THE ARGUS.

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By THE J. W. POTTER CO.

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Correspondence solicited from every township in Rock Island county.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL TRI CITY 10

Thursday, March 21, 1907.

Remember R. R. Reynolds' candidacy for county judge. He is experienced, capable, and worthy, and asks the office only on his merits.

Following are the straight democratic aldermanic candidates: First ward, John Holzhammer; Second ward, Henry C. Wehling; Third ward, W. C. Maucker; Fourth ward, Valentine Dauber; Fifth ward, William Trefz and James Van Arsdel; Sixth ward, C. C. Wilson.

"Is the wagon still in the alley?"

Yes, indeed, municipal redemption is the paramount issue of the hour.

New Orleans now claims to be the largest banana and cocoanut port in the world. The imports this year were 10,000,000 bunches of bananas.

Choctaws want to "make up" with the interior department, and smoke the pipe of peace with the new secretary. Mr. Garfield must be a "good Indian."

If you want to get either Mayor McCaskrin or any of his police officers boiling mad these days, all that is necessary to ask if "the wagon is still there."

"The Argus got smart not long ago and offered a reward for the capture of burglars. We went out the next day and got it."—McCaskrin. But the burglar is still busy.

Harriman's nerve is the admiration of the republicans at Washington and they all agree he would make the best chairman of the republican national committee of any man mentioned.

Congress has docked railroads $4,000,000 for carrying the mails. Now cut off the franking graft, make everybody pay postage on what he sends and the perennial deficiency will be leveled down.

The newspapers have been so much occupied with that $32,000,000 gift of education from John D. they have hardly noticed that naptha and gasoline have been put up a cent on a gallon. Many a cent makes $32,000,000.

A common school education is not guaranteed to every child by the constitution of the United States, but in these days it is necessary to make good the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which the declaration of independence mentions among the inalienable rights of man.

To encourage new industries and to encourage increased commercial advantages, it is essential that Rock Island have an administration of municipal affairs that will provide a police force sufficient to protect property from thieves that come around in the night and carry off plunder by the wagon load.

That inquiry from the police station telephoned the Rock Island house 10 minutes after being informed the other night that burglars were in the alley back of the hotel with a wagon carrying off the contents of an adjoining store—"is the wagon still in the alley?" is apt to live in local history a good deal longer than the present municipal administration.

Sir Robert Ball, the famous English scientist, is fond of imparting information to the young. Once he was showing a little boy how to study the heavens through the telescope. "That star," said Sir Robert, "goes around the other." Anxious to please such a great man, the youngster made this staggering reply: "Yes, I saw it." As a matter of fact, the star to which the scientist referred takes 900 years to make the circuit.

Down in Indiana the other day Senator James A. Hemenway of that state celebrated his 47th birthday anniversary. An old neighbor who has known the statesman all his life said to him: "Jim, I can remember when you were a newsboy here in Booneville and used to sell me papers, and I didn't see any senatorial possibilities sticking out on you then. How did you get up to the senate, anyhow?" "You saw me working and hustling then, didn't you?" inquired the senator, adding: "That's the only way I can answer your question."

Looking as young as when in the senate just 10 years ago, David Bennett Hill of New York appeared before the United States supreme court a few days ago to argue a case. He is as much interested in public affairs as ever, but says he is out of politics for good and declines to be interviewed on the subject. He thinks that the hardest fight he ever went through was to do away with hanging as capital punishment. The struggle lasted six years, but he finally won. Mr. Hill thinks it is a moot question whether capital punishment should be abolished altogether.

Uniform State Legislation.

The proposition of a New York assemblyman to empower the governor of his state to invite the governors of all the states to send delegates to a convention to discuss uniform legislation is worthy of public consideration.

President Roosevelt is very restless over the lack of power in the federal government to do some things he thinks ought to be done. He frequently finds state sovereignty a stumbling block which he would like to vault over, either by main strength or with the aid of a broad construction of the constitution.

A constitutional amendment would be rather a slow process to his quick-acting mind, and could not in any event be consummated during his present term of office. Perhaps this suggestion of a convention of states to bring about, by agreement, reforms that could not be forced through by national legislation without long delay has been prompted by him. The subjects mentioned for uniform state legislation are the regulation of life and fire insurance and other corporations, public utilities, interstate commerce, labor interests, and marriage and divorce laws.

