

SECURED GREELEY.

HOW THE GREAT EDITOR'S HAND-WRITING SERVED A TURN.

The Eligibility Was Taken Advantage of by the Manager of the Country Fair, and the People of Oswego Falls Saw and Heard the Lion of the Day.

Every competitor who ever put in type any of Horace Greeley's copy will certify to the fact that his handwriting was almost illegible. It was the despair of the composing room, and even Greeley himself couldn't always decipher it. A man who was many years ago president of the Oswego County Agricultural Association said several days ago that he had good reason on one occasion to be thankful that Greeley's writing was hard to decipher. This fact secured for him a star attraction at the fair which he could not have obtained otherwise. The association of which he was president made a great effort each year to outdo rival associations in its fair, and one of its regular attractions was a distinguished speaker who delivered an address to the crowd on any subject that he might select.

"When I was made president," said the ex-officer of the association, "I was young and ambitious, and I thought I would be the best fair that ever had been held at Oswego Falls, and I was willing to work hard to accomplish such a result. Long beforehand I started up the pumpkins, and I prepared a good schedule of horse races. I secured a man to make a balloon ascension, and all that was lacking in my programme was a distinguished speaker. At that time Mr. Greeley was the most conspicuous man in the United States. We all wanted to see him and hear him speak. He was a very busy man, however, and I knew that we had about one chance in ten of securing him. I determined to take that chance. After much preliminary thought and many consultations with others I got an invitation to attend our fair and deliver an address on any subject that he chose. I assured him that he would find only a few of his admirers, and I said that we had long looked for such an opportunity to hear him. Two days later the village postmaster told me that he had a letter that he thought was worth a try to me. I had been a good deal about Greeley's handwriting, and I knew at once that this was my reply from Mr. Greeley. When I opened the envelope, I found a sheet of paper covered with irregular scribbles that I couldn't decipher. With several of my friends I puzzled over it a long time, but I could not read it. I remembered that the printer of our paper had at one time been familiar with Mr. Greeley's handwriting, and I took the letter to him. He was a little out of practice, but he deciphered it and I read it with great excitement. Mr. Greeley regretted that he was unable to accept our invitation. That was a great disappointment to me. I thought it over, and suddenly it dawned on me that there was just a chance that I might by strategy get Mr. Greeley to Oswego Falls after all. I sent him another letter that must have staggered him. Mr. Greeley was well aware of the fact that his writing was almost illegible, and he was never much surprised when his letters were misinterpreted. I simply took advantage of that, and in my second letter I thanked him for accepting our invitation. To have him no loophole for escape, I told him that we had begun to distribute handbills, and I said that we were going to deliver the address at the fair, and I added that I had ordered the printers to place his name in big letters on our three best posters. I knew that he would read that letter and would conclude that we had read his letter declining the invitation as a letter of acceptance, and I hoped when he heard how we had gone on with our printing that he would conclude to come.

"I received no reply from Mr. Greeley, but from time to time we sent our posters and information along the fair and the town. A week before the day set for the address we sent him a time table and told him on what train we should look for him. I was uneasy all this time, because I knew that if Mr. Greeley didn't turn up I should be blamed. When the day for the great event arrived, I went to the station to await the train. I found that Mr. Greeley was on board. I introduced myself to him as the man who had sent him the invitation and who had never heard his very kind answer. Mr. Greeley looked at me closely, and there was a suspicion of a smile on his face. "You had no difficulty in reading my letter?" he said. "Well, it was a little hard to decipher it at first," I replied, "and we were in doubt for a few minutes whether you had said 'Yes' or 'No' to our invitation. When we did decide that you had, we were very much pleased to find that you had agreed to come."

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FOREST MONSTERS.

Some of the Great Trees That Are Found in California.

In the national parks and forest preserves of California the big trees are by far the most interesting and greatest natural features. There are several varieties of these colossal evergreens, the most famous of which is the redwood, the tree which has furnished most of the redwood lumber of commerce, and the Sequoia gigantea, from which a comparatively small amount of similar lumber has also been made. The former is the smaller variety and grows on the foothills along the coast. The latter attains a considerably larger growth, is more strictly speaking, the "big tree" of California, and is seldom found at a lower altitude than 5,000 feet.

