

Paul Harvey's The Rest of the Story Study Guide

Paul Harvey's The Rest of the Story by Paul Harvey

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Chapters 1-6

Chapters 1-6 Summary

Paul Harvey's *The Rest of the Story*, written by Harvey's son, is a collection of the short news features that made Harvey famous. Anyone who enjoys trivia and interesting facts will enjoy Harvey's storytelling style that tells "the rest of the story."

The first tale is "Dr. Pemberton's Pick-Me-Up." Pemberton, a corner druggist (not a doctor at all), sets out to develop a headache cure. He sells a jug of the syrupy medicine to an Atlanta pharmacy, explaining to the owner that all he must do is mix the syrup with water. Sales of the headache cure are slow until a new employee incorrectly adds carbonated water instead of plain water. The rest of the story is that the headache cure led to what we now know as Coca-Cola.

The second story is called "The Juggler." Eleven-year-old Claude Dukenfield beats up his father in a surprise attack, retaliation for a recent spanking. The boy runs away to live with a friend after that. He becomes a juggler and eventually a Ziegfeld star and combines juggling with a new skill—comedy. He enjoyed a great vaudeville career as W.C. Fields.

"Snow Man," is bought to be a riding horse for a school. A neighbor offers to pay twice what Harry paid for the gentle horse. Harry takes the offer, but the horse jumps fences to return to him. Harry buys back the horse and it won many championships, including nationals. The horse isn't a racing thoroughbred, but is instead a jumper. Snow Man is horse of the year two consecutive years. The rest of this story is that Harry bought the horse at auction and the only other bidder on the animal had been a glue factory.

In "Mama's Boys," Harvey looks at a boy's relationship with his mother. James, Ted, Bill, Woody, Frank, Harry, David and John are examples of men who are devoted to their mothers. The rest of this story is that the "Mama's Boys" of which Harvey spoke are former U.S. presidents James Garfield, Teddy Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, and John Kennedy.

"Seer Samuel" tells how a man is tormented by dreams that foretell his brother's death. The man who had the dream was Samuel Clemens, also known as Mark Twain.

"The Mouse that Roared" relates a story of how one teacher helps a disabled child see his own abilities. The teacher puts a mouse in her trash can. When she says she hears a mouse, many of the children are frightened. She asks sightless Steve Morris, however, to find the mouse. She encouraged the listening skills of a boy who would grow up to be the Grammy-award-winning performer, Stevie Wonder.



Chapters 1-6 Analysis

Paul Harvey's unique speaking style can even be heard through reading the words of his stories. He uses sentence fragments, ellipses, and dashes to indicate the pauses that have made his storytelling famous.

In Chapter 1, Harvey's story about the origin of Coca-Cola leaves the reader guessing right until the end. There are two instances of foreshadowing. First, he mentions that the headache cure includes cocaine, a story most people know about the original Coke. The second foreshadowing is when the drug store clerk mixes the medicinal syrup with carbonated water. The carbonation is a giveaway. As in all his tales, Harvey has a twist of irony for this story. Pemberton did not invent a headache cure like he wanted, but did invent a soft drink that would eventually become popular worldwide. Unfortunately, he took ill and died, never knowing the full popularity of Coca-Cola.

In Chapter 2, Harvey shows his style of selecting a character's lesser known name to use for his stories. He could easily state the name from the beginning, but he tells the story, gets the reader's interest, then tells who the story is about.

"Snow Man" has foreshadowing that will suggest to the reader that the horse was a champion jumper. The horse kept jumping fences to return to him.

Harvey uses his favorite techniques to foreshadow the ending of "Mama's Boys." The question his article ponders is whether a "mama's boy" can ever be successful. He uses slang names of several former presidents, then names them in the end, showing that those self-proclaimed "mama's boys" did indeed find success by serving in America's highest office.

"Seer Samuel" again builds the story with a lesser known name, revealing the common name at the end. Most readers identify Samuel Clemens as Mark Twain. He does the same with "The Mouse that Roared," naming Stevie Wonder at the end. The fact that the boy was blind and the hint that he became a Grammy-award-winning songwriter were foreshadowing clues.



Chapters 7-12

Chapters 7-12 Summary

The "rest of the story" in Chapter 7 is quite unusual. The story tells how a woman plots to fake her own death to frame her adulterous husband. The plot isn't solid, however. She leaves the ignition key off when she pushes her own car over a cliff and even left her coat in the car. The part she forgot is that she has no where to hide because she is famous. That's the rest of the story. The woman who tried unsuccessfully to frame her husband was mystery writer Agatha Christie.

"For Love of Jim" is the Chapter 8 story. When Jim loses both legs while working on the railroad, his friend Jack steps in to help him recover. He does whatever he can to make the transition easier for his friend Jim. Jim is reassigned to a new job and Jack goes along to help. Jack takes many of Jim's duties himself. He pumps water, gardens, and even operates the equipment from the railroad's signal tower. After nine years, Jack dies of tuberculosis. The rest of the story is that Jack was a baboon.

A man's wife has gone mad and he keeps her in a straight jacket in his basement. "Chains," the Chapter 9 story, tells of the anguish the man feels seeing his wife imprisoned due to her madness. The man spoke some famous words on March 23, 1775: "Give me liberty or give me death." The rest of the story is that the husband whose wife was insane was Patrick Henry.

Chapter 10's story is called "Banned in Boston." The story tells how a play that was banned in Boston brought fame and fortune not just to playwright Eugene O'Neill, but also to the guy who owned the diner across the street from the Quincy, Massachusetts, theater where the show played. The diner was owned by...Howard Johnson.

In Chapter 11, "The Kidnapping of 'Bab'" tells of the kidnapping of a two-year-old boy. Small-time crooks get away, but leave the baby with an interesting story that he would choose to satirize in his own writings. The rest of the story is that the baby boy was William S. Gilbert—half of the Gilbert and Sullivan writing team.

Chapter 12 is called "Fall Where They May." Wealthy Neil Vanderbilt orders French fries at a New York resort. The chef is George Crum, an Indian chief. He has not seen the new delicacy but makes an order of cut, fried potatoes. Vanderbilt says they are too thick. Crum cuts them thinner. Still too thick. Crum sharpens his knife and sliced razor thin pieces of potatoes, fries and over-salts them, and delivers them himself. Not exactly a French fry, but Vanderbilt liked them and the potato chip was born.

Chapters 7-12 Analysis

In addition to building suspense by not revealing the subject's identity until the end of the story, Chapter 7 also tells of an irony. The irony in this chapter is that famous



mystery writer Agatha Christie who has written many crime plots in her career as a novelist cannot successfully carry out her own plot to frame her cheating husband.

Chapter 8 shows an interesting twist at the end when the reader learns that Jack was a baboon.

In Chapter 9, Harvey wonders if Patrick Henry was thinking about his insane confined wife when he spoke the words, "Give me liberty or give me death." Harvey's story also shows the human side of people we generally think of as unsinkable heroes.

Just when the reader thinks Chapter 10 is about playwright Eugene O'Neill, we learn that it is instead about a diner owner who ends up with a chain of hotels and diners.



Chapters 13-18

Chapters 13-18 Summary

Chapter 13 tells that medical student Artie Doyle's favorite teacher is Dr. Joseph Bell. Bell is very observant while working with his patients and can guess a patient's occupation by observing his mannerisms and even the smallest physical traits. His medical career is also kind of an investigative career. Artie Doyle became a doctor, then a writer. The rest of the story is that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle based his famous character Sherlock Holmes on his former medical school teacher.

The 14th story in the book is called "Pen Pals." Dr. James Murray is hired to edit the Oxford dictionary. Dr. W.C. Minors learns of Murray's task and writes to volunteer help. Murray is amused and says he'd love to have the man's suggestions although he assumes Minors would not have much to offer. A followup letter from Minors convinces Murray that he is working with a genius. He wants to meet the man. Minors writes that he cannot travel due to physical reasons but he would be glad to have Murray visit him. The rest of the story is that Minors was a convicted murderer serving time in an asylum for the criminally insane.

In Chapter 15, Harvey tells the story "The Night Sin City Died." Harvey's descriptions sound like he is discussing the Great Chicago Fire, however the rest of the story is that the tale was actually about Peshtigo, Wisconsin. Both fires occurred on the same night. The Peshtigo fire killed 1500 people and only 300 died in the Chicago fire.

Chapter 16 explains why classical composer Rachmaninoff would never perform with his favorite violinist. His music made him cry. The reason Rachmaninoff cried during the weekly radio broadcasts was because he was laughing too hard at his favorite violinist...Jack Benny.

In Chapter 17, "Murder at Tobago," Harvey tells of a man named Captain Paul who kills the ringleader of a mutiny on his ship while docked off the coast of Trinidad. Fearing trial in Tobago, Captain Paul assumes a new identity and flees for the new colonies in America. The rest of the story is that he became the greatest naval captain in the American Revolution...John Paul Jones.

