

But, in his duty prompt at every call,
He watched and wept, he prayed and felt for all:
And, as a bird each fond endearment tries,
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies,
He tried each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.

Beside the bed where parting life was laid,
And sorrow, guilt, and pain by turns dismayed,
The reverend champion stood. At his control,
Despair and anguish fled the struggling soul;
Comfort came down the trembling wretch to raise,
And his last falt'ring accents whispered praise.

At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorned the venerable place;
Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway,
And fools who came to scoff, remained to pray.
The service past, around the pious man,
With steady zeal, each honest rustic ran;
Even children followed with endearing wile,
And plucked his gown, to share the good man's smile.

His ready smile a parent's warmth exprest;
Their welfare pleased him, and their cares distrest;
To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given,
But all his serious thoughts had rest in heaven.
As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

From Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

PART FIFTH

Business Letters.

2a. Providencia 13.

Mexico.

January, 19 1903.

Messrs. Young and Co.

San Francisco.

Gentlemen;-

We are in receipt of your letter of the 8th. inst. and, in reply, we beg to say that the goods you mention are not at present obtainable, owing to the closing of the factory at which they are made. This is only a temporary matter; and we have been informed this morning that it is more than probable that operations will be resumed to-morrow or the next day, when we will put your order in hand, and hurry it on with all possible speed.

We regret very much that we are in this unfortunate position: but, it arises from circumstances, over which we have no possible control.

Trusting the delay will not put you to any great inconvenience,

We are, Gentlemen,

Yours very truly,

J. González y Cia.

Avenida Juarez 746.
Mexico City.
February 1, 1903.

The Manager,
Banco Nacional,
Mexico.

Sir;-

I herewith enclose cheque for \$456.50 and will ask you to be good enough to place the same to the debit of my account.

Yours respectfully,
R. Jones.

Mariscal 5
Mexico.
July 5, 1903.

H. Potter Esq.
Mexico.

Sir;-

Hearing that you are anxious to learn Spanish Shorthand, I beg to inform you that I have classes in that subject at the hours named in the enclosed prospectus, and at the fees therein stated.

The lessons are in Spanish; but this I presume would be no inconvenience to you, as I am informed you speak the language fluently.

Hoping to be favoured with a visit from you at your convenience,

I am, Sir,
Yours very respectfully,
R. Contla.

3 San Juan de Letran,
Mexico.
August 4, 1903.

The Proprietor,
Academy San José,
Mexico.

Sir;-

I beg to inform you that it will be impossible for me to continue my course of study at your Academy after the fifteenth of this month, as my hours of business at the office have been changed.

Thanking you for the kind attention I have received at your hands during the six months I have been with you, and assuring that I will do my best to recommend your school,

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
J. Lopez.

Calle de Cinco de Mayo, 12.
México.
May 5, 1903.

J. Gould Esq.
New York.

Dear Sir;-

This letter will introduce to you my friend Mr. H. Smith who is on a visit to your city, with the object of combining pleasure with business. As he is a perfect stranger there, any assistance you may be able to give him will be much appreciated by him, and will be considered a great favor by,

Yours very truly,
J. Mason.

Coliseo Viejo.
Mexico,
February 1, 1903.

H. Hearst Esq.
Puebla.

Dear Sir;—

We take the liberty of reminding you that your account, rendered now some ten days ago, is very much overdue, and we request a settlement at your earliest possible convenience.

We are, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
R. Boker y Cia.

REPLY.

Calle Juarez, 26.
Puebla.
February 5, 1903.

Messrs R. Boker y Cia.
Mexico.

Gentlemen:—

Yours of the first is duly to hand. I much regret that you should have found it necessary to remind me of such an unpleasant fact: but I assure you that my failure to meet the liability is due to a chain of unfortunate circumstances over which I have no control: viz., a dull season of business, sickness in my family, and other domestic troubles.

If you will kindly grant me a little more indulgence, say, till the end of the month, I have not the slightest

doubt that I shall be able to pay you in full, together with a fair rate of interest on the outstanding account.

Trusting this explanation will prove satisfactory,

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

H. Hearst.

Plateros 11.
Mexico,
October 15, 1903.

