A Washington Correspondent's Alliance Pabrications Eastly Called Down. Those of the Alliance leaders who have sen the remarkable letter of T. C. Craw-

ford, a Washington correspondent, in a Chicago paper Monday are highly amused at his attempt to give the secret history of the late campaign. The letter re-vamps the southern management story, calls Mrs. Diggs and Mrs. Lease Chicago anarchists and declares that anarchy and socialism were features of Alliance discussions. He dwells on the military discipline at the election shown by the Allisnce members.

In a word, as the Alliance leaders say, the most visionary and successful cre-ators of Kansas Republican campaign literature never produced anything which was quite so startling in its character as this letter.

It is a well known fact, the Alliance leaders say, that no Confederate ever organized a single alliance in the state of Kansas. The national Alliance lecturer, Ben Terrell, of Texas, visited Kansas after the organization had assumed large proportions, made three or four lectures while here and in each one strongly advised against the formation of an independent political party. Because of this position he was not received with favor by Kansas Alliancemen, and he was not encouraged to remain. President Polk visited Kansas for the first time early in July, when the people's party was al-ready a decided venture. At that time he doubted the wisdom of the move, but did not presume to even advise Kansas men as to their political movements. The Farmers' Alliance, out of which the people's party grew, was entirely indigenous and was the legitimate outgrowth of conditions brought on, as Senator Plumb said in the senate, by the mischievous financial legislation which has been going on for the past twentyfive years.

The only women who took any prominent part in the campaign were Mrs. M. E. Lease and Mrs. Anna L. Diggs. They certainly cannot be accused of being representatives of the anarchist press of Chicago, or any other place. As one of the prominent leaders of the Alliance said this afternoon, they made "ballots not bullets, the foundation of their pleading on the platform." The very plan upon which the Farmers' Alliance is organized precludes the possibility of the existence of an inner circle which

can in any way govern its action. The statement that Judge Peffer was the choice of the Confederates and that he was elected United States senator at their dictation is absurd. Peffer was successful because he was shrewd and calculating and had the foresight to see that John J. Ingalls was certain of defeat at a time when the most sanguine of the Alliance people had no idea that such a thing was possible. Before the election he was the only Alliance candidate for Ingalls' place, and when the election took place and a majority of Alliance legislators were elected a large number of them were pledged to him.— Topeka Special to The Kansas City Times.

A Long Farewell.

The Farmers' Alliance has accomplished one good thing if it never does anything else of value. It has defeated the Hon. John J. Ingalls in Kansas. This happy circumstance can scarcely be overestimated. The benefit of it not only affects Kansas, but all America, because it removes one of the most powerful factors in the maintenance of sectional hatred. The one thing necessary union.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago north-ern patriots preached us that doctrine with cannon and sword strokes. They emphasized their leaning in that direction by ruining our homes, devastating our fields and strewing our plains with corpses and ashes. Now, however, such union is exactly what some of them seem to fight, by tearing open anew our old wounds and keeping us in recollection of old injuries. Of such men Ingalls was perhaps the most powerful and the most conspicuous. To him, happily, we say a long farewell.-Memphis Times.

The Farmer in Politics.

At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Agricultural society President Parkinson delivered his annual address, devoting it wholly to the subject of "The Farmer in Politics," and holding em-phatically the belief that one of the farmer's first duties was to be a politician. He predicted that unless legislation in the interest of the masses was soon had, half of the wealth of this country would be controlled by 10,000 men by the end of twenty-five years. He urged the election of farmers to state legislatures and to congress, and deplored the fact that there was scarcely enough farmers in congress to constitute an agricultural committee.

Boston bankers are reported as inserting a clause in mortgages and notes that payment shall be in gold or its equiva-lent. This is preparing for and discounting the possibility of free silver coinage. The eastern financiers want it known that they propose to deal in gold, and on a gold basis, whether the government does or not.—Denver Field and Farm.

All the legislatures in the western states are hard at work considering the bills demanded to be enacted by the farmers, and, what is more, when the bills are enacted they will all be good laws, good for all the people. Verily, this is a farmers' year.—Journal of Ag-

The Farmers' Alliance is spreading rapidly in Ontario. Considerable mismonary work has recently been done by Alliance men from Kansas and other western states, and the Canadians are socking into the organization.

An Indianapolis church member who subscribed to a church building fund attempted to wriggle out of it by claiming that the contract was illegal, as it was made on a Sunday, but the court has decided that he must pay up.

HAZING THE HAZERS.

