Expression Started by Battery A of the Louisville Legion.

paring the recent presidential camign a great deal of talent in the intion of slang phrases was displayed the partisans of the different canintes, and a number of those already use were adopted and accentuated ording to circumstances. As usual, e newspaper writers have been given shistory of as many of these expresons as possible, and have in many ses probably been correct; but there one, used by the Democrats perhaps ore than the Republicans, which has ver yet been assigned its proper That prase is "What's the rigin. That prase and its answer. He's all right." Of course the subitution of any name for Cleveland in be made, thus rendering it availde for any occasion. This, the most spular and universal of all the slang. not have its origin during the mpaign, but owes its birth to Batcr A of the Louisville Legion of

In 1881 there was a big military afir held in St. Louis. There were apetitive drills for infantry, cavalry ad artillery companies, and a large umber of each arm entered the lists. be famous Chickasaw Guards, of mphis, were there, as well as crack ompanies and artillery sections from ll over the country. A section of the onisville Battery was there, and it may not be amiss to say that it acited itself honorably. The boys mposing that particular sectionhich afterward became famous all wer the United States-were a pretty ively set. Among them was George lark. George is living in this city et though he is no longer a member Battery A. The boys had a great al of fun among themselves, and one their jokes was to lay every hing that occurred on George. Dee night, when they had been acusing him of something, not now rembered, though it is thought it was for capturing a big dog while passing wough Indiana, one of the boys yelled at "What's the matter with George Clark?" And the answer came in-

anter: "He's all right." The question and answer were immediately taken up by the Chickasaw Guards and other companies in the immediate vicisity, and the night was not far gone before the city had spread throughout the entire camp. The thing seemed to phrases they all stuck to George Clark's ame, however, and it was several days before they began to substitute other names. In the meantime the battery boys began to concertize, as it were. One man would ask the question at the top of his voice, and a dozen others would shout the answer in unison. This idea, too, caught the other soldiers, and it could be heard in every company's quarters. When the encampneat broke up, the troops carried the ery to their homes, but it was suffered to fall somewhat into disuse until the Louisville Legion went to Washington in May, 1887. At that encampment there were many men who had been at St Louis six years before, including some of the Louisville boys, who loss time in reviving their old war-cry. west into camp at the base of the Washington monument, and by the next afternoon the famous old shout was ringing all around that historic shaft. It spread all over Washington. From the Washington encampment it spread further than ever, until, by the time the presidential campaign opened,

THE CAMEL'S HUMPS.

Courier-Journal.

They Are Mere Lumps of Fat, Collected Under a Fold of the Skin.

Structurally, of course, the humps are nothing-mere lumps of fat, collected under a convenient fold of the skin, and utterly unprovided for in the framework of the skeleton. When the animal is at its best and well fed, they are full and plump, standing up on his back firm and upright; but on a long journey they are gradually absorbed to keep up the fires that work the heart and legs, and in the caravan camels which arrive at the coast, the skin hangs over, an empty bag, upon the creature's flanks, bearing witness to the scarcity of external food during the course of his long, forced march from the interior. A starved small camel in this state of health far more closely resembles a Peruvian Ilama than any one who has only seen the fine, well-kept beasts in European menageries or zoological gardens could readlly imagine.

But water is even scantier in the desert than food; and against want of water, therefore, the camel has had to provide himself, functionally at least, if not structurally, quite as much as against want of herbage. His stomach has accordingly acquired the power of acting as an internal reservoir, and he can take in as much water at the Bahrs or Wadys, where he rests for awhile on his tollsome march, as will supply his needs for four or five days together. There are some differences in this respect, however, between the two thief varieties of the camel. The African kind is most abstemious, and best adapted to sandy deserts; the Bactrian, a product of more varied and better-watered country, is larger and stronger, but less patient of hunger and thirst, while at the same time it can manage to subsist and to make its way late somewhat rockier and more ragged country. - Grant Allen, in Pop-War Science Monthly.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

-The Anti-Sunday Traveling Union has existed in this country for about four years, and it has now about 6,000 enrolled members.

-Twenty-eight thousand of the 37,-000 new members added to the New York Baptist churches in the past eight years came from the Sundayschools.