Chapter 18 is called "The Daughter of Rebellion." It tells how Catherine Campbell auditions for the role of Scarlett O'Hara in "Gone with the Wind." She feels she would be perfect for the rebellious role. Catherine did not get the role but did achieve fame. She married San Francisco publisher William Randolph Hearst. Their daughter Patricia gained national media attention as she was brainwashed by a group of rebels.



Chapters 13-18 Analysis

The name Artie Doyle that Harvey uses in his Chapter 13 story is easily recognized as association with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Even though the identity is relatively obvious early on, the story is still interesting because the reader learns that the Sherlock Holmes character was based on this medical school doctor.

Dr. Murray in Chapter 14 is so certain that he is the foremost authority on language that he believes no one else will be of much help when he is hired to edit the Oxford dictionary. When he realizes his pen pal is a brilliant man, he simply must meet him. Imagine the irony Murray felt when learning the truth —the brilliant man was criminally insane.

In Chapter 15, Harvey uses comparison to relate the story. The irony of it is that the Chicago fire only killed 300 people. The fire in the lesser known town on the same night killed five times more people. Since Chicago was bigger and more popular, it got the press.

Chapter 16 utilizes a surprise ending. When the reader learns that a violinist brings the pianist to tears, it is assumed that the violinist does this with his beautiful music. Instead, it's the comedy that makes the pianist laugh so hard he cries.

Chapter 17 uses the same play on names to make the ending a surprise.

In Chapter 18, Harvey doesn't have to hide the name of the subject because she, by her maiden name, is virtually unknown. But her daughter is the tie to the rebel in the chapter's title.



Chapters 19-23

Chapters 19-23 Summary

Harvey points out the irony in a favorite sport in Chapter 19, "the Name of the Game." Harvey explains that soccer and rugby evolved from a game called Danish Skull Kicking in England. One day a rugby player cheated, picking up the ball and running with it. His antics make people start thinking: maybe carrying the ball would add some interest to rugby. The first time that the game became more than a kicking sport, it became known as "foot"ball.

Chapter 20 is called "Futility." Author Morgan Robertson wrote a book called "Futility" about an unsinkable ocean liner called the Titan. It had other similarities to the Titanic in the novel. The Titan struck an iceberg, just like the Titanic. Both ships were not stocked with enough life boats and both sank in the same place on an April night. The Titan was 800 feet long while the Titanic was 822.5 feet long. The rest of this story is that "Futility" was actually written in 1898, 14 years before the Titanic ever set sail.

Chapter 21 is called "Strong Man's Weakness." The story is about General George Patton. Patton's weakness is that he could not read or write until he was 12 years old. His mother read to him.

Chapter 22 is called "The Letter." Harvey tells a story about an actor named Edwin. His brother, John, assassinated President Abraham Lincoln. The rest of this story is that Edwin carried with him a letter he once received from Vice President Ulysses S. Grant thanking him for saving the life of Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, during a train accident.

Chapter 23, "The Bully and the Boy" tells a story of a young Jewish boy in Hitler's Germany. The boy's parents teach him not to act on impulse, which comes in handy as Hitler's young gangs of bullies start roaming Germany. Whenever possible, the boy avoided the bullies. When not possible, he takes the beating they give him. One day he spoke up. Whatever he said, he talked his way out of a beating. His family escaped the country in time and moved to America. The German boy who became an important American diplomat was Henry Kissinger.

Chapters 19-23 Analysis

As Harvey tells the evolution of the game of football, he points out an important irony: the game never had the word "foot" as part of its name until hands were allowed to be used.

Chapter 20 has a surprise ending. In comparisons, Harvey points out the similarities between a fictional ship named the Titan and the real-life Titanic. He wonders if the similarities would be enough to keep the fiction author from a lawsuit, then reveals that



the book was actually written 14 years before the Titanic calamity. It was not copying the dramatic story...it was foretelling it.

Harvey shows the human side of American war hero General George Patton. He tells that Patton could not read or write until he was 12 years of age. Pointing out these tidbits of information can serve as encouragement to others who think they are getting a late start in learning, career or life. Patton overcame the obstacles and was a very strong man—a very good example to others.

Chapter 22 is ironic. John Wilkes Booth killed Abe Lincoln. John's brother Edwin saves the life of an unknown man who turns out to be Lincoln's son. Edwin was ashamed of his brother's action. That's why he carried the thank you letter written by the vice president.

Chapter 23 is a good example of how children learn from their parents and how a skill developed at a young age can give a person life-long confidence. Henry had been told not to talk back when Hitler's gang's attacked. Most of the time he did not. The one time he did talk back, he talked his way out of a beating. That gave him the confidence to talk even more and built his diplomacy skills.



Chapters 24-28

Chapters 24-28 Summary

Chapter 24 is called "Lord Cornbury's Hobby." Cornbury is appointed as governor of New York and New Jersey in the American colonies. He is widely hated in America, probably because of his hobby. He misappropriates funds to get money for his costly hobby. Queen Anne learns of his doings and ousts him from the governor positions. What was his hobby? Cornbury loved clothing and collected very expensive clothes...women's clothes. From age 8 to the day he died, Cornbury's daily hobby was dressing like a woman.

In "The Reluctant Vampire" story, Harvey tells that TV's Superman George Reeves commits suicide, feeling desperate that he had been typecast as the "Man of Steel" and his acting career was over. Harvey wonders what might have happened to another actor if he had given up. The man's name was DeForest. DeForest, born into a wealthy New York family, had bad grades and behavior that keep him out of Yale. He joins the Navy and tries various civilian jobs, too. With nothing left to try, DeForest turns to acting. His first role was that of a vampire. Instead of falling into the monster typecast, this actor waited it out...Humphrey DeForest Bogart.

"The Truth of Grain" is the 26th story in Harvey's book. He talks of the Mennonites and their contribution to American agriculture. Many came to America from Russia in the 1890s when railroad companies had land to sell in Kansas. When a drought hits the area, federal agriculture inspectors are surprised to see the wheat crops of the Mennonites have flourished. The rest of this ironic story is that the Mennonites were forced out of Russia since they were not willing to go to war for their country. Now, Russia must buy wheat from the United States.

The name of Chapter 27 is "Hello, Sucker!" It recalls the story of Mary Louise, born in Waco, Texas in 1884. Mary Louise is a talented performer and at 14 begins studying in Chicago. In the early 1900s, she is labeled "The Gibson Girl." During World War I, she entertains American troops. Her movie career begins in silent films, playing roles of brash women capable of standing their own in a man's world. During Prohibition, she plays many lounges that get busted for serving liquor. The rest of this story is that she had been a Sunday school teacher.

Chapter 28 is called "Madness in the Air." Harvey explains that it has been suggested that insanity was contagious. Those labeled as insane were often put away from society to keep their affliction from spreading. The rest of this story wonders if that old assumption might have some truth to it based on a double date one night between two couples. Mary and her husband argued often. Mary began suffering from headaches, temper problems and was insecure and lonely because her husband's work often took him away from home. She was later certified as insane. Major Henry Rathbone's date was his fiancee, Clara Harris. The two eventually married and Henry, in a fit of rage, killed



his wife. Was madness in the air the night of their double date, wonders Harvey? The double date that night in 1865 was dinner and a show at Ford's Theater. Mary's husband's name was Abe.

Chapters 24-28 Analysis

Harvey builds suspense about Lord Cornbury's hobby in Chapter 24 by coyly mentioning it several times.

In Chapter 25, Harvey uses the technique of using part of a name to fill us slowly in on what's going on.

Chapter 26 is informative, explaining a little about the Mennonite culture and the crop they brought to the United States. The irony of the story is that Russia forced the Mennonites out of their country over religious beliefs that kept them from fighting for their country. In return, Russia has to buy wheat from the United States and many Mennonites are wheat producers.

The irony in Chapter 27 is that the lounge singer was a Sunday school teacher.

In Chapter 28, Harvey ponders if insanity might have been in the air, or contagious, the night Lincoln was assassinated.



Chapters 29-33

Chapters 29-33 Summary

A boy named Guiseppe is the topic of Chapter 29, "The Good-for-Nothing." His father is a fisherman, but Guiseppe doesn't like fishing. His father tells him he is good for nothing. The boy doesn't want to disappoint his father, so he gives fishing a try. The motion of the boat coupled with the fishy smell makes him sick. So, he tries to repair boats. Still, the fish smell disturbs him. Instead, Guiseppe takes other odd jobs, always giving the money he earns to the family. The boy hides from his father whenever he suspects he'd be called to help out on the boat. The boy discovers tennis and loves the game. When he discovers he isn't very good at it, he begins to wonder if his father is right. Guiseppe finally found something he was good at...baseball. Guiseppe was Joe DiMaggio.

In Chapter 30, Harvey tells about "General Taylor's Last Battle." Taylor is a successful Army man and enjoys a reputation as a national war hero. After his last battle, Taylor is anxious to move back to his home in Baton Rouge. Once home, Taylor gets a lot of fan mail. So much of it has insufficient postage that Taylor begins refusing his mail. It is all returned to the dead letter office. Some time later, a friend asked if he had received an important letter from Philadelphia. Taylor thought it might have been another military assignment. Taylor sent for the dead letters and in them found a bid for the presidency of the United States.

