

ORIGIN OF POLITICAL SLANG

Party Nicknames in Common Use in Former Campaigns.

TERMS FITTED TO CONDITIONS

Flattering and Opprobrious Epithets Plucked from Known and Obscure Sources - Words Given New Meanings.

Major Ben C. Truman, who was private secretary to President Johnson during the latter's occupancy of the White house, was afforded many opportunities for observation of political doings in those stirring times, and thus speaks with authority on the origin of many expressions still in use in current political life.

Major Truman declares that while many of the slang expressions used in the United States are called "Americanisms," most of the latter have been bequeathed to us from early English literature, and away down that line from Shakespeare to Dickens, and some of our most common applications have been adapted from the Bible itself.

When Democrats Were "Baraburners" In 1854, the nickname of "locofoco" was given to the adherents of the democratic party throughout the United States, who followed the course of the majority of the members of Tammany hall, who, when the lights were turned out on them during a tumultuous meeting, kept right on with their proceedings by flickering from loco-foco matches until snuffles were procured.

Along in the '60s came the term "abolitionists" and "free-soilers" as applied to the growing anti-slavery element in the north; and about the same time the nickname of "doughfaces," as applied to pro-slavery men of both parties in the north, and that of "fire-eaters," applicable to extreme pro-slavery orators and newspaper editors of the south.

"Copperheads" and "Carpetbaggers." During the civil war the pro-slavery democrats and other rebel sympathizers in the north were termed "copperheads," after one of the meanest and most venomous of snakes. It was Mr. Lincoln who said that "not all democrats were copperheads, but all copperheads were democrats."

Probably more political slang grew out of the campaign of 1870 than of all the others that preceded it, and the "bull of money," "bull-dozing," "letting statesmen," "sold south," "stairwars," "shotgun politics," "nineteen rebel brigadiers," "counting out," "returning boards," "nephew of his uncle," and some others belong to that momentous year.

A few years afterward Congressman Finagun of Texas and the political Americanisms "What are we here for?" and Cobb of Georgia asked "Where am I at?" But Senator Quay of Pennsylvania added a phrase to political literature that will reach a good old age when he wrote to a friend: "You do your part and I will shake the plum tree."

It was in 1874 that we first heard of the "dark horse." Mr. Hayes having been trotted out as that equine individual. There have been many attempts to hunt up the pedigree of the dark horse in politics, and the following has been generally the most satisfying: A few years "befo' de wah" there lived in Tennessee a trading horse jockey who had a coal black stallion, almost a thoroughbred. He entered this horse in a country race meeting where he was not known and where the natives heavily backed two or three favorites against him. Old Judge McInnane, the turf oracle of that part of the state, was one of the judges of the meeting, and when he was told how the stranger was foolishly betting on his horse, he looked at the stallion and said: "Gentlemen, there's a dark horse in this race that will make some of you suffer before supper."

Origin of "Salt River" Known. That imaginary stream called "Salt river" up which defeated candidates are supposed to be rowed, is one of the most felicitous of all our political Americanisms, although its authorship is unknown. The term "osacus" was first used in 1828. Ebenezer Garry, a democratic Massachusetts politician of the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century, was accused of having instigated the first division of states into congressional districts without regard to the natural order and conditions in order that his party might succeed; thus, "errymander."

Probably the greatest excitement, next to the civil war, our country has ever known, was that in 1847, between the abolitionists of the north and the slave holders of the south, for the possession of Kansas, then opening to the advance of immigration, and out of which the terms "Bleeding Kansas," "Border Ruffians" and "Squatter Sovereignty" became dramatically expressive, and are undoubtedly defined in all text and phrase books.

lish, for as long ago as 1848 the duke of Wellington wrote to a friend as follows: "Such is the operation of the machine as now established that no individual can have any personal influence." The word "floater," too, as applied to the purchasable voter, is fished from the English. The terms "jingo" and "jingoism" were voluminously applied to Secretary Blaine and to President Cleveland and to their brilliant and patriotic attitudes as Americans by foreign newspapers in their attempt to show that the Americans were warring for a fight. The words evidently come from the Amazonian empire of China, named "Jingo," who made a furious oral onslaught on Corea in 204 A. D.—Kansas City Star.

GERTRUDE SAYS "SMOKE UP"

Noted Novel Writer Thinks Prince Nicotine is Popular with Women. Gertrude Atherton, novel writer, presents these novel opinions in the New York World: "Let 'em smoke" meaning the women. "Women of the better class do not object, because they do it."

