

A sinew (sí-niu), the pulse (pels), . *un tendón, el pulso.*
 The perspiration (pe's-pi-réi-schen), *el sudor.*
 The breath (brez), the voice (vóis), *el aliento, la voz.*
 The knees (nis), the heel (jil), . *las rodillas, el talón.*

Adverbs of Place.¹

Afar ² (a-fá'), <i>lejos.</i>	Near (nía'), <i>cerca.</i> [parte.
Anywere, ³ <i>en alguna parte.</i>	Nowhere (nó-jue'), <i>en ninguna</i>
Around (a-ráund), <i>alrededor.</i>	Off ⁴ (of), out (áut), <i>fuera.</i>
Away ⁴ (a-ué), <i>fuera.</i>	Somewhere, ³ <i>en alguna parte.</i>
Backward, ⁵ <i>hacia atrás.</i>	There (de'), <i>allí, ahí, allá.</i>
Below (bi-lóu), <i>abajo.</i>	Up (ep), <i>arriba.</i>
Behind (bi-jáind), <i>atrás.</i>	Upward, ⁵ <i>hacia arriba.</i>
Elsewhere, <i>en otra parte.</i>	Within (ui-dín), <i>dentro de.</i>
Far (fa'), <i>lejos.</i>	Without (ui-dáut), <i>fuera de.</i>
Forward ⁵ (fó-ua'd), <i>adelante.</i>	Where? (jué'), <i>¿dónde?</i>
Here (jía'), <i>aquí.</i>	Which way? <i>¿para dónde?</i>
In (in), <i>en.</i>	Yonder (yó'n-de'), <i>más lejos.</i>

Adverbs of Quantity.¹

Abundantly, ⁸ <i>abundantemen-</i>	More (mó'), <i>más.</i>
Almost (ól-moust), <i>casi.</i> [te.	Most ¹⁰ (móust), <i>la mayor parte.</i>
Enough (i-néf), <i>bastante.</i>	Mostly ¹⁰ (móus-tle'), <i>mayor-</i>
Entirely (en-tái'-le'), <i>del todo.</i>	Much (mech), <i>mucho.</i> [mente.
Exceedingly, ⁹ <i>sumamente.</i>	Nearly (nía'-le'), <i>por poco.</i>
Fully (fá-le'), <i>completamente.</i>	Something (sém-zin), <i>algo.</i>
How much? <i>¿cuánto?</i>	Sufficiently, ¹¹ <i>suficientemente.</i>
How many? <i>¿cuántos?</i>	Too, too much, <i>demasiado.</i>
Little (lí-tel), <i>poco.</i>	Very (vé-re'), <i>muy.</i>

1. Ad-verbs o'v pléis, *adverbios de lugar.*
2. Véase pág. 227, nota 6.
3. Para la diferencia entre *anywhere* y *somewhere* (sém-jue'), véase la de *any* y *some*, página 115, nota 11.
4. *Away* como *off* (página 147, nota 12) significa *por fuera, á lo lejos.*
5. *Bac-ua'd*; véase página 204, nota 4.
6. *Forward*, lo mismo que *up*, se posponen á los verbos para hacer más enfática su significación; v. gr.: *to put*, poner; *to put forward*, proponer; *to cut*, cortar; *to cut up*, descuartizar.
7. Ad-verbs o'v cuán-tité, *adverbios de cantidad.*
8. A-bén-dan-tle'.
9. Ee-sf-dín-le'.
10. Á menudo sinónimo de *almost* ó *nearly* (nía'-le'), como en *I have most all of them*, los tengo casi todos (*la mayor parte*).
11. Se-ft-schen-tle'.

Adverbs of Manner.¹

Aloud (a-láud), <i>loud, alto.</i>	Slowly (slóu-le'), <i>despacio.</i>
Clearly (clí'-le'), <i>claramente.</i>	Soft, softly (sóf-tle'), <i>quedo.</i>
Easily (i-si-le'), <i>fácilmente.</i>	Strictly (stríc-tle'), <i>en rigor.</i>
How? (jáu), <i>¿cómo?</i>	So (sóu), thus (des), <i>así.</i>
Ill (il), <i>mal.</i>	Truly (trú-le'), <i>de veras.</i>
Scarcely (squés-le'), <i>apenas.</i>	Well (uél), <i>bien.</i>

Affirmative Adverbs.²

Assuredly, ³ <i>seguramente.</i>	Really (ría-le'), <i>realmente.</i>
Certainly, <i>ciertamente.</i>	Truly, <i>verdaderamente.</i>
Doubtless ⁴ (dáutles), <i>sin duda.</i>	Verily (vé-ri-le'), <i>á la verdad.</i>
Indeed (in-díd), <i>en verdad.</i>	Willingly (uílín-le'), <i>con gusto.</i>

Negative Adverbs.⁵

In no wise, ⁶ <i>de ningún modo.</i>	No, ⁸ not, ⁹ non, ¹⁰ <i>no.</i>
Nay ⁷ (néi), <i>niego, no.</i>	Not at all, <i>no absolutamente.</i>