Chapter 31 is called "All in the Family." Two brothers set out on a mission to record history. They interview 86 people and collect all their stories. After completing their mission, the brothers realize they cannot make any relevance from their collection. A friend encourages them to publish the stories anyway. The brothers were Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm and their book is commonly referred to as "Grimm's Fairy Tales."

Chapter 32 is called "Who Was That Masked Man?" Harvey tells the story of a traveler whose van is broken into as he sleeps in a hotel. The only item stolen from the van is his antique gun. The man was Clayton Moore, an actor who fought crime himself as the Lone Ranger.

The story in Chapter 33 tells of an Indian kingdom tormented by a group called the Thugs. They raid the rich and kill in the name of their goddess. In 1822, a new ruler took the throne and he opposed the Thugs. The rajah by day was a proud ruler. At night he led a gang of robbers that stole even from himself.

Chapters 29-33 Analysis

Chapter 29 uses the same suspense technique for which Harvey is famous. The chapter also demonstrates how the people we know as famous stars, in this case



famous baseball player, struggle with gaining acceptance and finding their own calling in life.

In addition to Harvey's typical suspense technique, Chapter 30 also shows how different the presidential selection process has been over the years. The reader learns that Taylor received a bid for the presidency from the national convention. These days, many millions of dollars are spent trying to get a party's nomination.

Chapter 31 uses the first names of the two brothers who work together to collaborate on a collection of stories. If their last names had been given, it would have been obvious.

Chapter 32 is ironic that the actor who played crime fighting Lone Ranger had a gun stolen from his parked car. When the policeman expressed concern about the man carrying a gun, he told the policeman it was okay because he was also an officer of the law. The story leaves the reader wondering if the man really believed he was law enforcement after playing one for so long.

Chapter 33 truly has a twisted ending. It is interesting to see that the rajah will break his own laws to defy the underworld Thugs.



Chapters 34-38

Chapters 34-38 Summary

Chapter 34 tells the story of how a new, more humane style of execution was developed in the 1700s. One man, Dr. Joseph, believes all the methods of execution are cruel and thinks there could be a better way to carry out the punishment. He researches and finds a way used in Italy for the execution of royalty. Lawmakers began to consider the idea and on April 25, 1792, the doctor's method was first put to use. While the method may be the most painless and humane, it does not look to be. Lawmakers named his invention after Dr. Joseph Guillotin.

Chapter 35 is called "Bad, Bad Ed O'Hare." It is the story of World War II flying ace Lt. Edward O'Hare. He is the first Navy pilot to win a Congressional Medal of Honor. He dies in combat and his hometown honors him by naming its airport after him. The story turns back to the 1920s and the days of Al Capone. A lawyer named "Artful Eddie" was one of Capone's cronies and ran an illegal dog racing ring for him. One day, Eddie decides to turn himself in and expose Capone's secrets to authorities. He says he wants to come clean give his son a break. That son was Lt. Edward O'Hare.

In Chapter 36, Harvey tells how artist Dietz Edzard painted a beautiful woman in his paintings. Asked who it was, he replied she was his wife. Eyebrows raised that the old artist would have such a young, beautiful wife. She walked in soon afterward and the gallery director realized Edzard painted her as he remembered her on the day they met many years before.

Chapter 37, "Wagner's Collaborator," tells how opera composer Richard Wagner just can't seem to get the right combination for his operas. The first is so bad he can't stand to complete it. He finishes the second one but no one wants to produce it. The third one does get produced, but closes the same night it opens. After several other unsuccessful attempts, Wagner finally struck gold with "Tannhauser." The difference is that in this one he uses a collaborator—a critic who lets him know when his music was right. The collaborator was his dog, Peps, who barked when the tune was just right.

In "Policewoman," Harvey tells the story of a woman who leaves her job as a social worker to become a police officer. Cindy Kane is a prostitute decoy, helping to bust sleazy prostitution rings and bring drug dealers to justice. The rest of this story is that six years before entering police work as a mock prostitute, Cindy Kane was known as Sister Mary Anthony, a Roman Catholic nun.

Chapters 34-38 Analysis

Chapter 34's irony is that the most humane form of execution found does not look very humane at all. The hands go into secure holders and so does the head. A blade released from the top quickly beheads the criminal.



In Chapter 35, Harvey demonstrates that something good can come of something bad, even from bad people. Artful Eddie ratted out Al Capone and was eventually gunned down by the mob for squealing. However, Eddie's son was able to live with dignity and pride and was even honored for his accomplishments as a Navy pilot.

Chapter 36 is sweet. The old artist paints his wife as he will always remember her—a beautiful young woman. The woman is so life-like in his painting that people do not realize he painted her as he remembers her when they met until they meet her themselves.

In Chapter 37, the reader expects to find an interesting twist when learning who Wagner's composer was. The fact that the dog barked when the tune was "right" is intriguing. Somehow the composer decided that the bark was for when it was right rather than wrong.

In Chapter 38, Harvey's usual surprise ending is expected, but none would likely guess that the decoy prostitute had previously been a nun.



Chapter 39-43

Chapter 39-43 Summary

Chapter 39 tells the story of pianist Olga Samaroff. She is the first woman of her country to earn admittance into the Paris Conservatoire. Samaroff is very popular during the time when Russian artists were in high demand. She was not Russian, however, and that is the rest of this story. She married Maestro Leopold Stokowski. Samaroff had only been her pseudonym. Her real name was Lucy Hickenlooper, a girl from San Antonio, Texas.

"Pelorus Jack" is the title of Chapter 40. Harvey explains how one old sailor named Jack helps navigate boats through a dangerous area called the Pelorus Sound. Jack dies at sea one day. Harvey recalls a Maori legend that says two Maori men both sought the same woman. The woman chose her suitor and the rejected man killed the woman and the other man on the beach of the Pelorus Sound. A tribal curse condemned the killer to be reincarnated as a guide of the dangerous area. Pelorus Jack was a dolphin.

In Chapter 41, Harvey recalls the life of Bram Stoker. Stoker, he says, is a truly gentle man. He marries a beautiful woman and they have one child. After the birth of their child she becomes disinterested in her husband sexually. He never complains. Still, the couple seem to have the perfect marriage. When Stoker dies of syphilis, his other life comes to surface. He also leaves behind a book, *Dracula*, about a character women could not resist. The gentle man wrote the book out of his frustrations with his wife at home.

Chapter 42 is called "Napoleon of the West" and is about Santa Anna. Texas hero Sam Houston is called to battle Santa Anna over the Texas territory. Texas and Mexican armies meet at San Jacinto. Houston meets with advisers to get input as to whether the Texans should attack first or wait to be attacked. At 3:30, Houston issues the order to attack even though his advisers offer no clear advice. The Texans defeat a Mexican army more than twice its size. The rest of the story is that Houston chose to attack the Mexicans because he knew Santa Anna's routine and knew that he napped every day at 4:00.

Chapter 43 tells the story of England's Queen Victoria. She is loved by her people and the country thrives during her 63 years of rule. But when she dies at the Osborne House in 1901, a dark secret of the queen's came to light. When King Edward enters the estate, he is sickened by what he learns about his mother. She has a private collection of photos, depicting four generations of friends and family. The photos were of dead people, photographed at their funerals.



Chapter 39-43 Analysis

The accomplishments of Olga Samaroff in Chapter 39 were impressive, but paled in comparison to the fact that she adopted a pseudonym for her performing career. The Texas girl struck it big with her talent and a Russian-sounding name.

In Chapter 40, Harvey tells of a Maori legend that might be the explanation for Pelorus Jack. The story explains that a man's curse for killing a maiden and her suitor was to be reincarnated and force to stay in the area. Area believers wondered if the man was reincarnated to be a dolphin known as Pelorus Jack.

Chapter 41 introduces the reader to a little known side of author Bram Stoker, explaining that his sexual frustrations at home led him to write Dracula.

Chapter 42 explains an interesting bit of trivia. The small nugget of knowledge helped Sam Houston win a major battle, just because he knew the opposing leader's nap time.

Chapter 43 tells a little known chilling fact about Queen Elizabeth. Harvey suggests that perhaps her hobby was due to having a young son who died. No matter why she collected photos of dead people taken at their funerals, it disturbed her son who took over as king upon her death. She kept the hobby hidden until the day she died.



Chapters 44-47

Chapters 44-47 Summary

Chapter 44 tells of a "Gunshot on a Snowy Evening." A 12-year-old boy named Addie accidentally shoots a teenage girl at his sister's party. The boy doesn't talk about the incident for many years, but goes on to affiliate himself with many causes.

Psychologists say the man's devotion to helping others and public service could stem from trying to deal with the guilt from this incident. The man who won honor after honor, including the Democratic nominee for president in 1952, was...Adlai Stevenson.

