

# ROCK ISLAND DAILY ARGUS.

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### SOMEWHAT CHILLY.

The Junta's Reply to the President's Telegram.

### THIS IS A GENERAL DEMURRER.

And Informs This Government That Chile Is Running Her Own Courts—An Investigation Going on in Secret, the Result of Which Will Be Announced When Reached, and No Sooner—Washington Officials Have Nothing to Say—Replies to Allegations Made Against It by the Junta.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The department of state received yesterday morning a telegram from Minister Egan, dated Santiago, Chile, in which he gives the following reply to the Chilean government to the president's telegram of Oct. 23, asking reparation for the recent murder of American sailors in the streets of Valparaiso: "Minister for foreign affairs replied that the government of the United States formulates demands and advances threats that, without being cast back with acrimony, are not acceptable, nor could they be accepted in the present case or in any other of like nature. He does not doubt the sincerity, rectitude or expertise of investigation on board the Baltimore, but will recognize only the jurisdiction and authority of his own country to judge and punish the guilty in Chilean territory."

### Early Sam Must Wait Awhile.

He says that the administrative and judicial authorities have been investigating affairs, that judicial investigation under Chilean law is secret, and the time has not arrived to make known the result; when that time does arrive, will communicate the result, although he does not recognize any other authority competent to judge criminal cases than that established by the Chilean people. Until the time arrives to disclose the result of the investigation he cannot admit that the disorders in Valparaiso or the silence of his department should appear as an expression of unfriendliness toward the government of the United States which might put in peril the friendly relations between the two countries.

Held a Conference with the President. Mr. Blaine at once went over to the White House and showed the dispatch to the president. A conference was held as to the new phase of the situation, but if anything has been decided upon it is impossible to learn what action this government will take. There is no excitement here over the affair, though there appears to be some throughout the country, owing to the general publication yesterday morning of a dispatch from Santiago stating that the Chilean government in its reply had assumed an arrogant tone and refused to accept responsibility for

the affair in Valparaiso harbor.

### The Officials Will Not Talk.

Secretary Blaine will not talk of the Chilean complication. He will say nothing concerning the conference at the executive mansion yesterday; nor will he give a hint as to the probable policy of this government in the matter. Secretary Tracy, who also attended the White House conference, is equally reticent. There is not any great expression of opinion here as to the probable outcome of the affair, and there is almost an entire absence of expression concerning the answer this country will make.

### The Italian Case Referred To.

The letter of Secretary Blaine, in answer to the demands of the Italian government in the New Orleans affair, has been referred to frequently as similar in tone and expression to the answer of the Chilean premier; but Blaine's letter to Rudini, while firm was not threatening, something the reply of the Chilean government is construed to be by many persons, the last sentence only being deemed of a conciliatory nature. No news could be obtained last night at the Chilean headquarters in this city in regard to the present situation of affairs between that country and the United States. If anything from Valparaiso or Santiago had been received there it was not made public.

### SOME ALLEGED CHILIAN GRIEVANCES

Assertions of Unfriendliness Shown by the United States to Chile.

The spirit which has marked the course of the Chileans toward this government might be easily accounted for if all the charges which are brought by them against this country were true. These indictments run as far back as the war between Chile and Peru. It will be remembered that when that war ended with a victory for Chile the latter nation demanded, first a war indemnity in money, and when this was not forthcoming proceeded to take a large slice of Peruvian territory. At this point, the Chileans complain, the United States government interfered and sent Messrs. W. H. Trescott and Walker Blaine to South America in Peru's behalf. These gentlemen returned without accomplishing any definite results, but their visit is again emphasized by the Chileans as an unfriendly act on the part of the United States.

### The Baltimore's Search Light.

Coming down to more recent times the Chileans have a number of charges to make against the officers and men of the Baltimore, which, although denied, have no doubt been maliciously circulated in Chile for the purpose of fanning the hostility to the United States. The first of these is the statement that when the Congressionist navy was searching for torpedoes in the harbor of Valparaiso at night the electric search-light of the Baltimore was turned upon their work, and thus they were frustrated in their plans. This is positively denied by this government.

### Complaint Against Admiral Brown.

Another charge is that when the insurgent army was landing on the coast just previous to the battle which resulted in the overthrow of Balmaceda, Admiral Brown steamed the San Francisco down to the place of landing and made a count of the insurgent forces, both as to the number of men and guns. It is alleged

that he returned to Valparaiso and telegraphed this information to Balmaceda, enabling the latter to hurry his army to the point where the insurgents had secretly landed, and temporarily, although not finally, embarrassed the

enemy. The ground for this charge is said to be the publication of this information in the papers in Santiago on the morning after the landing, and quoting Admiral Brown as the authority.