Insects.¹¹

Ant (ant), <i>hormiga.</i>	Flea (fi), <i>pulga.</i>
Bee (bi), <i>abeja.</i>	Fly (flái), <i>mosca.</i>
Bug (beg), <i>chinche.</i>	Scorpion (scó'-pion), <i>alacrán.</i>
Butterfly ¹² (bête-flai), <i>mariposa.</i>	Snail (snéil), <i>caracol.</i>
Centipede (séntípid), <i>cientpiés.</i>	Spider (spáide'), <i>araña.</i>
Cockroach (cóc'crouch), <i>cucara-</i>	Wasp (uásp), <i>avispa.</i>
Cricket (criquet), <i>grillo.</i> [cha.	Worm (uém), <i>gusano.</i>

1. Ad-verbs o'v má-ne, *adverbios de modo.*
2. Afé-matív ad-verbs, *adverbios de afirmación.*
3. Aschú-redle'.
4. El afijo *less* denota falta ó escasez de lo que significa la palabra á que se pospone; v. gr.: *doubt* (dáut), *duda*, *doubtless*, *sin duda*. Expresa lo contrario que *full*, véase página 58, nota 4, como en *useful*, útil, *useless*, inútil; *merciful*, misericordioso, *merciless*, despiadado, etc.
5. Né-ga-tiv ad-verbs, *adverbios de negación.*
6. In nóu uáis.
7. Es muy poco usado, y se emplea cuando se quiere expresar de una manera terminante *me opongo, opino lo contrario.*
8. Se emplea en respuesta negativa sin que la negación tenga conexión alguna con verbos; v. gr.: *will you go there?* *No.* ¿Irá V. allá? *No.*
9. *Not* hace relación á verbos, como en *I shall not go there*, *no iré allá.*
10. *Non* se emplea únicamente en forma de prefijo en palabras como las siguientes: *the non-payments*, *the non-christians*, etc., que se traducen respectivamente por la falta de pago y los no cristianos.
11. In-sects, *insectos.*
12. *Butter*, *mantequilla*; *fly*, *mosca.*

A TRIP THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK HARBOR is one of the most beautiful in the world, and the city, with its immense commercial buildings, appears like an island of magnificent towers rising¹ from the waters.

We sail past² the Statue of Liberty, given by the people of France to the United States, and we land³ at the Battery, a handsome park on the water's edge,⁴ the terminus of local travel.⁵

From here an excellent view may be had of the elevated railway;⁶ the structure is of iron, resting on pillars⁷ varying from thirteen to over sixty feet in height.⁸ The trains, carrying a half million passengers daily, are drawn⁹ by small locomotives.¹⁰

Proceeding up Broadway¹¹ we find a small circular park called Bowling Green,¹² ground rich¹³ in historic interest, and around which the first settlement¹⁴ of New York was made in 1614. We pass Trinity Church, opposite Wall street,¹⁵ the money center of the United States. On this street is a building of Grecian¹⁶ architecture whose¹⁷ entrance is adorned with a colossal bronze statue of Washing-

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. Ráisin, que se levantan. | 2. Uí séil past, pasamos navegando. |
| 3. Uí land, desembarcamos. | 4. Uóters ey, borde de las aguas. |
| 5. Lócal trável, transporte local. | 6. Éilveited réiluei, trenes elevados. |
| 7. Réstin on píllars, descansando en pilares. | 8. Jáit, altura. |
| 9. Dron, arrastrados. | 10. Locomóutivs, locomotoras. |
| 11. Ep broduéi, Broadway arriba. Broadway, camino ancho, es el nombre de la calle principal de Nueva York. | 12. Bóulín grin. |
| 13. Gráund rich, tierra rica. | 14. Sételment, instalación. |
| 15. Uóí strit, calle de la Muralla. | 17. Jus, cuya. |
| 16. Gríschan, griega. | |

ton,¹ standing on the exact spot where that great man took the oath of office,² in 1789, as first President of the United States. A little further³ up Broadway we see the General Post-Office,⁴ an immense triangular structure, to the north of which is the City Hall,⁵ situated in a pretty park facing⁶ on one side the entrance to the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge⁷ near Park Row,⁸ the home⁹ of the principal newspapers of the city. The Brooklyn Bridge is the largest of its kind and one of the wonders¹⁰ of the world.

From one to two miles above the City Hall we find successively¹¹ Union and Madison squares,¹² the latter bordering on Fifth avenue, the aristocratic street of the city, and proceed toward¹³ Central Park, passing the magnificent cathedral of St. Patrick,¹⁴ decorated in Gothic style, and one of the finest on the American continent.

The celebrated Central Park, although apparently¹⁵ of wild natural beauty,¹⁶ is a triumph of labor and engineering skill.¹⁷

The Metropolitan Museum¹⁸ of Art, located there,

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| 1. Uáschinten. | 2. Óuz ov ófis, juramento del cargo. |
| 3. Fèder, más allá. | 4. Yéneral póust-ófis, Casa General de Correos. |
| 5. Síti jol, Casa Consistorial. | 6. Féisin, haciendo frente. |
| 7. Brúklín sespénschen briy, puente colgante de Brooklyn, que pone en conexión á Nueva York con la ciudad de aquel nombre, de más de un millón de habitantes, situada al otro lado del río. | 8. Parc róu. |
| 9. Jóum, residencia. | 10. Uénders, maravillas. |
| 11. Iúñen and mádisen scués, plazas de la Unión y de Madison. | 12. Séint pátric, San Patricio. |
| 13. Tóard, hacia. | 14. Séint pátric, San Patricio. |
| 15. Apárentle, aparentemente. | 16. Uáild nácherál biúte, natural belleza silvestre. |
| 17. Tráiemf ov léiber and enyintrín squil, triunfo del trabajo y de la habilidad de ingeniería. | 18. Metropó-lítan miustem, Museo Metropolitano. |

contains a fine collection of paintings by foreign and American artists.

