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| AMERICAN FOuK-SPEECH. <br> Old English Words Appear in Now Guiso Here. <br> Local Rustic Diniects Are Composed Al. <br> most Entirely of Older Forms of Words Now Obsolete-Some Oucer Phrases. ueer Phrases. <br> The English of book-reading Americans differs from that of educated English people, writes Edward Eggleston in Century, only in those supericial traits that are the unavoidable result of a differentenviroment and the fluctuations of fashion. But along the shore of a stream the current moves more slowly, and suffers eddies and backsets. Much old English of the days of Crom well, some that goes back farther even than to "(Qucen Marie's daies," will be found in the dinlect speech of rustic neighborhoods in America. There are faets in the history of Euglish words that will never be known until some of the younger Amesican philologists go afield in seardh of the living forms that grow in the soil nbout them, and that are not less instructive than the dialectsof England assiduously gathered by a multitule of observers, or the patois of the French country to which Littre was not above paying his re- spects. Disavowing any pretension to be spects. Disavowng any pretension to be a philologral expert, I propose to write here ns an observer of American follsspeech. On that portion of the history of the English language which has to do with its condidions and changes in this country, and on that alone, 1 may claim to speak with some authority, if the lifelong labit of studying the people's speceh. exeeptional opportunities for observing it in many widely separated distriets, and an extensive acquaintance with writings of all sorts. printed and manuseript, of the colonial period, can give authority. <br> English travelers very carly mention the differences between colonial speceh and that of the mother country. This arome partly from the great number of nesv oljeetis and processes that must hare names and partly from English provincial words adopted into general speceh in America. For example, "swamp," with a far-reaching Scandinavian ancestry, and no doubt a long provincial use in England, had to be expluined to Englisih readers, though its use appears to have beon peneral in the American colonies. By 1070 it hed passed into a verb in common use in dian clricf, is saill to have "swamped himself" when he had hidden in a Wooted morass in 1700 "swamp formed part of a compound word: "swamp-aw, in Naine stood for cor- tain extra-judicin) methods of attaining Juttice known to nll rude and plonoer lands. The word "swamp," like many other provincials of the tume, bettered its fortunes by immigration, and was received into good English scelety whon it went bacik. <br> There are indigetwus words in our folls-specch, but our loeal rustic dialects are composed almost entirelv of worits in them older forms or older senses, of Euglish words now quite obsolete, and of wonis frum provinclal English dialects. When first 1 teard farmers in the Lake George region call a "eoseslit" a "cowalop." I smiled to think how molera the corruption was and how easy to lunerioe flust the <br>  etymolegy are ever un dien guNop, is givi is o form of to Angiok | wowd nino centuries ago. The otymol- orists miss the history of this word, and of the word "slop," by not know- int that, bothas noun and verb, "slop" fefors to any liquid or semi-hiquid food fion of Ameriea as to make its anLiguity certnin. <br> Take another expression that seems strictly American. "She isin a perfect gale," one says of a little girl or a young woman in a state of effervescent inirth. It is casy and natural to suppose this to be modern, and to derive it the Danes who settled in England spoke a tongue very much life the reclandic, and there is in this speech the word "gall"-with a long vowelmeaning a "fit of gayety," so that Anglo-Danish ladies in the court of Knut probably "Eot into a perfect gale as our American In New England they have the verb to "train" for to romp. For this I can find no remote ancestry; it may have come from the New England "trainin"," with its rum, cider and ginger bread, but I do not think it so recent as that. <br> I have given enough examples to show that the most ancient and least mutable part of a language is the residuum-the folk-speech. Fashions may change, but the countryman is his forefuthers. If the world'schanges knock the sense out of a word, he will put another meaning into it with as little alteration as possible. Some or the provincial English people say "hal lowday" for holiday or holy day. But New England hallowed no holidays, and kept holy no holy days but the Sabbati. So from holiday, or the broad sound of hallow-day. some of our northera farmers got hollow-day - that is, a dny with no work in it. They attach cquite nuother sense to "hollow" when they note the condition of the atmosphere in which sound is easily carried. "The air is so hollow that can hear a train ten miles off," one will say. <br> A Cockatoa's Peculiar Whim. <br> In the exhibit of Mlle. Mariska Miklosy, attached to Hagenbeek's trained animal show, there is a coekatoo that land. One of the features which help to make MIIc. Miklosy's trained cockatoos a weleome item on the programme consints of the hoisting of a number of national fings. The third Ilog to be holated is that of Great Britalle. Blildony s diocls, one patriareh of dil the hoisting. Recently, however <br> named "Vert-Vert." "Vert-Vort" docs his work spleadilly, formanec tho positively refues eve perthe Eaplith "Union Jack." \$either threats nor liribes can induce him to clevate John Bull's bamner. He runs the red, whitte and blue and the red, white and black aloft with neatuess stripes upwarl in gallant shape, but when he gots to the fing of Englund he strikes work. <br> Tue De hucru Diumond Mifing company of Sonth Africa has paid itsshareholdersan average of about is per yeam it pula 129 per cent for the inst half of last year, and had over $810,000,000$ worth of peyporty credited <br>  | We seenre putents and to indnce people to keep track of their bright idens we offer a prize of one bundred dollars to be paid on the fisat of every month to the person who aubmits to we the most meritotions invention daring the preceeding mouth. We will also advertise the invention fren of charge in the Natiount Recorder a wrekly newspaper, publisbed in Wushington, D. C., which has an extensive cirenlation throngbont the Uuital States and is devoted to the infareste of inventorn. <br> Sot so hand as it seems. <br> The iden of being nible to invent something atrikes most people as being very difficult; this delasion the company wishes to dispel. It is the simple things nod mall inventions that make the greatest amount of money, and the com- plex ones are seldom profitable. Almost every body, at som" time or another, couceives an ides, wbich, it pstented, wonld probably be worit to bim a wonld prabably be worth to bim a fortune. Unfortunately ench ideas are usually dismisfed without thongbt. The simple inventions like the car window which could be easily slid up and down without brenking the passenger's back, the sauce pan, collar button, the nut look, the bottie stopper, the soow shovel, are thinge that almont everyone sees some why of improving upon, and it is these kind of inventions that bring the greateat retmrns to the suthor. <br> The prize we rffer will be paid at the end of ench mostt, whether the appli- astion has been soted apon by the Patent Office or not. Every competitor mnst apply for a patent on his iuvention Chrongb ns, and whether be eponren the miz or not, the inventor will bave a valanble patent. <br> THE PRESS CLAIM COMPANY, John Wedprbuuns, Gon'l Manager, <br> 618 F St. N. W. Wasbington, D. C. <br> P. 8. The responsibility of this enmpaty may be jodyed a ont seventeen inndred of the leading newapapers of the United Stutes. <br> -WITH- <br> FRENTISS Prectifing Pill. <br> YOURE BOUND TO TAKE EM leayea no conetipathon, $\qquad$ "fou Balaria. 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