Scattered along the extent of the Sierra Nevada from north to south are many distinct and separate groups or groves of Sequoia gigantea. These are generally known by names significant of locality, as, for instance, "Calaveras," "Tuolumne," "Mariposa" and "Fresno," names of the counties in which the groves so called are situated. The Tuolumne grove is in the Yosemite park, and the Mariposa near by. This latter is the one most frequently visited by tourists and contains the "Wawchoa"—a tree with a hole burned in its base, through which the stage road runs and four horse stages are drawn without any difficulty. The "Grizzly Giant," one of the largest trees in the world. The stately grandeur of these enormous and lofty trees is so impressive that it seems quite fit and natural that some of the larger ones should have been individualized and honored with distinguished titles. Nearly every state in the Union and every distinguished general of the civil war has a name among them. The "General Grant," in the General Grant park, and the "General Sheridan" of the "Giant forest" (situated in the Sequoia park) are particularly noted. It is difficult to determine just which of the big trees is the largest, but those two and the "Grizzly Giant"—the gnarly base of any of which will exceed 30 feet in diameter—are probably the biggest trees yet discovered.

The trees often grow in such inaccessible mountain retreats that some of the most interesting and beautiful scenery has been thoroughly and systematically explored. Outside the lands reserved by the government a California lumber company owns several hundred acres of these trees—enough to last 40 years, cutting many millions of feet per year.—Harper's Weekly.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Showing What a Shotgun Can Do in a Load of Hay.

"What was the most exciting experience I ever had?" repeated Captain Haight at the Olympic Club. "I think it occurred last summer, when I was hunting doves up in Sonoma county. Now, shooting doves is not particularly exciting or perilous, but this was one of the hottest experiences I ever had. "I had been traveling all day with a gun and a load of hay, and I was well when I struck the country road and started for home. It was a good four miles' walk, and I was pretty well pleased to see a big wagon full of hay approaching my ranch. I gave my permission to ride, so I scrambled up on top, lay down on the sweet, new mown hay and went swaying and swinging down the road. I was just dozing off when I heard a report, and I found myself in the air. I had forgotten to take the cartridges out of it, and something had pressed the trigger. The horses gave a jump, and the driver rolled off into the ditch. "When I discovered that my gun had set fire to the hay, and I thought it was about time for me to escape. The horses and I ran along the road as fast as we could run, but I clambered for the side of the road and slid for the road. The tail of my stout hunting coat caught on the top of a sharp sandstone ridge, and then I found myself hanging by one hand from that threatened to upset and dump a load of burning hay on me at every turn of the road. "The hay was crackling and burning fiercely, and already I could feel the flames. Still the horses ran, and still my coat held me fast to that seething mass of flames. My trousers commenced rolling off, and then I found myself in the air. I had just made up my mind that I should just end it was thrown into a ditch full of water beside the road. I did not stop to see what became of the hay and the horses, nor of the ranch, but cut straight across that field for good. That, gentlemen, was the most thrilling experience of my life."—New York Press.

ELEPHANT NOT CLEVER.

The Popular Belief Contradicted by an English Writer.

The elephant possesses very charming characteristics and makes a very pleasant companion. For one thing he is not easily misled, and he is very obedient to the slightest hint given by his mahout. In speed he is scarcely a record breaker, but he can get along at the rate of 15 miles an hour, when he likes. There is one thing that he is not—he is not a really clever animal, in spite of all the tales in the story books to the contrary; otherwise he would not suffer himself to be so easily captured in the keddahs, the huge forest inclosures into which the mahouts drive the herds of elephants for the purpose of capture. All the actions which are apparently spontaneous on the part of the working elephant are really performed at the bidding of his mahout, who, by means of his neck directs every movement by pressure of the knee, and as the man's knees are concealed under the elephant's cap, he is not aware of the fact that the elephant thinks for himself. When the mahout elects, for a change, to sit on the saddle, or, he drives with his foot, and the duldest eye can detect such a change in the position of the right shoulder turns the elephant to the left, and vice versa. After his tractability his gentleness is the elephant's most marked characteristic. The mahout takes cruel advantage of his disposition sometimes, thrashing him on the toe with a billet of wood, or if free from risk of discovery by his European master—striking his trunk with a spear full of blood.

