

NO Impurities in Royal Baking Powder.

It is the only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be free from all impurities and absolutely pure. This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes which totally remove all the tartrate of lime. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and it is used in no baking powder except the "Royal."

Dr. Edward G. Love, formerly analytical chemist for the U. S. Government, who made the analyses for the New York State Board of Health in their investigation of baking powders, says of the purity and wholesomeness of the "Royal":

"I find the Royal Baking Powder composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substance."

(Late U. S. Gov't Chemist) "E. G. LOVE, Ph. D."

Prof. Love's tests, and the recent official tests by the United States and Canadian Governments, show the Royal Baking Powder to be a cream of tartar baking powder superior to all others in strength and leavening power.

NEW RULES ARE UP.

A Seven Hours Debate Begun in the House.

STATESMEN STRAY FROM THE POINT

And a Couple of Them Take Tiffs at the Silver Question, One Endorsing Cleveland—Remarks by Reed and Burrows—Justice Field After Senator Power with a Sharp Stick—Sunders Washes His Hands of the Matter—Editorial Held to Quit Diplomacy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The debate on the new house rules was begun yesterday morning, under an agreement that general debate was to be limited to seven hours, of which the Alliance men were to have an hour. Catchings, as a starter, occupied fifteen minutes of his side's time in explaining the provisions of the new code, which is substantially that of the Fifteenth congress, with a few provisions to shut off filibusters. Catchings was followed by Reed, who for the first time this session took the lead of the minority on the floor. He said that he congratulated the Democratic party on the step forward it had taken in giving to the committee on rules the power to present measures for the consideration of the house.

Speaker Given too Little Power. But even in this advance the party, he said, was one-sided, as it left it in the power of the committee on rules to stop filibustering, but did not give that power to the speaker or any majority of the house. He thought that the house had the right at any time to insist that the obstructions to its onward march should be moved out of the way. The speaker should have the right to stop filibustering just as he had the power to suppress any other disturbances that may occur. The questions which the people presented should be decided by their representatives. He further said that the supreme court of the United States would have the unanimous judgment of every supreme court of every state in the Union that has ever passed upon the subject that a quorum of the body is constituted by the members who are present. If there be a majority present to constitute the body, the body is ready to do business.

A Silver Coinage Diversion. Lanham of Texas availed himself of the great scope taken in the debate and delivered a speech in favor of free silver, while Raynor of Maryland made a speech which met the approval of the anti-free coinage members, in which he said that viewed from a political standpoint it would be a glaring blunder to pass a free coinage bill, a blunder which could not be rectified. We dare not and will not adopt a platform with free silver in it at the next national convention. The colors that bore any such signal as that would be a harbinger of defeat.

Eulogizes Grover Cleveland. In concluding his remarks Raynor said: "In 1888 the Democratic president on the great issue of tariff reform, with more than Roman courage, cut the bridges down when he could easily have purchased victory had he sacrificed opportunity. He was struck down fighting the enemy. Far better an honorable defeat in an honorable cause than a corrupt victory by dishonorable means. Today he is stronger than all the political forces that are arrayed against him. With the abiding political principles of my party let me appeal to you to abandon this hazardous undertaking which shall imperil the leadership of the man who after twenty-four years of exile led our hosts to triumph, and who shall by the intelligent suffrages of his countrymen again be called upon to shape the destinies of the republic." [Applause.]

A Policy of Masterly Inactivity. Burrows arraigned the report of the committee on rules. By this system of rules the majority endeavored to escape responsibility. In conclusion he said: "Having relegated to the rear the statesman of your party who fought your battles and won your victories, you now propose to abandon him, and adopting a policy of masterly inactivity take refuge behind the barriers of parliamentary obstruction, hoping to shield yourselves from responsibility and escape the storm of public indignation." Mills briefly replied to Burrows in a five-minute speech, the first made by him this session, in defense of the committee on rules.

Prohibition Organ Denounced. The only breeze in the senate was when Dolph read an article from the New York organ of the Prohibitionists denouncing his resolution for the establishment of high license in place of alleged prohibition in the territory of Alaska as a "great crime." He denounced the article as the product of the darkest ignorance with re-

gard to affairs in Alaska, and scarcely less malicious in its reference to himself. In a long personal explanation he commented with much severity on the conduct of the governor of Alaska, Lyman E. Knapp, on the liquor license question. The discussion gave Kyle (Alliance) of South Dakota, the opportunity to remark that there was but one institution in the United States which knew no law and that was the liquor interest.

