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The Stuff Made Subject to Any Law a State May Choose to Enact in Regard Thereto.—Warri Passage Between Henderson and Cannon.—The Senate Passes the Free Homestead Bill, Which is Far--reaching in Its Effect.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The house spent almost the entire day debating the Grout bill to subject oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products to the laws of the states into which they are transported. The advocates of the measure took the view that the states should be allowed to regulate the sale of a product falling under false colors, and the opponents the view that the bill would establish a dangerous precedent and invade the power of congress to regulate interstate commerce. Those who supported the measure were: Northway of Ohio, Morse of Massachusetts, Lacey of Iowa, Hainer of Nebraska, Willis of Delaware, Grosvenor of Ohio, and Henderson of Iowa. Those who opposed it were: Cooper of Florida, Tucker of Virginia, Cannon of Illinois, Boatner of Louisiana, Clardy of Kentucky, and Williams of Mississippi. The bill is as follows:

The bill that was passed. That all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any state, or territory, or remaining therein for sale, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall upon arrival in such state or territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such articles or substance had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise, provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to permit any state to forbid the sale of oleomargarine, except in such a manner as will advise a customer of its real character.

Cannon and Henderson Lock Horns. During the debate Henderson of Iowa recalled the long filibustering fight against the original oleomargarine bill, when he said the interests of Chicago and Kansas were massed against the agricultural interests. He denied that the land and fallow interests were opposed to the bill, and closed with an eloquent peroration in favor of the measure with the statement that he always stood ready to unmask deception in order that all might have fair play. Cannon replied to Henderson with the assertion that the bill was a fraud, its face professing to do one thing, but with misrepresentation in its stomach doing something else. Cannon's remarks drew from Henderson an indignant protest. "The opposition to this bill," said he, with great emphasis, "comes from the capitalized institutions in Chicago and Kansas City. It comes from men like Armour and Swift, who are destroying the great cattle interests of my state and other states by keeping down the price of beefsteak."

SENATE IS FOR FREE HOMESTEADS. Opens to Settlement. All the Public Lands Acquired from the Bonds.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The senate yesterday passed the measure known as the free homestead bill, which has been under discussion since the holiday recess. It is a measure of far-reaching importance, particularly to the west; and the interest in it was shown by the fact that a plank concerning it was a feature of the several national platforms. The effect of the bill is to open to settlement all public lands acquired from Indians free of any payment to the government beyond the minor office fees, and to release from payment those who have heretofore settled on these lands. The number of acres involved, according to an estimate made by the commissioner of the general land office, is 23,252,541, which would have yielded the government at the prices heretofore established \$35,343,000.

To offset this statement it was brought out during the debate that the lands were mainly arid, and that those who had settled upon them were unable to make payment by reason of the scanty products of the soil. The western senators in the main, favored the bill as an extension of the general homestead policy of the government. The opposition was directed mainly by Platt of Connecticut and Vilas of Wisconsin. As the bill passed in the house it covered only the lands acquired from Indians in Oklahoma, but as passed by the senate the bill includes all Indian lands. The final vote showed a decisive majority in favor of the measure.

Following the disposition of this bill, which held the advantageous position of the unfinished business of the senate, Morgan sought to have the Nicaragua canal bill made the unfinished business. This precipitated a vote which to some extent was a test of strength of the bill itself. On Morgan's motion to take the bill up the vote was 23 to 6, or less than a quorum; so the motion did not prevail, although it disclosed the strength of the measure. During the day Morgan secured the adoption of a resolution for an inquiry by the judiciary committee as to whether

er the properties of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad companies now belong to the United States by reason of alleged defaults in the payment of bonds. Other resolutions adopted were instructing the interstate commerce commission to inquire into the reported combination of lake vessel interests to maintain rates; and by Cullum calling on the civil service commission to explain the delay in making annual reports. The senate adjourned over to Monday.

Chandler Could Sell Armor at \$350. Washington, Jan. 15.—Senator Chandler has prepared a report upon the cost of armor plate. Chandler estimates the cost of armor plate at \$300 per ton, a reduction of \$100 from that made by Secretary Herbert in the recent report sent to congress in which he made an estimate of \$400 a ton.

MCKINLEY BILL NOT THE MODEL.

