



## BURNED HIM IN EFFIGY.

Ohio Veterans Show Their Disgust for Hoke Smith.

Outbreak Caused by the Retirement of an Aged Pensioner.

Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior was burned in effigy Saturday night at Rome, Ohio, in Adams county. The burning of the figure was attended by the wildest enthusiasm and the most demonstrative execration of the hated Cabinet minister.

The occasion for this demonstration was the dropping from the pension rolls of the name of J. L. Reed, an old soldier whose record was exceptional, and whose entirely helpless condition made his case a pathetic one. Reed was a member of the Eleventh Illinois cavalry, the regiment which Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll commanded. He is now 33 yrs. of age and totally without means of support, his pension being the only thing between him and absolute starvation. The discontinuance of the pension has made a raving maniac of him. It was at first intended by the old soldiers to burn the President as a companion with Hoke but subsequently better council prevailed and this was abandoned.

The feeling bordered on the riotous and all efforts to head off the leaders in the prosecutions of their plans were met with derision and threats of violence should there be any interference. This is only the first outburst of a most intense feeling of hate entertained by a majority of the soldiers of Scioto and the adjoining counties of Pike and Adams toward the promulgator of the recent pension ruling, which has temporarily, at least, forced so many soldiers off the rolls and cast a shadow of doubt upon the integrity of all pensioners receiving pensions under the new law.

## Mills Closing Down.

Saturday was a rather blue day for many factory employes in New England. The most serious blow to labor is in the closing of the Waltham watch factory, the largest of its kind in the world. Not only were all the employes notified that they would not be wanted until the second week in September, but four foremen were permanently discharged, and it is said when the factory reopens it will be only on half time and with half the present force. The works of the Boston Manufacturing company at Waltham shut down half their force and will run only three days a week until further notice.

In New Bedford the mill operatives have offered their employers a loan of \$20,000 from their union treasury at low interest in order to keep the mills open. Amoskeag mills at Manchester, N. H., some days ago announced a shut-down of a month and many of the other mills in that city will not open to-morrow. Two of the largest rubber factories in New Haven have shut down for two weeks, and the great rubber factories at Woonsocket, Malden and South Framingham will shut down as soon as present orders are completed.

The great Pittsfield woolen mills have closed indefinitely. The Nemasket yarn mills at Taunton will run only five machines and next Saturday night these will be closed down. The A. Field tack works at Taunton have closed indefinitely, and Reed & Barton are running only four days a week. The Whittenden mills are expected to run only two days a week through August. The Lafayette and Wakefield mills at Providence and the River Spinning Company at Woonsocket have decided to close down, and the corporations will remit the rent of tenants until the mills start in September. Moulton's great shoe factory at Dover closed last night because of the inability of the owners to make collections and the shoe trade in Lynn, Haverhill, Brockton and Marblehead is in a bad condition. A large number of the smaller factories and mills of the large manufacturing cities have been closed for long and short periods, and it is estimated that there are more than 30,000 mill operatives who are or will be out of work within the next few days.

## To Kill Chinch Bugs.

During the week Chas. L. Roos received a letter from Prof. Otto Lagger in which the latter gives the farmers instructions as to how to destroy chinch bugs. We publish the letter herewith and would advise the farmers of Brown County to act thereon. The farmer, owing to the fact that a supply of live, healthy bugs

must be kept on hand at the laboratory, is required to send a box of live bugs to Prof. Lagger at St. Anthony Park.

Send the bugs in a tight tin box by mail; or by express, prepaid. Put some green wheat or grass or corn leaves in the box but no soil. Make no holes in the box for air. Send as many bugs as you can conveniently can; send at least a pint. Put your name on the box and send a letter or card with it stating the fact that you have mailed the box.

He will then mail each applicant a box of infected insects.

