

HARPER'S SERIES.  
SCHOOL & FAMILY  
READERS.

THE

SECOND

READER

OF THE

School and Family Series.

BY

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## LESSON X.

## AT PLAY.



The boys have come out to see the men at work. Four of the boys sit on the ground, and two of them play at see-saw.

One boy is up, and the other boy is down. Do you see the boy who is up hold up both of his hands? Do you think he will fall?

Do you see any tools of the men near the boys? Do you know what tools they are? One is an ax, and the other is a saw.

When boys go where men are at work, they should not touch the tools. They might get hurt, or they might dull the tools.

Do you see those little black specks up in the sky? Do you know what they are? They are birds. They are up very high.

Do you see any men at work? Yes; there are

## LESSON XIII.

## THE FOX.

bush'-y  
es-cape'  
oft'-en

match  
pieces  
sly'-ly

rock  
roots  
be-fore'

chased  
goose  
fights



The fox is like a dog. It is a beast of prey.

It has a broad head, a sharp snout, sharp ears, and a long bushy tail.

The fox lives in a den or hole, which he often makes near a farm-house.

He hides in this den by day, and when night comes on he leaves his den, and goes slyly to the farm-yard.

He is fond of a duck, or a hen, or a goose, or a lamb. But he will also eat fruit, mice, and frogs. When he gets hold of a hen or a duck he runs home to his den.

Some men keep packs of hounds or dogs to hunt and kill the fox, and they will ride a long way sometimes before they can catch him.

When the fox finds that he is chased he runs to his hole, where he lies still till some dog is sent in to drive him out.

If his den is below a rock, or the roots of trees, he is safe, for the dog is no match for him there; he can not be dug out.

But if he can not get to his den, he runs to the thick woods, and seeks the most thorny paths.

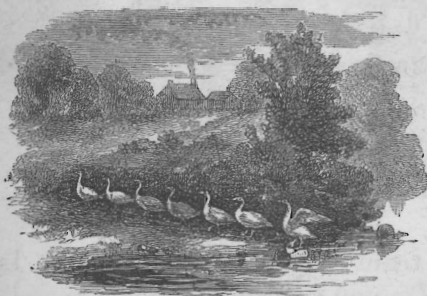
hand does she hold it? Do you think she has bread and milk in that bowl?

How old do you think Robert is? Do you know what he is doing? He is looking at Fido, to see if he will eat. He says, "Fido, you must eat. It is good for you."

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### LESSON V.

#### GEESE MARCHING.



One, two, three, four, five, six, seven geese in a row. Do you see them march? Yes; one goose is the leader, and the rest follow.

Where do you think these geese have been? They have been down to the pond to have a nice swim. Do you see the water? Yes, and I see some large stones in the water. I think they are on the edge of the pond, where the water runs over.

Where do you suppose these geese are going now? They are going home to the barn. Do you see the path? Yes; they are marching in the path, and the path leads to the bars in the hedge.

The geese will get under the bars, and then go along on the other side of the hedge. When they get on the other side of the hedge we can not see them.

LESSON VI.  
ROBERT AND MARY.



Little Mary, poor child, took a severe cold last winter; and it made her so dēaf that she can not hear when Robert speaks to her, unless he speaks very loud.

“Mary,” said Robert, “will you let me take your new book’?” “What did you say’?” asked Mary. “I said, ‘Will you let me take your new book’?” “O yes, you may take it,” said Mary; “you will find it in the book-case, in the parlor.”

So Robert went and got the book, and after he had read it through he told Mary that he had put it on the table, in the study-room. “Where did you say’?” asked Mary. “On the *table*, in the *study-room*,” said Robert.

Robert did not get vexed, or angry, when Mary could not hear him, for he loved his sister.

## LESSON VII.

## BIRDS.



This bird is a dove.

The bird has a bill. Some bills are long, and some are thick and short.