Harvey relates the story of "Drag-Strip Simpson" in Chapter 45. Simpson once said he never wanted to get out of anything as much as he would like to get out of his job. He hates his job. He hates his first name, Hiram, too. Simpson is known to challenge others to a race while stopped at intersections. He accumulates a number of speeding tickets, once dragging a pedestrian policeman 50 feet before stopping. The man was Hiram Ulysses Simpson Grant.

Chapter 46 is "The Goatherd Who Made it to the Dictionary." Cesar's mother is certain her son will become an artist. Most of his family had been goatherds. His mother insists he go to school to learn French and math. He doesn't learn either and still prefers tending goats. His mother convinces his father that the boy should have a chance outside their small village. He asks a friend who owns a hotel in a nearby town to give the boy a job. Cesar is hired as an apprentice wine waiter. He is frustrated, makes lots of mistakes and is soon fired. Pride keeps Cesar from going home. Instead, he finds another job in the hotel industry. He works to create the world's most luxurious hotels. His name became associated with elegance. The peasant boy who made it big in the hotel industry was Cesar Ritz.

Chapter 47's story is called "Escape." It is about a war correspondent named Leonard Spencer who is on assignment in South Africa covering the Boer War. A train he and the troop he travels with is ambushed. Leonard ignores the heavy shooting and helps clear the wreckage and direct the British defense. Without his help, the troops might have been lost. The train and many of its soldiers are able to move on. The journalist is captured. His captors are impressed by his bravery and put him in prison at Pretoria. Leonard and two other captives plan an escape but he is the only one to make it. What a story this war correspondent takes back to his newspaper! This is the man we all know as Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill.

Chapters 44-47 Analysis

In Chapters 44 and 45, Harvey uses his slang name technique to relate a story, revealing the full name of the subject at the end. In Chapter 45, he throws in another name, Hiram, which helps throw the reader off course in guessing the name of the



subject. Since we typically hear Grant's name as Ulysses S. Grant, the Simpson was a good choice to use for the story. Adding the Hiram into the mix added even more suspense.

Chapter 46 uses light foreshadowing to suggest the name of the subject. The fact that the boy likes the hotel industry is a slight clue to who he might be. In his suspenseful style, he reveals the subject is Cesar Ritz.

Harvey uses the middle names of the subject of Chapter 47 to build suspense. Most people do not recall Churchill has a journalist, so this suspense technique is particularly effective.



Chapters 48-52

Chapters 48-52 Summary

Chapter 48 tells the story of "The Last Case of Henri Latour." Latour is a detective in France who seems like a real-life Sherlock Holmes. In his last case, he frees an innocent man charged with murdering and robbing an elderly couple. Additional information leads to the arrest of the right man. Upon closing his last case, Latour retreats to life as a recluse. After his death, the world learned that the man guilty of the crime had been Latour's son.

Harvey tells the "Horatio Alger Story" in Chapter 49. Alger is famous for his rags to riches fiction stories and Harvey shows that Alger lives the story himself. At age 16, he passes Harvard's entrance exams. Since his family can't afford to pay, he must work his way through college. His perseverance pays off, but the rest of this story is that he died broke.

"Willem's Passion" is the topic of Chapter 50. In 1879, Willem begins living out his passion of being an evangelist in a miner's community in Belgium. He helps all the wounded and hungry people of the village. His church is packed, but a visiting church official fires him. The official finds Willem wearing an old soldier's coat and pants made from a sack and asks what he has done with his salary. Willem says he gave it to the miners. The official tells him he has been too literal in interpreting the Bible and fires him. Willem is distraught. He still feels the desperation of the miners and tries to capture it in a drawing. He became the world renowned artist, Vincent Willem van Gogh.

Chapter 51 is about Clarence Shepard's "Little Book Lost." Shepard is on his death bed when he submits the book for publication. Accepted, the publisher sends it to a printer...who loses it. After some searching, the manuscript is found in a dump bin. Shepard wrote the book as a way to pass time as he was bedridden with arthritis since his twenties. The book brought joy to many as it played out on Broadway. The story was called "Life with Father," written by Clarence Shepard Day.

Chapter 52 is called "We're Going to Make You a Star." Producers predict George will be a star. When he gets the check for his first film, he doesn't cash it right away. Instead, he shows it to friends and family to brag about his film career. He finally goes to cash it once the movie hit the theaters. The movie was a failure, however, and his check bounces. George does act again in a successful movie, but only after gaining stardom in another career. George was George Herman "Babe" Ruth.

Chapters 48-52 Analysis

Since Harvey starts off the chapter stating the subject's name, it is obvious that the interest will be irony. The irony is that Latour's skill put his own son behind bars.



In Chapter 49, Harvey again states the subject's name in the title. This means that the ending will have an ironic twist. The twist here is that the author wrote many rags to riches stories. His own story was rags to riches...and back to rags.

Harvey goes back to using the partial name technique in his story telling in Chapter 50. So many stories are told about van Gogh, including the one in which he cuts off his ear to give to his girlfriend. This story is unusual and shows that the man was a very giving person, often giving his money and other material possessions to help others.

Chapter 51 is a story about how a man painstakingly wrote a story as he lay bedridden with arthritis. His printer almost lost the manuscript, but found it and gave Broadway theater goers much joy.

Chapter 52 is another example of the old adage, "If first you don't succeed, try, try again." George did not give up when his first movie failed in the theaters. He went on to bigger and better things in an entirely different field (baseball) and later enjoyed movie success.



Chapters 53-57

Chapters 53-57 Summary

Harvey relates a story called "The Kiss" in Chapter 53. In it, an attractive young teacher named Miss Brown gives the class valedictorian a kiss at graduation. Other boys ask why they do not also get a kiss. She says Charlie, the valedictorian, has earned it. She says when the other boys have done something worthwhile she'll see to it that they also get a kiss. Charlie works hard throughout his career as an adult to prove that he was worthy of that kiss. President Harry S. Truman picks Charlie to be his press secretary. Charlie's first job is to call Miss Brown to deliver this message from Truman: "How about that kiss I never got? Have I done something worthwhile yet?" The President got his kiss, too.

"Better Late Than Never" tells the story of Colonel Harlan Sanders. When he turns 65 and receives his first social security check, the government says he is too old to work. He is forced to retire from his job as cook and bottle washer at a small restaurant. He took his \$105 social security check and started a prosperous business called Kentucky Fried Chicken.

Chapter 55 tells the story of "Black Bart's Threat." Black Bart is the lone robber who holds up 29 stage coaches between 1875 and 1883. He is finally captured when lawmen find a bloodstained handkerchief with a laundry mark in one corner. Charles E. Boles, Black Bart himself, was peacefully taken into custody when he shows up to pick up his laundry. His sentence is pretty light, serving four years as a druggist for a prison doctor. Authorities say Black Bart was not nearly as dangerous as thought. His gun was never loaded, he had never fired a shot. He was scared of horses and traveled to and from all his robberies on foot.

Chapter 56 is called "I am Mr. Pierce." Mr. Pierce is taken to police headquarters on charges of reckless driving and possible hit and run after running down an elderly pedestrian. Harvey explains the events that led to the accident. The Pierces and their only son took a train trip. The train derailed and crashed, killing their 9-year-old boy. Mrs. Pierce becomes chronically ill after the boy's death. Mr. Pierce takes to driving around late at night to relax and possibly to drink. Mr. Pierce was Franklin Pierce, then president of the United States.

In "The Sting," Harvey explains how one man's interest in insects saves the world from a fabric shortage and changes the world as we know it. Rene Antoine Ferchault de Reaumur's study of an abandoned wasp nest showed that the insects used wood to make paper.



Chapters 53-57 Analysis

Harvey used his trademark twist in revealing the true subject of Chapter 53. While his style makes it appear that the subject of this story is Charlie, it ends up being President Truman.

Chapter 54 tells how a man named Harlan took his previous failures and his first social security check to start a successful restaurant chain. Again, Harvey reveals the man's entire name at the end and names his restaurant chain as well.

Chapter 55 reveals the subject's name early on, so the focus of this chapter is the irony. Black Bart, one of the most famous stagecoach robbers in the west, never fired a gun and was afraid of horses. In addition to that irony, he was captured when he stopped to pick up his laundry, showing that he was not the "dirty" scoundrel as depicted.

Chapter 56 builds suspense by announcing the subject's name at the end of the chapter. In Chapter 57, Harvey reveals the name of the subject early on because the name is not generally recognized. In this case, it is a product that Harvey will expose in the end.



Chapters 58-63

Chapters 58-63 Summary

Chapter 58 is called "They Loved Lucy." Lucy Lambert Hale is the daughter of a New Hampshire senator. Many men fell in love with her, including John. The two got together and were later engaged. The engagement was full of many jealousies: quarreling through President Lincoln's second inaugural address, arguing the night John saw Lucy dance with Robert Lincoln, and because Lucy was soon to leave with her father to serve out an appointment by President Lincoln to serve as ambassador of Spain. The jealous fiance was John Wilkes Booth.