Significant Statement by a Man at Work on the Tariff Bill.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Republican tariff-makers held no meeting yesterday, having encountered several perplexing points in the chemical schedule which they began work on. Certain members were assigned to procure information on various points and today the committee will resume its work on the schedule. From the experience of the first session of real work on the bill it is considered by members of the committee doubtful whether it will be practical for them to follow the original plan of work, which was to have the full committee work together on every schedule of the bill, instead of dividing the schedules among subcommittees. Under the present plan every member has an opinion to give on every point that arises, and progress is very slow.

While there has been little discussion of the general character of the measure two or three underlying principles are understood. There is no question but that specific rates will be levied wherever possible. The bounty scheme, it is understood, will be abandoned, with adequate duty on sugar. The principle of free raw materials will be discarded. Wool is considered by the Republicans as the farmers' finished product which should be protected as the manufacturers' products are, and lumber is also regarded as quite as deserving of protection as other articles in which labor is a large element of cost.

A member of the committee said: "The committee is preparing an independent tariff bill based on present conditions of business and present necessities for revenue, and on the experience of the past. It will not be the McKinley bill. . . . When the bill is finished an average of rates struck it will be below the McKinley bill."

WORLD'S SPECIAL CONTRADICTION. State Department Says There Is Nothing in the Alleged Compact.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The state department emphatically contradicts the New York World special from here giving the terms of an alleged agreement between Spain and the United States relating to Cuba. The department states that there has been no change in the situation since the date of the president's message. "It can be stated further that until today, when Senator de Lome made his usual Thursday diplomatic call on the secretary of state, there has been no conference between Secretary Olney and the Spanish minister since last Thursday, when the latter was among the list of diplomats who paid their respects to the secretary and saw him regarding the public business."

New Bank for Ohio. Washington, Jan. 15.—The comptroller of the currency has given authority for the organization of the National bank of Ashtabula, O., capital \$100,000.

Masked Men Kill a Woman. Macon, Ga., Jan. 15.—Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock a party of masked men went to the home of William Rowland, a merchant at Adams station, two miles below Macon, and demanded his money. He refused and attempted to defend himself with a gun. Firing ensued and Mrs. Rowland was shot. It is understood that she has since died.

Attack on a Wisconsin Trust. Madison, Wis., Jan. 15.—Attorney General Myrva has completed a brief in the suit brought in the circuit court at Oshkosh for the dissolution of the cash and deer trust. He holds that the trust is illegal and that its charter should be annulled.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GRADY, Notary Public.

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F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c.

GOMEZ TRIUMPHS.

Cuban Leader Captures the City of Santa Clara.

NOW ADVANCING ON HAVANA CITY

With 15,000 Men, All Well Armed—Spaniards Lost 900 Killed and a Large Quantity of War Munitions—Rebel Chief Banderas Mortally Wounded and 1,500 Men Killed—Citizens of the Capital Preparing to Leave.

New York, Jan. 15.—The Press this morning claims to have news through private channels that General Maximo Gomez stormed and captured the important city of Santa Clara on Jan. 9, and is now moving on Havana with 15,000 men. The famous cavalry leader Quintan Banderas was mortally wounded. The Press says, and General Luque, commanding the Spanish, was also wounded. The news received said that the losses were: Spanish, estimated killed and wounded, 900; prisoners, 700; cannon captured, 18; battle standards, 4; rifles in the Spanish arsenal, 5,000, with plenty of ammunition. Cubans killed and wounded, 1,500, which is 600 more than the Spanish loss. The Press quotes Carlos Roloff as saying that the report is credible. The junta has no news.

Details of the Alleged Capture.

According to The Press advices the garrison of Santa Clara had been reduced to 2,000 men, while Gomez had 8,000 men, 6,000 being armed. On Jan. 5 he invested the city, which was well fortified. Gomez sent the infantry under General Rabi to the west of the city. The cavalry, 4,000 strong, under Quintan Banderas, was placed on the other three sides, its main strength being on the west. On the 9th, 7th and 8th there were skirmishes. General Luque, commander of the garrison, being wounded on the latter day. On the 9th at daybreak the Cubans closed in on the town, the cavalry charging over the Spanish earthworks and putting the enemy to flight. Banderas fell while leading his men, and died soon after. Gomez gave his men only a night's rest. Then leaving a garrison of 1,500 men he pushed on to the west. Those of his men who had no weapons were armed from the Spanish arsenal, so that in fighting men he was nearly as strong as before the battle. No sooner had the news of the fall of Santa Clara reached the planters round about than they began to flock to Gomez standard. Every mile he went he got new recruits. The news received said he now has an army of 15,000 well equipped men.

GOMEZ MARCHING ON HAVANA.