At the Grand Central Depot,¹ on Forty-second street, we take our seats² in a train fit³ for a prince to travel by, and in twenty minutes from the hour of departure⁴ we are gliding along⁵ the eastern bank of the Hudson River; at IRVINGTON⁶ is the home⁷ of the famous American author, Washington Irving,⁸ who so well described Spain and her famous palace of the Alhambra.⁹

In another hour we reach GARRISON'S.¹⁰ Here a small steamboat¹¹ crosses the Hudson to WEST POINT,¹² where, high upon the rocky bank,¹³ are the buildings of the national Military Academy.¹⁴

A few miles further through the wonderful mountains¹⁵ that form the banks of the Hudson we reach FISHKILL,¹⁶ where we change to a railroad going east, and pass through WATERBURY,¹⁷ a city famous for the manufacture of brass goods¹⁸ and watches,¹⁹ HARTFORD,²⁰ the capital of the state of *Connecticut*,²¹ SPRINGFIELD,²² where the United States Arsenal is located, finally²³ reaching BOSTON,²⁴

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|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Grand séntral dípu, Gran Depósito (Estación) Central. | 2. Sits, asientos. |
| 3. Fit, á propósito, bastante bueno. | 4. Dipárcher, salida. |
| 5. Gláidin alón, corriendo á lo largo. | |
| 6. Érvinten. | 7. Jóum, cuna. |
| 8. Uáschinten érvín. | 9. Aljámbrá. |
| 10. Uí rich gárisens (alcanzamos), llegamos á Garrison. | |
| 11. Stímbout, bote de vapor. | 12. Uést pómt. |
| 13. Róqueí banc, orilla roqueña. | |
| 14. Náschenal militery acádemi, academia militar nacional. | |
| 15. Uéndeful máuntens, maravillosas montañas. | 16. Físchquíl. |
| 17. Uóteberí. | 18. Bras gud's, artículos de latón. |
| 19. Uáches, relojes. | |
| 20. Jártford. | 21. Conétiquet. |
| 22. Sprínfld (campo de primavera). | |
| 23. Fálnaleí, finalmente. | 24. Bósten. |

one of the oldest cities of the United States, founded in 1623. It is built upon a peninsula running out¹ into a fine harbor. The people are attentive to educational matters, for Boston is considered by many to be the literary spring² of the United States.

Leaving Boston we go through the *Hoosac Tunnel*,³ which, next to that of *Mt. Cenis*,⁴ is the longest in the world, and stop at ALBANY,⁵ with its magnificent public offices,⁶ the capital of the state of New York.

North of Albany is SARATOGA SPRINGS,⁷ a place of world renown.⁸ We pass *Mount McGregor*,⁹ where General Grant spent his last days, and proceeding through Lake Champlain¹⁰ into the Dominion of Canada,¹¹ we enter the city of MONTREAL,¹² situated on an island at the junction of the *Ottawa* and *St. Lawrence* rivers.¹³ The Victoria Bridge, nearly two miles in length, crosses the St. Lawrence River and connects the city with the mainland¹⁴ on the south. One hundred miles up the Ottawa River we reach OTTAWA, the seat of the Canadian government.¹⁵

TORONTO, another Canadian city¹⁶ situated at

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Rénin áut, desembocando. | | |
| 2. Lítereri sprín, manantial literario. | 3. Júscac ténel, túnel de Hoosac. | |
| 4. Mont sení. | | 5. Ólbani. |
| 6. Magnífisent péblie ófises, magníficas oficinas públicas. | | |
| 7. Saratóga spríns, manantiales de Saratoga. | | |
| 8. Uéld rínáun, fama universal. | 9. Máunt macgrégueí. | |
| 10. Léic schampléin. | 11. Domíñen oev cánada, Dominio del Canadá. | |
| 12. Mo'ntriól. | | |
| 13. Ótaua and séint lárens rívers, los ríos Ottawa y St. Lawrence. | | |
| 14. Méinland, continente. | 15. Guévernment, gobierno. | |
| 16. Toróntou, anède: canéidian siti, Toronto, otra ciudad canadense. | | |

the head of a beautiful circular bay on the north-west¹ shore of *Lake Ontario*,² is one of the principal manufacturing points of Canada.

From there let us go by rail around the western end of Lake Ontario, passing through HAMILTON, and after a short ride we will find ourselves face to face³ with the FALLS OF NIAGARA.⁴ This cataract⁵ is not the highest in the world, but it is the most justly celebrated for its imposing magnificence. The sound⁶ of its falling⁷ waters may be sometimes heard at a distance of forty miles.