J. Hammond Esq.
Chihuahua.

Sir;—

In reply to yours of the 2nd. inst. I beg to inform you that the watch about which you enquire is called the Elgin. It is used by all officials both on the Mexican Central and on the National Line. It is a well-made watch, and we warrant it to keep time for a month within 30 seconds.

Its price is \$25.

I shall be glad to forward you one on approval, carriage paid per Wells, Fargo Express.

Yours respectfully,

E. Sommer.

Apartado, 315,
Chihuahua,
Oct. 31. 1903.

Mr. E. Sommer,
Mexico,

Dear sir;—

I am glad to be able to say that the watch you sent

me gives me the most unqualified satisfaction. Please send me three more, for which I enclose cheque on National Bank.

I shall have the greatest pleasure in recommending the Elgin Watch to all my friends.

Yours very truly,
J. Hammond.

Calle de Tacuba, 5
Mexico,
November 5, 1903.

Mrs. H. Adams,
Pachuca.

Madam;—

We extremely regret that you should have any cause of complaint in connection with the goods we sent you last week. We were most careful in packing them, and we can assure you that they left our house in perfectly good condition. We can attribute the damage to nothing else but the carelessness of the Railway officials. We have been to the office of the Company, and have shown them your letter; they have promised to look into the matter, and we will inform you in a few days of the result of their enquiry.

Meanwhile we will ask you to make out a careful list of the articles injured, together with the price of each, and we will credit you for the total amount of the damage.

Again expressing our regret for the inconvenience caused you,

We remain, Madam,
Yours very respectfully,
J. Horn & Co.

35 Calle Iturbide.
Mexico.
March 3, 1903.

Messrs. J. Hammond & Co.

Gentlemen;—

Seeing from an advertisement in this morning's Paper that you are in want of a Stenographer, I beg, most respectfully to offer you my services, and to state, that I learned Shorthand in London at one of the largest schools in that city, where I obtained a Speed Certificate for 150 words a minute. Since leaving that school five years ago, I have held various positions as Stenographer, as you will see by the testimonials I enclose, and beg to submit for your consideration. I have been in this city for six months, during which time I have occupied myself in acquiring a more perfect knowledge of the Spanish language than I possessed on my arrival; and I have also learned Spanish Shorthand, which I am able to write at the rate of about 120 words a minute.

Should you require any information as to my character, I beg to refer you to the gentlemen of this city whose names are on the enclosed paper and who know me well.

I shall be happy to call upon you at any time you may be pleased to appoint.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Yours very respectfully,
D. Roberts.

Social Letters.

The School.
Nov. 5, 1903.

My dear Father and mother;—

I am writing to tell you how very happy I am at this

school. For the first two weeks I was miserable; everything was so very strange. But after that I got to like it. There are only two English boys here beside myself. The are nice little fellows, brothers, one twelve and the other fifteen. They are fine cricketers. I have made friends with them. There are several Mexican boys, and most of them are very agreeable. They are good-natured, and not quarrelsome. They take great pains with their lessons and give very little trouble; they seem to respect their teachers.

There is one little fellow named Gonzalez, a very common name you know: he is only ten years old; but he is clever, and very intelligent: he is quick at figures, and at mathematics generally. He is a pretty boy, too.

We have five or six boys from The States, but I do not like them much. They a little rough, and are not quite so polite to their teacher as they ought to be.

The Head Master of this school is a very clever. He is an Englishman, as you know, and most of the other teachers are English. The teacher of Spanish is a Mexican, but speaks perfect English, so does the German professor, who is a native of Berlin.

We have good food and plenty of it. Our rooms are kept very clean. The head master goes round them every day to see that everything is all right. He is a great man for cleanliness, in all parts of the school. If there is a bad smell anywhere, he never rests till he gets rid of it. He gives us very interesting lessons on the "Laws of Health" We have a nice book on that subject. I am getting on well with my Spanish. I find it a very easy language, especially as I know so much Latin; the one helps the other very much.

We get up at half-past six in the morning, and go to bed at nine.

We three English boys sleep in the same room. We have each a nice wardrobe for our clothes, and the bathroom is very near our room. I take my cold bath every morning, and enjoy it very much.

I must stop now as it is near bed time.

Believe me,

Your affectionate son,

Henry.