An elephant has rarely been known to retaliate save when it must. When he is badly mistreated, however, he does not approach him in his pickets. If he is taken in must, and the fact escape notice, the consequences are likely to be awkward at least. In a salubrious region an elephant belonging to a firm of rice merchants was one afternoon taken down to the river for his usual bath after work. He, the mahout said, "dull" all day and accused of sorts. He was in must. He signified the fact by seizing his mahout and tossing the astonished man into the water; then he ran into the "go down" close by and, with one squeal, dismissed some 200 coolies at work there. The go down was a huge palisade shed, covering over an acre and was full of loose, paddy (mashed rice) and stacks of bags and grain. For two days and two nights that elephant enjoyed himself among those stacks. Sparrows, peesed round the palisade wall, kept him in, and he might have supposed the elephants bent on mischief had been there instead of one mad one. At last he was made prisoner with the aid of two big trunks and chained up until London. It should be remembered.—London Spectator.

New Method in Public Instruction.

The promotion examination having been abandoned, the teacher's estimate of the pupil's ability to do advanced work determines his promotion. As the teacher's estimate is shown on the report, the pupil and his parents know monthly what progress he is making toward advanced work. In the primary grades the teacher's judgment determines the record, and in the higher grades the teacher's judgment is corrected by written recitations and tests. This method puts a premium on the daily work and gives a moderate but continuous rate of progress. The results are more rapid, more exact, more restive and spasmodic. Tests given by the principal and the superintendent show the proper completion of work and are useful to direct attention to the instruction, but have nothing to do with promotion. Pupils promoted prematurely are returned whence they came, and teachers become more careful thereafter. It may be said that the teaching test is but another name for the promotion examination, but a moment's thought will show that there is a great difference between the two. One is a casual diagnosis at frequent intervals for the purpose of discovering the disease in its incipency in order to apply the proper remedial and preventive treatment. The other is a blundering post mortem to learn the cause of death. Common sense and experience unite in declaring that every efficient teacher knows which pupils are ready for advanced work better than a superintendent can know. All who have had experience with this plan of promotion agree that never before were promotions made so satisfactorily and so wisely. Such examinations should be conducted so closely.—W. J. Shearer in Atlantic.

Queen Victoria's Coronation Oath. "Queen Victoria's Coronation Oath" is described in The Century by Florence Haywood, who copies from the official records the following oath signed and subscribed by the queen on her coronation: "Archbishop—Madam, in your majesty's name, will you take the oath?" The Queen—I will.

Archbishop—Will you to the utmost of your power govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dominions thereto belonging according to the statutes in parliament agreed on and the respective laws and customs of the same? The Queen—I solemnly promise so to do.

Archbishop—Will you to the utmost of your power defend the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel and the Protestant reformed religion established by law? And will you maintain and protect the same against all invasion, the united church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government thereof, as by law established within England and Ireland, and the territories thereto belonging? And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England and Ireland and to the churches there committed to their charge full and free exercise and enjoyment of all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them? The Queen—All this I promise to do.

The things which I have here promised I will perform and keep, so help me God. VICTORIA R.

It Will Surprise You.

In order to prove the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, the most effective cure for catarrh and cold in the head, your druggist will supply a generous 10-cent trial size or we will mail for 10 cents. Full size 50c.

Wise Men Know.

It is folly to build upon a poor foundation, either in architecture or in health. A foundation of sand is insecure, and to depend upon it is equally dangerous and deceptive. The true way to build up health is to make your blood pure, rich and nourishing by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Unadulterated Household Spice.

Everything is impracticable till it is put in practice. The worst of creeds is better than no creed at all.

The Uses of Fruit.

1. To furnish the variety of diet. 2. To relieve thirst and introduce water into the system. 3. To furnish organic salts essential to proper nutrition. 4. To supply nutrient material. 5. To stimulate the kidneys, increase the flow of urine, and lower its acidity. 6. To act as laxatives. 7. To stimulate and improve appetite and digestion. 8. To act as antiseptics.—Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

For a Fly on the Eye.

When you feel that pricking pain and see the fatal little spot of red on the eyelid which surely foretells the coming of a sty, put in a small bag of tea-spoonful of black tea, on which pour enough boiling water to moisten; as soon as cool enough put it on the eye, and it will remain until morning. The sty will, in all probability, be gone; if not, one more application will be certain to remove it.