Descending by an elevator⁸ we may pass under the falls and explore a space between the cliff⁹ and the wall of water that seems eternal. This space is called the *Cave of the Winds*,¹⁰ from the immense pressure¹¹ of air caused by the rushing torrent.¹² Days may be spent in studying this wonderful work of nature, for it cannot be described in a few lines nor seen in a few hours.

By the Lake Shore Railroad¹³ we ride along the southern shore of *Lake Erie*,¹⁴ pass through TOLEDO,¹⁵ a prominent port for the shipment¹⁶ of grain and agricultural products, and stop at CHICAGO,¹⁷ the second city in size¹⁸ in the United States, whose growth¹⁹ is one of the wonders of the world.

1. Norzúest, noroeste.
2. Léic ontério.
3. Féis tu féis, cara á cara.
4. Di fols ov naiágara, las (caídas) cataratas del Niágara.
5. Cátaract.
6. Sáund, sonido.
7. Fólin, al caer.
8. Éliveite, ascensor.
9. Clif, hendidura (de la roca).
10. Quéiv ov di úinds, cueva de los vientos.
11. Présche, presión.
12. Réschín tó'rent, impetuoso torrente.
13. Léic scho réilrouid, Ferrocarril de la Orilla del Lago.
14. Léic Íri.
15. Toldo.
16. Schéipment, embarque.
17. Schicágo.
18. Sáis, tamaño.
19. Gróuz, crecimiento.

The story of the development of Chicago reads like a romance. In 1804 the government erected Fort Dearborn;¹ in 1830 the town comprised² twelve houses, with a population of one hundred persons; in 1880 it counted³ over five hundred thousand, and in 1893 numbered⁴ a million and a half inhabitants.⁵ In 1871 one of the most destructive fires of modern times occurred⁶ here; 17,450 buildings were destroyed. The city recovered⁷ rapidly from this calamity and has been rebuilt in a magnificent style. One building is thirty-four stories high, and the Public Library,⁸ on Michigan⁹ avenue, is the finest library building in the United States.

The world's fair,¹⁰ to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary¹¹ of the discovery of America, was held¹² here in 1893.

Two hundred and eighty-three miles southwest¹³ of Chicago is ST. LOUIS,¹⁴ the principal city of Missouri,¹⁵ with a population of five hundred and fifty thousand. It stands upon a curve¹⁶ of the Mississippi¹⁷ River and is the commercial depot of the Mississippi valley.¹⁸

Two hundred and seventy-five miles west of St. Louis is KANSAS CITY,¹⁹ a very important rail-

1. Fort Dearborn, Fuerte Dearborn.
2. Compráid, comprendía.
3. Cáuntid, contaba.
4. Némberd, numeraba.
5. Inhábitants, habitantes.
6. Oquéd, ocurrió.
7. Riquéved, se repuso.
8. Péblic láibrare, Biblioteca Pública.
9. Míchigan.
10. Uéid fe (feria del mundo), exposición universal.
11. Comémoreit di fo jéndredz anivésari, conmemorar el cuadragésimo aniversario.
12. Jeld, tuvo lugar.
13. Sauzúest, sudoeste.
14. Séint ldi, San Luis.
15. Misúri.
16. Quév.
17. Misístpi, Misisipi.
18. Válé, valle.
19. Cánzas síti, ciudad de Kansas.

road center, situated on the *Missouri River*. Then comes OMAHA,¹ the largest city of the state of *Nebraska*,² and CHEYENNE,³ in the state of *Wyoming*,⁴ where we have our first view of the *Rocky Mountains*,⁵ whose snow-clad tops⁶ are often mistaken for clouds.⁷ A few miles beyond the town the ascent⁸ of the mountains is begun,⁹ and our train for thirty miles climbs granite hills,¹⁰ passing meanwhile¹¹ through the long snow sheds.¹²

SALT LAKE CITY,¹³ the home of the Mormons,¹⁴ is well planned, with wide streets crossing each other¹⁵ at right angles¹⁶ and lined with shade trees.¹⁷ The *Tabernacle*,¹⁸ which will seat thirteen thousand people, has an immense dome¹⁹ reminding the visitor of an enormous turtle shell.²⁰ The wealth and prosperity of this fine city show plainly²¹ that the business qualifications of Brigham Young,²² the late Mormon chief, were more lasting²³ in results than his religious teachings.²⁴

Away to the west again, skirting²⁵ the shore of the Great Salt Lake²⁶ and passing across the Great

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|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. Omajá. | 2. Nibrásca. |
| 3. Schaién. | 4. Uaiómin. |
| 5. Ró-que máuntens montañas roqueñas | |
| 6. Snóu clad tops, cúspides cubiertas de nieve. | |
| 7. Ar ófn místéiquen fo cláuds, se equivocan á menudo por nubes. | |
| 8. Asént, ascenso. | 9. Biguén comenzado. |
| 10. Cláims gránit jils, trepa por colinas de granito. | |
| 11. Míjuuall mientras tanto | 12. Snóu sheds, ventisqueros de nieve. |
| 13. Solt léic sítí, ciudad del Lago Salado. | 14. Mó-mens mormones. |
| 15. Ich éder unas con otras. | 16. Ráit ánguels ángulos rectos. |
| 17. Schéld tris, árboles de sombra. | 18. Tábernaquel, Tabernáculo. |
| 19. Dóum, cúpula. | 20. Tértel schel, concha de tortuga. |
| 21. Schóu pléinle! demuestran claramente. | 22. Brigam yen. |
| 23. Mo' lástin, más duraderas | 24. Riliyes tichins enseñanzas religiosas |
| 25. Squértin, orillando. | 26. Gréit solt léic Gran Lago Salado. |

American Desert¹ we reach SACRAMENTO, a town of delightful climate, the capital of the state of California, situated on a beautiful plain² on the banks of the Sacramento River. In the state Capitol building is a fine statue of Columbus appealing³ to Isabella.