People There Panic Stricken, Says a Correspondent of The World.

New York, Jan. 15.—A Havana dispatch to The World says: Couriers have slipped through the Spanish lines in Matanzas province bring the news that General Gomez is undoubtedly marching on Havana slowly, but surely, and that his advance guard is laying in waste the country as they proceed. In less than a week the advance guard of Gomez' army has destroyed by fire twenty-one of the most valuable estates in the province of Matanzas, and the work of destruction continues as the army moves along. The people of Havana are at last becoming thoroughly alarmed at the situation, and all who possibly can have already left the place. Those who have been detained are making preparations to leave with all possible haste. Many of those who have been outwardly loyal to Spain have lost all confidence in General Weyler's ability to handle the insurgents, and they now actually fear for the safety of Havana. Skirmishes occur every day in Pinar del Rio. The insurgents are under command of Luis Rivero.

Filibuster Mocks Our Revenue Navy.

Cincinnati, Jan. 15.—A special to The Commercial-Tribune from Jacksonville, Fla., says: Soon after the landing of the steamship Delaware yesterday the steam launch "Chere Amie" (formerly the "Puzzle" of New York), lying half a mile above the cutter Colfax, suddenly left her dock, running down past the cutter with all steam up. Instantly the cutter's men were piped to quarters, anchors were tripped and in a second the second pipes were bleating smoke as she started in pursuit. Crowds of people gathered ashore at the banks cheering the little Chere Amie as speed along whistling defiance to her pursuers. After following the launch for a mile down the river the cutter stopped, swung around and came back here amid the shouts of people ashore.

Somellian Sent Up for Life.

Havana, Jan. 15.—Luis Somellian, a native of Cuba, but an American citizen, whose trial on the charge of rebellion against the government has just ended, was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for life. Counsel will appeal to the supreme court at Madrid on account of alleged illegality of the proceedings.

Why Gen. Roloff Was Arrested.

New York, Jan. 15.—General Carlos Roloff's arrest by the United States authorities was for an alleged breach of the neutrality act in connection with a very large filibustering expedition on the steamer Woodard, which is said to have left an American port for Cuba on June 28, 1895. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of other Cuban agents in this country for aiding and abetting in the same expedition.

Pierpont Morgan Gives a Million.

New York, Jan. 15.—At the meeting of the board of governors of the New York Lying-in hospital yesterday a letter was read from J. Pierpont Morgan offering to erect a new building for the institution to cost \$1,000,000. The only condition Morgan makes to the magnificent gift is that funds sufficient to insure the work of the hospital be raised. The board accepted the gift with thanks.

Howard Gould to Marry the Actress.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—The Post has an interview with Mrs. J. M. Dayan, of Palo Alto, mother of Miss Katherine Clements, the actress, in which Mrs. Dayan says that her daughter is engaged to Howard Gould, son of the late Jay Gould, and that Gould acknowledged the engagement to her recently while in New York.

LEGISLATION FOR THE BADGERS.

Pardons of Criminals One of the First Questions Tackled—Governor's Message.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 15.—It was expected that the legislature would simply devote itself to the governor's message and transact no business, but some important matters came up. In the senate a bill was offered for an advisory board of pardons to relieve the governor, which is the Michigan plan and which it is believed will get around the constitutional provision in Wisconsin vesting the right of pardon in the governor exclusively.

In the assembly the committee relating to the makeup of the committees was adopted after it had been amended. It increases the size of most of the committees and adds one or two new committees. The governor did not appear in person in either house, but sent his message to each where it was read by the clerk. In both houses the reading was listened to closely and the various suggestions were received with interest. At the close of the session an adjournment was taken until next Tuesday in order to give the speaker an opportunity to make up his committees. No business can be transacted until the committees are appointed and there is nothing to be gained by holding sessions.

Banker's Son Kills Himself.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 15.—The body of Charles W. Meyers, son of a Chicago banker, was found on the floor of his room in a boarding house here yesterday, he having committed suicide some time during the night by shooting himself through the heart. Meyers was 24 years old and had been living in this city about two years. He inherited a fortune from an uncle about three years ago, but of late he had been in financial straits. He had pawned most of his property, and finding himself almost penniless, it is believed he killed himself. A letter was found on a table in his room addressed to "H. F. Meyers, Chicago."

Two Vicious Thieves Captured.