Chapter 59 tells the story of "Gentle John Henry." John is picked on as a child, so his father sends him away to school. John does well and becomes a dentist before returning to his hometown. He is diagnosed with Tuberculosis. His doctor suggests a drier climate might prolong his life by a year or two. John takes off. He stops in Dallas and treats a patient for a bad tooth. The man complained about the treatment so John shot him. He was praised by Marshall Wyatt Earp as the deadliest man with a six-gun. The man, John Henry "Doc" Holliday, lived another 14 years in the west and became a legend.

Chapter 60 is called "An Affair of the Heart." Charles Augustus is first to invent a design for the artificial heart and lung in 1935. He does his research in secret. His research begins when a supply of pneumonia serum is flown from the Rockefeller Institute to Quebec to save the life of one of his friends. The man co-authors a book with Dr. Alexis Carrel. The rest of this story is that the man knew about the pneumonia serum because he was the man who flew it...Charles Augustus Lindbergh.

Chapter 61 is called "Clarence Who?" Clarence Chamberlain loses his chance at fame although he makes Charles Lindbergh's famous flight in better time. He did not gain fame, however, because another pilot, Slim Lindbergh, made an even lesser flight just two weeks before.

In "An Anthem for the Enemy," Harvey tells how Americans stole a war song meant to destroy their courage and turn it against their enemies. The song is sung by British soldiers during the French and Indian War and they sing it again during the Revolutionary War to scare colonists. But the Americans like the catchy tune and begin singing it themselves. The song became an American standard: "Yankee Doodle."

The title of Chapter 63 is "The Violinist Who Nearly Became President of Israel." The violinist is a genius whose idol was Mozart. When offered the presidency of Israel, this violinist passes the opportunity because he doesn't believe he is qualified for a role so heavily dependent upon human relations. The musician who idolized Mozart was also a scientist...Dr. Albert Einstein.



Chapters 58-63 Analysis

Chapter 58 is one of several anecdotes about John Wilkes Booth. This one gives insight into the goings on that might have spurred Booth to take his shot against President Lincoln. Booth's name is revealed at the end of the chapter. Several foreshadowing clues lead up to it: reference to Lincoln's inaugural address, his fiance dancing with Lincoln's son, and the fact that his fiance's father received an appointment by the president.

In Chapter 59, Harvey refers to the subject by his first and middle names, keeping with his usual style. The full name, including the name he is best known for, is revealed at the end.

In Chapter 60, the author uses the subject's first and middle name to throw the reader off course, surprising the reader at the end with the subject's full name.

Chapter 61 focuses on the irony of a situation. Not many people will recall the subject's name, so Harvey tells of the man's spectacular accomplishment and why he never received any notoriety for it.

Irony and a surprise ending make Chapter 62 interesting. The irony is that the song the British try to scare the colonists with becomes a favorite among the American settlers. The name of the song is revealed at the end of the chapter.

Chapter 63 uses a surprise ending with the subject's name being revealed at the end. References to the subject's religion and the fact that he was a genius are foreshadowing. It is ironic that the genius did not believe his people skills were good enough to be a good president.



Chapters 64-68

Chapters 64-68 Summary

Chapter 64 tells the story of two friends who are "Inseparable." John and Bob are best friends. When John dies, Bob's heart is broken. Although Bob does take people up on their offers to visit them, he always leaves to return to his friend's grave. Cemetery officials finally give him permission to stay at the grave site. Concerned neighbors bring him food and drink. For 14 years Bob grieves at the grave site. When he died, Bob, the grieving little terrier, was buried near his master.

Chapter 65 is called "The Terrorist." William is the governor of New Jersey, a terrorist and a prisoner all within four years' time. His father's connections help him win the position of governor. As governor, William argues with the legislature and they have him imprisoned, saying he is dangerous. Once released, William seeks revenge as a leader of a terrorist sect. This was during the years leading up to the Revolutionary War. Ben Franklin had called the war a civil war, too. The terrorist, the man who led the loyalists, was William Franklin...Ben's only son.

Chapter 66 is called "Stranger on the Road." Harvey talks about how some of our greatest discoveries are accidental. The example he uses is Bill. Bill lives near Laurel, Mississippi. He notices the lumber mills have a lot of waste and wants to do something with the scrap wood instead of seeing it burned. Bill begins experimenting with the wood shavings, thinking maybe he could compress them to make insulation. He forgets to release his old press, though, and when he returned from lunch to continue his experiment, he found a hard composite board that would be named after William H. Mason...Masonite.

Chapter 67 is called "Remember the Maine?" The ship is the one that was damaged and brought the United States into the Spanish-American War. Investigation of photographs years later tell the rest of this story. The explosion that sank the Maine and threw the U.S. into war with Spain was caused from the inside of the ship, not a blast from an enemy.

In "Establishment Boy," Harvey tells of a boy named Kristoffer who is a high achiever. He is a clean-cut boy who makes good grades, stays out of trouble, studies, and excels in classes and athletics. He is a football hero, a sports writer for the school paper, a commander in the school's ROTC and a Rhodes scholar to Oxford. He enjoys a successful career in the Army, too, then was assigned to become an instructor at West Point. The boy grows into a man who excels in everything he does, including a career in country music. The man was Kris Kristofferson.



Chapters 64-68 Analysis

The irony in chapter 64 is that Bob, the grieving best friend, is a dog. The story is personified throughout the entire story and even in the ending when neighbors reward the dog's loyalty by burying him near his master.

Chapter 65 ends with the surprise that the subject was Ben Franklin's son. The irony about the situation is that Ben was working for freedom and his son led the loyalists who fought against it.

Accidents occur and sometimes good things result from them. As Harvey explains in Chapter 66, one man thought there had to be a better way to use wood shavings instead of burning them. He accidentally discovered a hard composite board, solving the problem he set out to in a different way than he had planned.

Chapter 67 focuses on the irony around the U.S.A.'s entry into the Spanish-American War. The single incident that spurred the war turns out to have been an explosion from within the ship, not an outer enemy attack.

Chapter 68 tells of a young man who sounds like the perfect person. Again, Harvey uses part of the subject's name, revealing his entire identity in the end.



Chapters 69-74

Chapters 69-74 Summary

"The Code of Love" is the subject of Chapter 69. Women in '74 got together to create the document with new ideas about love and its definitions. The document said that being married should not deprive one from seeking love elsewhere. Extramarital lovers, however, must be honest, exciting and adult. It said nothing prevents a woman from having an affair with two men. When love begins to diminish, that alone is reason enough to find a new lover. A researcher has said the Code was written by women who were superior to the men in their lives both intellectually and artistically. Their frustration led them to write the document...which was written by European women in 1174.

Chapter 70 is called "The Upper Hand." Queen Catherine is jealous of King Henry's growing affection for Anne Boleyn. Anne always wears gloves, so Catherine begins teasing her about the gloves in front of the King and others. Anne always sits quietly, giving no reply. She is rewarded for her patience and becomes Henry's queen. One day, after being given a royal order to do so, Queen Anne removes her gloves to reveal she had six fingers on her left hand. Court members called it the sign of a witch.

Chapter 71 is called "The Producer." Big-time producer T.A. tells a pianist he has no talent. The pianist goes on to become very famous. He was Russian star Sergei Rachmaninoff. The producer, who was practically deaf himself, was more of a scientist than a musician, was tops in his field because he was the only one in his field at the time. T.A. was Thomas Alva Edison.

Chapter 72 relates the story of "James." He works his way up from an Army hospital assistant to Inspector General of the Army's medical department. The rest of James' story isn't what he does, but what he doesn't tell. For his entire Army career, James hid the fact that he was not a man at all. James was a woman.

Chapter 73 tells of the war between Honduras and El Salvador that began in 1969. The rest of the story is that the war began over a disputed score in a soccer game.

Chapter 74 is about a boy who has extra sensory perception and a talent for playing piano by ear. The boy won an international piano competition. Of his two gifts, ESP and piano, the world knew only one...pianist Harvey Levan "Van" Cliburn, Jr.

Chapters 69-74 Analysis

Harvey plays on the feminism movement of the mid 1970s to reveal that the movement might not be so new after all. The ironic twist is that the feminism he is discussing is documented in 1174.



Chapter 70 builds suspense around Anne Boleyn's gloves. Once she is ordered to remove them, the world learns her secret—she had six fingers on one hand. The birth defect was seen by some at the time as a sign of a witch.

Harvey hides the fact that his subject's secret is her identity until the end. There are no real clues leading to this surprise.

The irony in Chapter 73 is that a war began over a disputed score in a soccer game.

Chapter 74 reveals a second, unknown talent of a famous pianist. While both his skills are talents, only one is recognized. Performance competitions for pianists helped promote his music ability. His name is revealed at the end of the chapter.