"Most of them, though, once they have acquired the habit, probably would like to have their license to smoke when and where they please extended. And why shouldn't they enjoy the same privilege as men in that regard?" "I know there is a certain sturdy bourgeois sentiment against smoking," she continued. "I hear that club women and persons of that sort occasionally indulge in pious animadversions upon smoking women."

"And often some public lecturer will get up and rant and make herself ridiculous denouncing the practice, but cigarette smoking is increasing rapidly in America nevertheless. And why shouldn't it? It's a pleasant pastime."

"I'll venture to say that many of those women who make so much fuss in public go home and light a cigaret in their own rooms and help pass a dull evening. Surely you'll not be surprised to learn that at the houses where I am entertained in New York and San Francisco cigars are passed to the women with their coffee as a matter of course. And wherever women have become frank and have lost their little hypocritical nerves you find them smoking, just as they drink liquors after dinner."

No Trick at All for Him. Just before the boat left on its return trip, a big, rosy German came straggling down the pier to the ticket gate. "Ticket, please," said the keeper. "I don't got a ticket—I'm der drummer with der piano," replied the German. "But you must have a ticket." "Well, I hat one but I lose him." "You must have it, I tell you," persisted the gatekeeper. "You couldn't lose it." "Vat! I lost little teckit? Mein Gott! I hat lose my base-drum!"—Success Magazine.

PRINCE TO BECOME A MASON

Wales Will Take Mystic Rites When He Becomes of Age.

GRANDFATHER HIGH IN ORDER

Marriage of Prince Victor Napoleon Bonaparte and Princess Clementine of Belgium Smacks of Romance.

BY LADY MARY MANWARING.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—(Special to The Bee.)—Just as soon as he is of suitable age the prince of Wales will be initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry. His august grandfather was an enthusiastic freemason and was grand master of the order for Great Britain. When he ascended the throne, the supreme dignity of grand master of English freemasonry was transferred to the duke of Connaught, in consequence of the fact that the then prince of Wales was not a member of the fraternity. But there is no reason to suppose that his majesty will interpose any obstacle to the initiation of his sons as they severally attain years of discretion. It may confidently be assumed that the ceremony of initiation will be that of the prince of Wales will be conducted by the duke of Connaught himself.

What of the Second Son. The court entourage is naturally indulging in speculations as to his majesty's intentions with respect to Prince Albert, who is eighteen months younger than his elder brother, and will attain his legal majority on December 14, two years hence. There is no actual precedent that would require his admission to the Noble Order of the Garter on that day, and for the time being nothing can usefully be said on that point. But it is well to remember that the conferment of a dukedom upon a minor is perfectly regular, and it is not in the least likely that King George will wait so long before raising his second son to a formal place in the peerage by making him duke of York. This is the title that by common consent is chosen for this purpose. It may be taken for granted that Prince Albert will receive this honor at an early date, and in quarters likely to be well informed, the date marked out for this purpose is his birthday, two months hence.

Light of the World. The late Holman Hunt's famous picture, "The Light of the World," now in the chapel of Keble college, Oxford, was originally bought by the Dowager Lady Tweedmouth. Its replica, which was presented to St. Paul's cathedral by the Right Hon. Charles Booth, made a tour of the colonies of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand

and Canada. Sir Wyke Baylis tells of the three young painters who stood together in a Chelsea studio talking over their idea of painting Christ. They were Hunt, Millais and Rossetti. Said Rossetti: "I have a friend who will serve as my model; I need only add an aureole." "I cannot paint what I have not seen," said Millais; "and I have never seen the Christ. I can find a child—a beautiful woman—an old man. I can paint these in a carpenter's shop; and the story of the picture will reflect the story of their lives. But it will not be a picture of Christ. It will be a picture of a carpenter's shop. But Holman Hunt lifted his great 'seeing eye,' and said slowly: 'I will find Christ, that I may behold Him and paint Him as He was. If I cannot find Him in the west I will seek him in the east. I will tear the secret from the stones of the city where He dwelt, from the sands of the desert where He hungered, from the waters over which His feet have passed. I will find Him. I will paint Him ere I die.' It was a remarkable resolution. Perhaps the fire that flamed in his own heart gave to Hunt the vision that he craved. The result was 'The Light of the World.'"

