ROCK ISLAND DAILY ARGUS.

VOL. XLI NO. 237. ROCK ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1893. Single Copies 5 Cents Per Week 12½ Cents

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And all kinds of wood work for builders. Eighteenth St. bet. Third and Fourth avenues. ROCK ISLAND.

MOSLEM SAVAGERY

A Case Which Uncle Sam Will See About.

ASSAULT ON A LADY MISSIONARY.

Miss Melton, of Illinois, Brutally Beaten by an Unknown Miscreant, Subject of the Sultan—The Matter Reported to Washington—Siam and France—A Complication That May Involve England, Russia and China Before It Is Settled.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Letters have been received here by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions which contain news of an unprovoked attack upon Miss Anna Melton, an American missionary, who was at the time of the outrage in a little village among the Nestorian mountains in Turkey. Miss Melton escaped with her life, but was mercilessly beaten and bruised. The letters containing the story of the assault are dated from Amadia, Turkey, June 14 last. A little more than a week before that date the Rev. E. W. McDowell, with his family, in company with Miss Melton, left Mosul, in western Persia, to go to Amadia, Turkey. Having reached their destination in safety Miss Melton proposed to continue on to the mountain village of Duree, some miles away. She went unattended save by her servants and a native preacher.

Beaten With a Heavy Stick.

On the night of her arrival, she pitched her tent on the roof of a house in the village, as is the custom in that country. The preacher slept on the roof, about ten feet from her tent and the members of the family owning the house occupied places not far away. In the middle of the night she was awakened by the appearance of a man in her tent. The intruder was armed with a heavy stick, with which he began to strike the defenseless woman, who screamed loudly for help. No one came to her aid, however, and she was compelled to defend herself single-handed. In some way she was able to break away from her assailant and ran bleeding from the tent. The man followed, but in the darkness missed his footing and fell to the ground.

The Usual Small Satisfaction.

No trace could Miss Melton find of the preacher or of the other persons who occupied the roof with her. They had all fled in terror. She was brutally cut about the head and body. Mr. McDowell laid the case before the authorities, but was able to obtain but a small measure of satisfaction. They said that Miss Melton should not have gone there comparatively unprotected. The matter has been called to the attention of the state department at Washington. Miss Anna Melton has been a missionary of the Presbyterian church for many years. She was appointed from Bardolph, Illinois.

FRANCO-SIAMESE COMPLICATIONS.

England May Yet Have to Take a Hand in the Trouble.

LONDON, July 25.—The Franco-Siamese complications are the one absorbing topic in the lobbies of the house of commons. The situation is regarded with apprehension by all parties, and the last news from Bangkok and Paris is read with as much anxiety as eagerness. On all sides regret is expressed that the British warships in Siamese waters were not reinforced a month ago, as the British interests in Siam outnumber the French a hundred to one. During the afternoon a council of ministers was summoned at the instance of Lord Roseberry, secretary of state for foreign affairs, to meet in the prime minister's room of the house of commons. The only subject discussed was the situation at Bangkok.

The Times and other papers declare that England's chief object should be to prevent English and French possessions in Asia from becoming coterminous. The Standard says: "The terms that France is trying to impose on Siam would be undefendable in any court of international morality. The remarkable experience which we gained from the occupation of Tunis of the methods of French diplomacy forbids us to accept too confidingly the published programme of the Quai d' Orsay. It is the Earl of Roseberry's duty to tell France plainly that she is pledged to respect the independence of this buffer state. We cannot remain inactive in the face of France's preparations for contrary action."

In the meantime the French minister resident at Bangkok has lowered the flag over his office and has notified the Siamese government that he will leave the city to go aboard the French warship Inconstante tomorrow. He has requested the government to provide pilots to conduct the Lutin and Comete down the river. French subjects in Bangkok will be placed under the protection of the Dutch consul. France is only awaiting the steps prescribed by international law before declaring a blockade of Bangkok and other Siamese ports. This will entail ten times the loss on England that it will on France, for the trade is nearly wholly British.

This feature of the matter is one that adds to the difficulty of England's position in the crises. British residents of Siam are intensely irritated at England's seeming apathy, and a Liberal government is always notably cautious in matters of international policy. The French press—that of Paris—is full of warnings to England to keep her hands off. Lord Dufferin, one of England's most astute diplomatists, is in Paris in communication with the French government on the matter.

The Paris Liberte talks of destroying the Siamese forts on the Mekong river and bombarding Bangkok, saying that some painful measure is necessary for the preservation of French prestige. There is no doubt that the relations of England and France are strained severely by this Siamese trouble. The French papers are especially hot in the collar, and reproach England with supporting the Siamese in their opposition to France's just demands and with planning to give the Siamese secret aid when hostilities begin.