With its bill the bird picks up its food. Some birds live on corn, some on seeds, and some on insects.

The eyes of birds are in the sides of the head, so that they can see on both sides of them at the same time. Birds have wings with which to fly.

Some birds do not live all the time in the air. Some swim most of the time on the water. The duck, the swan, the goose, the loon, the gull, and some others, swim on the water.

Birds have feet, with which they kill or catch their prey, or scrape the ground, or climb, or walk:

The eagle makes use of his feet to seize and tear his prey. The hen scrapes the ground with her feet to find seeds, worms, and insects.

The creeper, a small bird, can run up or down a tree with great ease. It runs very fast, and looks into the small holes in the bark of the tree for the food on which it lives.

Most birds have four toes, three before and one behind; but the creeper has two toes before and two behind.

## LESSON VIII.

JOHN BROWN AND BRUNO.



Here comes John Brown with his dog Bruno. Do you think John is kind to Bruno? The dog looks up into John's face, and wags his tail.

Why does Bruno wag his tail? Is he glad to see John? Yes, he is glad to see John, and he likes to follow him.

John', do you take good care of your dog? Are you kind to him, and do you play with him, and pat his head when he does what you wish him to?

You can pat Bruno's head, and he will not bite you; but he will wag his tail, because he is glad to have you notice him.

John', do you feed Bruno', and do you like to see him fed? Do you ever whip Bruno'? O no,



LESSON X.  
SLIDING DOWN HILL.



Did you see me slide down the hill? said Willie Jones. Did you see how fast my sled went over the ice and over the snow?

When I was going down, James was going up; but now I am going up, and he is going down. That's the way we go. First one, and then the other.

I can steer my sled straight now. There comes John Brown. He has no sled. Come on, John'. You may take my sled, and slide down once alone, and then you may slide with me.

I like to have boys slide with me, two and three on a sled. What fine sport we have to-day! If it is cold, we can keep warm'. We can run up hill, and that will warm us.





When we rise from bed in the morning, and when we lie down at night, we should lift up our hearts to him in prayer. God will hear us, and if we pray to him with a right heart, he will bless us, both in this world, and in the world to come.

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### LESSON XIII.

#### MAKING PIES.



Miss Mary has gone to the kitchen to show Susan how to make pies. Do you know which Miss Mary is'? What is she doing now'? What

## LESSON IV.

## LAZY SLOKINS, THE SCHOOL-BOY.



One of these boys has a book in his hand, and you can see that he is very busy reading it. It looks like a new book, although the boy has used it a long time.

This boy is getting his lesson in school; and he will have a good lesson, and he will recite it well too. You can see that *he* is not a lazy boy, and that he takes good care of his books.

The name of the other boy is Slokins. What do you think of him'?'\* He looks like a lazy fellow. He has a book in his hand', but it is all torn in pieces'. He can' scarcely read in it. When he reads, he has to stop to spell out the hard words.

Slokings does not like a book. You can see that

\* As this is a word of but one short syllable, and the voice must *rise* to strike it, it is spoken very much as though it had the rising inflection. In the following sentence, the last syllable in "Johnson" evidently has the falling inflection. If the last syllable were taken away, "John" would *seem* to have the *rising* inflection, but it has not—it is merely *emphatic*, beginning on a high pitch, but immediately taking the falling slide—"If that is your opinion of Web'ster', what do you think of *Johnson*'?"

God made the pretty bird to fly' :  
How sweetly has she sung' !  
And though she flies so very high',  
She won't forget her young'.

