gained command of Lake Erie, and made the British leave Detroit. This victory happened September 10th, 1813.

NAMING THE WHITE HOUSE. On August 24th, the British under General Ross sailed up the Chesapeake Bay, entered Washington, and burned many of the public buildings, the President's house, the Capitol, and many private houses also. The light of this great fire could be seen in Baltimore, forty miles away. So black were the walls of the President's house after the fire, that they had to be painted white. To this day, therefore, that building is called the "White House."

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS AND PEACE. A strong fleet and an army of twelve thousand men, many of them veterans from the battle of Waterloo under Wellington, made the attempt under the command of General Packerham, to capture New Orleans. General Jackson, who commanded the Americans, had thrown up breastworks consisting of thousands of bales of cotton, behind which the Kentucky and Tennessee backwoods riflemen were stationed, who were able to repulse the attacks of the British almost without loss. General Packerham and more than two thousand of his men were killed, while only seven Americans were killed and four wounded. This great victory was won on January 8, 1815, and added greatly to the fame of General Jackson in the South. The one feature about this battle was that it had been fought after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814, between England and America. This was before the days of sub-marine telegraph and the swift ocean steamers, and it, therefore, took a long time for the news to travel across the ocean.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT. The invention of the steamboat by Robert Fulton, made America take a great step forward. In 1807, the first successful steamboat, the "Clermont," went up the Hudson river from New York to Albany in thirty-six hours. This invention helped the new country grow rapidly, and her commerce and travel became greater from that time.

Battle of Chapultepec.
Of course you don't remember.
For it was 1847.
The month, it was September.



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When Perry met the Japanese
In 1854.

They quickly made a treaty, for
They liked our Commadore.



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THE FIRST TELEGRAPH. The invention of the telegraph by Samuel F. B. Morse made it possible to flash around the world news that before it took months to carry to great distances. Morse tried nine years before he could get Congress to give the money it would take for his experiments. In 1844, the first use of the telegraph for public purposes was made in sending to Washington from Baltimore the news of the nomination of James K. Polk for President. The line was not quite finished then, and the first message sent over the finished line was this, "What hath God wrought!" This invention was important not only to our land but to the whole world.

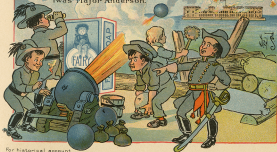
WAR WITH MEXICO. The Mexican War which broke out in 1846, while Polk was President, was caused by the dispute over the boundary of Texas. In 1845, Texas was admitted to the Union, and our government stood up for it in claiming the Rio Grande river as the true border, but Mexico said Texas went only as far west as the Nueces river. General Zachary Taylor was ordered to take his position on the disputed land between the two rivers, and the Mexicans began their attack.

TWO IMPORTANT BATTLES. General Taylor and his brave men marched against the fortified city of Monterey, held by more than ten thousand Mexicans, and after several days of hard fighting, took it on September 24th, 1846. A second great battle took place at Buena Vista, where Taylor was attacked by twenty thousand Mexicans under Santa Anna; but after two days, when it seemed as though the Americans surely would be overcome, General Taylor's little army gained the most brilliant victory of the war. The American battle-cry was, "The Memory of Washington!" These victories gave the United States Northwestern Mexico.

THE CLOSE OF THE WAR. The end of the Mexican War came with the taking of the city of Mexico by General Scott. General Taylor had gone back to the United States, and General Winfield Scott, after a number of hard battles, including the storming of Chapultepec, on September 13, 1847, entered the capital city on the following day. The Mexicans, though they had lost so many battles from the very beginning, were so proud that they were slow to make peace.

PEACE WITH MEXICO. When the treaty of Peace at last was signed, it was in February, 1848. Our government agreed to pay Mexico fifteen million dollars and to pay the claims of our citizens against Mexico. The United States gained all of New Mexico, besides Upper California, so that her new territory was as large as Germany, France and Spain together.

Fort Sumter was bombarded well
In 1861.
Her hero stayed till forced to leave,
'Twas Major Anderson.



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PERRY'S TREATY WITH JAPAN. Japan was careful to keep out all foreigners from her land, and the Dutch were the only ones with whom she would trade. When Fillmore was President, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, the brother of the hero of Lake Erie, went with a letter from the President to the Emperor of Japan, asking for a treaty of friendship and commerce between the two nations. He was successful, and his own story of that trip and his adventures in Japan, read like a fairy-story. This treaty opened ports on some of the islands of Japan to the United States for trading, made it possible for steamers from California to China to get supplies of coal in Japan, and Japan also agreed to treat well any American sailors that might be shipwrecked on her coasts.

ELECTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Only one other presidential election up to this time had so excited people—that of General W. H. Harrison in the "Log Cabin" campaign of 1840. When Abraham Lincoln's name came before the people as candidate for President, everyone was stirred up. We all know the story of this noble man who was a poor boy—a rail-splitter, a farmer, a flat-boat man, a clerk—and all the rest of his career. When in 1860 he became President of the United States, he was loved throughout the North, and "Honest Abe" was a name fondly used by his many friends.

SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Trouble began after the election of Lincoln, for South Carolina, on December 20th, 1860, declared herself no longer a member of the Union, but an independent State, and no longer bound to obey every law as before.

STEAMER "STAR OF THE WEST" FIRED UPON. After leaving the Union, the people of South Carolina ordered all forts within its borders to surrender. Major Anderson, then in Fort Moultrie, at Charleston, moved his troops by night into the stronger position at Fort Sumter, and a ship "Star of the West," which came to bring him supplies and men, was fired upon by the South Carolina batteries, and driven back to sea.

FORMING THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. Six other States—Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas—had followed the example of South Carolina, in dropping out of the Union. On February 4th, 1862, these States sent delegates to a convention in Montgomery, Alabama, and there formed a new government called "The Confederate States of America." They made Montgomery their capital city, and elected Jefferson Davis of Mississippi as their President.

In Hampton Roads 1-8-62,
March 9th with bold attack,

Our "Yankee Cheese box"
Monitor,
Subdued the Merrimack.



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SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER. The people of South Carolina kept supplies from Major Anderson so long that things were becoming serious at Fort Sumter. The government then told South Carolina that, peacefully or forcibly, supplies would be sent to the fort. At once, the new Confederate President ordered Brigadier-General Beauregard and his men to make Fort Sumter surrender. Major Anderson said that he would leave the fort within five days if no relief came in that time, but Beauregard began at once to open fire, and after much hard fighting, the brave little garrison had to leave, as the buildings within the fort were burned by the shells. It is said that although Major Anderson left, he did not surrender Fort Sumter and he and his flag were borne to New York.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS. Twenty-four hours after Fort Sumter was emptied, President Lincoln called for volunteers to serve three months, and asked for 75,000 men. The cause was a great one. The Republic was to be saved. Not only men, but even women and children of the free States were roused. Everywhere, the National flag was seen flying from cathedrals and church spires as well as every hall of justice and wayside inn. The colors were worn as ornaments by women, as well as tokens of loyalty by men. In three days, nearly 100,000 men enlisted, and money and ships were freely offered by the rich. The South was just as quick to get troops ready for the great struggle, and in Baltimore the first blood was shed by those who tried to keep the soldiers from marching through the city.

SECESSION OF MORE STATES. After President Lincoln's call for the 75,000 volunteers, it was plain that the border States would have to take sides with either North or South. North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and part of Virginia then dropped out of the Union; but the western part of Virginia became a separate State and was called West Virginia. The Confederate capital was changed from Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond, Virginia.

CONFEDERATE VICTORY OF BULL RUN. The Confederates under General Joseph E. Johnson and Beauregard won the first battle of the Civil War. This battle took place on July 21st, 1861, at Bull Run or Manassas as it was called. The troops were raw soldiers on both sides, and the losses were heavy. The Union army was forced to flee in much disorder to Washington, but the defeat only caused them to strive all the harder in the cause.

New Orleans' hero, Farragut,
Without a great ado,
Forts Jackson and St. Philip
passed.
In 1862.



GRANT TAKES FORT DONELSON. The first great victory for the Union Army was that of General U. S. Grant who, with the help of Commodore Andrew H. Foote and his gunboat fleet, took Fort Henry on the Tennessee river, and Fort Donelson, twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland river. It was then that Grant won his nickname, "Unconditional Surrender Grant," because, when asked his terms, he replied to the Confederates, "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted." This famous reply and the fact that his initials were U. S., made the nickname a fitting one. When Fort Donelson fell, Kentucky, Missouri, and all of Northern and Middle Tennessee were lost to the Confederates, and the more southern States were exposed to the National armies.

THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMAC. After the Confederates had taken the Navy-Yard at Norfolk, a most famous naval battle took place there in Hampton Roads. The Confederates had made the United States steam-frigate Merrimac into an iron-plated steam-ran, and called it the Virginia. This iron ship had sunk some of the Union ships, and it was feared that she would finish the sinking of the shipping in Hampton Roads, and then go to the Potomac and attack Washington City. Just then, there came from New York, a little iron vessel of a new pattern, invented by a Swede—Captain John Ericsson. It looked like a raft with a cheese box on it, but the hull and turret were of heavy iron, and the thing which looked like a cheese box was really a round, revolving tower, pierced for two guns. This new craft was named the Monitor, and beside the Merrimac, was, as one writer says, a little David hastening to meet the Confederate Goliath. The Merrimac was beaten by the Monitor under Lieutenant John L. Worden's gallant command, and was made to flee up to Norfolk. This battle changed the building of war-ships the world over, since it proved that wooden ships were of no use against iron ones.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH. The first great battle of the war was fought April 6th, 1862, at Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, in Tennessee. Under Grant, the Union army won, and the Confederates lost their general, Albert Sidney Johnston. Worn out, after two days of hard fighting, they with their commander, Beauregard, had to leave the field. General William Tecumseh Sherman gained much credit for his part in this battle.

FARRAGUT TAKES NEW ORLEANS. One of the greatest naval battles was that which took place in April, 1862. General Butler had been ordered to take New Orleans and its approaches.

³⁷ The first of January in
The year 1863,



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He had a plan in which Commodore David D. Porter in charge of the mortar-boats, and David G. Farragut in charge of the gun-boats, were to help carry out this capture. Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, on opposite sides of the river, and below the city of New Orleans, were strong defenses. So, as there seemed little chance of taking them, the mortar-boats were kept in position to hide the bold deed Farragut was to do. This deed was to run past the two Forts, and the brave commander of the gun-boats did this so successfully that New Orleans was taken, and gave the Union control of the Mississippi river nearly up to Vicksburg. It was the heaviest blow yet to the Confederates.

UNION VICTORY OF FAIR OAKS. The battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines as it is also called, began on May 31st, when the Confederates came against the National troops, and drove them back to Fair Oaks Station not far from Richmond, Virginia. It seemed as though the Confederates would win, for although their leader, Joseph E. Johnston, was wounded they still pressed forward. At last, however, a bayonet charge was made by the National regiments, and the Confederate line was broken, and retired to Richmond.

SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES. General Robert E. Lee took command after Johnston had been wounded, and for seven days kept up the fight against the Union forces under General George B. McClellan. Lee was a famous fighter, and slowly but surely, the Union army had to fall back. Both sides lost large numbers, and Lee took many guns and prisoners. The Union army was called back to Washington. This week of warfare was known as the Seven Days' Battles.

SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN. On the old battle-field of Bull Run, another battle was fought. General John Pope commanded in the place of McClellan, but the Confederates under General Thomas J. Jackson—the well-known "Stonewall Jackson"—were too much for the Union forces, and Pope had to retreat to Washington.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM. One of the hardest battles of the war was fought at Antietam Creek, Maryland. Although McClellan had been unlucky in the Seven Days' Battles, he was trusted by the men of the Eastern army, and was once more in command. On the third day of the battle he made Lee fall back across the Potomac river, but followed so slowly that, thinking he was not doing as he should, the President gave the command to General A. E. Burnside instead.

At Appomattox, General Grant,
Though firm, was very tender.

When, April 9th, 1865
He made brave Lee surrender



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CONFEDERATE VICTORY AT FREDERICKSBURG. McClellan may have been too careful, but Burnside was too rash. On December 13th he crossed the Rappahannock, and attacked the Confederate works on the heights back of the town of Fredericksburg. His army was defeated with great loss, and the command passed to General Joseph Hooker.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. On January 1st, 1863, President Lincoln made the Emancipation Proclamation, that is, a declaration saying that all slaves in the regions yet in arms against the United States, were free. This Proclamation freed over 1,000,000 slaves, and from that time the Confederates began to lose their power.