-The "union" formed among the "evangelical" population of Holland for the establishment of what are known as Bible schools has now 441 His royal progress through Russia, such schools, with 71,000 scholars, representing a capital of \$2,000,000.

-Before Christianity entered India lepers were treated with shocking in- tary men are all in great excitement. humanity. Many of them were buried and seem to imagine that their young alive. The English rulers have put a Emperor-King is going to lead them stop to this custom, and for fourteen all to glory in a very short time. Unyears there has been a special Chris- fortunately for them, and for mantian mission to the 135,000 lepers in kind at large, the real truth is

Franz Delitzsch's Hebrew translation cism are altogether out of the quesof the New Testament is having a tion; but even in the English journals wonderful circulation among the we have sycophantic accounts that are Jews. In less than ten years over not creditable to what should be the 60,000 copies have been sold, mainly impartial and enlightened guides of among the Jews of Austria and South public opinion. We are made to be-Russia. The emigrant missionaries in lieve that the young Emperor William Liverpool and New York have found distinguishes himself, shows himself a readers among the emigrating Jews great and powerful monarch, and is refor hundreds of copies.

practical Christians, and apparently the Emperor has displayed certain worthy of their high calling. One is kingly qualities; has given proof of Perry S. Grant, rector of an Episcopal some strength of will and some aptichurch at Fall River. He has many tude for work. But how long will this mill people in his parish, and is so last? We are told of his manly presmuch interested in his work among ence, but we do not find mention of the them that he has declined flattering cotton-wool pads that fill his ears to offers from this city and from Boston keep the outer air away from the ulcers and Providence. The other is Rector that at any moment may affect his Perkins, of a little Episcopal parish brain. Then there are the racking near Salem, N. J. He gives his services without pay, and recently when his people made up a nice purse for him he refused it, saying that he had occasions he seeks to forget his all the money that he needed, and that sufferings by making surprise visits it should be used for the improvement to barracks, where he does not of the church.

-Eight text books have been published by the State of California for These are the freaks of a sickly man. use in her public schools, and it is designed in a few years to supplant all portance of such sickness? Who shall the books published by private concerns. The best talent among the local educators is employed in writing happen? The German people cheer these books and there are no middle for the Kaiser; they are taught that men. The State grammar is sold for all authority, all greatness, all power, 50 cents, a reduction of 25 cents on the grammars formerly in use. The price strike every body's fancy. In using the of the general history is 80 cents, instead of \$1.25 under the old system. The other books are proportionately reduced. A small per cent, of the money received for these books is invested in a sinking fund and it is estimated that in twelve years the publication department will have paid for its plant and will then be self-supporting. The books thus far issued are highly spoken of by most of the teachers.

SERMONS IN CANDLES. The Experiment Made by Mr. Spurgeon not Very Long Ago.

Mr. Spurgeon had occasion, some time ago, to speak to a company of theological students on the importance of using illustrations in their ganized in connection with the English licious by contrast. A few red hot preaching. A student observed that volunteers recently had its second field nails driven into the soles of one's feet they found difficulty in getting illus-The legion marched down Pennsyl- trations, whereupon Mr. Spurgeon re- weather embarrassed the troops on vasia avenue Sunday afternoon, and marked, in his bluff way, that illustrations enough might be found in a tal- been very satisfactory. On the recent low candle. This was regarded as an trials the men covered about one hunextravagance of speech, whereupon dred miles in forty-eight hours, fightthe great preacher prepared a lecture to show what might be illustrated by candles. In delivering his lecture he enty-seven men out, made up of repre used candles of various sizes and it had become universal.-Louisville but shut up box, filled with fine unused candles, illustrated an idle and bie points of defense, and the pursuers spiritless church. Several colossal and highly colored but unlit candles were shown, and with them a tiny rush-light shining as best it could. The big, handsome, unlit candles might be Archbishops or doctors of without piety, and the bright rushlight might be some poor boy in a work-shop whose life is beautiful. Mr. Spurgeon showed an unlighted candle in a splendid silver candlestick, and then a brightly burning one stuck in a ginger-beer bottle. He showed what a few people might do by combining their good efforts by exhibiting the combined light of twelve caudles. The folly of trying to light a candle with the extinguisher still on was shown, and the dark lantern illustrated the case of the people who make no effort to let their light shine before men. The lecturer then placed a candle under a bushel and afterward placed the bushel measure under the candlethe point of which was obvious. In snuffing a candle he extinguished it and remarked that Christians often did a like mischief by unwise rebukes and criticisms. The folly of burning the candle at both ends was illustrated. The last illustration was a number of lighted candles of various hues placed together on one stand, representing the Church's true diversity in unity, all the different branches burning from one stem and for one purpose. Some one in the audience asked if the "dips" did not give the best light, whereupon Mr. Spurgeon said he was not sure of that and thought many of the "dips" would be the better for another dipping. The lecture was received with great amusement and showed Mr. Spurgeon at his best, but it still remains true that only the man of genius can find illustrations in common things -sermons in stones or in candles.

