

THE ARGUS.

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Correspondence solicited from every township in Rock Island county.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1891.

WOLVES IN HENDERSON COUNTY are numerous and impudent. They kill sheep in broad daylight about Medis.

UNCLE JERRY RUSK'S presidential boom has something to rest upon. He has stolen the thunder with which Senator Farwell introduced his rain storms and the secretary of agriculture now has an automatic shower department in his advertising bureau. He claims the credit of getting the American hog into Germany and Italy, and probably into France.

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL: Every patriotic citizen, of whatever party school, will heartily sustain the administration in demanding reparation from Chili for any outrages which may have been committed within her jurisdiction upon American soldiers or sailors, or American citizens. But the people will insist that nothing shall be exacted of the Chilean government which would not be exacted of the government of England or France or Germany under similar circumstances. The United States are too powerful and too great to submit to indignities at the hands of any nation, and they are also too powerful and too great to bully a feeble government. We have no doubt that this country has a just grievance against Chili. If so, proper reparation must be had. But the people will not approve any effort to humiliate the Chileans because they are weak as compared with the United States.

The Effects of Protection. Workmen and mechanics are earnestly requested to read the following facts and see what the reputed protection is doing for them. Here is a partial list of the different protected industries that have reduced wages since the McKinley bill was passed, as prepared by the Burlington Gazette:

Brooks Iron company, Birdsboro, Penn., closed Feb. 2, and 450 men thrown out of work because they refused to accept a reduction of 7 per cent.
Ellis & Lessig Iron and Steel company, Pottstown, Penn., closed Feb. 2; 700 men out of work because a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent was rejected.

Sturtevant Blower works, Jamaica Plain, Mass., reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent.
Pottstown Iron company, Pottstown, Penn.; reduction of 7 per cent.
Bethlehem Iron company, Bethlehem, Penn.; reduction of 10 per cent Feb. 2.

Pennsylvania Steel company, Steelton, Penn.; reduction of from 8 to 10 per cent Feb. 1.
Lackawanna Iron and Coal company, Scranton, Penn.; an average reduction of 30 cents a day on Jan. 1.

Homestead Steel works, Carnegie, Philps & Co.; 10 per cent by agreement.
Pullman Palace Car company's works; new scale making a reduction of about 10 per cent, brought forward Jan. 1.

Otis Iron and Steel company, Cleveland, Ohio; reduction of 30 per cent.
Buckeye Mower and Reaper works, Akron, Ohio; reduction of from 30 to 60 per cent, reported on Feb. 3.

The Crane Iron company, Allentown, Penn.; a reduction of 10 per cent took effect on Feb. 2.
The Lochiel Iron Works, at Harrisburg, Penn., have shut down—indeed, it is supposed—because of a difference on the wages question.—Boston Commercial Bulletin, March 28.

The Reading Iron company. The 2,000 employees were told on March 27 that a reduction of wages would be made on April 1.

Potts Brothers Iron company, Pottstown, Penn. Wages of puddlers reduced about 7 per cent on March 16.
Lehigh Iron company, Allentown, Penn. A reduction of 10 per cent was made on March 16.

On the 19th inst. about 250 of the men employed in the puddling mills of the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works company, at Richmond, Va., went out on a strike on account of a reduction of their wages from \$4 to \$3.75 per ton.—The Iron Age, March 26.

The Glasgow Iron company, of Pottstown, Penn., have posted a notice of reduction of wages in the puddle department beginning March 16, from \$3.75 to \$3.50 per ton, and of a reduction of 7 per cent in the plate mill.—The Iron Age, March 12.

The iron mining companies of the northwest; 10 per cent or more; many thousands men getting less pay or deprived of work.

Southern Steel company, Chattanooga, Tenn., 10 per cent for all employees who were receiving more than \$1 per day.
Emma Blast Furnace, Cleveland, Ohio, 10 per cent.

Illinois Steel company, 2,500 men idle on March 6 owing to their refusal to accept what appears to have been a reduction.

Aracade File Works company, Sing Sing, N. Y., ordered a reduction of from 15 per cent to 40 per cent on August 7.
Two hundred men employed by the Gloucester Iron Works, Gloucester, N. J., out of work because they would not accept a reduction in their wages, Aug. 20, 1891.

The weavers in Arlington Mill, Lawrence, Mass., about 400 in number, were notified last week that hereafter they would be obliged to submit to a reduction of 12 per cent on the wages heretofore paid, and to run four looms on the work instead of three, as had previously been the custom. A strike resulted.—Boston Commercial Bulletin, March 28.

Knitting Mills at Little Falls, N. Y.; Despatches published in the Times, on March 12, reported reductions in MacKinnon's mill and Sheard's mill, as well as in the Saxony mill, which has heretofore been mentioned. These reductions were made by cutting down the price of piece work. "It may be stated approximately," said our correspondent, "that employees who earned \$15 a week one year ago can now earn but \$13 or \$13.50 on the same class of work. This proportion will apply pretty generally throughout." The duties on knit goods were largely increased.