It would surely be plainer sailing for all social and business interests if the laws of the several states affecting these matters were uniform — or at least not conflicting. The power of the federal government to regulate interstate commerce would seem to be unlimited; yet there is often a nice question as to the exact line of demarcation between state and interstate commerce. Much confusion and litigation would be saved if all the state and national laws regulating commerce were uniform.

Uniform laws would also relieve corporations of the necessity or the temptation of going to New Jersey for their charters; would facilitate the operation of public utilities upon a just basis, and would bring about better understanding between capital and labor.

At any rate, a convention, composed of three delegates from each state, could do no harm. If no decisive agreement were reached the discussion could hardly fail to develop national sentiment upon a foundation of state pride, and thus promote the highest patriotism. Sectional asperities, if any exist, would be softened or eliminated by mutual explanations.

It would be well if each state legislature now in session would authorize its governor—if such authorization is needed—to appoint delegates to such a convention and make appropriations for the small expense that would be entailed. Any movement that will further the growth of national sentiment without doing violence to state traditions will have an excellent effect.

The Power is Off.

You could go through the town of Butte, Mont., with a fine tooth comb and not find among its 36,000 inhabitants an adult of average intelligence who does not keenly appreciate the value of newspaper advertising. For Butte has had an object lesson. Labor troubles recently compelled every one of the local papers to suspend publication. Advertising opportunity was withdrawn. A business slump followed. Retail trade fell off from 30 to 50 per cent. Nobody stopped buying sugar, because sugar wasn't advertised, but a thousand and one commodities that are sold mainly by solicitation became drugs on the market.

Butte has learned—and the rest of the country ought to make note of the fact—that when the power of publicity is turned off the wheels won't go round.

2,500,000 Half Dollars for Mexico.

The U. S. mint in San Francisco is preparing for the coinage of 2,500,000 Mexican half dollars which that government has arranged to put out within the next six months. It is expected the work will begin as soon as the bullion arrives. As soon as you notice any derangement of the stomach, liver, kidneys or bowels take a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and you'll save yourself much unnecessary suffering. Delay only invites a more serious illness. Therefore get a bottle this very day from your druggist, grocer or general dealer but be sure to notice that our private stamp is over the neck. This is your guarantee of an absolutely pure medicine. It cures poor appetite, bloating, insomnia, headache, dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, grip, female ills and malaria.

DAILY STORY

THE VEILED FUTURE.

[Original.]

There was once a man whose name was Chlacas. He had been born a peasant, but from the day of his birth had manifested wonderful precocity. He walked with a sturdy step before he was a year old and was possessed of a man's vocabulary before he was two. His bent was in two directions, study and activity. He was sent to school, where he soon surpassed his masters, while in athletic sports and feats of daring no one could cope with him.

When Chlacas was seventeen years old a neighboring king invaded the dominions of his sovereign, and the boy enlisted in the army. At the first battle he rallied his legion (or regiment, as we call it now), it having been driven back and its commander killed. This made him prominent. He rose rapidly in the military service and eventually as general of the army drove back the invader. He was accorded a triumph, receiving the thanks of his sovereign and his countrymen.

Unrest seemed to drive him onward, and he begged permission to march against one of the neighboring states with a view to its conquest. He was given a reluctant consent and, leading forth an army, within sixty days had annexed the territory to his own country. From this starting point he proceeded with other conquests till he had subjugated every land of the continent on which he lived, and together they formed an empire.

When there were no more conquests for Chlacas he was made prime minister and as a lawgiver proved himself as great as a soldier. His king died childless, and, the legal heir to the throne being a weakling, the people demanded that Chlacas assume the crown. He deferred to the unanimous call, and the government was made perpetual in him and his family.

Up to that time Chlacas was the greatest man that had ever lived. He was imitated later by Caesar, who was both general and lawgiver, and in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries A. D. by Napoleon Bonaparte. But, unlike either of these men, he was not ambitious for himself. He loved his people, and his only wish was to make them great and prosperous. This he achieved. From a petty kingdom with no markets for their products except within their own borders he made them an empire, with the neighboring nations tributary to them, and forced purchasers of what they produced. All he desired from them was their gratitude, which they lavished upon him to his heart's content.