Upon receipt of these bugs a shallow box about 24 in. x 26 in. x 6 in. made of inch pine, with tight joints, should be provided. Sprinkle the whole inside of the box with water so as to make the interior thoroughly damp but not so as to leave drops of water on the surface. Put in enough green wheat or corn to cover the bottom. Put in a large quantity of live bugs from the field—a quart would not be too many for a box of the size above suggested. Scatter the infected bugs among the live bugs. After the bugs have remained in the box two days remove half of them, alive or dead, and scatter them over that part of the field where the bugs are thickest. At the same time replenish the infected box with more bugs from the field. Continue to scatter bugs from the infected box over the field at intervals of two days until it is seen that the bugs are dying rapidly all over the field. Keep the box moist by repeated sprinkling and change the green food as often as it loses its freshness and before it begins to rot.

Careful attention to these directions will often insure success, when careless use of the infection would fail. Make daily observations of the condition of affairs in the field, and of the weather while the infection is in progress. Note carefully the condition of things in neighboring fields. Keep full notes.

Do not be discouraged by the small number of infected bugs received from the station. Four bugs covered with the white fungus will communicate the infection as effectively as four thousand. Do not be troubled if all the bugs are dead when they reach you, but proceed at once to follow the instructions.

Save a quantity of fungus-covered and non-fungus-covered dead bugs in a tin box for use next year.

Should the first lot of infected bugs from the station seem to fail in its purpose, send without delay for a new supply.

## A Chinese Courtship.

In his own flowery Kingdom the heathen Chinese who desires to become a benedict does not dream of approaching his desired bride until he has heard what her father has to say, says the New York Recorder. The interview with papa on such occasions is largely occupied by a prolonged haggles over the amount the suitor is to give until the bargain is adjusted to mutual satisfaction.

Then the suitor, highly perfumed with asafoetida, which is the smart scent among Chinese, as it was among the Carthaginians, calls on the bride's mother, and is introduced to the bride, whom it must be understood he has not yet seen. The visit consists largely of bowing, scraping, flourishing the hands, cringing in every posture, every kind of ceremonial and very little conversation.

The lover does not speak one word to his intended and seldom glances toward her. Usually singing and dancing girls come in and furnish diversion. He remains in her presence for two hours or longer, during the whole of which time he does not get a moment alone with his intended, or even a fair look at her face for it is not etiquette for him to scrutinize her too closely. When he has gone he sends a present.

It is a good omen if he sends a gift of eggshells painted every kind of color.

All his visits are conducted on the same plan. He does not get a direct and full view of her face until they have "gone away," that is, until she has been brought in her palanquin to his house. There is some compensation in the fact that if he does not like her appearance he can send her back home. But this would cause such a scandal and be such an insult to the family that, as a rule, the question of looks is thoroughly inquired into by go-betweens of the fair sex before any serious formal step is taken in the matter.

Stripping for the Race.—That is Mrs. Specie there. She is a society leader; right in the swim.—"So? by Joye! she dresses for it."—Puck.

## SILVERITES GATHERING.

The Silver Hosts Marching in the Windy City

Hopes to Influence Congress by Stirring the People to Hold Mass Meetings

Chicago, July 31.—The indications are that the national silver convention to be held in this city to-morrow will be the most largely attended in the history of financial agitation. Delegates are expected from every state and territory, although, of course, the silver producing sections are most largely represented.

The leaders of the silver movement are for the first time on record, perhaps, proceeding with caution. A strong attempt is to be first made to unite all the different elements of the convention in one line of action, regardless of past political affiliations; and Populists, Democrats and Republicans will be asked to forget for a time their partisanship of the past in the coming struggle for free silver. The Colorado people are laying great stress on the opinion of the Colorado attorney-general this morning published, declaring the right of a state to establish statutory depositories for silver bullion and issue deposit certificates to be receivable by the state in payment of state taxes and by the citizen at his option in payment of legal debts. This is regarded as a unique means of increasing the volume of currency and may be recommended to the silver producing states. The effort of the convention, however, will be directed to influence congress, and an appeal will be made to the unemployed everywhere to call mass-meetings and demand of congress such legislation as will increase the volume of money and relieve the stringency of the financial condition. A large delegation from the state of Colorado arrived this forenoon, headed by Gov. Waite, Senator Teller, ex-Gov. John L. Root, ex-United States Senator Hill, Congressman Bell, T. M. Patterson, President Fiske, of the Pan-American Metallurgical League and Secretary Hutchinson, of the Colorado mining stock exchange.