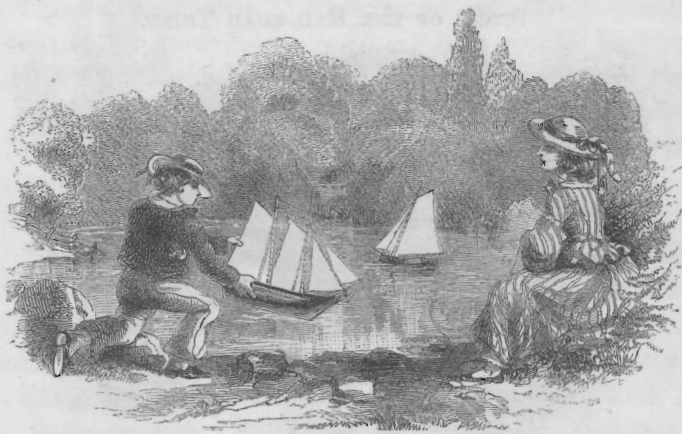
God made the cow' to give nice milk',  
The horse' for us to use' ;  
We'll treat them kindly' for his sake',  
Nor dare' his gifts abuse'.

God made the water' for our drink' ;  
He made the fish' to swim' ;  
He made the tree' to bear nice fruit' :  
Oh, how' should we love him' !

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#### LESSON XIV

#### BOATS ON THE WATER.

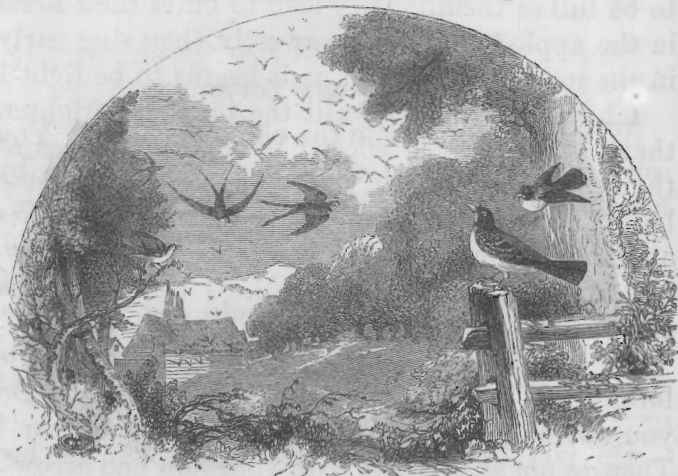


Mary has put her boat on the water in the pond, that it may have a sail. She keeps a long string tied to it, that it may not be blown away, and get lost.

Mary's boat is a sloop, for it has only one mast. Do you know which the mast is' ? The wind

## LESSON II.

## DON'T' KILL THE BIRDS'.\*



The little birds have been away during the winter'; and now that the chilling storms of winter are over', they have come back again'. How sweetly they sing'! Little boys', don't kill the birds'.

There are the swallows. The air seems to be full of them. They were here last summer', but they went away before winter came'. They went a long way to the south', where it was warm'.

\* This is the language of *authority*, and must close with the *falling* inflection, in accordance with Rule X. But the sentences in the last verse of Lesson II. (except questions), and nearly all the sentences in Lesson III., are supposed to be in the language of *earnest entreaty*, and therefore require the *rising* inflection, in accordance with Rule IX.

had no fear of being lost. You must ask some one to show you which the North Star is.

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#### LESSON XIV.

##### TWINKLE, LITTLE STAR.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star ;  
How I wonder what you are !  
Up above the world so high,  
Like a diamond in the sky.

When the glorious sun is set,  
When the grass with dew is wet,  
Then you show your little light,  
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

In the dark blue sky you keep,  
And often through my curtains peep ;  
For you never shut your eye  
Till the sun is in the sky.

Tell me, for I long to know,  
Who has made you sparkle so' ?  
It is God, the star replied,  
God, who hung me in the sky.

He stoops to watch an infant soul  
With an ever gracious eye,  
And esteems it dearer far,  
More in value than a star.

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#### LESSON XV.

##### WORK AND PLAY.

It is not pleasant to work all the time, nor is it useful to play all the time ; but while you are at work you should work in earnest, and then you will be the more happy when you play.

Work while you pretend to work, and do not