The Norwalk Woolen mills, Winnepeuk, Conn. The weavers struck on March 16 because they had been required to take up new work under conditions which caused a reduction reported to be about \$2 per week.

The Cornell Mills, Fall River, Mass. A strike took place on March 11, caused in part, it was said by the agent of the company, by many difficulties that have arisen lately through lengthening the cuts of cloth, resulting in a reduction of wages.

Atlantic Mills, Providence, R. I. The weavers, 1,000 in number, went on strike three weeks ago because they believed their wages had been or were to be reduced by excessive fines and new conditions. They returned to work on March 23, and went out again in three days.

Bates Mill, Lewiston, Me., 3 per cent in one department.

Jacksonville Underwear company, Jacksonville, Ill., a reduction, followed by a strike on Feb. 7.

Wanskuck Mills, Providence, R. I., \$600 weavers struck on March 2 because of a reduction.

Weybosset Mill, Oakleyville, R. I., workmen asserted on Feb. 21 that their wages had been decreased by a change of the schedule of allowances.

SILK.

Silk mill at Warehouse Point, Conn., wages of winders and doublers reduced from \$1.37 to \$1 per day.

Ribbon weavers in Paterson, N. J.; reduction of 15 per cent.

Pioneer Silk mills, Paterson, N. J. The wages of weavers were largely reduced on March 21, and the weavers quit work.

Adelaide Silk mill, Allentown, Penn.; ribbon weavers' wages reduced.

COAL.

Coal mines, Duquoin, Ill.; reduced from 69 to 60 cents per ton.

Coal miners near Leavenworth, Kan.; reduction of 11 per cent.

The coke companies of Pennsylvania; 10 per cent 16,000 men struck Feb. 9.

Coal miners near Evansville, Ind.; a reduction followed by a strike on Feb. 7.

POTTERY.

Manufacturers of pottery, Trenton, N. J.; wages of sanitary ware pressers reduced 22 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tenny's hat factory, Methuen, Mass.; 25 per cent.

Smithville Cotton Mills, Willmantic, Mass.; spinners' wages reduced \$1.50 per week.

The manufacturers of cotton goods at Fall River are expected to force their operators to accept a reduction in wages; Sept. 7.

THE COLLEGE MAN'S FUTURE.

The method of training the undergraduate in the ideal university.

What, in the growth of higher university life, is to become of the undergraduate? Will he be made too subordinate a being in view of the lofty ideals of the university? As a matter of fact, the great numbers and the large significance of the undergraduates in every university insure and always will insure the closest attention to their needs and interests, however much the ideal of the university grows upon us, however lofty the more organic and national purposes of our academic work become.

Of the proper place of the undergraduate in the organism of a great university I have a pretty decided notion, which I should like to express as I close. It is this: In the true university the undergraduate ought to feel himself a novice in an order of learned servants of the ideal—a novice who, if in turn he be found willing and worthy, may be admitted, after his first degree, to the privileges of this order as a graduate or, still later, as a teacher; but who, on the other hand, if, as will most frequently happen, he is not for this calling, will be sent back to the world, enriched by his undergraduate years of intercourse with his fellows, and with elder men and progressive scholars.

The ideal academic life, then, is not organized expressly for him. And yet he will gain by the very fact that it is organized for higher aims and upon more significant principles than his individual interests directly involve. It is a mistake to think first of "disciplining" the undergraduate mind, and then of higher academic purposes. First let us seek the highest, which is organized scholarship. Then let us give ample time, teachers and oversight to the undergraduates, but let what we do for them be informed by the true university spirit; that is, let us treat them just as novices preparing to enter the higher scholarly life in some one of the multitudinous departments of modern research, and let us train them as if they were all known to be worthy of such a calling.—Professor Josiah Royce in Scribner's.

The Owl in History.

The owl was in former times generally regarded as an omen of misfortune or death; but as the Egyptians represented Minerva under the form of an owl, the Athenians, who were under the care of this goddess, looked upon the appearance of the owl as a favorable omen. It therefore formed upon the ancient coins referred to the symbol of Athens and her foreign possessions. The Chinese and the Tartars have also held the owl in high esteem. The first named used to wear owl's feathers in their caps, and some Tartar tribes still worship idols made like owls.—New York Weekly.

Gave Him an Excuse.

Skipper (racing yacht)—No use tryin. We're way behind an' goin' to git beat.

Owner—My! that will never do. If we are beaten we must have an excuse.

Skipper—All right. I'll upset 'er. Here she goes! Whoop!—Good News.

OUR YOUNG BOYS

A CHAMPION OF LUNCHEONS.