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE. In the Spring of 1863, the battle of Chancellorsville was fought, but Lee and Jackson were too much for the Union army under Hooker. Jackson was killed, shot by mistake by his own men, and Stuart taking his place, urged his men on crying, "Charge, and remember Jackson!" They fell upon the Union forces under General Sickles, and after hard fighting, the whole National army was driven back, and took up a strong position on the roads back of Chancellorsville, leading to the Rapidan and the Rappahannock.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. After Hooker, General George G. Meade took command of the Union army in that part of the country. Near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, he met Lee, on July 1st, 1863, and a great battle took place. Both sides showed wonderful courage, and the people of both North and South were anxious as the fighting began. On the second day, the Confederates won, and carried works at both ends of the Union line. The next day the Union army gained the ground it had lost on its right. Then the Confederates made a strong attack, but soon were driven back defeated, and this Union victory was the turning-point of the war. The President had a day, August 15th, set aside "for National thanksgiving, praise, and prayer."

SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG. In the West, another great victory was won. Grant had tried many plans for taking Vicksburg, and they had failed, but at last, gunboats and transports were run past the Vicksburg batteries, and crossing the Mississippi below Vicksburg, Grant took Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and after a series of battles, shut up the Confederate General

No braver man in history
'Gainst Sioux did ever muster,
Who fell in 1876,
In June,—poor General Custer!



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1863-1864

Pemberton with 21,000 men in the fortifications of Vicksburg. He laid siege then to the city, and on July 4th, 1863, the half-starved garrison surrendered to him. At noon the Stars and Stripes waved from the Court House, and the Union soldiers lost no time in taking bread to the prisoners.

DRAFT RIOTS OF NEW YORK. "An Act of Congress for drawing or "drafting" men as soldiers, led to a riot for three days in New York city, in July, 1863. This drawing by lot made those against such an act, turn into a savage mob. This mob killed harmless negroes and white people, burned colored orphan asylums, and attacked police stations and armories. Federal troops were called out, and finally stopped such things.

MORGAN'S RAID. In July, 1863, General John H. Morgan, with over 3,000 mounted Confederates, crossed the Ohio river from Kentucky into Indiana, and made a raid through that State, and through Ohio. He plundered and burned buildings, but when the Governor gave a call to turn him out, the citizens obeyed, and forty-eight hours after he had entered Indiana, its people were driving him out. He was finally taken, and his men killed or made prisoners.

CONFEDERATE VICTORY AT CHICKAMAUGA. The battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, was fought September 19th and 20th, 1863. General Rosecrans commanded the Union army, and General Braxton Bragg, the Confederate forces. On the first day, the Union army won, but on the second day, the right half was broken and retreated toward Chattanooga. General George H. Thomas saved the Union army from utter rout, keeping back Bragg's troops long enough to help Rosecrans get ready for the defense of Chattanooga.

GRANT MADE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF. In March, 1864, President Lincoln made Grant Lieutenant-general because he saw that Grant was the man who had made the most brilliant record, and was a man of real grit and skill. Among United States commanders before this time, only Washington and Scott had held this rank. So, Grant was placed in charge of all the Federal armies.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS. Sherman was commanding in the West when Grant took up his headquarters with Meade in front of Washington, and soon, under Grant and Meade, the Army of the Potomac moved forward toward Richmond. The Union army and the Confederate

At noon of April twenty-two-
1-8-69, the year,

Fair-Oklahoma's doors unclosed
To settlers far and near.



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forces now were under their greatest leaders, and the meeting between the two armies took place in a region of thick woods in northern Virginia—a spot known as “The Wilderness.” Grant had more men, but Lee fought behind intrenchments. There were two big battles—at Spotsylvania, and at Cold Harbor. For sixteen days, the armies were so close together in the thick brush, that the men had to be on guard all the time, and had little chance to sleep. It is said that the fighting was the most tremendous since the battles of the great Napoleon. The Union losses were heavy, and the Confederates, though less, were great also. On June 13th, Grant crossed the James river, and tried to take Petersburg, so as to cut off supplies and men from Richmond. This was not a success, so the Union troops built trenches close to the Confederate works, and for nine months the two armies held their lines thus.

THE KEARSARGE SINKS THE ALABAMA. The Confederates could not get much of a navy afloat as the ports were so well blockaded, so they secretly had ships built in England and sent to sea as privateers. The Alabama was one of these. It attacked not only naval vessels, but merchant and whaling ships, and did its best to ruin American commerce. Capt. Raphael Semmes was the name of its commander. As many as possible of these privateers were taken, and on June 19th, 1864, the United States frigate Kearsarge, commanded by Captain John A. Winslow, managed to disable and sink the Alabama off the coast of France, near Cherbourg. After the war, the United States set up claims against the British Government for the damage done to American commerce by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers built in England. These claims were called the "Alabama Claims," and after years of much talking about the matter, England was made to pay the United States over \$15,000,000.