3a. Independencia 2:

January 16, 1903.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Oliver:-

We are going to have a few friends on Tuesday evening next, and shall be glad if you will join us. Mr. and Mrs. Miller will be here. You know they have just returned from a trip to the old country, and will have much to tell us about the changes that have taken place since we were there. I shall be glad if you will bring your violin and give us a little amusement. I have asked Mr. Milton to bring his 'cello, and Mr. May his flute, and you know my boy plays the clarinet very well; so I think we might have a very pleasant time. I have just got some of the latest popular songs from England, too.

I hope you will be able to join us. Tuesday is not your Lodge night, I believe: I think you told me it was Wednesday.

Come about half-past seven, not later. We shall not be very late breaking up, as I know you have to be up early in the morning, like myself.

Till Tuesday,

Yours very truly,

H. Roper.

2a. Mina. 25
Jan 16, 1903.

My dear old friend;-

Mrs. O. and I will be only too glad to accept your kind invitation for Tuesday.

A few days ago I bought a very fine old violin at a second-hand shop. It is really a beauty. You will say so when you hear it. It is one of the sweetest toned instruments I ever played on. I was coming round to show it to you, and shall be delighted to let you know its qualities on Tuesday. Do you know a song called "Three jolly Britons?" I will bring it on Tuesday. With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,
J. Oliver.

Official letters.

Department of Public Instruction,
Mexico.
March 3. 1903.

Sir;-

In reply to your letter, I beg to inform you that, at the recent examination of candidates for the position of Professor of French in the Normal School, you were placed second in order of merit. You will receive due notice, should a vacancy occur.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Justo Sierra,
Subsecretary.

Mon. J. Arnaud.

Department of Agriculture,
Mexico,
August 24. 1903.

Mr. J. H. Brown.

Sir;-

In thanking you for the specimens you were good enough to send to the Department, I will ask you to let me know whether you obtained said specimens from the neighbourhood of Morelia or from Pachuca? My reason for asking you is that, a few weeks ago, a gentleman from the latter place sent us a package of seed very similar to that received from you. The similarity is so striking that we are anxious to have some accurate information on the matter.

Again thanking you,

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. Gonzalez,
Secretary.

Head Office,
Mexican Central Railway,
Mexico,

Mr. H. Jones,
Tula.

Dear Sir;-

I have the pleasure to inform you that you have this day been appointed by our Board of Directors, Assistant Superintendent of what will be known as the Tula-Pachuca Division of our Line, situated in Section 3.

Your territory will consist of what before was called The Pachuca Main, and of that portion of the Line extending as far as San Juan del Rio.

As I understand that I am to be held directly responsible for the operation of this Division, I shall be glad to have you confer with me on all matters of importance; and especially on any changes that may be contemplated.

Yours truly,
H. Fry,
General Manager.

Head Office,
National Railway.
Mexico,
August 5, 1903.

Mr. J. Adams.
Tacubaya.

Sir;—

In reply to your letter, I have to say that, at the present moment, there is no vacancy for a Stenographer in our office. One of the clerks, however, is leaving for Vera-Cruz at the end of the month; and, if you can write Shorthand both in Spanish and in English, there might be a probability of your filling his place.

In the meantime it would be as well for you to forward to our General Manager, all papers in the nature of Certificates or Testimonials, that you may have in your possession; and also to give the names of three influential and well-known persons in the City with whom you are acquainted, that we may refer to them if necessary

Yours respectfully,
H. Innes,
For General Manager.

The two following letters are specimens of the "Official" language used by one Government in writing to another.

Washington, January 14th, 1903.

To the Minister of Finance, Mexico.

We have had conferences with Ambassador Azpiroz and the Charge d'affaires of China. The latter is awaiting instructions from his government to permit him to sign a diplomatic note similar to the Mexican note. What is your decision on the following point: Ought Ambassador Azpiroz to present his diplomatic note at once, leaving the Chinese government to do the same within a few days; or is it absolutely necessary that the presentation of both notes be simultaneous?

The Commissioners.

Minister Limantour sent the following telegraphic reply:

Department of Finance and Public Credit.
México, January 15th 1903.

To the Commissioners, Washington:

Your telegram of last night received. It will be well for Ambassador Azpiroz to present note at once even though Chinese minister should have to present his later on.—Limantour.