To an outsider it looks a good deal like a case of unwarranted aggression of a strong nation on a weak one. A French military official led a "peaceful" party into Siamese territory and was, so the French claim, murdered by the Siamese. A "peaceful" military expedition into another nation's territory is a curious sort of expedition. This is the cause of the trouble, and for this France demands a section of territory from Siam that in any ordinary case would suffice for indemnity for the wiping out of a regiment, especially if it was making a "peaceful" incursion in territory not under its own flag. The serious part of the situation is that back of France looms Russia, and back of Siam the hordes of China and the ironclads of England.

INDICTMENT OF AINSWORTH.

He and Three Others Charged With the Ford Theater Horror.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The indictment found by the grand jury against Colonel Ainsworth, George Dant (contractor), W. E. Covert (superintendent) and F. S. Sasse (engineer) of the old Ford theater building when it collapsed with such terrible results, sets forth the alleged facts that Frederick C. Ainsworth, a captain and assistant surgeon in the army, was appointed by the president as the head of the record and pension bureau of the war department, and that he was given charge of the old Ford's theater building and of the persons employed in it, and was so in charge on the 9th day of June, 1893, at 10 o'clock, when portions of the second and third floors of the building fell.

The indictment describes in detail the excavations that were in progress for the purpose of putting in an electric light plant at the time of the accident and avers that Frederick C. Ainsworth, George W. Dant, William E. Covert and Frank S. Sasse undertook the performance of this work, and being wholly unmindful of their duty removed the earth supporting the pier without having first caused the pier to be relieved by shoring from the great pressure upon it of the weight of iron columns, iron beams, cross beams and parts of the floors immediately above it. By reason of this most culpabable negligence the pier sank and broke, precipitating parts of the second and third floors with their occupants to the ground.

BARBOLES MORE THAN WILLIN'.

A Descendant of Columbus Who Doesn't Mince Matters.

MADRID, July 25.—A representative in this city of the United Press has had an interview with the Marquis de Barboles, brother of the duke of Veragua, in reference to the proposition that has been made in the United States to collect a fund for the benefit of the duke, who has lost much, if not all, of his fortune in bad business investments and through going security for friends. The marquis, while expressing himself in favor of the proposal to raise a fund, said he regretted that the subscription was intended only for the benefit of the duke. The marquis declared that he equally with his brother was a descendant of Columbus.

He had spent a large sum of money during his recent visit in company with his brother to the United States, and as a matter of fact he was poorer than the duke of Veragua, who is the head of the family. The marquis thought that he should be considered in the matter, and said that he intended to write to friends in the United States, telling them all the facts. He expressed the hope that the organizers of the fund would see to it that he was given a third or a quarter of whatever sum might be collected.

KNIGHTS APPEAL TO POWDERLY.

They Beg Him to Attend the Chicago Silver Convention.

BUTTE, Mont., July 25.—A very large mass meeting, under the auspices of Pioneer Assembly Knights of Labor, was held here. Hon. Thomas Killgallon, of the legislature, presided. The following resolution was adopted and telegraphed Grand Master Workman Powderly by order of the assembly: "The Knight of Labor and other labor organizations of Butte, Mont., in mass meeting assembled, earnestly request your presence at the bimetallic convention to be held at Chicago August 1. By so doing we feel that you will be of incalculable benefit to tens of thousands of at present idle and almost destitute families in the silver producing community of our common country."

Broken by a Scoundrel.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—The Louisville City National bank has suspended payment. Its suspension was expected, as it has been very weak for some time. Wm. Pope, the teller of this bank, walked off one Saturday evening in March, 1889, with $90,000 buttoned under his overcoat. He was accompanied by a prominent young society man, and though rewards were offered by the bank and the bondsmen they have never been heard from. The bank never recovered from the loss. It is expected that about three other banks will suspend.

Declined to Give 70 Cents.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Two hundred and eighty-six thousand ounces of silver were offered for sale to the treasury department at prices ranging from $0.6975 to $0.7030 per ounce, all of which was declined and $0.6960 tendered. Later 50,000 ounces was purchased at the treasury offer. By the construction placed upon the Sherman law by the administration it is held that the treasury does not have to buy 4,500,000 ounces a month. That amount will not probably be purchased this month, nor will the deficit be made up next month.

But It Is Cheap for Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The navy department has followed the lead of the war department in declining to allow mileage and expenses to naval officers who will attend the Engineering congress at the World's fair. This is quite a hardship in the case of officers who are not only to read professional papers but are under engagement to look out for the comfort of distinguished foreign guests and are identified with the congress itself.

Tenny on the Track Again.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Dave Pulsifer's Tenny, who has been at Dixiana farm near Lexington, Ky., since he was retired, it was thought permanently, about a year ago, has been shipped to Sheepshead Bay. He has recovered his old-time form and the Dixiana people say he is as good as when he raced the great Salvator to a head in 1890.

Slave ants and working ants have lost their wings through being kept entirely to a life on the ground.

Two Banks to Resume.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—As viewed at the treasury department the week begins with brighter financial prospects. A number of the recently failed banks are taking the necessary steps to resume and Comptroller Eckels is lending them all the aid possible. He has been notified that the failed First National bank of Kendallville, Ind., and the failed Northern National bank of Big Rapids, Mich., would probably resume business this week.