It is expected that the convention will organize state branches and prepare for public meetings everywhere and for such other methods of disseminating information as may be found necessary.

The leaders of the silver movement held a meeting in ex-Senator Thomas M. Patterson's room at the Palmer House to-night to decide upon a chairman for the convention. After three hours' deliberation, Allen W. Thurman, of Ohio, was selected. Among those present were Gen. Warner, Senator Rengan, Senator Stewart, B. Clark Wheeler and about thirty others.

## Senator Stewart Talks.

"If the Sherman act is repealed without a substitute being put through," said Senator Stewart, "it will be the greatest calamity that has ever befallen the country. It will compel us to borrow money from England on such terms as she may impose. This convention is called to prevent that, and by thorough organization I think we can do it."

"Wall street and the Rothschilds, are behind this attempt to depreciate silver," said Judge Murphy, of Arizona. "It ain't so bad with us; we stopped silver mining three or four years ago, but we feel the hard times. It's the same all over the West. The destitution is terrible."

Times are hard of course, but what a commentary on the stringency in the money market it is when a "merry-go-round" can take in over \$300 in one day in a place the size of Luverne, and find business enough to keep it here more than a week, and some fakirs with three shells or a slight of hand soap trick, can take in the suckers as fast as they can dispose of them, and a patent medicine fraud can sell 125 bottles of "Nervine" at \$1 per bottle, in an hour or so, while an electric bed peddler does nearly as well. The news would like to know how many unpaid accounts are outstanding against some of those who spent their money so freely for the exhilaration of the Nervine or the whirlingig or "blew it in" on the shell game.—Luverne News.

## Peripatetic Husbands.

Just now there is a vast deal of semigeant tramping being done by persons who are amply able to support themselves and ought to be in better business. Every day we hear of some individual who is bound for the World's Fair afoot from some distant point on a wager that he shall not pay for shelter, food or

transportation during his journey. His progress is heralded far ahead like that of a circus and every hotel along his route is expected to entertain him without money and without price and send word to the local newspaper that said pilgrim is in the city. He imagines himself a hero and poses as a celebrity, whereas he is entitled to less respect, as a rule, than the average tramp of the highways and hedges, for the latter travels strictly on his merits. Your genuine tramp asks for his "handout" like a man, works for his breakfast when he cannot obtain it otherwise, and doesn't pretend to be doing anything out of the ordinary.

This new order of tramp pretends to give value received in the form of gratuitous advertising. If he lacks the nerve to pretend to be connected with some newspaper at a distance, he argues that the local press of the towns through which he passes will give his entertainers the desired gratuitous advertising in the form of interviews with the walking wonder. When these tramps were less numerous they could be endured, and landlords and railway passenger agents were excusable if they treated them amiably. But the first few experiments in this new form of dead beating were so successful that a host of recruits are now on the road and there will be a army of them if something is not done to discourage the practice.

Those tourists are doing nothing that the average able-bodied man could not do if the average able-bodied man were not engaged in better business and endowed with greater self-respect. They are performing no service, for they are not adding to the world's stock of news or knowledge. From an advertising standpoint they are absolutely worthless, and summing the whole matter up, they are a nuisance.

Hotels, railways and reputable newspapers should combine against them. If tramps are to be encouraged let's give aid and comfort to the professionals.—Minneapolis Tribune.