In consequence Mr. Azpiroz forwarded Mexico's note to the United States government with the following despatch.

Mexican Embassy, Washington.

January 15th. 1903.

Most Excellent Sir: Referring to the interview which I had with Your Excellency on December 20th last and the request of the Minister of Foreign Relations of my government contained in the telegram of which I

previously had the honor of delivering to you a copy, to the effect that my government would present to Your Excellency's government a plan to render uniform, to a certain extent, the monetary systems of the nations which at present use silver, I have received the necessary instructions to set forth the ideas of my government with regard to the adoption of a common plan on the part of the United States and the other governments which are chiefly interested in this connection. These ideas are explained in the memorandum which I have the honor to enclose.

The government of Mexico would be glad to secure the co-operation of the United States government in this matter in such form as the latter may deem most expedient and earnestly hopes that its suggestions may merit special consideration on the part of Your Excellency's government.

In this connection it is gratifying to me to reiterate to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

Manuel Azpiroz.

To His Excellency John Hay,
Secretary of State, etc."



Authors and Poets mentioned in this book.

Addison, Joseph (1672-1719) was the son of the Dean of Lichfield. He went to Oxford University at the age of fifteen, and ultimately became fellow of his college. He lived in what was called the Augustan age of English literature. When the Duke of Marlborough won his famous battles, Addison wrote a poem called *The Campaign*. He held several government appointments, and had a pension of £300 a year. His chief work was *The Spectator* in which he was assisted by Steele. The character of Sir Roger de Coverley is one of his masterpieces. *The Spectator* came out in small leaflets, and was published two or three times a week. *The Tatler* was another publication of the same kind. Addison wrote a play called *Cato*.

He was buried in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey.

Bunyan, John (1628-1688) born at Elstow a small village in Bedfordshire. He was a tinker;

and, as a young man, was a great reprobate; but changed his way of life and became a preacher of the Gospel, for which he was imprisoned for twelve years. While in prison he wrote that wonderful book, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, of which Lord Macaulay says, "The characteristic peculiarity of the Pilgrim's Progress is that it is the only work of its kind that possesses a strong human interest. Other allegories only amuse the fancy. The allegory of Bunyan has been read by many with tears. It is loved by those who are too simple to admire it. The style of Bunyan is delightful to every reader, and invaluable as a study to every person who wishes to obtain a wide command over the English language. The vocabulary is the vocabulary of the common people: there are several pages which do not contain a single word of more than two syllables. Yet no writer has said more exactly what he meant to say. Next to the Bible the *Pilgrim's Progress* has been translated into more languages than any other book in the world."

Byron, Lord [1788-1824] was born in poverty in London, his father, a captain, having squandered his money. His mother was a very passionate woman, and, if her boy misbehaved himself, would throw at him anything that came to hand, Byron was born with a deformed foot,

and tried the skill of more than one doctor for its cure, but in vain. They did nothing but torture him. He went to school at Aberdeen, and afterwards at Harrow where he gave much time to reading history. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, but did not apply himself to hard study, giving most of his attention to swimming, riding, boxing and fencing. He travelled on the Continent, visiting France, Spain, Turkey, Italy and Greece. When the Greeks fought for their independence he joined them, but had no opportunity of fighting, as he was attacked by fever, and died at Missolonghi. He wrote many beautiful poems, the best known are *Don Juan*, *Hours of Idleness*, *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, *The Corsair*, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. Of his smaller poems, *The Destruction of Sennacherib* is one of the finest.

Campbell, Thomas [1777-1844] was born in Argyle in Scotland, His father was very poor. Thomas went to Glasgow to study at the University, and was obliged to act as a tutor to get money to pay his expenses, He afterwards went to the Edinburgh University, and while there he made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott and Brougham. In 1799, when he was only twenty-two years old he wrote his *Pleasures of Hope*, and at once made a name

as a great poet. The poem is one of the most beautiful in the English language. He wrote many other poems. Two of the best of his shorter ones are in this book, *Hohenlinden* and *The soldier's dream*. He might have made a large fortune by his writings, but he was very indolent, and disappointed his publishers. He had a pension of £200 a year from the Government. He travelled very much on the continent of Europe. He died at Boulogne on the north coast of France, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. This is one of the highest honours that can be shown to any man.