A Vermonter and Another, Now a Senstor, Who Were Equal to Emergencies,

"Talking of bezing," said a university club man the other evening in the hearing of a Kansas City Star reporter, "I'm here with some emphasis and accent to say it is not always a success. I was with a party of students once who, having set their aca lenic hearts on hazing a rough and uncouth specimen from Vermont, repaired to his room about 11 o'clock one right to perform these rites. There were seven of the invaders, including myself, and we collected in the corridor outside the freshman's door. In order to be impressive in our entrance, at a given signal we hurled ourselves against the portal and burst it in. I recall a feeling of pride as the door went in at the success of this first step, but nothing distinctly afterward.

"In the dim religious light that sifted through the curtains from the swinging moon we beheld a long, sparse, and meager being who flew out of bed and fell upon us. He was silent as a bulldog, but quick and ferocious as a cat. I never saw such a creature. The whole affair did not last 10 minutes, and its close found myself and the other hazers battered and bruised and out in the ball.

"I thought only one man inhabited that room, said a sorrowful sophomore as he felt of his various features in an effort to measure the distance so far as he, personally, was affected. 'There are at least 10, for I counted them, to say nothing of the large African gorilla which threw me out, and which I take it they maintain as a pet.'

"There was no one in there, however, except that one Vermonter, and he did not even attempt to close the door after us, such was his contempt for our

"We did not go back into his room, We could have gone, of course, but we saw that it would consume a great deal of time and the hour was late.

"'Say, you Vermont man!' I said as we were about to leave, 'I trust you are not mean enough to report this to the

"'Not at all,' he said. 'I like it. Come again any time you please.'

"Another time," continued the racon-teur, "a party of us had been out on that sacred night, Halloween, tearing off gates and signs, and otherwise disporting ourselves after the fashion of college youth the world around. We had brought about a cord of broken store signs up to Jim Martin's room and were merrily burning them in his big fireplace. The ceremonies were at their height when two or three professors, excited to the movement by indignant townspeople, whose signs being ravished had followed us to the college gates, rapped loudly at the door for admission. Something had to be done, as it would never do to let in the professors and those broken evidences of our guilt

"A man by the name of Jack Nesbit, now a State senator in Nebraska, was equal to the pinch, however.

"It was a rule of the college that no professor should be denied entrance to a room, no matter the hour, unless the occupant was engaged in prayer. In event of the present progress of this religious exercise, the professor was made to wait until the 'amen,' and could in nowise complain.

"At the first rap Nesbit broke into prayer. In a loud sonorous tone he sought mercy for himself and his companions. Continuing, he beleaguered the throne of grace in behalf of the college. as well as the professors, singly and in a body. Next the students all came in for notice by name, and in bulk, as well as every attache of the place to the small person who cleaned knives and forks in the kitchen. No one was slighted or overlooked. Then Nesbit went for the Government, and prayed for the nation at large; then the President and his pressing needs were named, and Divinity was pleaded with for their fulfilment; then all the departments and various officers of State, and when they were exhausted all the States beginning with Maine and ending with California were interceded for. After this Jack went to Europe, and beginning with England related the necessities of each government, and sought their satisfaction. From there he went to Asia, to Africa, then to South America, and so on, until he was drifting among the islands which dot the Southern seas. Meanwhile the rest of us turned stokers, and crowded the signs into the fireplace, where they roared and leaped almost to the limits of a general conflagration. Just as Jack was landing at Auckland the last splinter went up in smoke and the disgusted professors were let in. The prayer must have been almost an hour long, and as the teachers filed in Nesbit closed with some quotation from St, Mark which refers to those who, seek-ing a sign, shall find it not."

A Simple Ceremony.

The marriage ceremony practiced by the people of Borneo is very short and simple. Bride and groom are brought out before the assembled tribe with great solemnity, and seated side by side, A betel nut is then cut in two by the medicine woman of the tribe, and one half is given to the bride and the other half to the groom. They begin to chew the nut, and then the old woman, after some sort of incantation, knocks their heads together and they are declared man and wife.

An Interesting Session.

Sunday School Teacher-And when the wicked children continued mocking the good prophet, two she bears came out of the mountain, and ate up over forty of the wicked children. Now, boys, what lesson does this teach us?

Jimpsy Primrose-I know. Teacher-Well, Jimpsy? Jimpsy Primrose-It teaches us how many children a she bear can hold.-

Boston Courier. Many men owe the grandeur of their lives to their tremendous difficulties. -

THE PRODIGALS.

Dames, most delicate, amorous!