JUSTICE FIELD VERSUS POWER. The Supreme Court Man Calls Time on the Senator.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The correspondence that passed between Justice Stephen J. Field, of the supreme court of the United States, and Thomas C. Power, United States senator from Montana, in reference to certain imputations against Justice Field, is published; also correspondence between Justice Field and Senator Sanders, who does not sustain his colleague. In his first letter to Senator Power, dated Jan. 13, Justice Field calls attention to the interview with Senator Power published at Chicago, charging the judge with being a lobbyist to get certain judges appointed, and with arranging so that the land grant railroads should get Montana mineral lands. The judge assures the senator that he is mistaken, and expresses surprise at the charges being made.

Power Alleges Inaccuracy. On the next day substantially the same letter was sent to Senator Sanders. On Jan. 21 Senator Power replied saying his remarks had been in some respects inaccurately reported. The judge's opinion in the Davis-Wiebold mineral land case had been regarded by the people of Montana as wrong, and as making an encroachment on their rights. No one would be more happy than himself (Senator Power) to put the judge right before those so deeply interested. The letter closed with the words: "If agreeable to you, will take pleasure in calling upon you to talk over the question at issue."

Charges the Senator with Evasion. Justice Field replied Jan. 22, regretting that Senator Power's letter was irresponsible and evasive of the matter of which the judge had complained. It did not deny the offensive language nor cite the statements said to have been incorrectly reported. The suggestion about being set right before the people of Montana was unnecessary. The judge had no complaint against them and did not believe they would knowingly repeat untrue statements about him. He could not consent to an interview so long as the charges were not withdrawn. Senator Power has made no reply to this letter.

Sanders Repudiates the Matter. Not receiving any response to his letter to Senator Sanders, the judge again wrote that gentleman Jan. 22, asking for a reply to his first letter. On Jan. 23 Senator Sanders replied, saying that the published report citing him (Sanders) as the authority for certain charges made by Senator Power against Judge Field was wholly unfounded. He had waited with some impatience for his colleague to correct the erroneous report. Senator Sanders added: "Mr. Power has returned to the city, and from your letter I judge has not made to you such amendments as are possible, as I had hoped he would, and while I preferred that he should clear this matter up himself, I cannot permit further time to expire without denying the imputations upon you which the report said were made on my authority. Nothing that ever passed between us would justify such a suspicion, and you do not need my certificate to your character after the long and honorable service to your country rendered in conspicuous positions, or any defense against thoughtless imputations. Very respectfully, W. F. SANDERS."

Senate and House in Brief. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The senate yesterday ordered that when a presidential message is printed in the house proceedings it shall be omitted from those of the senate. The judiciary committee was authorized to send for persons and papers, etc., in the investigation of the charges against Judge Woods, of Indiana. An executive session was held for ten minutes and then public business was resumed. Some measures of little public interest were acted upon, and the remainder of the session taken up with discussion of the La Abra claim.

In the house Breckinridge introduced a resolution and asked for immediate consideration, charging by implication that the president had possession of the tenor of Chili's reply to the ultimatum when he sent his message to congress, and asking him to send all the facts. Blount and others disapproved Breckinridge's tactics, and the resolution was referred. The new rules were then taken up under an agreement for seven hours' debate, one hour to be given Alliance men. Speeches were made for the rules by Catchings and

James, while Reed and Burrows criticized them.

A Nice Job for a Rich Man. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The report which has been circulated with more or less regularity for some time past that Whitelaw Reid, minister to France, would resign that position and return to the United States to re-enter the field of journalism, was confirmed at the state department yesterday. Mr. Reid is expected home shortly, early in February, it is believed. The cause for his resignation is a desire to resume his life-time labors in the newspaper profession.

Will Investigate the World's Fair. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The house appropriations committee has decided to report favorably a resolution instructing the committee to inquire and report to the house whether the persons obligated and engaging to do so have complied with the requirements of congress in regard to the Chicago World's Fair.

BANDIT GARZA IN A HOLE.

Texas Rangers Said to Have "Marked Down" the Revolutionist.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 27.—The state rangers under the command of W. C. Mabry, adjutant general of the state, expect to have Garza surrounded before tonight. The wily revolutionary leader will be called upon to surrender, and if he make a resistance he will be taken dead or alive. The rendezvous of Garza is at a ranch about thirty miles south of Alice, Tex., and the rangers were within ten miles of the place last night.

ORATORS AT A POLICE BANQUET.

Depew, Cochran and Ingersoll Talk to the "Force."