M. de Lesseps, the Famous Canal Builder, and His Nine Jolly Boys and Girls. M. de Lesseps is the famous Frenchman who built the famous Suez canal between the Mediterranean sea and the Red sea. This great hundred mile ditch was dug through the desert isthmus that connects Asia and Africa. Before this was done European ships had to sail down all the western coast of Africa, around the Cape of Good Hope and up the east coast through the Indian ocean to reach India and China. Now the Suez canal saves half of this sea voyage, for the European ships can go "cross lots."



THE DE LESSEPS FAMILY.

A few years ago M. de Lesseps tried to build a canal on our American continent, across the Isthmus of Panama, but this time he did not succeed. This famous canal builder is also famous as the father of a large and beautiful flock of children. What jolly times the nine de Lesseps boys and girls must have together—no need to wait for little neighbors to come before the game can begin; no need to go away from home for playmates. M. de Lesseps seems likely, too, to become a children's hero, for he is the champion of luncheons. I am told he has given orders that every one of his nine little men and women shall have luncheons as many and as large as they like.

Ah, what is that? I hear the cake loving girls and the gingerbread hungry boys shouting: "Hurrah for M. de Lesseps!" Wait a bit—do not be hasty. The de Lesseps luncheons are not cake and gingerbread luncheons. The de Lesseps luncheons are bread and butter luncheons—no cake, no cookies, no pie, no gingerbread.

Ah, I hear the cake and gingerbread children cry, "Oh! oh! oh!" M. de Lesseps says that any boy or girl hungry enough to eat plain bread and butter needs a luncheon and will not be harmed by it. Perhaps he is right.—Little Men and Women.

Tale Bearing.

It is much easier to start an evil report than to stop it. Even after a rumor has been proved false the harm it has done cannot always be undone. Before repeating a bit of gossip it would be well to ask ourselves three questions. First, "is it true?" Second, "is it kind?" Third, "is it necessary?" This practice would be sure to save us many bitter memories and regrets.

The pious Philip of Neri was once visited by a lady who accused herself of slander. He bade her go to the market, buy a chicken just killed and still covered with feathers and walk a certain distance, plucking the bird as she went.

The woman did as she was directed, and returned anxious to know the meaning of the injunction.

"Retrace your steps," said Philip, "and gather up, one by one, all the feathers you have scattered."

"I can't scatter feathers away," said the woman, "and the wind carried them in all directions."

"Well, my child," replied Philip, "so it is with slander; like the feathers which the wind has scattered, they have been wafted in many directions. Call them back now, if you can."

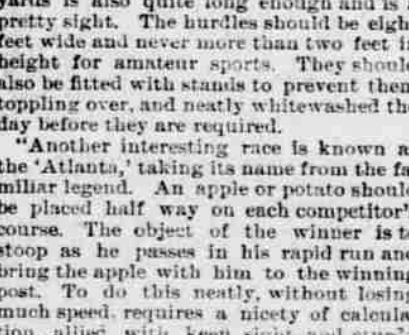
Hints for Amateur Athletes.

Golden Days gives some advice to amateur athletes in which occur the following hints: "A hundred yard race is an excellent sport, and the distance is quite long enough to test the swiftness of the ordinary boy. It can either be run as a scratch race or a handicap, and the distance must be accurately marked.

"A half mile run or a mile walk is the extreme limit that should be attempted by amateurs. A hurdle race of a hundred yards is also quite long enough and is a pretty sight. The hurdles should be eight feet wide and never more than two feet in height for amateur sports. They should also be fitted with stands to prevent them toppling over, and neatly whitewashed the day before they are required.

"Another interesting race is known as the 'Atlanta,' taking its name from the familiar legend. An apple or potato should be placed half way on each competitor's course. The object of the winner is to stoop as he passes in his rapid run and bring the apple with him to the winning post. To do this neatly, without losing much speed, requires a nicety of calculation, allied with keen sight and sturdy limbs."

A Rainy Day.



Pitter, pitter, moist weather—Tears and raindrops fall together. Smiles and sunbeams hidden quite. Only trowies and clouds in sight.

—St. Nicholas.

Interesting Facts About the Toad.