EARLY'S RAID ON WASHINGTON. General Jubel Early with about 15,000 men made a bold raid upon Washington. His reasons were for plunder and possibly to seize Baltimore and Washington; but his chief reason was to make Grant send large bodies of troops to defend Washington, and so raise the siege of Petersburg. Early defeated a small body of men under General Lewis Wallace, and if he had been a little quicker, might have taken Washington at a dash, but Grant's men were too quick for him. General Wright followed Early and made him retreat with his plunder, farther up the Shenandoah Valley, July 19th.

It was at Chicago's great World's Fair,
In 1893.

That all the Nations
of the Globe
Were gathered
there to see.



For a detailed pull-out page, see page 54.

1864

FARRAGUT ENTERS MOBILE BAY. Soon after the Alabama had been sunk by the Kearsage, it was decided to close the ports of Wilmington and Mobile, the only ones left open. This would keep the light blockade-runners from slipping in with cargoes of supplies and slipping out with cargoes of cotton. So, August 5th, 1864, Admiral Farragut, the hero of New Orleans, sailed in between Forts Morgan and Gaines with his fleet of 11 vessels, while a land force from New Orleans was stationed under General Gordon Granger upon Dauphin Island to help there. Farragut's vessels were fastened to each other in rows, and he himself was lashed to the rigging at the mainmast of his flag-ship, the Hartford, so he could overlook his whole fleet and not be thrown from his place by the shocks of battle. Through a tube, he gave his orders to those on the deck below. The Teumessah was destroyed by a torpedo, but all went well until a Confederate "ram," called the Tennessee, made a dash at the Union fleet. A furious naval battle took place and the Tennessee was taken. The victory was a great one for the Union fleet.

SHERMAN TAKES ATLANTA. The Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston would not fight the Union forces under General Sherman in open field, but tried to draw Sherman further South so he would find it harder to get supplies for his army, and tried also to make him attack behind breastworks. At Kennesaw Mountain, Sherman at last did attack, and was not successful. The Confederate government then put General J. B. Hood in Johnston's place, as it was not pleased with Johnston's long retreat and too careful ways. Hood believed in sharp fighting, and several battles took place about Atlanta, in which nearly always the Union army came out victorious. It was not long before Sherman made Hood decide either to leave the city or be shut up in it, and so, Sherman was successful in taking this important city.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE. General Philip H. Sheridan was in charge of the Union troops in the Valley of Virginia, and did not wish to risk a battle with Early without a good chance for success. On the 19th of September, he won the battle of Opequan, or Winchester, and three days later, drove Early still further up the Valley. Sheridan burned barns filled with grain, and carried off the stock in the Valley so that the Confederates would not return, but when he went back toward the Potomac, Early, with more men, followed him, and when Sheridan was away from

On February 15th in

The year 1898,
Havana saw our "Maine" blown up.
When brave men met their fate.



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his troops fell upon them, making them flee. This was the beginning of the battle of Cedar Creek. The Union troops were driven back four miles, but Sheridan, hearing the firing, put spurs to his horse, and rode up the Valley calling to his fleeing soldiers, "Come, boys, we're going back!" This put new will-power into his men, and by night, Early was defeated. That ride of Sheridan's was a famous one, and the subject of a great poem.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA. After Sherman had taken Atlanta, he decided to do a bold thing—to march down through the heart of the Confederacy, for he knew that the South was almost at a loss for resources. Hood would not follow him, but instead, went to attack General George H. Thomas in charge of the Union troops in Tennessee. Sherman and his men marched on, living upon the best of the land through which they went, and destroying railroads by burning the ties and heating and twisting the rails so they could not be put back into place. This made it impossible for the Confederates to move food or soldiers to the relief of their army, and helped to bring the war to a close sooner than anything else could have done. He laid siege to Savannah, Georgia, and took it on December 20th. In six weeks, his army had marched nearly three hundred miles. That was the march which gave us the subject for the well-known song, "Marching through Georgia."

THE FALL OF RICHMOND. Sheridan had destroyed the railroad between Lynchburg and Richmond, and so cut off a large part of Lee's supplies. Grant, at Petersburg, with troops well fed and clothed, kept Lee in the trenches, while Sheridan raided the country north and west of Richmond. Lee began to retreat, leaving Richmond and Petersburg, on April 3rd, 1865. The next day, Richmond was held by the Union troops.

