

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 occurred 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 prepared and sent to him a very creditable invitation to attend our fair and deliver an address on any subject that he chose. I assured him that he would find only a friendly audience, and I said that we had long looked for such an opportunity to hear him. Two days later the village postman 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 I had seen a picture of Mr. Greeley's handwriting, and I took the letter to him. He was a little out of practice, but he deciphered it and I knew that we had secured him. 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 longer for our guest, 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 be glad to see that, and in my second letter I told him 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 handbills all over 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."

"Humph!" said Mr. Greeley expressively. "You ordered your posters at once, didn't you?"

"Yes," I replied, "I wanted every one to know what an attraction we had to offer."

"Mr. Greeley again looked at me closely, as if he were a bit suspicious. He delivered the address, and the largest crowd in the history of the association heard him. Whether he suspected the trick I had played on him I never discovered. He intimated to one of my friends that he had his suspicions, and he made the remark that I would make an excellent politician. That was his only comment. He still has Mr. Greeley's letter, and any one who will examine it will see how easily it might have been mistaken for an acceptance."—New York Sun.

Life, to be worthy of a rational being, must be always in progression. We must always pursue to do more or better than in the past.—Johnson.

The Growth of Language. No committee can tell whether a word is a good word or a bad word, whether it is wanted or not. Old-fashioned people will always tell you that a new word is not wanted and that there are plenty of exact equivalents for it already in the language. This is a false, exclusive, yet experience often proves that they were wrong and that there was a need of meaning which they did not perceive, but which was nevertheless pressing eagerly for expression. Those words of words which we now consider absolutely essential to the language were, when they were first introduced, described as quite unnecessary and the mere surplusage of pedantry or affectation. Let any one turn to that most humorous of Elizabethan plays, "The Merchant of Venice," and read the scene in which the poet (Marlowe) is the subject of the satire is given an emic and made to bring up all the new-fangled words which he has used in his works. The character who is attacking the poet keeps on calling out that such and such a monstrosity "has newly come up."

This was thought a brilliant piece of satire at the time, and yet now half the conventional words are admitted by all readers and writers. In truth, there can be no censorship in literature. The only possible plan is to give every word its chance and allow the fittest to survive. It was in this sense that Dryden declared that he proposed new words, and if the public approved "the bill passed" and the word became law. Instead of a writer being on the lookout to throttle and destroy any and every new word or phrase that may be suggested, it ought to be his business to encourage all that are of a fitting development of his native tongue. It is in the admirable passage from which we have quoted already, we see the memorable words, "I trade with the living and the dead." This is the contentment of our tongue.—London Spectator.

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 them, the most conspicuous being the redwood, the sequoia, the giant sequoia, the redwood, the sequoia gigantea, and the sequoia gigantea.

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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 teacher and the pupil are both interested in the work, and the teacher is able to direct and control the instruction, but have nothing to do with promotion. Pupils promoted prematurely are returned where 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 remedy and save the patient. The other is a blinding 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 few individuals so closely.—W. J. Shearer in Atlantic.

Queen Victoria's Coronation Oath. "Queen Victoria's Coronation Oath" is described in The Century by Florence Hayward, 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, I swear to you that you will 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 cause the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel and the Protestant reformed religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve the same according to the doctrine and the doctrine thereof, as by law established within England and Ireland, and the dominions 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 liberties as by law doth 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.

The First Nail. The first nails were undoubtedly the sharp teeth of various animals. It is believed, pointed fragments of flint followed. The first manufactured metal nails were of bronze. The nail with which Jesus fastened the cross was probably pointed with iron. Bronze nails have been found in the Swiss lake dwellings, in several places in France and in the valley of the Nile. Until the present time the nails were forged, a blacksmith being able to make only two or three dozen a day. The first cut nails were made by Jeremiah Witcomb of the island of Jersey in 1774. He used a lathe and a screw.

Perkins, 1795, and its product of 200,000 nails a day was considered so enormous that some persons deemed the result due to supernatural agency.

Something For Nothing. "Where are your tickets, gentlemen?" asked the doorkeeper of a theater to a man of whom he confronted him in Indian file.

"It's all right," shouted a man at the tail end of the line. "I've got my tickets. There's six of us with me. Count 'em for you, as you go in."

"In you go, gentlemen," said the doorkeeper, and he tallied off five, who immediately mixed with the crowd within. I did not stop to see what became of the sixth, but he had disappeared, and the five men saw the performance safe from identification in the tremendous throng of people.—London Fun.

Unadulterated Household Spice. Everything is impracticable till it is put in practice.

The worst of creeds is better than no creed at all.

A decaying body is not so pernicious as a decaying soul.

An evil soul is not an evil substance but an evil influence.

A revelation that needs to be propounded is a sorry kind of revelation.

The man who has no belief had better sell all that he has and buy one.

A poor person following a good one acts more than if he were an electrical machine.—Gail Hamilton.

The Uses of Fruit. 1. To furnish the variety of diet. 2. To relieve thirst and introduce water into the system. 3. To furnish nutriment. 4. To supply organic salts essential to proper nutriment. 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, steeped in hot water, 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, no 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 bedcovers 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 bedspreads 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 cut 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 \$100.00.

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 averted the most fatal diseases of the system. 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.

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.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City. Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, Ohio.

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.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

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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 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 is one or more; one deputy collector in each 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 the person removed shall have the right to a hearing 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 probably come up for discussion 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 smaller amount is opened as small as 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 examination form for 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 his 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.

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.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT, BUFFALO. 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 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.

WESTWARD. Western Express—6:30 a. m., Somerset 6:45 a. m., Haverhill 7:00 a. m., Haverhill 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.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. Transylvania and depart from Johnston at Johnston as follows:

WESTWARD. Western Express—6:30 a. m., Somerset 6:45 a. m., Haverhill 7:00 a. m., Haverhill 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.

EASTWARD. Atlantic Express—6:30 a. m., Somerset 6:45 a. m., Haverhill 7:00 a. m., Haverhill 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.

For rates, maps, etc., call on Ticket Agent or address The O. I. C. L. M. Co., 301 Broadway, New York.

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