Our train glides⁴ down the valleys of the *Sacramento* and *San Joaquin*, and once at OAKLAND POINT,⁵ we are ferried⁶ across the bay to SAN FRANCISCO, where we find ourselves face to face with the grand Pacific Ocean,⁷ discovered by Balboa. The *Mission*⁸ *Dolores* was established by Spanish friars⁹ in 1778 on ground that is now a portion of that city; in 1835 the first dwelling-house¹⁰ outside of the mission was built and the new settlement¹¹ called *Yerba Buena*, a name which twelve years later was changed to San Francisco.

On the discovery¹² of gold in California, in 1848, the town grew¹³ from one thousand inhabitants to twenty-five thousand in two years, the population now being over three hundred thousand. The city is regularly planned and has many very fine buildings. There are about twenty thousand Chinese¹⁴ in the city, living mostly¹⁵ in a district called the Chinese quarter, or Chinatown.¹⁶

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Désert, desierto. | 2. Pléin, llanura | 3. Apflin, implorando. |
| 4. Gláids, se desliza. | | 5. Óucland póint. |
| 6. Ut ar férid, somos trasportados. | | |
| 7. Grand pasific óuschen, gran Océano Pacífico. | 8. Mischen, Misión. | |
| 9. Fráters, frailes. | 10. Duélin-jáus casa, domicilio. | 11. Sételment, colonia. |
| 12. On di disquéveri, al descubrimiento. | 13. Gru, creció. | |
| 14. Chainis, chinos. | 15. Móustle (mayormente), casi todos. | |
| 16. Chainis cuórtex, or cháinataun, barrio chino, o pueblo de China. | | |

By railroad along the coast and through picturesque valleys we reach LOS ANGELES, a beautiful city settled¹ by the Spaniards in 1780 and called *Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles*.

Then we travel through the rich southern district² of California, in view of the wonderful mountain scenery of the territory of Arizona,³ reaching EL PASO, a town situated in the state of Texas on the banks of the Rio Grande and opposite *Ciudad Juárez*, in Mexico. The population of this section of the country is still principally Spanish in language and character.

The Southern Pacific Railroad takes us across the great state of Texas to the principal port, GALVESTON,⁴ on the Gulf of Mexico,⁵ HOUSTON⁶ and BATON ROUGE,⁷ the capital of *Louisiana*, and down the banks of the Mississippi to the quaint⁸ old city of NEW ORLEANS,⁹ settled by the French in 1718, and held alternately¹⁰ by them and the Spanish powers¹¹ until 1803, when, with the province of Louisiana, it was ceded¹² to the United States. In some quarters of the city the customs and manners of the original inhabitants are still preserved, making the most delightful contrast¹³ to the general current of life observable¹⁴ in other

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Sételd, establecida, fundada. | 2. Sédern dístríct, dístríto sur. |
| 3. Arísóna. | 4. Gálvesten. |
| 5. Guelf o v méscícou, golfo de Méjico. | 6. Jáusten. |
| 7. Béltén ruy. | 8. Cuéínt, gentíl. |
| 9. Níú o'ltín. | |
| 10. Jeld oltérneítel, (asída) dominada alternativamente. | |
| 11. Páúers, poderes. | |
| 12. Sídéd, cedída. | 13. Cóntrast, contraste. |
| 14. Quéírent o v láíf o'bsérvabel, corriente de vida que se observa. | |

cities of the United States. Canal street, the main business thoroughfare,¹ has the appearance of a Parisian boulevard.² The City Hall³ and other public buildings are of graceful⁴ exterior.

In the value of exports and foreign⁵ commerce New Orleans ranks close⁶ to New York, and sometimes a thousand vessels may be counted⁷ in this port with their loads⁸ of cotton, sugar, flour, etc.,⁹ awaiting distribution to the world.¹⁰

Along the shore¹¹ of the Gulf of Mexico we find MOBILE,¹² the largest city and only seaport of the state of *Alabama*.

Leaving Mobile and passing through the northern part of the state of *Florida* by way of PENSACOLA, we see BRUNSWICK,¹³ state of *Georgia*,¹⁴ and enter SAVANNAH,¹⁵ considered one of the handsomest of American cities, and the second cotton port of the country, situated on the *Savannah River*.

