

ROCK ISLAND ARGUS.

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ROCK ISLAND, ILL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1896.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

BRYAN STARTS AGAIN

Greeted by 12,000 at Kansas City.

TALKS CURRENCY QUESTION.

Answers McKinley's Mill and Mint Utterances.

Other Late News of the Day By Wire.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 12.—Bryan arrived at 6:30. To the thousands of working men from the shops and packing houses who woke him he spoke briefly. Referring to McKinley's famous remark about desiring the opening of the mills to labor rather than the mints to free coinage, he declared he had put the cart before the horse. There is no use opening mills unless we have money.

Notwithstanding the early hour, he was scheduled to deliver an open air address. Twelve thousand people assembled at Eleventh and Grand streets, and Bryan was driven from the depot to the place of the meeting in a trolley, from which he addressed the people on the currency question. He said in part: "If the money owner has the right to use the ballot to raise the value of the money he owns, why haven't all the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to keep the ghoul from destroying the property they own? Our opponents talk about a 50 cent dollar. They refuse to recognize the fact that when the mints of the United States are opened to the free coinage of silver 70,000,000 of people can go out and secure silver, take it to the mint and convert it into money and use that money to pay taxes, debts and purchase property. Money is a creature of law. There can be no money until the government provides for that money, and if you want more of any of the products of labor you can go out and bring them into existence. But if you want more money you cannot go out and create more money because the law prohibits it. Therefore the only way to bring money into existence is to open the mints to permit the coinage of new money for people to do business with."

At the conclusion of the address Bryan started for the train but the crowd was very large and progress slow. It was a sort of triumphal procession. The throng at the depot was so dense that the police had difficulty in forcing a way through it for the candidate. He left for St. Louis at 9:45.

The Political Situation in Colorado.

DENVER, Sept. 12.—Efforts to consolidate the four silver parties of Colorado to support the state ticket proved futile. The democrats and silver republicans fused on the ticket headed by Alva Adams, democrat, for governor. The populists fused with the silver party on the ticket headed by Judge M. S. Bailey, populist. All four parties, however, united in support of Bryan and Sewall electoral ticket. McKinley republicans have not held a state convention yet.

Murderous Assault.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 12.—A. J. Dearborn, state president of the A. P. A., was found lying in the street near his home this morning unconscious from wounds. He was badly battered about the head and stabbed. The assault and cause is unknown. At 9 o'clock Dearborn regained consciousness, and said he was assaulted at 11 by a man who struck him with a blunt instrument, stabbed him three times and threw him over a fence into the yard where he was found six hours later. Having said this much he relapsed into unconsciousness.

The Troublesome Turk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12.—The greatest anxiety in all circles prevails. There is no doubt a crisis of extreme gravity has been reached, and the powers are discussing the deposition of the sultan as the only means of restoring quiet in the Turkish empire. A British fleet is within easy striking distance. Should an emergency arise it is believed Great Britain would not hesitate to act alone if the other powers delay too long.

Jim and Pat Matched.

New York Sept. 12.—Corbett and Fitzsimmons met this afternoon and agreed to fight for \$10,000 a side and the best purse obtainable.

ROBERT J. BEATEN BY AGAN.

Shows Himself a Trifle Off Form at Narragansett Park.

Providence, Sept. 12.—For the third time in the history of the long time champion, Robert J. was beaten by the New England pacer, Frank Agan. It was at Narragansett park yesterday and 23,000 people saw the great battle between the pacers. The horse that has been as fast as any horse in the world, and up to Thursday faster than any, went the two first heats of the race and then commenced to give evidence of being just a trifle off form. It was not a trifle, and yet sufficient to lose for him the best race ever paced in New England.

The third heat was the decisive one. After having waited until well into the stretch the other heats McCarthy cameped at the last turn to make his drive with Agan, with the result that Robert J. was carried off his feet right before the wire. After that, instead of doing the chasing, Agan was the leader from wire to wire. Frank Agan (McCarthy) won the third, fourth and fifth heats, 2:03 1/2; 2:05; 2:05; 2:05. Robert J. (Beerswon) first and second heats. Time, 2:03 1/2; 2:05.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

The powers are said to be discussing a scheme to depose the sultan of Turkey. Slight earthquake shocks were felt at Golden and Vienna, Ills., and Paducah, Ky.

A 5-year-old child at Portsmouth, O., is the latest addition to the list of attempted suicides.

The citizens of Brazil, Ind., declare they will lynch Grief Hill, the murderer of Attorney Robert R. Taylor, if the assassin is captured.

Jeweler Schalt, of Grand Island, Neb., was found dead in his store. The safe had been opened and it is thought Schalt died from fright.

Alderman William Kent will occupy the pulpit of All Soul's church, Chicago, tomorrow morning and the city council has been invited to attend in a body.

The table of values completed by the state tax commissioner shows that last year the assessed value of real estate in New York state increased \$7,570,000.

Enders tobacco factory, at Richmond, Va., which during the war was used to accommodate the overflow of prisoners from Libby prison, was destroyed by fire.

