commerce suffered from the devastation of the island, and on February 15, 1898, our battleship Maine was blown up while on a friendly visit in Havana harbor. On April 19 Congress resolved on forcible intervention to bring about Spain's evacuation of Cuba, and the establishment there of a free and stable government. War with Spain followed, and on May 1 our Pacific squadron, under Commodore Dewey, destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila in the Philippine Islands.

The States Admitted during the Sixth Epoch are: NEBRASKA (admitted March 1, 1867; the name signifies "water-valley"); COLORADO (July 1, 1876; whence it is known as the "Centennial State"); the two DAKOTAS (Nov. 2, 1889); MONTANA (Nov. 8, 1889); WASHINGTON (Nov. 11, 1889); IDAHO (July 3, 1890); WYOMING (July 10, 1890); and UTAH, the forty-fifth State (Jan. 4, 1896).

PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION

Territorial Development (Map of VIth Epoch).—The Treaty with Great Britain (Sept. 2, 1783) fixed the boundaries of the United States as: the Atlantic Ocean, the Great Lakes, the Mississippi River, and the north line of Florida. The Thirteen Colonies occupied only a narrow strip along the Atlantic sea-board. The interior, as far as the Mississippi, belonged to the States individually, but was finally given to the General Government (p. 194).

In 1787, the region north of the Ohio was organized into the North-western Territory (p. 201). Louisiana was purchased of France in 1803 (p. 155). Lewis and Clarke's expedition (p. 209) gave the first accurate information concerning this vast territory. Florida was purchased of Spain (p. 173) by a treaty proposed Feb. 22, 1819,

SUPPLEMENT: THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

CUBA, the "Pearl of the Antilles," though abounding in natural resources, was not prosperous under the rule of Spain, and from time to time the Cuban people, both black and white, rebelled against the government imposed on them. The last of these rebellions began in February, 1895, and though Spain sent in all 200,000 soldiers to Cuba, she failed in over three years to restore order.

The insurgents soon formed the Republic of Cuba, but sought in vain to secure recognition from the United States. Our government, however, warned Spain that the struggle could not go on indefinitely without intervention on our part. Our citizens had millions of dollars invested in Cuban property, and an important commerce which was being rapidly ruined through the devastation of the island. Moreover, our people were shocked at the suffering of the *reconcentrados* — Cubans who had been compelled by Spain, under pain of death, to leave their country homes and concentrate at the large towns, where they were hemmed in by the garrisons and left to starve. Tens of thousands of them thus miserably perished, though some supplies were sent to them from the United States.

On the night of February 15, 1898, our battle-ship *Maine* was blown up in the harbor of Havana by a torpedo or mine, with the loss of over 260 of her crew, and from that moment the hope of a peaceable settlement of the Cuban problem rapidly waned, and both nations prepared for war. On April 19 Congress passed a resolution demanding the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba;

the President, having signed this, sent an ultimatum to Spain on the 21st, and war began on the same day.

Although the avowed object of the struggle was merely to compel Spain to abandon Cuba, the first blow, as well as the last, was struck at her on the opposite side of the globe, in her colony of the Philippine Islands. There, in Manila Bay, on May 1, Commodore George Dewey's squadron completely destroyed a Spanish fleet, killing and wounding over 600 men, while not a ship or a man on our side was lost. And there on August 13, 1898, the city of Manila was captured through the joint operations of Dewey's ships and of a United States army that had been transported across the Pacific, commanded by General Wesley Merritt. This battle was fought, as we shall see, one day after the cessation of hostilities had been ordered, but before news of it had arrived at the Philippines.

The other battles of this war were fought in the West Indies. Throughout the struggle our navy maintained a blockade of Havana and the western end of Cuba, and this led to the capture of a considerable number of Spanish vessels. But the decisive conflicts occurred near the well-fortified harbor of Santiago, in the eastern end of the island. Here, in the latter part of May, a Spanish squadron commanded by Admiral Cervera took refuge, and was promptly blockaded by our ships under Commodore Schley, and later also by those under Rear-Admiral Sampson, who then took command of the entire fleet. In an attempt to make the blockade complete, the collier *Merrimac* was sunk in the narrow channel leading to the harbor. This feat was performed, amid a storm of shot and shell from the forts, by Lieutenant R. P. Hobson and a

crew of seven, who were taken prisoners and afterwards exchanged.