ford Courant.

THE GERMAN KAISER. Will Young William, Like His Father, Die

of Cancer? For the moment, also, Germany is possessed by a wild fever of military enthusiasm. While the aged monarch, syllable. William L, continued to reign, it was felt that was not possible. With Frederick III. Germany had a ruler to all idea of war; but with the present young Emperor the military spirit is again in the ascendant, and this certainly renders the situation dangerous. Austria and Italy also suggests military alliances that seem to promise easy victories. Therefore young milinot published. Of course, in the -The Old Testament Student says German press any attempts at criticeived with unanimous applause. Such -Here are two young men who are is not the case. Undoubtedly so far neuralgic pains that keep him awake all night and make him get up at untold hours in the morning. On such fail to vent the ill-humor caused by pain on any one whom he may find at fault. Who shall measure the political imsay how soon this young life may be cut off? and then what will, what can should be concentrated in the one hand on the Kaiser, and nature, as if to prove how false, how wrong, is such a doctrine, strikes both father and son with grave constitutional maladies, so that the one could only reign a few months. These are considerations which are forgotten by the gushing writers who describe the royal pageants, and yet who shall say but that they are not much more important than the uniform the sovereigns wore or the number of times they pretended to kiss .- London Letter.

SOLDIERS ON BICYCLES.

England's Army May Be Mounted and Ordered to Fight on Them.

The bicycle force that has been oreach, but the result of the turn ut has ing, scouting, and camping by the way. There were seventeen officers and sevsentatives of a number of leading volcolors, together with lanterns and unteer regiments. The force was other suitable apparatus. Some of divided into two bodies, one retreating his points were characteristically and the other following it. At frewitty and keen. A nicely japanned quent intervals the retreating force made stands at bridges and other eligiwere compeled to halt, dismount, send out a skirmish line, and perform all the other preliminaries of attack, as though in active war. It was found that two or three men left behind by a retreating body could make a show of divinity, or other persons of culture force at a bridge, greatly delaying the advance of a pursuing force, and then could mount and swiftly ride away under cover of a hedge and escape to the main body. This ability to fight and run away with greater facility than the ordinary infantryman is one of the chief points urged by the bicyclers in favor of the new 'arm.' It is said that scouting and reconnoitering parties mounted on bicycles could do much more effective work, without risk of capture, than men on foot. In these maneuvers, although the retreating force numbered but three officers and twelve men, they succeeded in deaying the pursuers so that it took them three hours to cover a distance easily made in less than two when no obstacles are interposed. Three of the retreating force dallied too long at a bridge and were ridden down and captured by a detachment of the enemy. There were no other losses. The chief difficulty experienced was due to the number of parallel roads occurionally converging that ran through the country traversed. The retreating party had to keep scouts constantly ahead picking up the lay of the land and bring ing in reports to protect themselves from the danger of being flanked on some of these roads, and cut off entirely at a coaverging point. In a coun try with one good main road and but few side roads, the success of a bicycle corps in obstructing the passage of an enemy would be much greater. Bicycles have not yet been introduced in the British regular army, but if their eleces among the British volunteers ontinues it is expected that a similar The preachers are few who can work corps will be organized in each reguthe mines of natural acalogies, - Hartar regiment. - London Telegraph.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE.

Aronaut. Pronounced a-or-o-naut, the first being the strongly accented

Again. Not agane, but agen. usual sound of the diphthong ai is that of long a. The principle exceptions who was a most determined opponent are in said, saith, again and against, where it has the sound of long e.