## The Napoleonic Letter.

Napoleon I. was a fatalist, and among his superstitions was a firmly rooted notion that places and persons that began with the letter M possessed immense power over his fortunes for good or for evil. An ingenious Frenchman, evidently inclined to believe that there was some good ground for Napoleon's faith, makes up the following strange list of Ms: Six marshalls—Massena, Mortier, Marmon, MacDonald, Murat, and Monecy—without counting twenty-six division generals. Moreau betrayed him. Marcellus was the place where he encountered the greatest difficulties at the commencement of his career. Marboeuf was the first to suspect his genius and to shove him ahead. His most brilliant battles were Montenotte, Mantua, Millesimo, Mondovi, Marengo, Malta, Mont Thabor, Montmirail, Mormans, Montevau, Mery, Montmartre (assault), Mont-Saint-Jean, the last at Waterloo. At the siege of Toulon his first point of attack was Fort Malbousquet. There he singled out Miron, who covered him with his body on the bridge of Arcole. Milan was the capital of his new kingdom. Moscow was the last town that he took. Menon made him lose Egypt. Miollis was selected to capture Pius VII. Malet conspired against him. Metterich beat him diplomatically. Maret was his secretary and his confidant. Montalvet was his minister, and Montesquieu his first chamberlain. In March, 1796, he married Josephine, and in March 1810, he married Marie Louise. In March 1811, the King of Rome was born. Malmason a well-named, unlucky house, was his last residence in France. He surrendered to Captain Maitland. At Saint Helena, Montholon was his companion in captivity, and Marchand his valet de chambre. He died in May, 1821. The letter M also comes to the front in the career of Napoleon III. He married the Countess de Montijo. Morny is not forgotten. In the war of the Crimea we find Malakoff and Mamelon. In the Italian campaign we find Montebello, Marignano, Magenta, Milan, Mazzini. Toward the close of his career Mexico appears with Maximilian, Meja, and Miramon. In the war with Germany he pinned his faith upon the Mitrailleuse, and the names of Moltke and Metz are conspicuous enough in the history of that campaign.

Even Risk.—Father—"How am I to know that you are not seeking my daughter for my money?" Suitor—"And how am I to know that you won't fail inside of a year?"—N. Y. Weekly.

## THE WAY VANCE SEES IT.

What is the Meaning of the Platform Adopted at Chicago.

He Says It Means that the Party Favors Free Coinage of Silver.

Senator Vance last week wrote a letter to the Farmers' Alliance, in reply to a question as to his position on the silver law, he said he was unalterably opposed to the repeal of the Sherman act unless some substitute was provided. He was severely criticised for the tone of his letter and now he replies in another letter.

He says: "The charge that a Democrat is at variance with his party who refuses to favor unconditional repeal of the Sherman law depends in truth on what the party laid down in the platform at Chicago. It promises and pledges amount to anything the Chicago platform demands the repeal of the law as an obstruction to the free coinage of silver."

"The obvious meaning is, if the law was out of the way we could have free coinage. That is one of the things I propose to put in place of the Sherman law and I propose to vote against the repeal unless that be done. If my party is opposed to that, then the utterances at Chicago were intended to deceive. If it was sincere, then I am trying to stand on the platform. It pledges the party to the use of both gold and silver without discrimination. If we cease to coin one and refuse to tender it in payment even of obligations which by contract are payable therein, we do not discriminate against the metal."

"Men of common sense who are loyal to the purposes they profess will not surrender the advantages of their position. The law now in existence can be kept thus by non-concurrence of either the house, the senate or the President to its repeal, whereas, the Sherman law once repealed, measures which are to take its place would have to be passed by affirmative legislation, requiring the concurrence of all three branches of the law-making department and no sensible man acquainted with the position can believe that these measures could be passed under such circumstances."

## SOME SLEEPY EYETEMS.

Personal Items, Crops and Chinch Bugs Attract Unohco's Attention.

The cool wave that reached us Sunday afternoon was quite a relief after the spell of hot weather.

John Hauck, until recently book-keeper in the State Bank, found the siren strains of the merry go round music box too sweet to be resisted. He is with the combination at Waseca in the capacity of cashier.

Mrs. James Griffith and Somerville left on Saturday afternoon for Chicago where their husbands will join them. They will do the Expo before returning.

Miss Smith of Lafayette, Ind., arrived Saturday evening on a brief visit with her uncle, the Majah.

Dr. Wellcome is slowly gaining strength. The Dr. has had a long siege and nothing short of an iron constitution has enabled him to bear up so well. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

F. H. Dyckman of Orange, N. J., spent the greater part of last week here looking after his extensive business interests. He left on Friday evening for Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Hagen mourn the loss of their infant son, Vernon, who died last Tuesday morning aged 18 months, scarlet fever and membranous croup being the cause. Mr. and Mrs. Hagen lost two children two years ago from the same dread disease. They have the sympathy of all in their sad bereavement.