Mrs. John Sayer, of Maywood, a Chicago suburb, died from the effects of drinking ice-cold soda water when her system was over-heated from bicycle riding.

The United Synagogue has elected these officers: President, James H. Bruce, of Nashville, Tenn.; secretary, Thomas Knapp, of Chicago; treasurer, W. D. Carpenter, of Cincinnati.

Ex-Governor John Young Brown, silver nominee for congress, was seriously injured at Louisville, Ky. He fell while attempting to board an electric car and broke his collar bone, left leg and left arm.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, widow of the noted preacher, is sick at her home in Brooklyn with whooping cough, which she contracted while on a recent visit to her grandchildren in Connecticut. Mrs. Beecher is 81 years old.

While Mr. and Mrs. Alzamon Brewster and the baby were taking a spin on their wheels at Chicago burglars took a turn at robbing the family jewelry. Mrs. Brewster's wedding ring and other jewels valued at \$300 were stolen.

Nine men and six women students from the Puget Sound university, of Tacoma, Wash., visited Chicago Thursday. They comprise the Puget Sound Traveling Association, the purpose of which is to see the world in a co-operative way.

WHY MOB LAW PREVAILS.

When Officers Talk This Way Judge Lynch Grins.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—"Common, everyday law should have nothing to do with the disposition of the case against James Walters. Lynch law is the only kind which fits his case." This statement was made by Captain Hansberry, of the Auin police station during Walters' trial, and although the words were unexpected and caused quite a flurry of excitement in the little court room it was evident that they voiced the sentiments of more than one in the crowd of spectators.

Walters is charged with cruelty to his children, and serious charges have also been made against him in connection with the death of his wife and eldest son. When the captain spoke Walters lowered his sullen face and listened to the officer's speech without a word. He did not look up until Justice Amerson had imposed a fine of \$100 and ordered him taken back to his cell.

Scores on the Base Ball Field.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—League base ball competition reported the following scores: At Washington—Philadelphia 6, Washington 5; at Baltimore—Brooklyn 10, Baltimore 5; at Louisville—Cincinnati 2, Louisville 3; at Pittsburg—Chicago 4, Pittsburg 2.

Western League: At Indianapolis—Milwaukee 7, Indianapolis 10; (second game) Milwaukee 4, Indianapolis 9; at Columbus—Kansas City 7, Columbus 11; at Detroit—St. Paul 11, Detroit 4; (second game) St. Paul 1, Detroit 2; at Grand Rapids—Minneapolis 2, Grand Rapids 4.

Ex-Senator Payne Left No Will.

Cleveland, Sept. 12.—It is understood that ex-Senator Henry B. Payne died intestate. All his property will be divided between the two surviving children, Colonel Oliver H. Payne, of New York; Mrs. Charles W. Bingham, of Cleveland, and the heirs of the late Mrs. William C. Whitney, of New York. The approximate value of the estate is about \$1,000,000.

Next Meeting of Gentry and Pointer.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The next meeting of John R. Gentry and Star Pointer will be at Boston on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Further dates have not been agreed upon.

The first love and the first shave are two things that only happen once in a man's life time.

It is actual merit that has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the first place among medicines. It is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

LAWYERS AGREED

As to One of the Issues of the Political Fight.

HARMON AND GENERAL HARRISON

Both Hold That the Question of the Power of United States Courts Dominates All the Rest—Statement Made by the National Attorney General in Reply to Numerous Inquiries as to the Question Raised by Alford and Debs.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Attorney General Harmon has furnished the following for publication: I have concluded to give a public answer to the many inquiries made of me upon a subject of great moment to which general attention is now directed. Mr. Bryan, in his letter accepting the nomination for president by the convention at Chicago, amplifies the protest which that convention made in its platform against federal interference in local affairs, which strangely enough is not found in the platforms of the other two conventions which have also nominated him. As nothing else has been done or proposed to which they can possibly apply these protests were intended and are understood to be directed against the recent action of the president in forcibly suppressing riotous disorders which had stopped the carriage of the mails and interfered with the general government and were defying the civil officers of the United States.

Thinks it the Paramount Issue.

The president took this action not only without the request, but in some instances against the protest of the authorities of the states in which the riots occurred and Mr. Bryan, taking section four of article IV of the constitution to be the law upon the subject, pledges himself against any repetition of the violation thereof, which his letter necessarily charges. . . . This, in my judgment, is a far more serious matter than the money question or any of the other questions now before the people—grave as they all are. It is a question of government, and a wrong decision of those questions, and the people may endure for a time the evils which result from false systems of finance and taxation, but if the president has deliberately disregarded the instrument upon which the Union is founded by supplanting the authority of a sovereign state by armed force, a precedent has been made which threatens our form of government.

The Section That Covers the Case.

While, if a candidate for president pledge himself in advance—as Mr. Bryan has done—to do nothing to protect the property, maintain the authority and enforce the laws of the United States unless and until the officers of another government request or consent, then we really have no federal government; for a government which is not entirely free to use force to protect and maintain its own proper functions is no government at all.

The section of the constitution to which Mr. Bryan refers is as follows: "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence."