Damosels, blithe as the belted bees! Hearken awhile to the prayer of us-Beggars that come from the over-sens! Nothing we ask of the things that please: Weary are we, and worn, and gray; Lo!—for we clutch and we class your knees-Give us—ah! give us—but Yesterday!

Damosels, dames, be pitcous!"
(But the dames rode fast by the roadway trees). 'Hear us, O knights magnanimous'.''

(But the knights pricked on in their panopiles).

Nothing they gat or of hope or ease,
But only to beat on the breast and say:

"Life we drank to the dregs and lees;
Give us—ah! give us—but Yesterday!"

Youth, take beed to the prayer of these! Many there be by the dusty way—
Many that cry to the rocks and seas:

"Give us—ah! give us—but Yesterday!"

—[Austin Dobson,

What May Be Patented.

A United States patent will be granted to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this nor any other country, before his discovery or invention thereof, and not in public use nor on sale for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proven to have been abandoned.

In this connection the word "art" means the process or method of producing an old or new result. If a method of doing anything contains one or more new steps, the process is new and patentable.

The word "machine" means any device or thing by means of which a mechanical result may be produced,

such as a pin, a churn, or a locomotive.

The word "manufacture" means a made up article, such as furniture, clothing, harness, and the thousands of things which are offered for sale. "Composition of matter" means a chemical compound of ingredients, such as hard rubber, liquid glue, medicine, etc.

Patents may also be obtained for designs for manufactures and works of

art, for three, seven, and ten years. Trade marks may be registered for any arbitrary sign or symbol which is not descriptive; the Government fee is \$25. Such marks are the exclusive property of the registrar for 30 years, and the time may be extended.

A "label" is any descriptive tag, print, or impression to be placed upon any article or its case, and it may be registered for 28 years. The Govern-ment fee for a "label" is \$6; but if it contains any special mark or symbol, the office decides it to be a "Trade mark" instead of a label.

The use of tears is not generally appreciated, even by those who shed them most freely, says the Newcastle Chronicle. It is assumed that tears are shed occasionally as an expression of grief, though tears of joy are not wholly unknown. This, however, is a mistake, for the discharge of tears is continuous and the flow of moisture from the lachrymal glands serves a very beautiful provision of nature. An immens quantity of fine dust is always floating in the air, and though this is impalpable to the vision, it would soon obscure the sight if allowed to remain in the eyes. The continuous flow of moisture from the lachrymal glands is sufficient to keep the eyeballs clear from this accumulation of dust, but when any grit, insect, or smoke gets into the eyes it so affects the nerves as to cause an extra flow of tears to clear it away. Tears are thus invol-untary, and may be caused by any pungent vapor, such as arise from acids or the odor of onions. The chief element in the composition of a tear is water, but with water is associated minute proportions of salt, soda, phosphate of lime, phosphate of soda, and mucus; and when seen under the microscope a tear after evaporation looks like a very small fish bone, owing to the salines forming themselves into lengthened crosslines.

Medical Training and the Languages

In a recent address before one of the largest medical associations in the United States, the speaker argued that the medical student's work should begin with his academic life; that the selection of a career in medicine being determined upon, attention should be given to the cultivation of the mind in the study of Latin, Greek, German, French, physics, etc., to the exclusion of the higher mathematics. Every one admits that a knowledge of Latin is essential to intelligent medical training, and when one is reminded that practically one half of the words in Dunglison's Medical Dictionary are of Greek origin, it is not difficult to become convinced that this dead language is equally essential. As far as medicine is concerned, nothing can be more deplorable than the decline of Greek in the classical curriculum. In Hungary according to a recent letter in the New York Times, it has been abolished, while in Italy it is treated as an optional aid to philology. The importance of German and French may be appreciated when it is estimated that about one-half of current medical literature appears in these languages.—[Harper's Weekly,

And Waterburys at \$3 Each.

The people of the island of Sangir keep time by the aid of an hour glass formed by arranging two bottles neck to neck. The sand runs out in half an hour, when the bottles are reversed. Close by them a line is stretched on which hang 12 sticks marked with notches from one to 12, with a hooked stick which is placed between the hour last struck and the next one. One of these djaga keeps the time for each village, for which purpose the hours are sounded on a gong by the keeper,

Princes! and you most valorous Nobles! and barons of all degrees! Hearken awhile to the prayer of us— Beggars that come from the over-seas! Nothing we ask or of gold or fees; Harry us not with the bounds, we pray; Lo!-for the surcoat's hem we seize-Give us-ahl give us-but Yesterday.

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