Then we find CHARLESTON,¹⁶ in the state of *South Carolina*,¹⁷ at the junction of the *Ashley* and *Cooper* rivers¹⁸ and near the Atlantic Ocean.¹⁹ It was here that the first shot was fired²⁰ during

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. Canál strít, dí méín bísnés zéróúfer, calle Canal, el paraje principal de negocios. | 2. Paríschen búlevard, boulevard parisien. |
| 3. Sítí jol, Casa Ayuntamiento. | |
| 4. Gréísífd, gracioso. | 5. Fó'ren, extranjero. |
| 6. Clóus, próximo. | 7. Cáúnted, contados. |
| 8. Lóúds, cargamentos. | |
| 9. Có'tín, schúgar, fláúer and sóu fó'z, algodón, azúcar, harina, etc. | |
| 10. Auéítín dístríbútschen tu dí uéíld, esperando ser distribuido por el mundo. | |
| 11. Schor, orilla. | 12. Moubíl. |
| 13. Bréúsuic. | 14. Yó'ya. |
| 15. Savána. | 16. Chá'lstén. |
| 17. Sáúz caroláína, Carolina del Sur. | |
| 18. Yéúschén o v dí áschlé and cúpe rívers, empalme de los ríos Ashley y Cooper. | 19. Atlántic óúschén, Océano Atlántico. |
| 20. Dí fést schot uás fí'rd, se disparó el primer tiro. | |

the civil war of 1861 to 1865. In 1886 a terrible earthquake¹ occurred which seriously damaged² the city and caused great loss of property.

Then passing WILMINGTON, *North Carolina*,³ RICHMOND, *Virginia*,⁴ once the capital of the short-lived southern Confederacy,⁵ we enter WASHINGTON,⁶ the capital of the United States. As we traverse⁷ the broad⁸ avenues of the grand city we feel that it is worthy⁹ of the noble name that it bears.¹⁰ The leading¹¹ promenade is Pennsylvania¹² avenue, intersected at one end by Capitol Hill,¹³ upon which is the Capitol, whose dome is one of the most imposing features of the city. The Hall of Representatives,¹⁴ said to be the finest legislative chamber¹⁵ in the world, is there, also the Senate¹⁶ Chamber.

The Treasury Department building¹⁷ is modeled after¹⁸ the Temple of Minerva at Athens,¹⁹ and beyond²⁰ it we approach the White House,²¹ the official residence of the President of the United States. The visitor can hardly realize this fact,²² for there is an entire absence of pomp and cere-

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Érzcueic, temblor de tierra. | 2. Striesle ¹ dámeyd, averió gravemente. |
| 3. Uilmínten, norz caroláina. | 4. Ríchemend, Vírjínia. |
| 5. Di scho ¹ -liv ¹ séden comfédérasi, la Confederación del Sur de corta vida. | |
| 6. Uáschínten. | 7. As uf tráves, al atravesar. |
| 8. Brod, anchas. | |
| 9. Uédel, digna. | 10. It bers, lleva. |
| 11. Lidín, principal. | |
| 12. Pensilvénia. | 13. Cápitel jíl, colina del Capitolio. |
| 14. Jol ov reprísentatívs (Sala de Representantes), Congreso de Diputados. | |
| 15. Fáinest léyisletívs chéimber, más hermosa cámara de legislación. | |
| 16. Sénat, Senado. | |
| 17. Tréscheri dipártment bíldín, el edificio del Departamento del Tesoro. | |
| 18. Is mó-deld áfter, tiene por modelo. | 19. Ázens, Atenas. |
| 20. Bíónd, más allá. | 21. Juáit jáus, Casa Blanca. |
| 22. Can járdle ¹ ríaláis díis fact, puede con dificultad (realizar este hecho) darse idea de ello. | |

mony in the surroundings.¹ One may freely enter the grounds² and approach the house, without meeting³ with restrictions of any kind.⁴

On the banks of the *Potomac*⁵ River stands the Washington Monument, 555 feet high.

The city is embellished with many bronze statues of military heroes and statesmen,⁶ and is regarded⁷ as perhaps⁸ the best planned city in the world.

A journey of one hour and a half by rail brings us to BALTIMORE,⁹ named after Lord Baltimore, located on the *Patapsco*¹⁰ River. It is called the Monumental City, from the number of monuments that adorn its parks and squares.¹¹

PHILADELPHIA,¹² on the *Delaware*¹³ River, was formerly the capital of the United States, and is the largest city in area¹⁴ in the Union, its territory being twenty-two miles long and from five to eight wide. There are many fine private and public buildings and hotels. *Independence Hall*,¹⁵ where the Declaration of Independence was signed¹⁶ on July 4th,¹⁷ 1776, contains many choice¹⁸ relics, including the bell which rang out the signal¹⁹ of liberty to the world on the signing²⁰ of that important document.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Seráundíns, alrededores. | 2. Gráunds, terreno. |
| 3. Uidáut mítn, sin encontrar. | |
| 4. Restrícschens ov éni cáind, impedimento de ninguna clase. | 5. Potóumac. |
| 6. Míliteri jírrous and stéitsmen, héroes militares y estadistas. | |
| 7. Rigárded, considerada. | 8. Perjáps, quizás. |
| 9. Bóltimor. | |
| 10. Patápscou. | 11. Seués, plazas. |
| 12. Filadélfia. | 13. Délauer. |
| 14. In éria, en área. | 15. Indipéndens jol, Casa de la Independencia. |
| 16. Sáind, firmada. | 17. Forz (pág. 105, n. 6). |
| 18. Chóis, escogidas. | 19. Bel juích ren áut dí signal, campana que dió la (campanada de) señal. |
| 20. On dí sáinín, al firmar. | |

Philadelphia ranks third in population (1,045,000) and fourth in commerce among the cities of the United States.