Then an army of about 18,000 men under General William R. Shafter was landed near by, and after severe fighting took the outer defenses of Santiago (July 1, 2). Our total loss in this campaign was about 250 killed and 1400 wounded and missing; the Spanish loss was believed to be greater.

As the fall of the city now seemed certain, Cervera's six ships sailed out of the harbor, past the *Merrimac*, on July 3, and tried to escape; but they were at once attacked by the blockading fleet and were soon sunk or stranded, shattered wrecks, on the shore of Cuba. Besides the many killed, about 1,300 Spanish sailors were taken prisoners; of our men only one was killed and a few wounded.

On July 14, rather than incur an assault on Santiago, the Spanish surrendered the city to the United States, together with the eastern end of Cuba and an army of about 22,000 men, which we had to transport to Spain. A few days later, General Nelson A. Miles set off with an army of about 20,000 to seize Puerto Rico. He landed on July 25 and had occupied a large part of the island without much opposition when hostilities came to an end.

On August 12, 1898, a protocol was signed at Washington, providing for the cessation of hostilities and a meeting at Paris, not later than October 1, of commissioners to negotiate a formal treaty of peace. The protocol also provided for the abandonment of Cuba by Spain, and the cession of Puerto Rico and one of the Ladrones to the United States. The disposition of the

Philippines was left to be decided in the final treaty of peace; Manila in the meanwhile was to be occupied by the United States.

One result of the war with Spain and the victory of Commodore Dewey in the Philippines was to convince many that the Hawaiian Islands should come under our flag. The little Republic of Hawaii had for several years been desirous of annexation, and this was at last accomplished by a joint resolution of Congress signed by President McKinley July 7, 1898.

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS FROM APRIL TO AUGUST, 1898.

April 19.	Congress passes "War Resolution."
April 21.	War begins.
April 27.	Batteries of Matanzas, Cuba, shelled.
May 1.	Dewey destroys Spanish fleet in Manila Bay.
May 11.	Spanish batteries at Cardenas, Cuba, shelled; Ensign Bagley and four men killed.
May 12.	Admiral Sampson's fleet bombards forts at San Juan, Puerto Rico.
May 31.	Forts at entrance of Santiago de Cuba bombarded.
June 3.	Hobson sinks *Merrimac* at entrance to Santiago Harbor.
June 10.	Marines land near the entrance of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; fighting for several days.
June 13.	President signs act of Congress, laying stamp taxes, an inheritance tax, and a duty on tea.
June 24.	Rough Riders and other troops attacked while moving on Santiago; 16 killed, 40 wounded.
July 1, 2.	El Caney and San Juan Hill near Santiago taken and held; 231 killed, 1364 wounded and missing.
July 3.	American squadron destroys fleet of Admiral Cervera.
July 7.	President signs resolution annexing Hawaii.
July 14.	Surrender of Santiago and the eastern end of Cuba.
July 28.	Ponce, Puerto Rico, surrenders to General Miles.
July 31.	Fighting near Manila.
August 12.	Protocol signed at Washington.
August 13.	Manila captured.

though it was not signed by the King of Spain until Oct. 24, 1820, and not ratified by the United States until Feb. 19, 1821.* The treaty also relinquished all Spanish authority over the region west of the Rocky Mountains, claimed by the United States as belonging to the Louisiana purchase, but not previously acknowledged by Spain.†

In the beginning of the war of 1812, a strip of coast about fifty miles wide, lying between Florida and Louisiana, considered by Spain as a part of Florida, had been taken by the United States under the claim that it belonged to the Louisiana purchase. Texas was annexed in 1845 (p. 205). The Mexican cession of 1848 gave the United States California and several other States (p. 208). Alaska, the latest acquisition, was purchased in 1867.