Aggrandize. The first syllable, ag, is the strongly accented syllable, not the second. In the word aggrandizement, however, it is better to accent the second syllable, yet there is some authority for accenting the first.

Agriculturist. Not agricultu-ral-ist. Albino. The i here should be pronounced like i and not like e.

Albumen. The second syllable receives the accent, not the first. Alcoran. The first syllable, al, receives the accent.

Algebraist. The later editions of both Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries put the accent on the first syllable of and cold pretty well, they must be this word.

Alias. The first syllable, a, receives the principal accent-

Alien. A word of two syllables only. It is pronounced ale-yen, not a-li-en. Allegiance. The best usage makes this a word of only three syllables.

Allopathy. This word is divided thus: al-lop-a-thy, and the second is the strongly accented syllable. Altopathist is divided and accented in like manner. Allude. Care should be taken to make the u of this word a clear u-Ally. This word and its plural, alies, are accented on the second sylla-

Almond. The I is silent. Alms. The I is silent, and the a has

its broad sound as in father. Altercation. The first syllable here s pronounced like al, in alum. The first syllables of alternate and of alternative are pronounced in like manner. Alveolar. The second syllable, ve, receives the accent, the third syllable, o, being barely touched.

Always. This word should be pronounced as it is spelled, and not al-

Ameliorate. This is a word of four, and not of five syllables, a-meel-yorate.

Amenable. The second syllable is me, not men. Anchovy. The second syllable, which

is cho, receives the accent. Ancient. The first syllable is pronounced ane, not an. Andiron. The last syllable is pro-

nounced urn, not ron. Angel. The second syllable of this word is jel, not jul. - Alfred Ayres, in

THE MEXICAN WASP.

An Insect that Carries the Spanish Inquisition in Its Tail.

N. Y. Voice.

When a Western wasp feels well and is not troubled with rheumatism in the back, it can put more of its fine work into the square inch of a man's cuticle than any other live fowl on the globe. A man who has been thoroughly stung by a Mexican wasp takes delight in drinking melted lead or a gallon or two of hot liquid sulphur, they are so demaneuvers. Rainy and disagreeable seem to case the pain inadvertently ity under five is 175 per 1,000 born, left by these wasps.

"If you have never been stung by an old-fashioned Mexican wasp," writes Charles Brazil from Pueblo, Col., it is an experience you want to avoid carefully, contenting yourself with such information about the little beauty as you can gather from third parties and documents. It is, when mature and healthy, about two inches long. with a sting that looks like the point of a fine cambric needle. It is a brownish red in color. and its disposition is always hostile. When it stings you there is for a moment or two a sensation of numbres about the part which rapidly gives place to a pain that can only be described as agony. If you can imagine

how it would feel to have a wire drawn

through the most sensitive part of your body and then raised slowly to a white heat you could perhaps form a theoretical idea of what the feeling is like. "The sting is never fatal, and the pain passes away after an hour or two, but it is simply anguish while it lasts. During the Mexican war one of the companies of Doniphan's command camped in an old building where there was a colony of these wasps. They managed to disturb the insects in some

way, and the company was completely routed and demoralized; some of the men ran miles away from the place before they were found and gathered in again. Dr. Gunning, of Beshoar, Col., has made quite a study of these articulates, which, he says, represent an unclassified member of the wasp family. There are, I believe, no living creatures outside of snakes, scorpions and centipedes which are able to inflict so much suffering on their enemies."-N.

Y. Telegram. Height of Ocean Waves.

A writer in the Liverpool Mercury a captain of the mercantile marinehas taken careful observations as to the height of ocean waves in a gale. He made them during a voyage round Cape Horn, and to do it he went up in the main rigging, to get, if possible, the top of the wave coming up astern in a line of sight from the mast to the horizon at the back. It was a difficult operation, but the Captain obtained some good observations, marking the height of the waves on the mast. On measuring the distance from these to the mean draught, he found them to be as fo'lows: 64, 61, 58 and 65 feet, respectively, varying in length from 750 awarded the battle, -Louisville Comto 800 feet

EDUCATED MONKEYS.