Harvey foreshadows the identity of his subject by referring to him by his initials, T.A. Since the man was a big-time producer, going by his initials did not seem so far fetched. However at the end, we learn that the producer was Thomas Alva Edison, more of a scientist than a creative music producer.



Chapter 75-81 and Epilogue

Chapter 75-81 and Epilogue Summary

At the time Harvey wrote the story in Chapter 75, only one other woman had been both the wife of a president and the mother of another president. Harvey wrote this article to appear as though it is a letter to "Dear Abby" the advice columnist. He wrote it to encourage Abigail Adams.

In Chapter 76, Harvey tells about a 13-year-old boy who ties six skyrockets onto his old wagon to see if they will carry it into the air. Instead of lifting it, the wagon goes speeding down the street faster than anything he has ever seen. His excitement for rockets grew. His knowledge brought about Sputnik and the spacecraft that carried men to the moon. His name was Wernher von Braun.

Chapter 77 is called "Uneasy Rider." Ed left Norway and his family to move to the United States in pursuit of motorcycles and women in 1923. American woman Gladys gets pregnant and he leaves her and the unborn child. In 1929 he is killed in a motorcycle accident and is given a pauper's funeral. The child he abandoned became of Hollywood's biggest stars...Marilyn Monroe.

"The Old Man and the Gulls" tells why an old man paid homage to seagulls. Captain Eddie Rickenbacker and his staff of seven are lost at sea, no rations remaining. From out of no where, a seagull lands on Captain Eddie's head. He catches the gull and the crew eats it. Its intestines make great bait to catch more fish. After making it back to civilization, Captain Eddie repays the seagulls by walking along the eastern coast of Florida, feeding the birds a bucket of shrimp.

In Chapter 79, Harvey tells that one of the most famous paintings of Washington crossing the Delaware was painted by a German artist. Harvey wonders if he knew that Washington was actually crossing the river to fight Germans.

Chapter 80 is called "Bells Belles." Alexander Graham Bell tried to invent a device that would help the deaf hear by making sound waves visible. It doesn't work like it is supposed to. The women in Bell's life, his mother and his wife, never were able to fully appreciate his invention that became the telephone because both were deaf.

The final chapter is "Winchester Cathedral." Sarah, a rich widow, buys an eight-room farmhouse and 160 acres of land in California. Renovations take 38 years, with crews working around the clock. Each night she has a bell run at midnight to summon spirits. The bell rings again at 2 a.m. to tell the spirits to go home. She built her mansion out of the guilt she felt for how she received her inheritance. It came from the Winchester rifle.

In the Epilogue, the author, Paul Auerbach tells how he became involved with Harvey. In the same storytelling manner that made Harvey famous, the author reveals that he is Paul Harvey's son.



Chapter 75-81 and Epilogue Analysis

The story in Chapter 75 is outdated at this point. At the time of its writing, Abigail Adams was the only woman to have been both the wife of and mother of a U.S. President. Now, Barbara Bush also can make that claim. Harvey appears to be writing a letter to advice columnist "Dear Abby," but it is actually a piece directed toward Adams.

In Chapter 76, Harvey tells about a child who loves to experiment with skyrockets and fireworks. Revealing the man's name in the end is a successful suspense technique.

Chapter 77 has several incidents of irony in it. For one, Ed left Norway to pursue fast women and motorcycles in the U.S. He found both. When the woman got pregnant, he fled. Then, a motorcycle accident took his life a few years later. He died as a pauper. The child he abandoned grew up to be famous superstar Marilyn Monroe.

Chapter 78 tells how one man seized an opportunity and was able to provide for himself and his crew until they could be rescued. Sometimes recognizing opportunity is half the battle. The out-of-place seagull afforded the crew food and bait for more food. To repay the bird for its sacrifice, the man makes a weekly walk to feed the gulls along a nearby coast.

Chapter 79 points out the irony associated with a famous painting by a German artist. Harvey says Washington was actually crossing the Delaware to fight Germans, not the British.

Chapter 80 points out that Alexander Graham Bell was actually trying to improve life for the women in his life by creating instruments that could be used by the hearing impaired. That invention didn't work out, but did bring about great success to Bell and his family.

Chapter 81 shows the mental destruction that guilt can cause. The irony of the fact that Sarah's inheritance came from the Winchester rifle, which was responsible for many deaths in war, made her feel as though she had to offer the spirits of the deceased a refuge in her mansion.

The Epilogue is told with the same style Harvey tells the rest of his stories. The rest of this story is that Harvey's son compiled the book.



Characters

John Pemberton appears in Dr. Pemberton's Pick-Me-Up

John Pemberton was not a doctor at all. However, he was a corner druggist and back in the post-Civil War era, druggists were respected and relied upon as much as a doctor.

Pemberton was somewhat of an entrepreneur, developing various potions to sell to the general public. He had products such as Dr. Pemberton's Globe of Flower Cough Syrup and Dr. Pemberton's Indian Queen Hair Dye. The entrepreneur in Pemberton knew that the public would not likely buy an elixir called "Mr. Pemberton's Cough Syrup." At this time in America, it was not illegal to make the claim.

It was Pemberton's headache cure that brought him fame and fortune...eventually. It was a headache cure. Pemberton's focus was omitting alcohol from his new syrup. Any alcohol in the concoction would have damaged the medicine's chance of becoming a household headache and hangover cure. For the stimulant, he chose caffeine. For an analgesic, he chose cocaine.

The cocaine has since been removed from the drink we now know as Coca-Cola. The rest of the ingredients have stayed the same over the years. Pemberton died shortly after his discovery, never fully knowing his contribution to society. He built a little business around it before his death, but never saw the worldwide popularity his accidental invention would draw.

George Crum appears in Fall Where They May

George Crum was an Indian chief who was the chef at a Sarasota, New York, resort called Moon Lake Lodge.

As a chef, Crum learned how to prepare many international dishes. In the 1850s, however, without fast media like television and Internet, it was impossible for Crum to stay on top of all the latest delicacies.

His attempt to create French fries for one of the elite visitors at the Lodge resulted in the creation of the potato chip.

Crum was a patient man. He tried to get the French fries to the customer's liking several times. Finally, when Crum had enough of the customer's complaints, the reader sees the sarcastic side of the Indian chef as well.

Crum sliced paper thin pieces of potatoes, fried them too long and intentionally over salted them. He stormed out of the kitchen to deliver them himself, even though the wait



staff tried to stop him. It is obvious that Crum wanted to show the customer just exactly what a bad dish tasted like and wanted to see his reaction for himself when he delivered it. The revenge backfired on Crum, however, because the customer liked the dish.

The potato chip stayed on the menu at the Moon Lake Lodge from that moment on in 1853. When the recipe was printed in the White House cookbook in 1887, it drew more attention. Peeling and slicing automation that was invented in the 1920s made potato chips more widely available.

Henry Kissinger appears in The Bully and the Boy

Heinz was Henry Kissinger's childhood name. He chose to Americanize it when his family moved here to escape Hitler's attack on Jews.

Heinz was born in 1921 and at age 11 was experiencing Hitler's hatred for the Jews firsthand. The little village that was home to the Kissinger family was called Furth. There, any Jew was a target. Hitler's Youth began roaming the streets, making danger a certainty rather than possible.

Heinz's parents believed the principles of their religion were more important than ever. They taught their children self-control that would help them endure the dangerous atmosphere brewing.

Heinz did as his parents taught him. He avoided conflict with Hitler's bullies whenever he could. When he could not avoid it, he took the beating they gave him. One day, instead of just taking it, Heinz talked his way out of it. As an adult, Kissinger admits that he has no recollection of what he said that day.

The 11-year-old boy negotiated peace for himself that day. As an American, he served his new country well with the same skill and devoted his life's work to being a peace negotiator.

Sam Houston appears in Napoleon of the West

Sam Houston is one of the most admired men of Texas. Houston was not Texas-born. He was actually born in Virginia. Texas history claimed him as a hero, though, because if not for Sam Houston, the state now known as Texas would have been Mexican.

One of Houston's greatest battles won was against Mexican General Santa Anna. Houston knew he was up against the "Napoleon of the West." As commander of the Texas army, Houston faced the task of meeting Mexican forces at San Jacinto to battle for the territory.

Houston does not seem like a renegade army man who acted on impulse. In this particular case, he called a meeting of advisers to ask what he should do. He wanted advice as to whether he should attack first or wait to be attacked at San Jacinto.



Everyone had a theory, but the debate did not give Houston the answer he needed. Instead, he dismissed the meeting and gave the order to attack. At the end of the story, the reader learns that Houston picked the attack time of 4 p.m. because he knew Santa Anna's daily ritual of napping at that time. Because of his observation, Texas defeated an army more than twice its size and kept the territory for the United States.

Houston knew he caught the Mexican army unprepared and without leadership. He confidently waded his army right through the middle of the Mexican army and pushed them back quickly.

Adlai Stevenson appears in Gunshot on a Snowy Evening

As a child, Adlai Stevenson was a typical boy. At age 12, stuck at his sister's party full of teenagers, Adlai was glad to find a boy who wanted to talk about army drills.