Miss Alice Bingham is visiting friends and relatives in Rochester and other points.

The members of the Woman's Club are discussing the question of visiting the World's Fair in a body.

Ed Illsley is clerking at the city grocery.

Andrew Jackson Barr retires to the country for a few weeks in order to show Deacon McLeod how to harvest grain, and at the same time getrid of a considerable quantity of superfluous adipose tissue.

Rev. Wm. Blackwell has tendered his resignation as pastor of the local Congregational church and accepted a call to

Santa Rosa, Cal. Our winters have proved too severe for him. He will be greatly missed.

The writer has had opportunity to observe the growing grain in different parts of the country during the past month and is of the opinion that chinch bugs are by far more abundant in newspaper offices than in the wheat-fields. Bugs have done a little damage along the rivers; but the hot weather is responsible for most of the injury sustained by the great food staple. In many parts of the county farmers say the yield will be fully as good as that of last year. On sandy ridges the dry weather and intense heat have almost ruined the crop.

Mr. Henry Wellcome, manufacturing chemist of London, Eng., is visiting with his uncle, Dr. J. W. B. Wellcome. Mr. Wellcome is a prominent mason in the old country and entertained the local order at Masonic Hall on Saturday evening, where he presided and delivered a lecture on Blue Lodge work. Unohco-

## SIAM HAS BACKED DOWN.

France Has Accomplished Her Big Steal if Other Powers Do Not Interfere.

The Siamese government has accepted the full terms of the French ultimatum. The substance of the ultimatum was as follows:

First—A recognition of the rights of Anam and Cambodia on the left or eastern bank of the Mekong, as far north as the twenty-third parallel of latitude.

Second—The evacuation within a month of the forts held by the Siamese on the east banks of the river.

Third—Full satisfaction for Siamese aggressions against French ships and French sailors on the Menam river.

Fourth—The punishment of culprits and provision for the pecuniary indemnity of the victims.

Fifth—An indemnity of 2,000,000 francs of various damages sustained by French subjects.

Sixth—The immediate deposit of 3,000,000 francs to guarantee the payment of the fourth and fifth claims or the assignment of the taxes in certain districts in lieu of the deposit of 3,000,000 francs.

This ultimatum was sent on July 19, and forty-eight hours was allowed for Siam to make answer to the French demands. On July 21 M. Pavie, the French minister at Bangkok presented the ultimatum to Prince Devongse, the Siamese foreign minister.

On July 23 Siam replied, stating that the king was at a loss to understand what the rights of Anam and Cambodia were on the left bank of the Mekong river. The king expressed his willingness to abandon all the territories over which the existence of these rights could be proved and called attention to the fact that five months previously he had proposed to submit all the contested territorial questions to international arbitration. In the interests of peace, however the king offered to surrender the territory as far north as the eighteenth degree of latitude, but no further, and proposed that the island in the Mekong river be used in common by Siam and France. All the other points of the ultimatum were conceded.

This answer was not satisfactory to France, and subsequently M. Pavie withdrew from Bangkok on a gunboat and the French warships in the Menam river went to Kohsi-Chang, an island near the head of the Gulf of Siam, where they joined the French fleet under command of Admiral Humann. France then determined to blockade the Siamese coast. There is serious doubt as to the time the blockade was to be made effective. The French government informed the British government that the blockade would begin July 31, but the British minister at Bangkok later informed the British foreign office that he had commenced on July 26. Lord Rosebery, the British foreign minister yesterday asked the French government for a prompt explanation of the conflict in dates, but the answer has not yet been made public. With the acceptance of the ultimatum by the Siamese government the war cloud in the East will of course pass over.

Introductions Not Needed.—Soldier walking with his mistress meets his sergeant and introduces her to him: "Sergeant, my sister." "Yes, yes," was the reply, "I know, she was once mine."—Le Littoral.

Desiree—"How do you like your new music-master?" Claire—"He is a very nice, polite young man. When I made a mistake yesterday, he said, 'Pray mademoiselle, why do you take so much pains to improve upon Beethoven?'"—Figaro.