Cook, Eliza, born in 1817, was a contributor to the *Literary Gazette* and other periodicals. She wrote her first poem in 1840. She was the editor of the *Eliza Cook Journal*. Her poems have gone through many editions.

Defoe, Daniel [1661-1731] was the son of a butcher and was born in London. He wrote many books, but the two best known are *Robinson Crusoe* and *The History of the Plague*. He became very rich by the sale of his books. The language of *Robinson Crusoe* is very peculiar, and affords good practice for reading. It is very difficult to read correctly.

Dickens, Charles [1812-1870] Was born at Portsmouth, where his father was a pay officer in the Royal Navy. He afterwards moved to

London, where the family were very poor, his father being in prison for debt, and Charles having to work in a blacking factory where he earned about what would be equal to two dollars a week of our money. Afterwards he was a clerk in a lawyer's office. He then learned shorthand and obtained a position as reporter in the House of Commons. Soon after this he commenced writing stories for magazines, and was so successful that he gave up his position as reporter, and devoted all his time to writing. His *Pickwick Papers* were so well received that his fame as a writer was established. He wrote about twenty-five novels which continue to be read all over the world. Late in life he made a tour in the United States, giving readings from his own works, for which he received a very large sum of money. He died at Gad's Hill near Chatham, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Goldsmith, Oliver (1728-1774) was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Pallas a small village in the county of Longford in Ireland. He was educated at the village school, which was kept by an old man who professed to teach nothing but reading, writing and arithmetic; but who always had a fund of ghost stories and fairy tales on hand. Later on Goldsmith entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a poor student. He

afterwards went to the Leyden University to study medicine; but he never applied himself seriously to his studies. He wandered about the continent of Europe, playing a flute to earn enough money to keep himself. He was very improvident and a great spendthrift. At last he made his way to London and wrote his poems *The Traveller*, and *The Deserted Village*, which were very well received. He also wrote a play called *She stoops to conquer* and a *History of Rome* and of *England* also a *Natural History*. His novel *The Vicar of Wakefield* is one of the most delightful books ever written. His *Deserted Villiage*, too, is one of the most popular of English Classics. He was a great friend of Dr. Johnson. There is a tablet to his memory in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey.

Gray, Thomas (1716-1771) was the son of a brutal father, so that he had to depend upon his mother and aunt, who were milliners, for his education. Through the influence of an uncle who was a professor at Eton College he was enabled to enter that school. One of his most beautiful poems is the *Ode to Eton College*. He afterwards went to Cambridge University. He travelled in Europe with Sir Horace Walpole, and wrote accounts of his travels. He then returned to Cambridge and spent the rest of his life in study there. He wrote few poems, but

what he wrote are very fine. One of the best known is the *Elegy in a country churchyard*. General Wolfe who took Quebec from the French said he would rather have the honour of writing that poem than of taking Quebec. The *Elegy* was written in the churchyard of a little village called Stoke Pogis in Berkshire, England, where Gray was afterwards buried. It is one of the most finished poems in the language. There is one line in the piece, "*The plowman homeward plods his weary way*," that can be written twelve different ways without altering its meaning. Try to write it.

Hemans, Mrs. Felicia (1793-1835) was the daughter of a merchant of Liverpool. In her early days she lived among the mountains of Wales. She travelled in Italy, Spain, Portugal and Germany. She was a great reader and a great lover of music and could play the harp and piano. She wrote her first poem at the age of fourteen. She married a Captain Hemans and had five children. Her husband left her and lived in Rome. She was a great friend of the poet Wordsworth and also of Archbishop Whately of Dublin, in which city she died.

Keble, John (1792-1866). Author of *The Christian Year*, was the son of a clergyman. He was educated by his father, and went to Oriel College, Oxford, where he won great honours,

taking a "double first" at the end of his course. This means that he was at the head of the examination list both in Classics and Mathematics. The great men Arnold, Pusey and Newman were at Oxford with him. He was a fine Latin Scholar.