Witness accounts vary. Did the child accidentally shoot his sister's friend while trying to imitate the army drill or while putting the gun away? Or, was it as one witness said—that the boy pointed the gun at the girl and shot? Whatever the reason, Adlai's life seemed to take a curious path.

In the weeks that followed the accident, Adlai acted as though it had not happened. He did not show any remorse and did not even acknowledge the accident had occurred.

As he grew up, Adlai experienced many feelings of self-doubt and low self-esteem despite the many honors he won. Adlai always accepted the honors, humbly adding that the honors actually belonged to someone better, smarter, or stronger than him.

Those who knew Adlai as an adult knew him as a gentle, quiet man who was devoted to many causes. Even his own wife did not know about the shooting incident until one of his childhood friends told her.

As an adult, Adlai was respected and admired for the peaceful man he was.

Ulysses S. Grant appears in Drag-Strip Simpson

The reader learns early on that Ulysses S. Grant does not like his job. There is no mention in the beginning exactly which job it is that he detests.

The thing he liked was speed. He loved to race and often challenged others to drag races while stopped at intersections. His lust for speed gave him an unsavory reputation with law enforcement officials and the man was issued many speeding tickets.

After dragging a traffic cop about 50 feet during one of his speeding moments, Grant was arrested and his vehicle impounded. He posted bond but did not show up for his own trial. Instead, he sent the police department a letter commending the bravery of the



pedestrian traffic cop who latched onto his vehicle and stopped and arrested him that night. The letter came from the President of the United States. This is when the reader learns which job it was that Grant hated. Grant had been known to say that he never wanted to get out of anything as much as he wanted to get out of his job.

The author wonders if Grant's lust for speed and his disregard for his growing traffic record was an attempt at being fired from the job he hated. The idea is unlikely, but does add suspense to the story as told in the book.

He eventually settled into his role as president, but occasionally missed his first profession as army general.

Sarah Winchester appears in Winchester Cathedral

Sarah Winchester was a very wealthy woman, heir to the Winchester rifle fortune. Despite all her money, she was very lonely. Her only child died at only five weeks. Her husband passed away, too, leaving Sarah alone at their home in New Haven, Connecticut.

Sarah's inheritance was \$20 million. She got an additional income of \$1,000 per day. In 1884, that was quite a lot of money but it did not replace the loss of her loved ones.

In 1884, she moved to San Jose, California. She lived there for 38 years, then died there.

Sarah bought an eight room house along with 160 acres of land and began a massive remodeling project. She had crews working around the clock every day, probably to help quiet the pangs of loneliness she felt.

Sarah knew about grief, due to the loss of her infant daughter and husband. Guilt pulled her in to grieve for all the people who had lost their lives to the weapon that made her very rich. The Winchester rifle killed more Indians and U.S. soldiers than any other weapon during the early years of America.

The grief and guilt made her more than eccentric. She planned an eerie remodel of her home with specific instructions that sounded like the occult. She required each window to have 13 panes. Thirteen was a number she used throughout the house: walls had 13 panels, closets had 13 hooks and chandeliers had 13 globes. She incorporated spider web and pentagram designs into her new house, too. She was trying to ease her own guilt and grief by creating a home for spirits of all the people killed by her family's rifle.

Horatio Alger appears in Horatio Alger Story

The success of Horatio Alger was a rags to riches story. Alger was an American author who became popular writing many such stories about fictional characters.



Alger was born on a Friday the thirteenth, a superstitious "bad" day. As an infant, he was small and unhealthy. He caught every childhood disease, and in a time when medicines and vaccines were not fully developed, he actually survived all his illnesses. He also had severe asthma. Because of this, his parents kept him away from other children as he was growing up.

In addition to his health issues, Alger was late to start talking. His father was a preacher and Harvey suggests that because of his stern manners, the boy was intimidated. When he did finally begin talking, the boy stuttered.

Being sickly and afraid to talk, Alger turned to books for companionship and entertainment. At age 16 he took and passed the necessary exams to enter Harvard. His family couldn't pay the tuition, so he worked his way through college.

At Harvard, his writing and speaking skills improved. He taught during summers and won an essay contest to earn money for school.

His writing career did not come easily, but he persevered and finally enjoyed success. Most of his stories were rags to riches tales in which those who persevered won and became the hero. His writings promoted honesty, hard work and a little luck.

The rest of this story as told by Harvey is that Alger died broke. He does not give any explanation or details of how that happened.

Vincent van Gogh appears in Willem's Passion

At age 25, Vincent van Gogh was beginning to live his passion. He had already worked as an art dealer, a language teacher and a bookseller, but wanted more than anything to be an evangelist.

He became a minister in a small mining community. He won respect from the community when they saw his giving, caring nature. When a mining accident occurred, van Gogh was there to help care for all those injured. He helped feed and clothe the poor. Once the mining disaster was cleaned up and life got back to normal, all the townspeople flocked to his church. He became the spiritual leader of virtually the entire town.

He gave so much of himself that he even gave away his own clothing. When a church official visited, he was wearing an old military coat with pants made from a sack. The church official was not happy when he learned that the preacher had given his salary and many of his personal belongings away. He was fired on the spot.

Van Gogh was devastated that his dream had been squashed. He still felt the desperation of the townspeople and realized that he, too, was also desperate.

His art skills developed as he tried to express this despair—the despair he saw in others and that he felt within himself.



Harlan Sanders appears in Better Late than Never

Harlan Sanders' life followed a rough road. His father died when he was only five. He dropped out of school at age 14 and ran away from home. Odd jobs as a farm hand didn't work out. He hated his next job as a streetcar conductor. At 16, Sanders lied about his age to get into the Army. He hated that too.

Out of the Army, Sanders took a job as a fireman with a railroad company. He liked it, but lost that job just as he found out his wife was pregnant.

While he was job hunting, his wife gave away all their belongings and moved back with her parents. Sanders was having a very tough time.

He tried several other careers unsuccessfully: selling insurance, selling tires, running a ferry boat and a gas station, and even tried studying law by correspondence.

Sanders was a cook at a local restaurant and did well in that job. Unfortunately a new highway route bypassed the restaurant, rerouting business away from it.

Sanders received his first social security check and got angry. He believed the government was limiting him and feeling sorry for him at the same time. The check was only for \$105, but it was enough money to start the business that would end up bearing his likeness and making him famous and wealthy.



Objects/Places

The Pennsylvania appears in Seer Samuel

The Pennsylvania is the ship on which Samuel's brother Henry worked. Samuel had a very specific nightmare in which he saw his brother's funeral. The horrible vision actually came to pass.

Self-sacrifice appears in For the Love of Jim

Best friend Jack goes to great lengths of self-sacrifice in order to help his friend Jim. Jack serves as Jim's companion, helps him adjust to a new job and even stays on to learn that new job so he can help Jim even more. Jack is a baboon.

Howard Johnson's Diner appears in Banned in Boston

The Howard Johnson's across the street from a theater in Quincy, Massachusetts, was one benefactor when the theater allowed the production of a risqué play by Eugene O'Neill. The diner's business grew a great deal during one of his plays that had been banned in Boston. The controversy drew huge crowds to the theater and to the diner directly across the street from it.

Moon Lake Lodge appears in Fall Where They May

Moon Lake Lodge is located in Sarasota, New York. When Chef George Crum couldn't duplicate the French fries a customer recently had overseas, he sarcastically served the customer another creation made of paper-thin, over-fried and salted potatoes. This makes Moon Lake Lodge the home of the potato chip.

Furth appears in The Bully and the Boy

Furth is a small Bavarian village, home to Henry Kissinger and his family.

Kolhapur appears in Come Out with My Hands Up

Kolhapur is a community in India. The Rajah of Kolhapur shows that he is a very crooked ruler.



humanitarianism appears in Execution Fit for a King

Dr. Joseph Guillotin was devoted to humanitarianism, believing he should work to improve the lives of himself and other humans. Guillotin actually concentrated on the death of others, hoping to create a humane way to carry out the death penalty in the 1790s. From his research, the head chopper we know today as the guillotin was developed.

Perseverance appears in Horatio Alger Story

Author Horatio Alger made a good living writing rags to riches stories, teaching that perseverance could overcome any obstacle and that just about anyone could become a millionaire.

Pelorus Sound appears in Pelorus Jack

The Pelorus Sound was a narrow passage waterway located in the Cook Strait.

Fortescue's Pier appears in The Juggler

W.C. Fields' first job was as a juggler on this Atlantic City pier.



Themes

Perseverance

Perseverance is the theme among many of Paul Harvey's stories. So many times the public only knows the success stories behind a person. Harvey's traditional "rest of the story" always tells the parts people don't generally know, like the struggles which led to success.

Several anecdotes in this book are focused on perseverance. Two examples are "Horatio Alger Story" and "Better Late than Never."

Horatio Alger was an example of perseverance and it was the theme of most of his popular writings as well. Alger believed that with hard work and dedication, a person could overcome any obstacle and be successful.