### Can Prove the Charge False.

It is said by this government in reply to this charge that it can be proven that Admiral Brown never communicated with Balmaceda. It is acknowledged that the admiral did sail down the coast and watch the landing of the insurgent army but at the same time it is known from private letters written to his family in Indiana that Admiral Brown's personal sympathies were with the insurgents, and he predicted in his correspondence their final success.

### Other Grounds of Complaint.

Another ground of complaint, in the eyes of the Chileans, amounts, in their estimation, to a virtual blockade of all the insurgent ports along the Chilean coast. It is alleged that a bulletin was displayed in the chamber of commerce in Philadelphia warning all merchant vessels that it was dangerous to enter the port of Iquique, the insurgent capital, and that by reason of this bulletin American ships laden with the provisions so much needed by the insurgents remained away. As the document has never been laid before this government its existence is suspected to be a myth.

### The Trouble with the Itata.

There is only one more allegation which the Chileans put forth which is deserving of attention, although it does not exhaust their list. This relates to the Itata. The Itata is a private vessel and the law distinctly states that all ships held for violation of the neutrality laws shall be held under a bond double their value. The Itata is confessedly worth \$200,000, but the United States accepted an appraisal of only \$60,000, in order that the bond might be secured without difficulty. All arrangements made with the owners of the vessel by the United States have been acceded to by the former with pleasure, but the Chileans on the other hand have shown no disposition to accept any friendly overtures.

### VIEWS OF EX-MINISTER OSBORNE.

The Chileans Cultivate the Virtue of Remembering Enemies.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 30.—Ex-Governor Thomas A. Osborne, minister to Chile under President Hayes, is very guarded in his remarks concerning the present strained diplomatic relations between this government and the Chileans. Governor Osborne has received requests from numerous sources for an expression of his views, but has declined because an expression from him might embarrass the administration at this time. He has probably received as much reliable information concerning the difficulties which now beset Minister Egan and the president as any man in the country, and entertains very positive views.

### They Treasure Malice.

"You may say," said he to a reporter, "that I regard the strained relations as very unfortunate at this time. The Chileans are a very sensitive people and treas-

ure malice. If it should become necessary for the United States government to humiliate them it would require a century to restore the amicable relations which existed prior to the Balmaceda revolution. About the close of the civil war Chile and Peru were in a difficulty and Spain sent a fleet which bombarded Valparaiso. The cannon balls are yet imbedded in the custom house and the Chilean government will not allow them to be removed. The youth of the country all know the story, and the cannon balls serve as a constant reminder that their hatred towards the Spanish government must not be suffered to decrease."

### ENGLISHMEN IN A FERMENT.

The Traders Believe a Fight Inevitable and Bewail the Fact.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The greatest ferment exists in the South American trade over the news from South America. The general impression is that Chile will fight, and that the United States is now in a position where it must fight or retreat with dishonor. No person of responsibility has yet been found who doubts that America will come out foremost in the end, but the general expression is that Chile will have for the present a decided advantage. The sentiment of the mercantile houses trading with Chile is strongly against war.

### Good Reason for Apprehension.

The nitrate interests are also opposed to it on the ground that war might result, the United States, through an arrangement with Peru, getting control of the nitrate deposits; also that a successful war would have the effect of raising American prestige in South America to the detriment of England. The change of feeling since Wednesday is most significant. Then the idea of war was pool-pooled. Now the South American opinion in London is exactly the reverse, and war is regarded as almost inevitable.

### Reputed by the Senator.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 30.—Senator Sawyer absolutely denies that he made any attempt to employ ex-Congressman LaFollette to use his influence with Judge Siebeck in the hope that the latter might be induced to decide favorably for the defendants in the state treasury case. Senator Sawyer made this denial yesterday morning in the office of Attorney C. W. Felker, but beyond the bare statement that Mr. LaFollette's allegations were untrue, he refused to say a word.

### Paid Dearly for Beating His Son.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Oct. 30.—Napoleon McDaniels, the famous cotton belt bandit, who after receiving a life sentence escaped, was captured in his house in the suburbs Wednesday. He has been there ever since his escape, though reported in Mexico. Tuesday he gave his 15-year-old son a beating and threatened to kill him, and the boy went to the officers and gave his father away.

### Struck Against a Non-Union Man.

AKRON, O., Oct. 30.—Yesterday afternoon eighty of the one hundred men employed in the pressroom of the Werner Printing works, members of the local Pressmen's and Press-Feeders' union, struck. They demanded the discharge of a non-union man and President Werner refused the request.