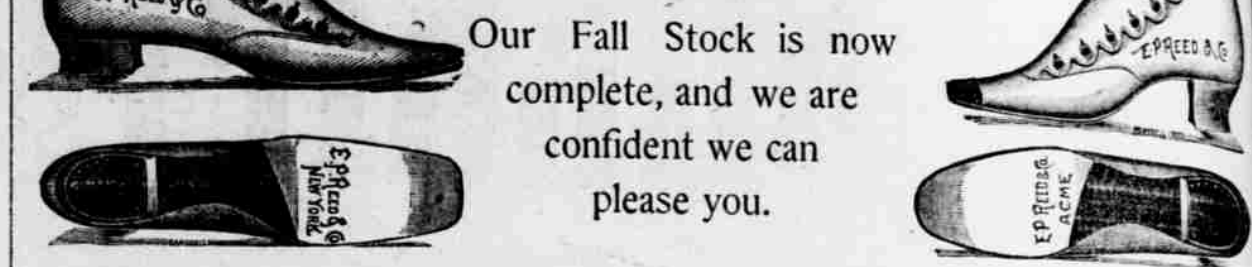
Boys and girls are not always well informed concerning the usefulness of the toad. If he does not carry a jewel in his head he is quite as valuable as if he did, for he does a work no gardener can do in clearing a garden of its insect pests. Many a gardener builds this little gnome small dwellings of bits of stone in the nooks of his flower beds, and cherishes him as a valuable assistant, destroying larvae, worms and flies as he does with neatness and dispatch.

A very remote cousin of the garden toad, commonly called the tree toad, explains a writer in the Detroit Free Press, is really a frog. He looks so much like the old bark and lichen on the trees he frequents that it is difficult to discover him. The song with which he helps the cricket break the peace of summer nights is apt to be a true prophecy of rain.

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A school satchel given with every pair of SCHOOL SHOES.

Our Fall Stock is now complete, and we are confident we can please you.



We carry the celebrated line of E. P. Reed & Co., for ladies' fine shoes. The finest line of Gentlemen's Footwear in the city, in Pat. Leather, Cordovan, Kangaroo, French calf, Etc.—Latest styles.

A barrel of Tooth Picks given away with every pair of SHOES. New line of Mens Shoes at \$2.50.

BOSTON SHOE STORE,
1623 Second Ave., under Rock Island House

It Should be in Every Home.
J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay street, Sharpshooter, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "la grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for lung trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at Hartz & Bahnsen's drug store. Large bottles, 50c and \$1.

ELECTRIC BITTERS.
This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded—Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at Hartz & Bahnsen's drug store.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Hartz & Bahnsen.

For Over Fifty Years
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

To Nervous and Debilitated Men.
If you will send me your address we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dye's celebrated electro-voltaic belt and appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor, manhood and health. Pamphlet free. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a belt and appliances on trial.

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.
Phillips' Pacific Coast Excursion. For the above named excursion the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway will run a tourist car every Thursday from Albert Lea, Minn., to Columbus Junction, Iowa, connecting with C. R. I. & P. Pacific coast excursion train, and this car will go through without change to San Francisco. For rates and general information apply to any agent of the company, or J. E. HANNEGAN, Gen. Tk't and Pass. Agt.

In the pursuit of the good things of this world we anticipate too much; we eat out the heart and sweetness of worldly pleasures by delightful forethought of them. The results obtained from the use of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic far exceed all claims. It cures dyspepsia, and all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder troubles. It is a perfect tonic, appetizer, blood purifier, a sure cure for ague and malarial diseases. Price, 50 cents, of druggists.

What is more attractive than a pretty face with a fresh, bright complexion? For it, use Pozzoni's Powder.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

ACHE.
If they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after a sick head.

THE Leading Milliner MISS KATE BYRNES.
Hats, Flowers, Fine Embroideries, Silks, Ostrich Goods, Velvets, Ribbons, Straw Braids, Laces, Vellings, Gilt Trimmings, Jet and Gilt Ornaments, 1709 Second avenue, ROCK ISLAND.

Rock Island IRON WORKS.

ALL KINDS OF Cast Iron Work

A specialty of furnishing all kinds of Stoves with Castings at 8 cents per pound.

A MACHINE SHOP
has been added where all kinds of machine work will be done first-class.

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HOUSE BUILDERS.
Manufacturers of Sash Doors Blinds, Siding, Flooring, Wainscoting, and all kinds of wood work for builders. Eighteenth St., bet. Third and Fourth aves. ROCK ISLAND.



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Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul Via the Famous Albert Lea Route. St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul Via St. Louis, Minneapolis & St. Paul Short Line.

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FOR CHEAP HOMES
On line of this road in Northwestern Iowa, Southeastern Minnesota and Central Dakota, where drought and crop failures are common. Thousands of choice acres of land are now offered from the proceeds of the sale of this Railway are heated by steam from the engine, and the Main Line Day Passenger Trains are lighted with the Electric Light.

Maps, Time Tables, Through Rates and all information furnished on application to Agents. Tickets on sale over this route at all prominent points in the Union, and by its Agents at all parts of the United States and Canada.

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C. J. IVES, J. E. HANNEGAN, Pres't & Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Tk't & Pass. Agt.

CEAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Why pay big fees to quacks when the best medical treatment can be had for free?

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best medicine for all diseases of the blood.

They cure all diseases of the blood, and give tone and energy to the whole system.

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