Read This Article Carefully, and It May One Can Catch a Base-Ball and Another Be of Service to You. As for the monkeys in Prof. Brockman's collection, they are simply astonishing. They are kept in cages, and are very clean -so much so that when one of them happens to dirty itself, all the others notice the fact immediately, and jeer and made the wryest of wry faces at the misbehaved one. Each monkey has its own plate to eat from, and knows it, and actually refuses to eat from anybody else's plate. Their training takes a long time and much trouble, because they are restless and inattentive. Yet it is more thoroughly done without the use of forcible or very severe means than with. It is bad policy to hurt them, because they are extremely sensitive and nervous, and a little illtreatment will kill them. For this same reason they never perform more than ten consecutive minutes at a time, and, although they can bear heat carefully kept out of draft. There is one monkey that rides on horseback, dressed in a red coat, and with a silk hat on. He looks, from behind, altogether like a miniature huntsman, and when seen in front he resembles Voltaire on horseback as much as one egg the other. Of course, these monkeys know their attendants by face, and pretty nearly by name. One, a little Pavian, the clown of the troop, and who jumps somersaults, like Barnum's best, took a dislike to the head attendant some time ago. It must be a strong grudge, for whenever he sees him he makes faces at him, grinds his teeth together, shakes his fist and yanks. This same animal is learning how to catch a small base-ball. He began by learning how to catch little sticks, then little flags, and will soon be sufficiently practiced to catch a ball.

DEATH-RATE OF INFANTS.

Mr. Brockman says he will teach

another monkey how to pitch, and if

he succeeds with this, will try to give

performances with a base-ball nine

composed of brute animals only .-

Baltimore American.

The Dangers of Bubyhood and Childhood Illustrated by Figures.

It is a startling fact, which meets the student of vital statistics at the outset of his investigations, that from one-third to one-half of all the persons born into the world die before reaching the age of five years. Or, to face the terrible reality from another point of view, so great are the dangers of infancy, that a child which has completed its fifth year actually has an expectation of life more than twelve years greater than it had at birth.

The exact proportion of deaths varies greatly in different countries and localities, at different times and under different circumstances. Statistics are of value only in showing average results. In Norway, for example, the population dying under five is stated by Dr. Farr, to be 204.5 per 1,000 born; while in England, it is 338 per 1,000, and in Italy 567 per 1,000. In fifty-one so-called "healthy districts" of England and Wales, according to the same authority, the mortalsenting the most unfavorable sanitary conditions, it is 460 per 1,000.

In the different parts of our own country, we find nearly as great a variety as on the continent of Europe. Even in the same latitude, the proportion varies greatly, according as city or country districts are considered. In the State of Vermont, which contains no large cities, and represents essentially a rural population, the number of deaths under five, for the year 1883, was 23.8 per cent. of the whole number of deaths; in the State of Massachusetts, which embraces several large cities within its limits, for the twelve years ending in 1884, it was 34.74 per cent; and in the city of New York alone, for the seven years ending in 1873, it was exactly 50 per cent. of the entire mortality .- J. M. French, M. D., Popular Science Monthly.

The Real "Woman Problem,"

Recognizing heredity as the distinctive attribute of the female sex, it be comes clear that it must be from the steady advance of woman rather than from the uncertain fluctuations of man that the sure and solid progress of the future is to come. The attempt to move the whole race forward by elevating the sex that represents the principle of instability has long enough been tried. The many cases of superior men the sons of superior mothers, coupled with the many more cases of degenerate sons of superior sires, have taught us over and over again that the way to civilize the race is to civilize woman. And now, thanks to modern biologic science, we see why this is so. Woman is the unchanging trunk of the great genealogic tree, while man, with all his vaunted supe riority, is but the branch, a grafted scion, as it were, whose acquired qualitles die with the individual, while those of woman are handed on to futurity. Woman is the race, and the race can be raised up only as she is raised up. There is no fixed rule by which Nature has intended that one sex should excel the other, any more than there is any fixed point beyond which either can not further develop. . True science teaches that the education of woman is the only sure road to the evolution of man. - Prof. Lester F. Ward, in Forum.

-Under the new code duello the man who writes the last card is mercial.

MISCELLANEO

-It is said that a fir is standing in the Kanich Valley, Nevada, which measures fifty-eight feet in circumference seven feet from the ground.