Hood, Thomas (1789-1845) was the son of a bookseller, and was born in London. He learned the art of engraving, but showed a taste for writing. At the time, there was a very popular paper called "*The London Magazine*," and he was engaged to write for it, and to take part in the publication. Several of his poems appeared in the magazine, and were very well received. He was a friend of C. Lamb, Coleridge, Scott, Keats, and others. His two best known poems are *The Bridge of Sighs* and *The song of the shirt*. The whole of his poems fill a good-sized book.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth (1807-1882) was the son of a lawyer of Portland, Maine. His father was a member of Congress. Longfellow was educated at Bowdoin School, two of his schoolfellows being J. S. C. Abbott, and Nathaniel Hawthorne. He wrote his first poem at the age of eighteen, and at the age of twenty-five he was tutor in his school. He studied law in his father's office, but had no taste for the subject. He had a great desire to learn modern languages, and travelled in Spain,

France, Germany and England. He afterwards became professor of modern languages in Harvard University. He wrote many poems. Three of the best known of his smaller ones are *The psalm of life*, *The village blacksmith* and *Excelsior*.

Moore, Thomas (1779-1866) was born in Dublin, and was the son of a grocer. He studied law in the Temple in London. He was appointed governor of Bermuda, but remained there only a year. He had a pension of £300 a year from the Government. He wrote many poems, the best known being *Lalla Rookh*. His *Irish Melodies* are very fine. He also wrote a life of Lord Byron.

Prescott, W. H. (1705-1859) was born at Salem, Mass. While he was a school boy he was fond of telling stories of battles and "playing at soldiers." When he lived at Boston, he spent all his spare time at the Athenaeum reading books on history. He afterwards went to Harvard, where he distinguished himself in classics and literature generally. His father was a lawyer, and the son spent some time in his father's office after leaving Harvard. He afterwards travelled in England, France and Italy. He was a great writer, his best known works being, *Cortés and the Conquest of Mexico*, *The Conquest of*

Peru, the History of Ferdinand and Isabella and The History of Philip II of Spain.

Payne, Joseph (1792-1852) was an American actor, and was born in New York. He went to London in 1813 and met with great success. He earned large sums of money, but was always poor, on account of his spendthrift habits. He was American Consul at Tunis where he died and was buried; but his body was afterwards exhumed, taken to Washington and buried there with honours.

Shakespeare, William (1564-1616) was born at Stratford on Avon, a small town in Warwickshire. The house in which he was born and the school he attended are still in existence. His father was a dealer in wool and mayor of the city. He received his education at the grammar school of the town. When he grew to manhood he made his way to London where he took part in theatricals. He afterwards became proprietor of the Globe Theatre and made a great deal of money. He retired to his native town and died there on the anniversary of his birthday. He wrote more than thirty plays and a number of sonnets. He was one of the greatest poets the world has ever seen, and his plays will be read and studied till the end of time. They are rarely put on the stage, as they cost enormous sums of money to mount, and it is very difficult to find actors clever

enough to take the parts. The most successful Shakesperian actor of modern times is Sir Henry Irving. Others in the early part of the last century were Macready, Booth, Fechter, C. Kean and Mrs. Siddons.

Wolfe, Charles (1791-1823) was the son of an Irish clergyman. His poem was written when he was a student at Trinity College, Dublin, and first appeared in the newspapers.

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ERRATA

- Page 9 line 7 from top erase a "po" in "Popocatepetl."
 " 12 " 10 " bottom for "paseed" read "passed"
 " 104 " 10 " top erase one word "be."
 " 121 " 13 " top for "afrad" read "afraid."
 " 153 " 12 " bottom "usicm" should be "music"
 " 157 " 14 " top "oncomm" should be "common"
 " 173 " 13 " bottom erase "and"
 " 182 " 9 " top for "ever" read "over."
 " 185 " 9 " top insert the word "the" between "store" and
 "lady."
 " 186 " 13 " top for "beacause" read "because."
 " 186 " 18 " top erase "r" in the word "your."
 " 188 " 10 " top for "prounnciation" read "pronunciation"
 " 189 " 7 " top for "expresions" read "expressions."
 " 194 " 3 " bottom for "into them" read "them into."
 " 237 last line for "aquainted" read "acquainted."
 " 238 line 2 from top for "achitecturc" read "architecture."
 " 258 " 7 " top erase the "l" in "leaguel"

The student is advised to make the corrections before commencing
 the reading of the book.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