How Harmon Interprets It.

This section plainly refers merely to the protection of the states against interference with their authority, laws, or property by domestic violence, laws, they are wisely made the sole judges whether and when they need such protection. . . . But by the express terms of the constitution a state has nothing to do with the maintenance of the authority or the execution of the laws of the United States within the territory of the state. The prevention and punishment of offenses connected with the mails, with interstate commerce, and with the administration of justice in the federal courts, are committed to the general government, and to it alone.

State Government Not Menaced.

Such offenses in nowise menace the government of the state in which they are committed. Therefore the state cannot require protection against them. The state has no duties to discharge in these matters. Therefore it can require no "federal assistance" with respect to them. Of course domestic violence often, as in recent riots, is directed against both state and federal authority indiscriminately, so that either or both may suppress it. And in such cases the action of each in maintaining its own authority over the subjects committed to it tends to aid the other. But in such cases each is acting in its own independent right as a sovereign government, and on its own behalf.

SAYS THE IDEA IS AN ERROR.

Consent of a State Not Necessary for Uncle Sam to Act.

It would be as absurd to claim that the United States must neglect its own interests because in protecting those of a state may be incidentally protected as a claim that a state must let run free because it happens to be directed against federal rights or officers as well as its own. This would limit and belittle the sovereignty of both governments. Imperium in imperio would be false. According to Mr. Bryan there is somewhere implied in the constitution—for it is nowhere expressed—a prohibition of the use of force by the United States against persons who within the limits of a state may be successfully resisting its officers and completely paralyzing all its operations as a government, unless the local authorities shall first make request or give consent.

This is contrary to the settled principle that while the federal government is one whose operation is confined to certain subjects, it has as to those subjects all the attributes of sovereignty, and one of these is always and everywhere, within the territory of the states which compose it, to suppress and punish those who in any way interfere with the exercise of its lawful powers. The fact that there are within that territory other governments exercising sovereignty over all

matters not so committed to it can make no difference under our double form of government, the essential principle of which is a partition of powers to be exercised independently over the same territory.

This sovereign right of the United States necessarily follows its officers and agents everywhere they go, protecting and maintaining them in the discharge of their duties. Congress has accordingly, by section 5297 of the revised statutes, authorized the president to use the armed forces of the government in aid of state authorities when requested by them, as provided in the constitution, and has also by the following section 5298 authorized him to employ such forces, upon his own judgment alone, against "unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons in whatever state or territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed."

It was under the power conferred by the section last named that the late rebellion was suppressed. Mr. Bryan's doctrine that this law is unconstitutional is more dangerous than that of secession. The latter at least left the government some power and authority in the territory of the states which should choose to remain; Mr. Bryan's would reduce it to the idle mimicry of the stage. It was no more intended to make the general government dependent upon the states with respect to matters committed to it than to make the states subject to the general government with respect to the rights reserved to them.

As the general government is authorized to maintain a regular army and navy, which the states cannot do, and as the militia of all the states is subject to the direct call of the president, it was natural that the states should be made to call on it for aid against violence, but there was no reason why it should call or wait on them for protection to itself.

What I have said is well-known to lawyers and students of the constitution. It is chiefly intended for the people at large before whom the subject has now been brought. . . . It must be that Mr. Bryan and the many demands on his time and attention, has fallen into an inadvertence. I cannot believe that he really thinks the president has no power under the constitution and laws to maintain the government entrusted to his charge.

Nor can I believe that Mr. Bryan means to promise or to permit others to think he has promised not to interfere if he should be elected and the situation of the riots of 1894 should arise during his term. I will not lightly question either his knowledge as a lawyer or his sincerity as a public man. Certainly his letter is generally misunderstood unless it means either that Mr. Bryan thinks the president has no power or that he would himself not use it if elected.

"JUDSON HARMON."

AN IMPROVEMENT IN PROSPECT.

Dun & Co. Says So as to the Situation in the Business World.

New York, Sept. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Better prospects and relief from monetary anxiety do not yet bring larger demands for finished products, though large buying of pig iron, wool, leather, hides, cotton and other materials continues to show a growing business that a general movement upward in prices will come with the occasional recovery of dealers' stocks this fall. Most prices are extremely low, so that anything more than ordinary demand would advance them.

But bank failures at New Orleans cause temporary hesitation, crop returns indicate disappointment in some cotton and some spring wheat states, prices of corn and oats make it unprofitable to sell at present, the number of manufacturing works and mines in operation does not gain, but rather decrease, reduction of wages are somewhat numerous, occasionally resisted by strikes, and all these conditions diminish for a time the buying power of the people. While many think general improvement cannot come until the election has removed political uncertainties, others expect soon to see the result anticipated.

Wheat declined a cent, but then advanced, closing a cent up for the week. Accounts of disappointing returns in spring wheat states are numerous, but it is difficult to reconcile at low prices. Corn is almost wholly out of danger, and the yield is generally expected to be the largest, as the price here is the lowest, ever known.

Failures for the week have been 215 in the United States, against 187 last year, and 47 in Canada against 31 last year.

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