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Delmonico's big hall room was by far too small to accommodate comfortably the guests who responded to the invitations of the police captains and inspectors of police to attend their eleventh annual dinner Monday night, but the legal, political and social luminaries were more than satisfied to elbow each other at the table in order to hear the after-dinner speeches of Depew, Ingersoll, Cochran and Sheelin. The latter led off in the speechmaking and glorified New York.

Depew and the Police.

Depew was called upon to say something about the police department. "I love the police," said he, "because the police love me; they confide to me their thoughts, and just before election they tell me of their misfortunes and their aspirations. After election is over they swing their clubs with a sort of innocent desecration and tell me hell is paved with good intentions, and they have big long blocks of this pavement to cover." After saying a number of nice things about the gallant police force he talked a little about war with Chili, declaring, in effect, that "we don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do."

Cochran and Ingersoll.

W. Bourke Cochran was the next on the list and took particular pains to ridicule a war with Chili and compared such a conflict to the spanking of a school boy. "It will not take more than 10 minutes, until the struggle will be over," Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll was called upon for a wind up. He responded to the toast of "The Press," and among other things said that the press had no more right to free speech than the police had to a free use of the club. In direct contradiction to this theory he claimed the right of free speech for every man just as he has had for himself.

A Boom for Gov. Hill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Governor Hill was received with extraordinary enthusiasm last night at the Manhattan club banquet. He made a brief speech in which he congratulated the Democrats of the state in being in a position to pass bills that will make New York permanently Democratic. After the banquet Hill held a levee which was a perfect ovation. Members of the central committee who were here yesterday generally thought that New York was for Hill for president, and that he would get the state's seventy-two votes in the convention.

The Town Legislature.

DES MOINES, Jan. 27.—In the senate yesterday resolutions providing for an expert investigation of the state institutions were referred. A resolution approving the president's Chilian message was unanimously adopted. In the house petitions were filed asking that any residue of the direct tax refund be given to counties for the erection of soldier's monuments; favoring the Conger land and anti-option bills in congress. A bill was introduced authorizing the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for medical, mechanical and culinary purposes, to be shipped out of the state. Cliff, the deposed secretary of the senate, got temporary injunctions restraining the certification of Parsons' election and the payment of his salary.

Bold Robbery in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Monday afternoon, while a man held the attention of the woman cashier in the office of the Sawyer Mann Electrical company, Hathaway building, a confederate seized a handful of bank notes from the safe and started for the door. He was intercepted by the clerks and dropped half of his booty, but drawing his revolver he intimidated the clerks and escaped with about \$25. The confederate also escaped.

Captain Schley in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Captain Schley, who commanded the Baltimore at Valparaiso at the time of the assault upon the sailors there last October, has arrived in Washington in obedience to orders from the secretary of the navy, and was at the department yesterday afternoon in conference with Secretary Tracy. Subsequently he called on the president and Secretary Blaine.

The Kansas Mob's Ultimatum.

ARKANSAS, Kan., Jan. 27.—There is no longer any doubt as to the purpose of the leaders of the recent mob. Judge Botkin has received reliable intelligence of their ultimatum, which is that the county attorney make down the safe and procure, recall all the judges, magistrates, notaries, and he and some of his friends must move out of the district. The wishes of the leaders must be complied with by the governor in the appointment of a new sheriff to Botkin.

Outlaws Raid a Town.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 27.—A gang of outlaws, supposed to belong to the Dalton crowd, Monday raided the new town of Harvey in the Sac and Fox reservation, terrorized the inhabitants, and robbed the principal stores of all the valuable goods they contained.

DIED ON THE BENCH

A New Jersey Supreme Justice Suddenly Called.

HIS LAST WORDS A PLEA FOR LAW.

An Earnest and Impassioned Address to a Grand Jury Just Concluded as the Grim Terror Clutches Him and He Is No More—A Startling and Sudden End to a Jurist's Career—Closing Words of a Speech Spoken on the Edge of the Grave.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Justice Manning Knapp, of the New Jersey supreme court, was stricken by death at 2:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the circuit court of Jersey City. He was engaged in the trial of a case, when Assistant District Attorney Joseph M. Noonan stepped up to the bench and announced that the grand jury had a presentation to make. The judge said that he was ready to receive it, and a few moments later the jury filed in, led by the foreman, Joseph Warren. Mr. Warren handed some papers to the judge and the jurymen were about to retire when Justice Knapp requested them to wait a moment, as he desired to say something to them.

Persistently Defied the Courts.