When the Declaration of Independence was made, the area of the young republic was about 800,000 square miles. Our domain now reaches from ocean to ocean and comprises nearly 4,000,000 square miles.

The Population.—A century ago, Portland, Me., Providence, R. I., and Richmond, Va., were only small towns. Springfield and Lawrence were mere hamlets. Rude frontier forts occupied the present sites of Oswego, Utica,

* This fact explains the varying dates given by different historians.

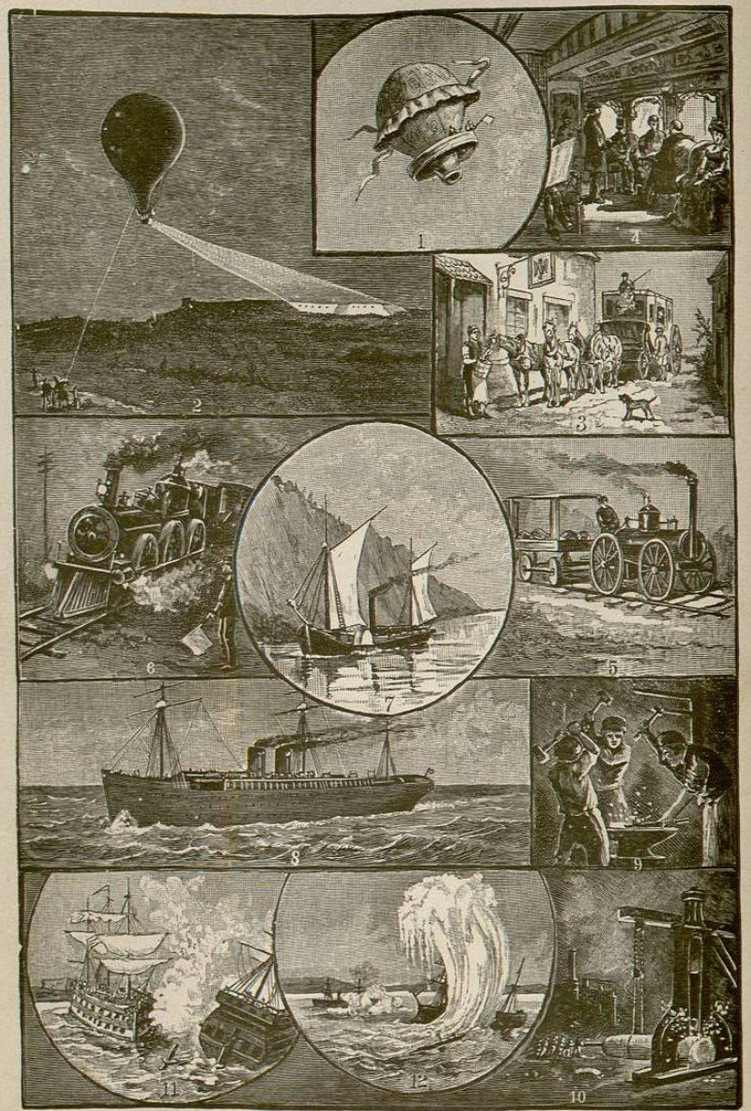
† The map of the VIth Epoch is based upon one given in the Census of 1870. This represents the Louisiana purchase as reaching to the Pacific Ocean. Some maps, accepting the Spanish version, extend Louisiana only to the Rocky Mountains. Such authorities hold that the title of the United States to Oregon antedates the French cession and is based upon the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia by Capt. Gray (p. 208) in 1792. A full discussion of our claim to Oregon may be found in "Barrows' Oregon," chap. XXI. In a brief work like this, it is not possible to enter upon such a topic. In fact, it has no real importance. It is enough for the pupil to know that Gray discovered, Lewis and Clarke explored, and the American Fur Company (p. 209) occupied, the fertile region drained by the Columbia; and that, during the progress of these events, France ceded to the United States her claim to all territory west of the Mississippi (1803)—a claim which France had received from Spain only three years before (1800) and had herself ceded to Spain in 1763 (p. 90). Lieut. Pike was sent, in 1805, to search for the source of the Mississippi; and, in 1806-'7, he ventured into what is now Kansas.