When Chlacas had mounted to the pinnacle of fame and could climb no higher, a soothsayer came to his dominions and foretold many wonderful things. King Chlacas was seized with a desire to know what would be his end. He sent for the soothsayer and asked him to give him a picture of himself in his last days.

"O king," said the prophet, "you ask what is not for your good, the good of your people or of the world. Heaven has wisely concealed our future, the hour of death. Were these revealed the affairs of the people of the earth could not go on. Do not ask me to reveal what is in store for you."

"I," replied the king, "am superior to the detriment such revelation would occasion in another. Show me myself as I will appear at my final day."

Then the soothsayer touched the king, who straightway fell into a deep slumber. And he dreamed a dream. In a desolate place he saw a hut, and in the hut on a rude cot, covered with ragged bedclothing, lay an old man dying. There was no one to minister to him, no one to hear the groan he gave when his spirit left his body.

The soothsayer touched the king, and he awoke.

"Interpret the dream I have dreamed," he said to the soothsayer.

"O king, know that the old man is yourself. Your subjects shall rebel against you, and a foreign ruler shall dispossess you of your dominions. You shall die in exile, with no one to sound your praises or to give you even a crust of bread."

From this moment King Chlacas was changed. The ingratitude of his subjects rankled in his breast. From loving them he grew to hate them. Instead of redressing their wrongs, he took no interest in them. From then he began to oppress them. Gradually that love they had borne him abated and at last turned to animosity. This antagonism between the sovereign and his people led to many troubles for both. Taking advantage of the opportunity, one of the strongest of the subject nations rebelled, and, Chlacas, having to oppose it with an army who disliked him, could not fight them with the same effect as formerly. The rebels were successful and achieved their independence. This rebellion was followed by others till every subject province had become free.

Then a neighboring king who had been growing strong while Chlacas had been growing weak determined to make war with a view to subjugating the man who had been so great. This he succeeded in doing and annexed his territory to his own dominions. Chlacas fled with a number of his adherents, but he had no means of retaining them about him, and they gradually dwindled away till the ex-king was alone. He wandered from one place to another and finally built him a hut on a desolate island. There he lived alone till death relieved him of his sufferings.

The story of Chlacas teaches the wisdom of our future being kept hidden from us.

F. A. MITCHEL.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, March 21.—Following are the market quotations today:

Wheat.

May, 75, 75¾, 74⅝, 75⅝.
July, 76½, 77⅝, 76⅝, 77¼.
September, 77½, 78⅛, 77¼, 78¼.

Corn.

May, 46¼, 46⅞, 46⅛, 46⅝.
July, 45¾, 46¼, 45⅝, 46⅛.
September, 46⅜, 46¾, 46⅜, 46⅝.

Oats.

May, 41⅞, 42⅜, 41¾, 42⅛.
July, 37, 37⅜, 36⅞, 37⅛.
September, 32⅝, 32¾, 32½, 32½.

Pork.

July, 15.70, 15.75, 15.62, 15.75.
May, 15.52, 15.65, 15.52, 15.62.

Lard.

July, 8.87, 8.90, 8.75, 8.77.
May, 8.77, 8.77, 8.65, 8.67.

Ribs.

July, 8.67, 8.70, 8.60, 8.67.
May, 8.50, 8.60, 8.47, 8.57.

Chicago receipts — Wheat 6, corn 259, oats 204.

Northwestern receipts—Wheat, today 461, last week 486, last year 262.

Liverpool opening cables—Wheat ⅜ lower, corn ¼ lower.

1:30 p. m.—Wheat ¼ to ⅜ lower, corn ⅜ to ⅝ lower.

Wheat closed ⅛ to ¼ lower, corn ⅜ to ⅝ lower.

Estimated receipts tomorrow—Wheat 12, corn 425, oats 236.

Receipts today — Wheat, 6; corn, 257; oats, 204.

Hogs, 27,000; cattle, 7,000; sheep, 12,000.

Hogs left over, 4,300.

Hog market opened shade lower—Light, 6.45@6.62; mixed and butchers, 6.40@6.62; good heavy, 6.25@6.60; rough heavy, 6.25@6.40.

Cattle market opened slow.

Sheep market opened steady.

Hogs at Omaha, 14,000; cattle, 6,000; hogs at Kansas City, 12,000; cattle, 3,000.

U. S. Yards, 8:40 a. m.—Hog market weak to 5c lower.—Light, 6.40@6.65; mixed and butchers, 6.40@6.62; good heavy, 6.25@6.57; rough heavy, 6.25@6.40.