Another Royal Romance. Only youth is needed to make the marriage of Prince Victor Napoleon Bonaparte and Princess Clementine of Belgium quite romantic. As it is, it is difficult to be gushingly enthusiastic over a pair who united ages verge upon eighty years, and yet the story of their courtship is sufficiently picturesque and played out, as it has been, on the steps of a throne with a quantity of shadowy possibilities in the background—it cannot fail to be interesting to the onlooker.

Prince Victor is now in his 8th year— that is to say, three years older than his great-uncle was at the Battle of Waterloo. Indeed, his age tells rather cruelly against him in every way. The tightly buttoned gentleman, with the aggressive moustache, reminds one much more of his other uncle, King Humbert of Italy, than of the imperious and imperial Corsican who strode in his day across the map of Europe, altering it at his will.

He is the eldest son of Prince Napoleon, the son of King Jerome, the youngest brother of the great emperor. Jerome Bonaparte was obliged to repudiate his American wife, Elizabeth Patterson, and to marry Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg. His children by her—Prince Napoleon and Princess Clothilde—were connected on their mother's side to many of the royal houses of Europe. Prince Napoleon married Clothilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, "Il Re Galantuomo," first sovereign of Italy.

Personality of the Princess. Princess Clothilde, a most high-born and saintly personage, had little in common with the second empire; and when, as a child of 18 years, she was brought to Paris, the bride of "plon-plon," her life was little short of martyrdom. Between her and the

Empress Eugenie there could be but a very hollow treaty of peace, but when the second empire fell and the empress was obliged to fly from the Tuileries, Princess Clothilde ordered her horses and drove with all due state down the boulevards in her way to the railway station. She, the daughter of the house of Savoy, simply shook the dust of Paris from her royal skirts as if glad to be free of the Bonapartes then and forever.

But her children belonged to the imperial dynasty and they so remain in the pages of the almanach de Gotha, the heirs of the French empire. The eldest, Prince Victor, whose marriage to the daughter of King Leopold is now about to take place; Prince Louis, an officer in the Russian janissaries of the guard; and Princess Laetitia, wife of the late Duke d'Anosta.

Locksmith Laughed at Love. Love is said to laugh at locksmiths, but there was a peculiar reversal of the old law at a wedding which was announced to take place at Burton-on-Trent. It appears that shortly before 9 o'clock the bridegroom, Mr. John Kimberley, accompanied by his best man proceeded to St. Chad's church. They had been waiting several minutes and were expecting the bride, Miss Agnes Brown, momentarily, when the vicar roused in readiness for the ceremony, hurried into the church and expressed a fear that the ceremony could not take place, as he could not open the safe door. The bride was informed of the position of affairs and that it was hoped to arrange the ceremony later in the day, as marriages may be solemnized up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Four men worked incessantly upon the safe with various tools up to 2 p. m., but could not open it and it was then reluctantly decided to postpone the wedding. The safe was subsequently unlocked by the makers' representatives.

WHAT WOMEN ADE DOING.

Miss Frances Kirk of Warren, Me., thinks she has the largest dahlia in the town, and, perhaps, in the country. The plant is eight feet high and has twenty-five buds and ten blossoms. The dahlia is seven and eight inches in diameter.

Miss Edna L. Smith, 23 years old, daughter of the late Captain Charles H. Smith, president of the Western Wheelbarrow Company, was elected a director to succeed her father. She is owner of \$300,000 worth of stock in the concern.

Mrs. Sarah E. Anthony of Reading, Pa., who until a few years ago served and read the scriptures, has celebrated her 80th birthday anniversary. Her husband and two sons were soldiers in the civil war, and six of her ancestors served in the revolutionary army.

Mrs. Theodore Ruggles Kitson of Quincy, Mass., is a typical example of a woman who, by hard work and close attention to her art, has made a name for herself in a profession that of sculptor—which formerly she looks after a family of several children and is said to have more influence with the

Woman voters in her state than any other person. Miss Sheila O'Neill recently showed and exhibited in London a model of a tandem monoplane which she has just completed. This exhibition was given under the auspices of the Woman's Aerial League of London. Miss O'Neill is the only woman allowed to drive a motor car in the Irish reliability motor trials.

Mrs. Frederick Schaf, president of the National Congress of Mothers, is also the president of the Philadelphia Congress of Mothers, and recently presided at a show of babies saved by instruction in the mothers. These mothers had their babies under the care of a trained nurse of the association, the homes being visited and the mothers told how to take care of them. The baby that showed the greatest improvement was given a \$5 prize. Mayor Reilman presented with this prize of instructing the poor mothers.

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