-A South Carolina man attempted to pawn a horse, and was surprised when "his uncle" told him that he didn't like securities that could walk

-A Michigan man, in digging a well, struck a win of water which he thought contained mineral properties, and was disgusted to find that he had tapped a sewer.

The five great continental powers of Europe now have 12,000,000 men under arms, not to mention the naval armaments, almost double in size the whole sea fighting force of the world twenty years ago.

-The citizens of Dijon boast that have the oldest poplar in France, but just how old it is no one knows. It is 122 feet high, forty-five feet in circumference at the base, and twenty-three feet in circumference fifteen feet from

-At the great steel works in Cleveland, O., a large electro-magnet is used, suspended from a crane, to pick up iron or steel bars and billets. It will take up 800 pounds, and as soon as the electric current is turned off after moving the load, will drop it in the proper place, thus doing the work of a gang of men.

-Kentucky is as famous for its widespread and critical knowledge of the Bible as for its sensative appreciation of red-eye. The newspapers down there are many of them daily commentaries. Here is a sample paragraph from the Scottsville Sentinels Milk makes most people bilious, and honey gives most people the colic. Therefore a land flowing with milk and honey is not as desirable as one dripping with tree melasses and flour batter-cakes."

-The first attempt to record a public speech by means of the phonograph was made at a political rally in New York recently. A funnel seven feet long was placed in front of the platform, connecting with the transmitter of the phonograph. After the meeting the instrument was tested, and the experiment found to have been entirely successful, the speaker's voice being heard as distinctly as in the original address, together with sounds of the applause and music.

The following anecdote is related of President Lincoln: One evening Mrs. Lincoln swept, magnificently dressed, into the library where the President was waiting to escort her into the brilliant reception-parlor. Her dress had a very long train, and was cut low at the neck. Lincoln was standing with his back to the fire when his wife entered. "Whew!" said old Abe, "What a long tail our cat has tonight!" Mrs. Lincoln made no answer, and the President continued: "Say. mother, don't you think it would be better if some of our cat's tail was around her neck?"

TWO MEN AT DINNER.

Difference Between an Englishman and a
Frenchman at a Table d'Hote.

"The Engishman is big, square, red, hairy. He has breakfasted at nine o'clock and walked all day with a few minutes' rest for lunch. champagne sec. He guzzles the soup; he does not taste it. He drenches the fish in some black English sauce, and sends it after the soup. In regular order follow roast and vegetable and game. But whether tough or tender, cooked to a turn or burned to a crisp, your Englishman knows little and cares less. He continues to soak everything with the dark sauce, augmented by mustard and black pepper. The dessert finds him slightly congested, butfull. He is now going to stuff his short, briarwood pipe with black tobacco, and enjoy it between sips of the more than questionable coffee, and he will round off with a B. & S. And when he mentions the hotel to-morrow, or the day after to-morrow, to the traveling women of his country, as he meets them all along the route, he will bellow forth: "Very nice table, indeed, at that place!" (For this is always their subject of conversation).

"But the poor Frenchman! He is sallow; he will soon be bald; his white teeth are miracles of the dentist's skill. One discerns his flabby muscles beneath the fine cloth of his fashionable coat. He has placed his monocle in the corner of his eye to read the carte which he holds gingerly in one fastidious hand-a hand which is skilled enough with the sword or the pistol, but which has never in his life struck a blow from the shoulder. Through the day he has probably driven in a carriage to some view of interest-he has smoked countless eigarettes—he is not hungry. He finds the menu impossible from the first glance. He foresees the watery soup in which will be floating squares of vague paste. The fish may be fresh, the sauce served with it will be nauseating! The beef will be done to death, the capon a skeleton and burnt into the bargain. The waiter has a tiresome and disgusting habit of introducing his abominable thumb into the dishes he places on the table! The people opposite make a frightful noise as they eat! The knives and forks are black! Your Frenchman nibbles a bit of cheese and moistens it with a red poison labeled Saint Julien. He leaves the table thinking with a sigh of the Cafe Anglais. He lights another cigarette. He wonders when he will begin to suffer from that epigastric burning to which his physician has given the coquettish name of pyrosis. 'Zum': Blank!' he says, 'what a mess!'

"Now will you affirm that those two men have eaten the same dinner? But the menu was the same!"-Paris Letter.