Without any preliminaries the justice broke in on the subject he had in mind. It was the case of Sigfried Cronheim, the Hoboken theatre manager, who has been persistently defying the courts in his violations of the Sunday law. He has been repeatedly arrested on bench warrants. Judge Lippincott had him locked up three or four days awaiting habeas corpus proceedings. His bail was finally fixed at \$10,000, and yet the grand jury failed to find an indictment. In addressing the jury Justice Knapp showed evidence of being deeply moved. At first his tones were low and his manner calm and deliberate, but as he proceeded he became very earnest. He delivered an impassioned address.

The Justice's Last Address.

He concluded as follows: "They say that here in this county a grand jury undertakes to discriminate and to say that one class of offenses against the law we will punish and another class of offenses against the law we will not punish. Time after time the courts have spoken to the grand juries upon these matters, and there was a time when the word of the court was respected and such matters were given in charge to grand juries and the instructions of the court were received with respect and consideration. I hope, gentlemen, that time has not passed. You will find there the testimony taken before Judge Lippincott."

In the Shadow of Death.

As he concluded Justice Knapp leaned forward to hand the papers to Foreman Warren. Then with a gasp he fell back in his chair. Court Stenographer Nugent and two or three court officers ran to his assistance. There was great excitement in the court-room, which was crowded. Some of the court officers carried Justice Knapp into his private office, and messengers were dispatched in every direction to bring physicians. In a few minutes Drs. Noble and Rhoades arrived and did what they could, but their services were of no avail. Justice Knapp died within ten minutes after he was carried down from the bench. The doctors said death was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel in his brain.

Short Sketch of His Career.

Justice Knapp was born in Bergen county, N. J., in 1828. He studied law in a lawyer's office in Hackensack, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. Four years later he received his degree as counselor at law. Justice Knapp, whose circuit embraced Hudson, Bergen, and Passaic counties, was elected governor in 1875, and he appointed Knapp to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation. Justice Knapp was reappointed in 1882 by Governor Ludlow and in 1889 by Governor Green. His present term would have expired in 1896. He was married and had two children, a son and a daughter. His wife is the daughter of Commodore Mattison, of Woodbridge N. J.

Failure at Ishpeming.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Jan. 27.—Dennis McCarty, dealer in dry goods and notions and a member of the city council, made an assignment late Monday night to Thomas Dawson. The liabilities are estimated at \$8,000; assets cannot be estimated, but will be very small. The creditors are principally Chicago and Milwaukee firms.



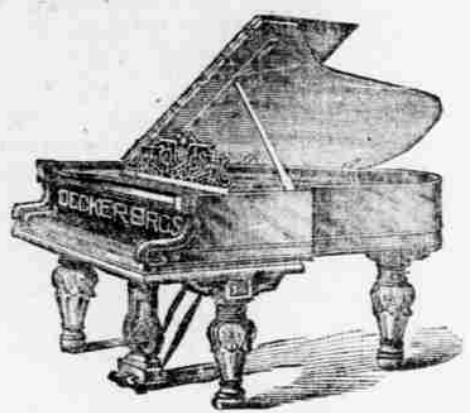
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Which will you have, sickness, suffering and despair, or health, strength, and spirit? You can take your choice. All chronic diseases and derangements peculiar to women are permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It restores the female functions to healthy action. It removes the obstructions and suppressions which cause trouble and misery. For periodical pains, internal inflammation, ulceration and kindred ailments, it is a positive remedy. The system is invigorated, the blood enriched, digestion improved, melancholy and nervousness dispelled. It's a legitimate medicine, the only one that's guaranteed to give satisfaction in the cure of all "female complaints."

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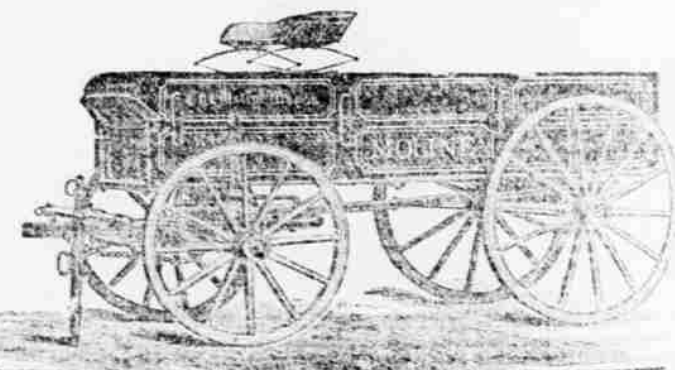
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A full line also of small Musical merchandise. We have in our employ a first-class Piano Tuner.

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