The Household Linen.

The demand for round table cloths is much less than for square or oblong. In point of durability, no bedroom towels are equal to pure linen huckaback, and piece-goods come in wide range of width and quality. Plain or dotted lace-trimmed white Swiss bed-covers are much cooler and prettier for summer use than starched linen ones. For various good and sufficient reasons white bed dressing has never been out of style, despite the beauty and popularity of colored ones; but the revival of the colonial style of architecture and furniture and interior decorations has brought white muscades and flannel bed-spreads into decided favor, and it is being brought out in many new and effective patterns.

She Had Money in Sheets.

The Boston Record prints a paragraph about a surprise which a Boston housekeeper lately experienced at the hands of a lady customer. Her husband is a bank president in Newburyport. The national banks receive their bills in sheets of twelve, which are put after being signed. The generous president gave one of these sheets to his wife, and she naturally started at once for Boston.

After making some purchases in one of the large stores she drew the bills out of her pocketbook and calmly said to the clerk: "Lend me your scissors and I will pay you," thereupon cutting off for the cashier a check for \$100. The astonished clerk at first refused to receive such money from so open a manufacturer of currency, but finally the matter was explained.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for consumption, coughs and colds. I can not say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Trial bottles at Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at Hallier's drug store, Berlin.

You and Your Grandfather.

Are removed from each other by a span of many years. He traveled in a slow going stage coach, while you take the lightning express or the electric car. When he was sick he was treated by old-fashioned methods and you demand modern ideas in medicine as well as in every thing else. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine of to-day. It is prepared by modern methods and its preparation are brought the light and knowledge of modern science. Hood's Sarsaparilla acts promptly upon the blood and by making pure, rich blood it cures disease and establishes good health.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often been proved to be of great benefit in nervous fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle at Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at Hallier's drug store, Berlin.

Shot Her Husband's Brother.

GREENSBORO, Aug. 1.—Friday evening, during a fight between Frank and Jacob Byers, brothers, who with their families, occupy the same house on a farm near Tarr station, Jacob was overrunning his brother Frank, when the latter's wife hastened into the room, got a revolver and shot Jacob in the back part of the head, making a serious, but not mortal, wound. The affair has created great excitement in the neighborhood.

Half Price by Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Buffalo, August 21, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special tickets from all points on its system to Buffalo and return at rate of one year ago when Mr. Bryan went up and down the country warning the unsuspecting farmers that the pestiferous gold bugs were eating holes in our glorious institutions. Mr. Bryan's warning was not heeded, and the farmers are so busily engaged in hauling in their 75-cent wheat that they have no time to listen.

Wheat Goes Up, Bryan Goes Down.

New York Mail and Express (Rep.) Wheat is now worth 29 cents a bushel more than it was a year ago when Mr. Bryan went up and down the country warning the unsuspecting farmers that the pestiferous gold bugs were eating holes in our glorious institutions. Mr. Bryan's warning was not heeded, and the farmers are so busily engaged in hauling in their 75-cent wheat that they have no time to listen.

"The Foot of a Fly"

Any eminent English doctor, "I will say any eminent doctor, that a house is never so apt to infect a household." In summer-time, more especially, disease germs fill the air, multitudes escape. These messengers of mischief do not exist for millions. Why not? Because they are healthy and strong. They are not so apt to infect a household. In summer-time, more especially, disease germs fill the air, multitudes escape. These messengers of mischief do not exist for millions. Why not? Because they are healthy and strong. They are not so apt to infect a household.

TRADE MARK. 80 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. PATENTS. Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly receive a free estimate of the cost of making a model. We also make a specialty of drawing and patenting designs for inventors. Write to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

WRIGHT'S VEGETABLE SOAP. For all kinds of washing, it is the best. It is made from the finest vegetable oils and is perfectly pure. It is sold in all drug stores and grocery stores.

Civil Service Law Violated.