and Rome, N. Y. At Saratoga a single spring bubbled up in an old barrel. Lancaster, Pa., with a population of 6,000 (1777), was the largest inland place. The first store in Louisville, Ky., was opened in 1783, being the only one in that region. In 1790, the first white child was born in the log settlement of Cincinnati. St. Louis, New Orleans, and Mobile were then in foreign territory; the first of these contained only about 800 people, who lived mostly in log houses, no brick dwelling being erected before 1813. At the beginning of the century, Washington was described as "a little village in the midst of the woods". Chicago, even for years after the admission of Illinois into the Union (1818), was a mere trading-station surrounded by the wigwams of the savage.

The population of the entire United States at the time of the first census was less than 4,000,000. The census of 1890 showed over 62,000,000. The center of population in 1790 was 23 miles east of Baltimore; in 1890, it had moved westward to a point a few miles south of Greensburg, Decatur Co., Ind. At the former date, there were only five cities—Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Charleston, and Baltimore—having a population of over 10,000; at the latter date, there were more than 350.

The Post-offices in 1790 numbered 75. Between New York and Philadelphia, there were only five mails per week, and it required two days for a letter to go this short distance.* They were generally carried throughout the

* The tedious mode of travel in the early days is well illustrated in the following incident: In 1824–'25, an effort was made in Congress to admit Oregon. Mr. Dickinson, of New Jersey, declared that "the project of a State upon the Pacific was an absurdity. The distance that a member of Congress from Oregon would be obliged to travel in coming to the seat of Government and returning home, would be 9200 miles. If he should travel thirty miles per day, it would require 306 days; allowing for Sundays, forty-four, it would amount to 350 days. This would leave the member a fortnight to rest at Washington before he commenced his journey home."



Progress of Invention.

1. ONE OF THE FIRST BALLOONS MADE. 2. WAR BALLOON, WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT ATTACHED TO ILLUMINATE FORTIFICATIONS AT NIGHT. 3. AN OLD STAGE-COACH. 4. A PARLOR CAR. 5. FIRST LOCOMOTIVE. 6. MODERN LOCOMOTIVE. 7. FULTON'S STEAM-BOAT. 8. OCEAN STEAM-SHIP. 9. THE OLD ANVIL. 10. THE MODERN TRIP-HAMMER. 11. OLD STYLE NAVAL BATTLE. 12. NEW STYLE—THE TORPEDO BOAT.

country by men on horseback, the saddle-bags easily holding the scanty number of letters and papers then sent. Mails were forwarded between New York and Boston three times per week in summer, and twice in winter. In remote places, the mail was allowed to accumulate until enough was secured to pay the cost of transmission. It was a favored rural village that had a weekly mail. The time of its arrival was locally known as the "post-day", and when the postman came he found a crowd assembled to receive the few letters he brought, and to hear the newspaper read by the minister or landlord.

From 1789 until 1816, the postage on a single letter carried under 40 miles was 8 cents; over 40 and under 90 miles, 10 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents. In 1889, we had about 59,000 post-offices, while the length of the post-routes had increased from 1875 miles to 416,000 miles.

Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts.—The Revolutionary War was fought by men clad mainly in homespun, and using a flint-lock hunting rifle. Manufactures had been steadily repressed by the mother country (p. 101), and agriculture was the favorite pursuit. The mechanic arts—save ship-building in New England—had made little progress. The farm-house was a manufactory of all the articles of daily use. Clothes, hats, shoes, and harnesses were made at home. Even nails were hammered out in the winter time. The hand-cart, spinning-wheel, and loom were common pieces of furniture. The land was turned by a plow whose mold-board was faced with strips of iron made by straightening old horse-shoes. The grass was cut by a scythe; the grain, by a sickle. Wheat, oats, rye, etc. were threshed out on the barn floor with a flail, or trodden out by cattle. The flax and wool were carded, spun, and woven into cloth by the women of the household.