Fairmount Park¹ was the scene of the Centennial Exhibition² of 1876, and some of the buildings still remain³ as memorials.⁴

A ride of ninety miles across the state of *New Jersey*⁵ brings us to JERSEY CITY,⁶ where we take a ferry-boat⁷ to New York and find ourselves once more on board the transatlantic steamer bound for our native land,⁸ having in this briefly described journey made a complete circuit⁹ of a country whose giant strides in development¹⁰ are the wonder of older nations, while her stores of wealth¹¹ are a comfort and succor¹² to all the world.

1. Féirmaunt parc. 2. Senténial eesibischen, exposición del centenario.

3. Riméin, permanecen. 4. Memórials, recuerdos. 5. Nid yési.

6. Yési stii, ciudad de Jersey.

7. Féri-bóut, nombre con que se designan los vapores que cruzan el río con pasajeros. 8. Nétiv land, tierra nativa. 9. Séquit, circuito.

10. Jus yáiant stráids in divélopment, cuyos gigantescos pasos en desarrollo.

11. Juáil jér stors óv uélz, mientras que su acopio de riqueza.

12. Quémfort and séquet, consuelo y ayuda.

NINETEENTH LESSON.

*Land and Sea.*¹

A forest (fó-rest), a desert (dé-se't),	. un bosque, un desierto.
A ditch (dich), a meadow (mé-dou),	. una zanja, un prado.
Hill (jil), mountain (máun-ten),	. colina, montaña.
Valley (vá-le'), plain (pléin),	. valle, llanura.
The trunk of a tree (trenc . . . tri),	. el tronco de un árbol.
Branch (branch), leaves (livs),	. rama, hojas.
A root (rut), the seed (sid),	. una raíz, la simiente.
Grass (gras), a field (fld),	. hierba, un prado.
Spring ² (sprin), brook (bruc),	. manantial, arroyo.
River (rí-ve'), lake (léic), pond (po'nd),	. río, lago, estanque.
Swamp (suámp), marsh (ma'sch),	. laguna, pantano.
Gulf (guelf), strait (stréit), canal (canál),	. golfo, estrecho, canal.
Sea (sí), shore (schó'), bay (béi),	. mar, orilla, bahía.
Calm (cam), storm (sto'm),	. calma, tormenta.
A merchant-ship (mé-chant-schíp),	. un buque mercante.
A man-of-war ³ (man-o'-v-uó'),	. un buque de guerra.
Anchors (án-que's), masts (masts),	. anclas, mástiles.
Sails (séils), flags (flags),	. velas, banderas.
Helmsman ⁴ (jélmsman), pilot (páilot),	. piloto, práctico.
Officers (ó-fi-se's), sailors ⁵ (séi-le's),	. oficiales, marineros.
The cabin (cá-bin), bridge (bríj),	. la cámara, puente.
Deck (dec), bow (báu), stern (ste'n),	. cubierta, proa, popa.
Port (po't), starboard (stá'-bo'd),	. babor, estribor.
Hold (jóuld), state-room ⁶ (stéit-rum),	. bodega, camarote.

*Agriculture.*⁷

The farm (fa'm), a garden (gá'-den),	. la huerta, un jardín.
To sow (sóu), the sowing (sóu-in),	. sembrar, la siembra.
Farmer (fá'-me'), field-hand ⁸ (fld-jand),	. hortelano, trabajador.

1. Land and si, tierra y mar.

2. Spring tiene tres significaciones: primavera, manantial y muelle.

3. Literalmente, hombre de guerra. 4. Helm (jelm), timón.

5. Sail, vela de buque; to sail, navegar en buque de vela.

6. State tiene la acepción de rango; state-room quiere, por lo tanto, decir, cuarto de rango.

7. Ágri-quel-cher, agricultura.

8. Mano de campo.

The wages (uéi-yes), a plant (plant),	. el jornal, una planta.
A sickle (st-quel), a shovel (sché-vel),	una hoz, una pala.
Plow (pláu), hoe (jóu), whip (juíp),	arado, azadón, látigo.
Cart-driver ¹ (cá't-drái-ve'), cart,	carrero, carro.
Harvest (já'-vest), grain (gréin),	cosecha, grano.
Ear of wheat, of corn ² (i' o'v juít, co'n),	espiga de trigo, mazorca.
The hay (jél), the straw (stró),	el heno, la paja.
Rye (rái), oats (óuts), barley (bá'-le'),	centeno, avena, cebada.
Raw cotton ³ (ro có'tn),	algodón en rama.