President McKinley has issued an order modifying the civil service rules in the internal revenue department and throwing safe guards around removals from office in other directions. Deputy collectors, cashiers and assistant collectors are taken out of the classified service and made subject to appointment by the collector. The new rule in full is as follows: Internal Revenue Service.—One deputy collector in each internal revenue district where the number of employees who shall act as cashier or chief deputy or assistant collector, as may be determined by the treasury department; one deputy collector in each internal revenue district where the number of employees who shall act as cashier or chief deputy or assistant collector, as may be determined by the treasury department; one deputy collector in each stamp (or branch) office. Appointments to the offices named in this rule in the Custom house service and in the Internal Revenue service shall be subject to an examination to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, not disapproved by the commission, equal to the examination held by the commission for positions of the civil service commission. Such examination shall be conducted by the commission in accordance with its regulations.

Considerable speculation is indulged in as to the exact meaning of the order. One deputy collector in each internal revenue district, as may be determined by the treasury department; but those who profess to have direct information from Washington say that it will be determined by the treasury department to include all deputy collectors.

President McKinley also promulgated the following amendment to civil service rules: "No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause and for written charges filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and which charges shall have been examined and an opportunity to make defense."

A statement prepared at the treasury department shows that this order increases the exemptions from the civil service competitive examination from 63 to 219 in the internal revenue service.

Postal Savings Banks. A bill to establish postal savings banks was introduced into congress at the late session by Senator Butler, which will be brought up for consideration at the next regular session. It provides that an account may be opened by any person, including married women and minors, by the deposit of an amount of not less than \$1.00, although a larger amount is deposited as small as an amount as ten cents may be deposited and credited in the pass book. In order that smaller amounts may be saved to be deposited a postal savings bank examination fee of one cent (the cost of the card to be credited on the depositor's account) on which may be attached stamps to the amount of ten cents or multiple thereof for deposit. On every deposit amounting to five dollars or multiple thereof interest at the rate of two and one-half per cent. per annum from the first of the calendar month following deposit will be allowed. Such interest will be calculated by the postmaster-general on demand of the depositor payable at any postal savings bank office. Interest, however, will not be allowed on the deposit of less than \$1.00, which may exceed five hundred dollars in one year, nor will interest be allowed on accounts when they exceed the sum of one thousand dollars. After a depositor has had ten dollars or more in credit for three months he may, if he so desires, make application to the postmaster-general that United States bonds, of the denomination of ten, fifty or one hundred dollars according to the amount in his credit, be issued in lieu of his deposit, such bonds to bear interest at the rate of two and four-tenths per cent. per annum and to be known as United States postal savings bonds.

QUEEN OF THE RANGERS. HERE'S PLEASURE. CINDERELLA STOVES & RANGES. A satisfaction in a good cooking appliance, one that is a good baker and a good mother.

WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW HIGH-ARM SEWING MACHINE. THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MECHANISM FOR FAMILY USE. FOR SALE BY JAMES B. HOLDERBAUM, Somerset, Pa.

CONDENSED TIME TABLES. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Somerset and Cambria Branch. NORTHWARD. Johnston Mall Express—Rockwood 7:00 a. m., Somerset 7:15 a. m., Haverhill 7:30 a. m., Haverhill 7:45 a. m., Haverhill 8:00 a. m., Haverhill 8:15 a. m., Haverhill 8:30 a. m., Haverhill 8:45 a. m., Haverhill 9:00 a. m., Haverhill 9:15 a. m., Haverhill 9:30 a. m., Haverhill 9:45 a. m., Haverhill 10:00 a. m., Haverhill 10:15 a. m., Haverhill 10:30 a. m., Haverhill 10:45 a. m., Haverhill 11:00 a. m., Haverhill 11:15 a. m., Haverhill 11:30 a. m., Haverhill 11:45 a. m., Haverhill 12:00 p. m., Haverhill 12:15 p. m., Haverhill 12:30 p. m., Haverhill 12:45 p. m., Haverhill 1:00 p. m., Haverhill 1:15 p. m., Haverhill 1:30 p. m., Haverhill 1:45 p. m., Haverhill 2:00 p. m., Haverhill 2:15 p. m., Haverhill 2:30 p. m., Haverhill 2:45 p. m., Haverhill 3:00 p. m., Haverhill 3:15 p. m., Haverhill 3:30 p. m., Haverhill 3:45 p. m., Haverhill 4:00 p. m., Haverhill 4:15 p. m., Haverhill 4:30 p. m., Haverhill 4:45 p. m., Haverhill 5:00 p. m., Haverhill 5:15 p. m., Haverhill 5:30 p. m., Haverhill 5:45 p. m., 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