Cattle market slow and weak—Beeves, 4.00@6.70; cows and heifers, 1.65@4.80; stockers and feeders, 2.75@4.80.

Sheep market slow.

Hog market closed weak to 10c lower—Light, 6.35@6.52; mixed and butchers, 6.35@6.52; good heavy, 6.20@6.50; rough heavy, 6.20@6.30.

Cattle market closed steady.

Sheep market closed slow.

New York Stocks.

New York, March 21.— Following the opening, high, low and closing quotations on the market today:

St. Paul, 130¾, 132⅜, 130¼, 132¼.

Rock Island common, 21⅝, 22, 21½, 22.

Missouri Pacific, 72¾, 73½, 72⅝, 73½.

Atchison common, 91¼, 92½, 90⅞, 92¼.

Canadian Pacific, 171, 172⅜, 170¾, 171½.

Illinois Central, 143, 143, 143, 143.

Union Pacific, 135¼, 137½, 133½, 137¼.

Southern Pacific, 80½, 81¾, 80¼, 81⅛.

Southern Ry., 22½, 22¾, 22½, 22¾.

Texas Pacific, 28, 28¾, 28, 28¾.

Penna, 121½, 122⅞, 121, 122¾.

N. Y. Central, 118, 118⅜, 117½, 118¼.

Wabash preferred, 25¾, 26¼, 25½, 26¼.

Wabash common, 13¾, 14, 13¾, 14.

B. & O., 99⅝, 99⅞, 99, 99½.

Reading, 103, 105, 101½, 105.

Erie, 28½, 28⅞, 27⅞, 28¾.

L. & N., 117½, 118¾, 117, 118¾.

N. & W., 78¼, 78¼, 77, 78.

C. & O., 41¼, 41¾, 41, 41½.

M. K. T. preferred, 66½, 65¾, 64⅜, 65.

M. K. T. common, 37, 37¼, 37, 37¼.

Sugar, 121, 122, 121, 122.

B. R. T., 54½, 54⅞, 53¾, 54⅝.

Gas, 89, 89¼, 89, 89⅛.

Smelters, 117½, 120⅜, 115, 120⅜.

Copper, 93, 94⅜, 91¾, 93⅝.

C. F. I., 35¼, 35⅞, 35, 35¾.

U. S. Steel preferred, 99½, 100⅜, 99½, 100⅜.

U. S. Steel common, 37, 37½, 36⅞, 37¼.

A. C. & F., 36½, 37¼, 36½, 37¼.

National Lead, 58, 59, 58, 59.

Locomotive, 64¾, 65, 63¾, 65.

A. N. C., 264, 264¾, 263¼, 264⅝.

Pressed Steel, 35¾, 36½, 35½, 36½.

Great Western, 14, 13¾, 14¼, 14¼.

Republic Steel preferred, 85, 85, 84⅜, 84⅝.

Republic Steel common, 26⅛, 27, 26, 27.

O. & W., 38, 38½, 38, 38½.

Pacific Mail, 26¼, 26¼, 26¼, 26¼.

LOCAL MARKET CONDITIONS.

Today's Quotations on Provisions, Live Stock, Feed, and Fuel.

Rock Island, March 21.—Following are the wholesale quotations in today's market:

Provisions and Produce.

Live Poultry — Young chickens, 10c per pound;; hens, per pound, 8c; ducks, per pound, 9 to 10c; turkeys, per pound, 14c to 15c; geese, per pound 9 to 10c.

Butter—Dairy, 26c to 27c.

Lard—12c.

Eggs—Fresh, 15c to 16c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 45c.

Live Stock.

Hogs—Mixed, $6.40 to $6.60.

Sheep—Yearlings or over, $4 to $6 lambs, $4.00 to $6.50.

Cattle—Steers, $4.00 to $6.00; cows and heifers, $2.00 to $5.00; calves $4.50 to $6.50.

Feed and Fuel.

Grain—Corn, 38c to 40c; oats, 40c.

Forage—Timothy hay, $15; prairie $12 to $14; clover, mixed, $11 to $12; straw, $7.50 to $8.

Wood—Hard, per load, $5.00 to $5.50

Coal—Lump, bushel, 13 to 14c; slack per bushel, 7 to 8c.