Interjections.⁴

Ah ⁵ alas ⁵ (a-lás), ah!, ay!	Hold up! (jóuld ep), aguanta!
Away ⁵ (a-ué), fuera!	Hurrah! (ju'-rá), viva!
Begone ⁵ (bi-gón), váyase!	Hush! (jesch), chítón!
Beware ⁵ (bi-ué'), cuidado!	Indeed! ⁶ (in-díd), ¡de veras!
Bless your soul ⁶ ¡bendito seas!	Look here! (luc jía'), mire!
Bravo! (brá-vo), bravo! [ba!	Look out! ⁵ (áut), cuidado!
By George! ⁷ (bái yo'y), caram-	Never mind! ¹¹ ¡qué importa!
By Jingo! ⁷ (yín-go), canario!	Nonsense! ¹⁸ tontería!
Cheer up! ⁸ (chí' ep), ánimo!	Oh, my! ¹⁵ (óumái), ¡Dios! ¹⁴ mío!
Come, be quick! vamos, pronto!	Patience! ¹⁹ paciencia!
Curse you! ⁹ ¡maldito seas!	Pshaw! ¹⁵ (schá), ¡ba!
Encore! ⁹ (ancó'), ¡que se repita!	Really! ¹⁵ (ría-le'), ¡de veras!
For God's sake! ¹⁰ ¡por Dios!	Shocking! ²⁰ ¡qué atrocidad!
Get out! ¹¹ ¡fuera de aquí!	Shut up! ²¹ (schet ep), cálese!
Go on! (góu o'n), adelante!	Silence! ¹⁵ (sái-lens), silencio!
Good heavens! ¹² ¡Santos Cielos!	Softly! ¹⁵ (sóf-tle'), quedo!
Goodness me! ¹³ ¡válgame Dios!	Strange! ¹⁵ (stréiny), ¡es extraño!
Gracious! (gré-sches), Jesús! ¹⁴	Take care! (téic que'), cuidado!
Hallo! (ja-lóu), hola!	Welcome! ¹⁵ bienvenido!
Ha! (ja), ho! (jóu), ea!	What a pity! ¡qué lástima!
How beautiful! ¹⁵ ¡qué hermosa!	Why! ²² (juái), pero!, hombre!
How foolish! ¹⁵ ¡qué insensato!	Woe is me! ²³ ¡ay de mí!

1. Guiador de carro.
2. Oreja de trigo, de maíz.
3. Algodón crudo.
4. In-ter-yéc-schens, interjecciones.
5. Se clasifican según las emociones ó pasiones que expresan: de dolor, como, ah!, alas!; de alegría, como, cheer up!; de admiración, como, how beautiful!, really!, strange!; de desprecio, como pshaw!; de disgusto, como, away!, begone! Otras sirven para llamar la atención, como, beware!, look

General Expressions (continued).

To EXPRESS JOY.²⁴

I am very glad of it.	Me alegro mucho de ello.
It gives me great happiness. ²⁵	Me causa una gran satisfac-
How happy I am!	¡Qué feliz soy! [ción.
I congratulate you. ²⁶	{ Le felicito á V.
	{ Le doy á V. la enhorabuena.

To EXPRESS SORROW.²⁷

I am very sorry.	Lo siento mucho.
It is too bad.	Es una lástima.
What a pity!	¡Qué lástima!
It is an irreparable loss. ²⁸	Es una pérdida irreparable.

out!; otras para imponer silencio, como, hush!, silence!; otras para saludar, como, welcome!, etc., etc.

6. Bles yo' soul, bendita su alma!
7. Estas expresiones son muy vulgares y no deben emplearse hablando con gente á quien se deba cierta consideración.

8. Qu'es yu.

9. Del francés encore (an-có'), todavía.

10. For god séic, por miramiento á Dios! Algunos pronombres abstractos, tales como mercy (misericordia), pity, justice (yés-tis), goodness, prudence, etc., llevan el signo de posesión delante de sake, siendo ésta una de las excepciones mencionadas en la pág. 107, nota 12, y se dice, for mercy's (pity's, justice's, goodness', etc.) sake, por misericordia (piedad, justicia, bondad, etc.).

11. Guet áut.

12. Gud jé-vens.

13. Gúd-nes mi.

14. La mención de los nombres de Dios, Jesús, etc., no son exclamaciones sino juramentos en inglés, y debe, por lo tanto, omitirse para aquellas toda palabra que aluda al Ser Supremo ó á la Corte Celestial.

15. La terminación ish añadida á un sustantivo hace un adjetivo, como de fool (ful), imbécil, necio; foolish, imprudente, insensato. Añadida á un adjetivo forma un nuevo adjetivo, é indica disminución en la calidad que el radical expresa; v. gr.: whitish (juái-tisch), blanquecino, de white, blanco. Hay nombres gentilicios que tienen por doble expresión un sustantivo y un adjetivo, como: Spaniard (sust.), Spanish (adj.), español; Pole (póul), Polish (póu-tisch), polaco; Turk (tevc), Turkish (té-quisch), turco; Moor (mur), Moorish (mú-risch), moro, y pocos más.

16. Véase página 203, nota 8.

17. Véase página 96, nota 5.

18. Sin sentido; véase página 282, nota 10. What nonsense! (véase página 209, nota 8), ¡qué tontería!

19. Péi-schens.

20. Schó-quin.

21. Hold your tongue! ¡contenga la lengua! y shut your mouth! ¡cierre la boca! son sinónimos de la frase del texto.

22. Véase pág. 176, nota 4.

23. Uó ts mí, ó, what will become of me!, ¡qué será de mí!

24. Tu ecs-prés yóí, para manifestar contento.

25. Literalmente, me da gran felicidad.

26. Ái co'n-grá-chu-leít yu.

27. Tu ecs-prés só'-rou, para expresar dolor.

28. It is an ír-e-pa-ra-bel los.