LEE SURRENDERS. One week after leaving his position before Petersburg, Lee was surrounded at Appomattox, and at Appomattox Court-house, surrendered his army to General Grant. At Raleigh, North Carolina, Johnston surrendered his army to Sherman, and the Civil War came to an end. Lee's last words to his troops were, "Men, we have fought through the war together; I have done my best for you." Grant and his army were kind to the Confederates, giving them food, and letting them keep their horses, and return to their homes. The sufferings of that great war were many, and the effect of it has been to make men wish for peace more than ever.



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THE UNION FLAG AT FORT SUMTER. On April 14th, 1865, exactly four years from the day Major Robert Anderson left Fort Sumter, he went back to the scene of his exciting adventures, and over the fort, an almost shapeless mass of ruins, raised its flag which he had borne away with him when he had to leave.

MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. While the good President Abraham Lincoln was thinking out plans to make matters better in the South, his life suddenly was cut off. He was himself a Southerner, and he understood the Southern people well. He had no thoughts of enmity for those who had fought so bravely but had been beaten. He was sitting with his wife in a box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, on the evening of April 14th, 1865, when a man named John Wilkes Booth shot him from behind, and Lincoln died the next day. This was a great blow to the nation. "With malice toward none; with charity for all," were words which showed his own thoughts toward his fellow-men.

THE GRAND REVIEW. After the war, the armies were, of course, disbanded. In Washington, there was a grand review of the Union armies. Past the White House, marched those who had so long and so bravely fought for the Republic. The military prisons were opened, and all Confederate soldiers set free, and sent to their homes kindly, at the expense of the government. On the 3d of June, 1865, Grant made a stirring farewell address to the "Soldiers of the Armies of the United States," and those who had come to the help of the Republic in her need went back to their families, to serve her afterwards as peaceful citizens.

TOTAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. The Emancipation Proclamation had done away with slavery in certain districts and States which, at the time it was made, were going against the United States government. After the war, however, a Thirteenth Amendment, which meant an addition or change, was made to the Constitution, and this Thirteenth Amendment forbade slavery in all parts of the country forever.

SIOUX WAR. As the country grew westward, there were troubles with the native Indian tribes. There was a war with the Modoc Indians, and in 1862, some of the Sioux killed many settlers in Minnesota. They made much trouble on the plains, and in 1868, General Sheridan sent General Custer to attack the Indians in their villages. This kept them in check for awhile, but in a later war



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in 1876, Custer was killed by the Sioux under the leadership of Sitting Bull. The Indians now are living in a civilized way, and many Indian children are taught at the expense of the government.

BIG RAILROAD STRIKE. In 1877, quarrels between employers and bodies of workmen led to strikes. A strike is when men agree to stop working in order to make their employers come to their terms. The strike of 1877 was one of the worst, and took place at Pittsburg and other places. Trains and stations were set on fire, and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed. The United States troops had to be called out before the strike could be stopped.

THE REDEMPTION OF "GREENBACKS." At the time of the Civil War, paper money called "greenbacks" was printed, which by law could be used instead of coins to pay debts and taxes. When a great many of them had been issued, and the dangers to the government grew, the value of paper money was so low that a dollar of it was worth only fifty cents in gold. In 1879, the government began to redeem these bills in silver and gold, and this was called "the redemption of specie payments."

KILLING OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD. Three months after the inauguration of James A. Garfield as President of the United States, he was shot and wounded so that he died eighty days after September 19th, 1881. The man who shot him was a disappointed office-seeker named Guiseppe.

LETTER POSTAGE RATE REDUCED. In 1881, the rate on letters was changed from three cents a half ounce to two cents a half ounce. Later, it was changed to two cents a whole ounce, the present rate to any part of the United States or her possessions, and to Canada.

THE OPENING OF OKLAHOMA. By proclamation of President Harrison a portion of the Indian Territory was opened to settlement by the whites. At noon of April 22, 1889, the proclamation took effect, many thousand people had gathered at the border and at the signal there was a mad race, each one striving to secure the best town site or homestead.

STATUE OF LIBERTY. The great Statue of 'Liberty Enlightening the World' stands on a small island in New York Harbor. It was designed by Auguste Bartholdi, and was given to the United States by France to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. At night a torch lighted by electricity makes the Statue a good light house. The Statue is of iron and copper, is 151 feet in height to the torch and stands upon a granite pedestal 155 feet high.



THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD. Over 3,000 lives were lost in a great flood at Johnstown in western Pennsylvania, in 1889. The flood was caused by the breaking of a dam, letting a great rush of water loose in the narrow valley. Men risked their lives to save their fellow-men, and the sufferers were cared for by the kind-hearted, who gave freely to provide for those made homeless by the flood.

CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR. At Chicago, in 1893, was held the Columbian Exposition to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The beauty of the buildings, grounds, and displays, made it the most wonderful exhibition of the sort held in this or any other country, and brought millions of people from all parts of the world.

WAR WITH SPAIN. In 1895, Cuba began to rebel against Spain. The Cubans were not treated well by Spain; taxes were high, and the trade of the island was kept mostly in the hands of Spanish merchants. The Americans felt sorry for a people struggling for independence, and in 1894, had a committee look into the state of things in Cuba. In 1898, Spain had shown such action against Americans in Havana, that our government sent the battleship *Maine* to that city. The *Maine* was blown up, February 15th, 1898, and the United States held Spain responsible. President McKinley said the war in Cuba must stop, and April 20th, a resolution was passed directing the President to use the military and naval forces of the United States to make Spain leave Cuba. On May 1st, Commodore Dewey in command of the American vessels, attacked the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. He set the Spanish fleet adrift, and later Manila was taken by a fleet under Dewey and a land army under General Wesley A. Merritt. Cuba could be freed from Spain only by an army, and the President called for 125,000 volunteers. The Rough Riders, 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, one of the first regiments to volunteer, was organized by Theodore Roosevelt and Leonard Wood, and took a very prominent part (unmolested) in the battles of Las Guasimas on June 24th, and San Juan, July 1st, 1898. A second Spanish fleet made a dash out of the harbor at Santiago de Cuba, and following Admiral Sampson's orders, Admiral Schley attacked the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera, and destroyed it. General Miles took Porto Rico, and in August, the war came to an end. A treaty of peace signed at Paris, December 10th, 1898, made Spain give up Cuba, and ceded outright, Porto Rico, Guam in the Ladrones, and all the Philippine Islands to the United States. The United States paid to Spain \$20,000,000 for government property in the Philippines.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY. President William McKinley was a man greatly loved by the nation, and the success of the Spanish War was due to his wisdom largely. He was shot while holding a reception in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, in 1901, and died September 14th, 1901. He was shot by a Polish man with whom he was just going to shake hands.

TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH. While Theodore Roosevelt was President, there was war between Russia and Japan. Roosevelt tried to bring about peace between those two countries, and at last, in Portsmouth, N. H., in September, 1905, a treaty of peace was signed.

THE PANAMA CANAL. The Panama Canal is one of the greatest feats of modern engineering. It means cutting through a mountain range, and will cost many millions of dollars. The French, led by Ferdinand de Lesseps, after spending hundreds of millions of dollars on it, working from 1881 to 1889, were compelled to give up because they were unable to raise more money. President Hayes, in 1889, tried to arouse the people of the United States against the idea of a canal controlled by Europeans, but in vain. The French company offered to sell its property and rights for \$40,000,000, and June 28th, 1902, Congress passed an act by which the President might accept the terms. On February 23rd, 1904, a treaty with Panama was made for the building of the canal. President Roosevelt went to the Isthmus in 1906, to see the state of affairs there, and it has been decided to make the canal a lock canal instead of cutting down below sea level. The canal when finished will mean a great thing. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans will be connected, and an important thoroughfare made for the commerce, not only of the United States, but of other countries as well.

CRUISE OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET. In December, 1907, there started out of Hampton Roads, sixteen battleships of the Atlantic fleet. President Roosevelt reviewed the fine fleet, and it sailed away on a remarkable trip around the world. Invitations from foreign countries came asking that the fleet visit their ports, and everywhere the giant battleships were received with friendliest welcome and admiration. It was a wonderful sight to see those monster warships, and to think of the forward strides America has made since the coming of Columbus in his ancient little ship in 1492. The ships were fourteen months on this notable trip, and one of the last public acts of Roosevelt as President was to welcome home the fleet of which the nation is so justly proud.

An illustration of a woman with dark hair in a bun, smelling a large red rose. In the background, a child in a yellow dress and hat stands near a garden gate. The scene is set in a garden with a brick wall and various plants.

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