Janesville, Wis., Jan. 15.—Sheriff Bennett, of Lafayette county, passed through Janesville with John Green and John Wilson in charge. They are charged with robbing a store at Fayette, in the course of which a lively fusillade of shots was fired by the women and a clerk who sleeps in the store. The Lafayette county jail is not a strong one, and the two men were being taken to Madison for safe-keeping.

Fight to Come Off in Mexico.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—The fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons is to be pulled off in Mexico. This was settled yesterday by a personal message from Dan Stuart to his representative, Lou M. Houseman, of this city, which closed with the words: "Prepare your friends for a trip to Mexico." The fight will take place just over the Rio Grande, in the state of Chihuahua or Coahuila.

Chicago Theatre Hat Crusade.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Mayor Swift last night vetoed Alderman Plotke's ordinance tabulating all kinds of hats during theatrical performances, and suggested a \$3 substitute which Chicago Corporation Counsel Beal and various theatrical managers of the city had concocted among themselves. The ordinance was passed by an almost unanimous vote by the city council. Any woman refusing to take off her stage-concealing headgear in a theatre in this city hereafter will be subject to a \$3 fine.

Sentence to be Served.

South Bond, Ind., Jan. 15.—Henry Jones, the colored convict who murdered a fellow convict, Thomas, in the Michigan City penitentiary last July, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Hubbard to be hanged May 7.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

New York, Jan. 15. Money on call nominally 150¢ per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 100¢ per cent.; sterling exchange was firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 157½¢ for demand and 158½¢ for sixty days; posted rates, 158½¢ and 159½¢; commercial bills, 157½¢.

United States government bonds firm; 4½ registered, 105½¢; 5½ registered, 107½¢; 6½ registered, 109½¢; 7½ registered, 111½¢; 8½ registered, 113½¢; Pacific 6½ of '98, 105½¢.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15. Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade: Wheat—January, nominal, closed 70¢; May, opened 70½¢, closed 70½¢; July, opened 70½¢, closed 70½¢; Corn—January, opened and closed nominal; May, opened 24½¢, closed 24½¢; July, opened 24½¢, closed 24½¢; Oats—January, opened 19½¢, closed 19½¢; May, opened 19½¢, closed 19½¢; Pork—January, opened \$15.75, closed nominal; Pork—September, closed \$8.15; Lard—January, opened \$19.50, closed \$19.50; May, opened \$19.50, closed \$19.50.

Produce—Butter—Extra creamery, 16¢ per lb.; extra dairy, 17¢ per lb.; fresh stock, 8¢. Eggs—Fresh stock, 14½¢ per doz. Poultry—Turkeys, \$3.10 per lb.; chickens, 10¢; geese, 10¢; ducks, 10¢; geese, 10¢; Potatoes—Bur-banks, 30¢ per bu.; Hebron, 18¢ per bu.; Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, \$1.00 per bu.; Idaho, 1.10 per bu.; White clover, 10¢ per lb.; extract, 10¢. Apples—Common to Extra, 90¢ to \$1.50 per bu.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15. Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 34,000; sales ranged at \$1.10 to \$1.20. Light, \$1.10 to \$1.20; rough packing, \$1.00 to \$1.10; mixed, \$1.00 to \$1.10; heavy packing and ship, 10¢ to 11¢. Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 11,000; quotations ranged at \$1.00 to \$1.25 choice to top shipping stock, \$1.40 to \$1.50 to choice do. \$1.40 to \$1.50; fair to good, \$1.40 to \$1.50; medium do., \$1.25 to \$1.40; butchers' steers, \$2.25 to \$2.45; stockers, \$1.40 to \$1.50; feeders, \$1.25 to \$1.40; cows, \$2.40 to \$2.50; heifers, \$1.25 to \$1.40; extra and stamp, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Texas steers, and \$2.50 to \$2.75; 6 to 8 year calves. Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 17,000; sales ranged at \$1.00 to \$1.25; extra, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Texas, \$2.50 to \$2.75; native and \$2.00 to \$2.50 lambs.

the Local Market.

Corn—17¢ to 18¢. Oats—12¢ to 13¢. Hay—Timothy, \$3.50 to \$4.00; wild, 80¢ to 90¢. Potatoes—40¢. Butter—Fair to choice, 10¢; fresh creamery, 10¢. Eggs—Fresh, 14¢. Chickens—10¢. Turkey—10¢. Duck—10¢. Coal—Soft, 10¢. Coal—Buckeye pay for corn red steam 3½¢ to 4¢; coal and bitum, 3½¢ to 4¢; coal, 3½¢ to 4¢. Hops—8¢ to 10¢. Sheep—10¢.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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