Death of a Chicago Brewer.

CHICAGO, July 25.—John H. McAvoy, founder of the McAvoy Brewing company and one of the oldest and best known citizens of Chicago, died at his home, 2321 Calumet avenue, aged 63 years. Mr. McAvoy had been ill for a number of years, and of late had given up all attention to business.

The Chicago Silver Convention.

CHICAGO, July 25.—General A. J. Warner, member of congress from Ohio, president of the American Bimetallic league, is here to arrange for the bimetallic convention Aug. 1. The convention probably will be held at the Auditorium. Over 1,000 prominent silver men are expected from all parts of the country.

Scores on the Ball Field.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Following are the scores at base ball: At Cincinnati—Cleveland 3, Cincinnati 7; at Pittsbury—Louisville 4, Pittsburg 13; at St. Louis—Chicago 2, St. Louis 8; at Philadelphia—Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 7; at New York—Baltimore 3, New York 4; at Boston—Washington 17; Boston 15.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 24.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat July, opened 64c, closed 65c; September, opened 67¼c, closed 68⅜c; December, opened 73⅝, closed 74¾c. Corn—July, opened 40¾c, closed 40⅝c; September, opened 41c, closed 41¾c; May, opened 41c, closed 41⅝c. Oats—July, opened 28c, closed 28⅛c; September, opened 25⅝c, closed 25⅞c; May, opened 29¾c, closed 30⅛c. Pork—July, opened, $19.75, closed $19.75; September, opened $20.50, closed $20.50. Lard—July, opened $9.72, closed 9.60.

Live stock: The prices at the Union Stock Yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day 18,000; quality fair; left over about 1,000; market active and firm on packing and shipping account; prices were 10@15c higher; sales ranged at $5.10@6.10 pigs, $5.85@6.25 light, $5.40@5.60 rough packing, $5.55@6.10 mixed, and $5.65@6.20 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 10,000; quality only fair; market opened rather active on local and shipping account; 10c lower; quotations ranged at $5.00@5.40 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.70@4.95 good to choice do., $3.85@4.75 fair to good, $3.50@4.00 common to medium do, $3.25@4.90 butchers steers, $2.25@3.00 stockers, $2.70@4.60 feeders, $1.25@3.10 cows, $2.30@3.30 heifers, $2.00@3.75 bulls, $1.85@5.70 Texas steers, and $3.50@5.75 veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 11,000; quality fair; market fairly active; prices were steady; quotations ranged at $3.25@4.75 per 100 lbs westerns, $2.50@4.20 Texas, $2.00@3.90 natives, and $3.00@6.00 lambs.

Produce: Butter—Fancy separator, 20c per lb; fancy dairy, 16@17c; packing stock, 15@15½c. Eggs—Fresh northern stock, 13c per doz. Live poultry—Spring chickens, 12@12½c per lb; hens, 11@11½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 9c; geese, $5.00@6.00 per doz. New potatoes—Early Ohio, $1.50@1.75 per bbl; 60@65 per bu; rose, $2.00. Apples—New, fair to good, $1.75@2.50 per bbl; choice, $2.75@3.00. Black raspberries, Michigan, $1.10@1.25 per 16-qt case; red raspberries, $1.00@1.25 per 24-qt case. Honey—White clover, 1-lb sections, 15@17c; broken comb, 10c; dark comb, good condition, 10@14c; extracted 6@8c per lb.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 24.

Wheat—August, 71½@72c; September, 73⅛@74⅛c; October, 75¾@76½c; December 80@80⅝c. Corn—No. 2 firmer and quiet; September, 48½@49⅝c; No. 2, 47⅝@48⅝c. Oats—No. 2 firmer and moderately active; August, 31⅝@31¾c; September, 30⅝@31¼c; state, 37@43c; western, 35@43c. Pork—Unchanged; new mess, $18.50@19.00. Lard—Quiet and weak; steam-rendered, $9.95.

The Local Markets.

GRAIN, ETC.

Wheat—74@76c.
Corn—40c.
Oats—29@31c.
Hay—Timothy, $12.00; upland, $10@11; slough $8.00; baled, $10.00@11.00.

PRODUCE.

Butter—Fair to choice, 20c; creamery, 20c
Eggs—Fresh, 14@15.
Poultry—Chickens, 12½c; turkeys 12c; ducks, 12½c; geese, 10c.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples—$4.00 per bbl.
Potatoes—85@90c.
Onions—$4.00 per bbl.
Turnips—60c per bu.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Butchers pay for corn fed steers 4@4½c; cows and heifers 1½@3½c; calves 4@5c.
Hogs—7@7½c.
Sheep—4@5c.

LASTS LONGEST

CLIMAX BAKING POWDER

PUREST AND BEST.

POUNDS, 20¢. HALVES, 10¢. QUARTERS, 5¢.

COSTS LESS