Alger's personal story of perseverance showed that he overcame many obstacles to achieve success, from being a sickly infant to building a writing career.

In "Better Late than Never," Harlan "Colonel" Sanders persevered after being set back many times. The difference between him and Alger is that Sanders had no grand idea of what he wanted to achieve. He wanted success but really did not define that for himself. Alger wanted to be a writer. Sanders just wanted to have a job.

Both men likely felt a challenge by society that also spurred their perseverance. For instance, Alger was a sickly child. Instead of succumbing to that stereotype, he accepted the challenge to be well and succeed. For Sanders, society's challenge came later in life. He was offended that the government told him to retire at 65, making him feel like society thought he was too old to be of use.

Self-Sacrifice

Self-sacrifice is another popular theme throughout Harvey's stories. Self-sacrifice is when a person puts aside his or her own needs to help others.

There are several anecdotes about self-sacrifice in this book. For instance, Vincent van Gogh sacrificed of himself in both worldly and material ways. He gave of himself spiritually to help encourage a desperate community. He gave of his time to help counsel and heal his neighbors. He gave of his personal belongings to make life easier for his fellow townspeople.

Artful Eddie in Chapter 35 is also self-sacrificing. He knew that ratting on his mob boss would bring certain death, but still did so in order to clear the family name. His goal was to leave a name that his son would be proud to have.



Self-sacrifice is also present in several personified characters in the book. In one, Harvey tells of a friend who gave of his time to take care of his best friend who was injured. The friend handles many duties, including the man's job. In the end, Harvey reveals that the self-sacrificing friend is a baboon.

In a second personified character, a buddy returns to his friend's grave site to grieve for 14 years. The end of the story reveals that the buddy was a dog.

Self-sacrifice is the theme of many of Harvey's tales. Self-sacrificing people make great news stories and features because they demonstrate a giving spirit. Stories about givers generally make people feel good. People who persevere also make good stories because readers like their success stories.

The stories of self-sacrifice fit well into Harvey's typical storytelling method. They fit particularly well because Harvey can recount the events of self-sacrifice to build suspense and interest, then reveal the name of the subject at the end.

Everybody Has a Story

Paul Harvey's tales prove that Everybody Has a Story. Almost anyone could be the subject of his anecdotes. The way Harvey tells his stories, they could be about anyone—the next door neighbor or a Nobel prize winner. People love his stories because he makes extraordinary people seem so ordinary.

Just because Everybody Has a Story does not mean that everyone's story is the same. For instance, Harlan "Colonel" Sanders' story of perseverance told of how many struggles he endured before eventually being inspired to start his chicken business.

In the story called "Inseparable," John's story had nothing to do with any good deeds or sacrificing he did when he was alive. There are no details given about his life. The reader only determines he must have been a good man to have a friend as loyal as Bob. In this case, the real subject of the anecdote was Bob, the dog, who remained loyal to his master. Personifying the animal made the story more interesting and built suspense.

The story of heiress Sarah Winchester was simply bizarre. Her story was that guilt and grief had driven her mad.

Still other stories in Harvey's book don't really enlighten as much as they entertain. Stories like "Drag-Strip Simpson" and "The Kiss" are two such stories. In "The Kiss," the reader sees that President Harry Truman has a sense of humor and in "Drag-Strip Simpson" that President Ulysses S. Grant had a passion for speed. Even though their stories did not demonstrate perseverance or self-sacrifice, they did have a story to tell.



Style

Point of View

Harvey tells his "rest of the story" anecdotes in third person omniscient point of view. This means that he tells the facts as an outsider who knows all the information about a particular character or event.

Knowing all the facts, Harvey deals them out to the reader slowly and methodically in order to build suspense in each story. Harvey's tales either have an ironic twist at the end or reveal little known facts about someone or a place.

Harvey is the kind of writer who can effectively use the third person omniscient point of view. The writer of this point of view must generally prove to the reader that he or she is a reliable source. In this case, Harvey's stories are chock full of trivia and other pieces of little known information. His years of experience in broadcasting and news have helped him build a trustworthy reputation and a good name for himself. The reader finds his third person omniscient point of view believable. While the reader knows that there is no way that Harvey could have possibly been everywhere at all times, the reader finds it easy to believe that Harvey did the research to prove the facts of which he writes and speaks.

Setting

Since this book is a collection of anecdotes, there is no one particular setting. Each story has its own setting and sometimes the location is irrelevant.

When the setting is relevant, Harvey does a good job of capturing the essence of the location. When the setting is not important to the story, Harvey takes time to build character information and story background so that it is not obvious that the story is missing a location.

Occasionally, a setting is important to one of Harvey's anecdotes. For example in the story about Henry Kissinger, it is important for the reader to get a feel for the events and attitudes taking place in Hitler's Germany. The exact location in Germany does not matter to this story. What does matter is that the brutality Kissinger faced happened everywhere in Germany...on any given street at any given time.

In the first story in the book, the location is somewhat of a clue to the ending. Mr. Pemberton sold his headache cure syrup to a drug store in Atlanta. Having this information and knowing that Coca-Cola's headquarters are in Atlanta could serve as a clue to the story's outcome.



Language and Meaning

The author uses straightforward, easy to understand language that makes the book very easy to read. Keep in mind that Harvey has written for various newspapers and has been broadcast on many radio and television stations. Most professional communicators are trained to write or speak on a moderate level that the majority of people can easily understand. Harvey's choice of language is not intended to be impressive or showy. It is his goal to effectively tell an entertaining and often enlightening story. Because of his desire to communicate with all education levels, Harvey often writes as we speak. Since his style is to write the way most of the population speaks, his words are very readable. Coupled with his broadcasting notoriety, these traits make Harvey's books very popular.

Harvey's writing style mimics his broadcast style. His writing effectively portrays the pauses he speaks. Sometimes he achieves these pauses with sentence fragments. He also uses punctuation marks such as commas and dashes to add a dramatic pause into his stories. Many English instructors disagree with abusing punctuation rules to develop a pause, but Harvey's writing proves it to be very effective. The use of these choices follow along with Harvey's highly marketable speaking style. Basically, the language and meanings he chooses to use work for him, and he has been very successful.

Meaning of the words Harvey chooses is also straightforward. He keeps the context of his stories acceptable for families. Since many of his stories are broadcast on radio during drive time, Harvey has always made an effort to write stories that the whole family can enjoy or learn some new, interesting knowledge.

Structure

This book is made up of short anecdotes told by Paul Harvey. Most are only one and one-half to two pages in length. They are short and are a quick, easy, enjoyable read.

The chapters are not placed together in any particular order. They do not follow an alphabetical or chronological order. One gets the idea from reading the book that the stories must have simply been arranged in the order in which Harvey broadcast his stories in a given period of time.

The lack of structure in the organization of the chapters in this book is not a bad thing. They read like random thoughts or nuggets of knowledge that a friend chooses to share. Because of the structure, a reader could pick up the book and read it starting in the middle and not miss anything relevant to any of the other chapters.

Each individual story is structured to create suspense, either revealing the true identity of a person or interesting facts about a topic. This suspenseful ending is the answer to what Harvey calls "the rest of the story," which has become his trademark. This structure of his broadcast and written works is what created his persona and developed his successful career.



Quotes

"In 1914, he became a Ziegfeld star and learned to combine juggling with comedy."
p. 20

"He was born under a comet...died under one too."
p. 26

"In nine years, he never threw a switch incorrectly...he never sided a car in error."
p.36

"A scratching sound...beneath the floor."
p.37

"After that one unforgettable meeting between the two scholars, they never met again."
p. 52

"Let George do it!"
p. 69

"There were fewer and fewer soccer games."
p. 75

"What do you mean, you don't want to!"
p. 29

"Received what? Another assignment?"
p. 95

"Insufficient postage on this one, and this one too...and here's another."
p. 94

"I'll remember to hook up my alarm system next time."
p. 100

"These devils must be stopped!"
p. 102

"I'm sorry. I didn't hear you. What did you say?"
p. 117

"Fight for your lives! The bridge has been cut!"
p. 128

"There's such a thing as too literally interpreting the Scriptures."
p. 151



"Have I done something worthwhile enough to rate it now?"
p. 158

'Nuts."
p/ 161



Topics for Discussion

What is your favorite anecdote in the book and why?

Which is more important to Harvey's stories: his suspense technique or the story facts themselves? Explain your answer.

Give two examples of animals personified in the book and briefly explain their stories.

Harvey's book includes several stories about John Wilkes Booth. Briefly recount two of these.

Author Horatio Alger's story is included in the book. Briefly tell what the story was and note its irony.

At least two of the stories in the book are concerned with recycling. Briefly discuss two stories in which subjects looked for a better way to use natural resources.

Two stories in the book discuss war that began either erroneously or frivolously. Which war began from a mistake and which began over a silly dispute?

Discuss one unusual fact you learned about a U.S. president from this book.