### Legal Hanging Is Mightily Slow.

TRENTON, Mo., Oct. 30.—After overruling a motion Tuesday for a new trial, Judge Goodman passed sentence of death on Joseph A. Howell, who murdered Mrs. Minnie Hall and her children in Linn county, Jan. 19, 1889. Dec. 18 was fixed as the date of the execution.

### The Weather We May Expect.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The following are the weather indications for twenty-four hours from 8 p. m. yesterday: For Iowa—Generally fair weather; cooler by tonight; southerly winds. For Upper Michigan—Generally fair weather; warmer in eastern, cooler by tonight in western portion; southerly winds. For Lower Michigan—Fair, slightly warmer weather; southerly winds. For Indiana—Fair, slightly warmer weather; southerly winds. For Illinois and Wisconsin—Generally fair weather; cooler by tonight; southerly winds.

### THE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29. Board of trade quotations for today were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 October, opened 94 1/2c, closed 94 1/2c; December, opened 93 1/2c, closed 93 1/2c; year, opened 94 1/2c, closed 94 1/2c. Corn—No. 2 October, opened 57 1/2c, closed 57c; November, opened 57 1/2c, closed 57c; year, opened 57 1/2c, closed 57c. Oats—No. 2 October, opened 35 1/2c, closed 35 1/2c; December, opened 35 1/2c, closed 35 1/2c; year, opened 35 1/2c, closed 35 1/2c. Pork—December, opened \$8.62 1/2, closed \$8.57 1/2; January, opened \$11.12 1/2, closed \$11.12 1/2; May, opened \$11.50, closed \$11.50. Lard—November, opened \$6.05, closed \$6.05 1/2.

Live stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards ranged as follows: Hogs—Market rather active on packing and shipping account; good grades steady, but common lots weak and prices 5c lower; sales ranged at \$2.40@4.00 pigs, \$3.55@4.15 light, \$3.65@3.90 rough packing, \$1.70@2.15 mixed, and \$3.90@4.25 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Market fairly active on local and shipping account, and feeling steady; prices unchanged; quotations ranged at \$6.00@6.25 prime to shipping steers, \$4.30@5.90 good to fancy do, \$3.00@4.00 common to fair do, \$1.90@4.25 butchers' steers, \$1.80@2.60 stockers, \$2.00@3.10 Texas, \$2.50@3.60 range, \$2.50@3.25 feeders, \$1.50@3.50 cows, \$1.50@1.75 per lb; Jerseys, \$2.50@2.75. Apples—Common, \$1.25@1.50 per bbl; good, \$1.75@2.00; choice to fancy, \$2.25@2.50. Cranberries—Cape Cod, fancy, \$4.50@7.50 per bbl; Jersey, \$2.75@4.00.

### New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29. Wheat—No. 2 red winter cash, \$1.04 1/2; December, \$1.04 1/2; January, \$1.07 1/2; corn—No. 2 mixed cash, 72c; November, 66 1/2c; December, 64 1/2c; January, 64 1/2c. Oats—Dull but steady; No. 2 mixed cash, 36 1/2c@36 3/4c; November, 36 1/2c; December, 36 1/2c. Rye—In fair demand. Barley—Steady; western feedling at 50c to arrive for export. Pork—Dull; new mess, \$11.00. Lard—Quiet; December, \$6.44; January, \$6.53. Live stock—Cattle—Market dull and no trading in beefs; dressed beef, steady; native sides, 6 1/2c@7c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Sheep slow; lambs dull at a decline of 1/4c per lb sheep, \$3.50@5.00 per 100 lbs; lambs, \$4.75@5.50. Hogs—Market weak; live hogs, \$4.40@5.00 per 100 lbs.

### ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

George Browning and James Richardson were burned to death in a fire at Chicago.

The semi-annual meeting of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church is being held in Cincinnati.

Five men were killed and several injured during a riot at a Farmers' Alliance meeting in Little Rock, Ark.

The steamer Oliver Byrne, a Mississippi excursion boat, was burned near Milliken's Bend. Twelve lives were lost.

The McCarthyite candidate was elected to parliament to succeed Sir John Pope Hennessy. There was no opposition.

The Illinois Alliance met at Springfield and adopted the Ocala platform. It is said that there are only 13,000 Alliance men in the state.

The director of the New York Pasteur Institute reports that but one hydrophobia patient has died out of 253 treated at that institution.

The directors of the Bank of England, to check the flow of gold from that country, have advanced the rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

Ludwig Polzin, of Chicago, sued Denila Benkowska, a pretty Polish girl, for breach of promise. The jury gave him \$100. She appealed the case.

The Hennepin canal has been begun. The United States authorities have condemned a strip of land along Rock river, Ills., five miles long for canal purposes.

The drought in Alabama is reported to be without a precedent for length and severity. The railroads are finding difficulty in getting water to run their trains.

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