

# ROCK ISLAND DAILY ARGUS.

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Per Week 12 1/2 Cents

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# THE LONDON,

B. SAX. | ROCK ISLAND. | M. C. RICE.

### TARIFF ORATORY.

#### A Wordy Contest Begun on Free Wool and Such.

##### THE BATTLE OPENED BY McMILLIN.

Wades into McKinley's Bill With Vigor, and Winds up With a Rush With Reed—Dingley Lets Loose the First Republican Gun and is Pounding Away at Adjournment—Passage by the Senate of the Pure Food Bill—Harter Calls on Hill to Stand up and be Counted as to Silver.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The debate on the free wool bill, etc., began yesterday, McMILLIN opening for the Democrats. It is hard to see how anything can be gained by a long debate on this subject, but campaign literature must be had, and both parties are primed for the oratorical tussle. McMILLIN said that the duty on wool, instead of increasing its value to the farmer had decreased it, and that the thing the McKinley bill had taught the American people was that the tariff was a tax. That law had materially affected our commerce to its disadvantage, as we only carry, he said, 12 1/2 per cent. of our own commerce in American bottoms.

**The Elections of 1890.**  
He then tackled the elections of 1890 as follows: "Whatever may have been the situation before, the American people have come to know that the tariff is a tax, and have dealt with those who increased the tax in the last Congress accordingly, by administering to the authors of the high rates we now have to pay the greatest rebuke that was ever administered to any party in this country, turning a Republican majority into a Democratic majority of almost three-fourths. But it is sometimes said by the friends of this excessive taxation that the Waterloo visited upon the Republican party in 1890 was not on account of the tariff bill passed. If not, what was the cause of it?"

**McMILLIN Asks Some Questions.**  
"Will the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Lodge] admit that it was a rebuke to him and his followers for passing the force bill? Will the gentleman from Maine, the ex-speaker of the house, admit that it was not the tariff, but was the result of his administration of affairs here? Will those gentlemen who were in charge of the appropriations admit that it was an account of the productivity of that Congress? These had something to do with it doubtless, but the greatest factor that entered into the overwhelming defeat was the tariff law that we are attempting to amend."

**Another Amendment Needed.**  
He said that the provision allowing those who were able to go to Europe to bring in free of duty quantities of clothes made abroad should be amended. A rich man could go to Europe and bring back with him free of duty goods for himself that if he brought them for some poor man would cost that man from 800 to 8000 duty. There should be a limit on the amount of goods thus admitted free. Recurring again to the 1890 elections he said: "From Maine to California, from the lakes to the gulf, people rose almost as one man. They condemned it in bulk and in detail. They relegated to private life the leaders who had conceived it and the followers who had executed it. An arrogant majority was converted into an insignificant minority. New England sent a majority of Democrats here; the whole north sent a majority; the south sent a majority."

**Some Results of the Voting.**  
"So overwhelming was the defeat that if you divide the country into two sections, north and south, and remove every Democrat from the south the Democrats from the north would still be in the majority. If you remove every Democrat from the north, those from the south would have a majority over their opponents. Rank and file were smitten hip and thigh, until today there are but a handful of those who favored the bill left on this coast. On the other hand, among the Democrats who opposed it, only one in the United States who was renominated was defeated by the people."

**Exchanges Retorts with Reed.**  
In conclusion McMILLIN referred to the peroration of Reed on Monday replying to Williams of Massachusetts, declaring that the triumphant march of truth was exemplified by the ascendancy of the Democratic party after twenty-five years, and the relegation of Reed to the floor where he could only cry and curse. Reed was not in his seat, but entered the hall in time to hear the concluding sentence. In accounting for his absence, he said that it was due to the fact that McMILLIN was speaking. [Laughter.] McMILLIN replied that he was glad to announce to the gentleman from Maine that the Democratic party arrived in his city [Portland] Tuesday. [Laughter.]

##### DINGLEY BEGINS A REPLY.

##### He Charges the Democrats with Dodging the Question.

McMILLIN was frequently applauded, and when he closed the cheers amounted to an ovation. After a few moments passed in obtaining order, Dingley of Maine took the floor. He said the situation which confronted the Democratic party as described by McMILLIN was significant. They were divided against themselves. The party had gone before the people in the last election and had made false and wicked charges against the Republicans. The people of the country were looking with anxiety to see what they intended to do. The policy was not well defined. Upon looking over the three sporadic bills reported by the committee on ways and means, he had endeavored to ascertain the scope of each and to see exactly what tariff reform meant as defined by the Democrats in the house.

**Indulging in a Delusion.**  
This was the realization of the promise made in 1890 under which so many Democrats were here today. This was the remedy for the "atrocious" McKinley bill. This was to give relief to the country. Prosperity was to be restored. This was the delusion in which the Democratic party proposed to indulge, and pose before the people as tariff reformers. There were also a few other bills which they proposed to bring in. The present tariff in all its parts was co-relative and framed in view of a consistent policy. There was nothing in

the bills reported which enabled any one to judge as to the purposes of the Democratic party on this great question.

**Some Alleged Inconsistencies.**  
If free binding twine, free wool, and free cotton-ties were an index of the policy, then the Democrats were free traders. What a spectacle in these bills. Cotton-ties on the free list and hoop-iron, of which cotton-ties were made, protected at 35 per cent. A new scheme of the Democratic party had arrived when completed manufactured articles were put upon the free list and the raw material was taxed. The farmer's wool, a complete product as to him, was on the free list, and manufacturer's cloth is protected at 30 per cent.

**Calls the Bills Absurd and Unjust.**  
It was undoubtedly the policy of the Democratic party to sweep all production out of the way. This was the method they had adopted of cheating the people, but the latter were not fools and would not be deceived. The bills as reported were absurd, unjust, and unwise in every particular. If the Democrats in the house believed in the policy of their party they would bring in measures which illustrated its principles. But they were afraid. They, like the ostrich, were hiding in the sand. If the party acted as honorable men, they would ask the people to judge of the two parties next fall on direct issues.

**Throws Down the Gauntlet.**  
They dared not go to the people on the tariff issue. They dodged the question. Legislation so unjust, so devoid of principles that proposed would not meet with the approval of the people, who were not fools, and could distinguish between honesty and treachery.

Pending further remarks by Dingley the committee rose and the house adjourned.

##### PADDOCK'S PURE FOOD BILL.

##### Provisions of the Measure as It Passed the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The food adulteration bill as it passed the senate yesterday has the following provisions: The establishment of a food section in the agricultural department to analyze samples of food and drugs offered for sale in any state or territory other than where manufactured, or from any foreign country; makes the introduction of adulterated food or drugs a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment; provides for prosecutions by the United States district attorneys; defines adulterated drugs to be those not of standard purity and quality and all imitations.

**What Are Adulterated Articles?**  
The definition of adulterated articles is as follows: Articles mixed with inferior substances sold with intention to deceive; those mixed with poisonous ingredients or colored with intent to deceive; those consisting in whole or in part of diseased or putrid animal or vegetable matter, or any animal that had died other than by slaughter. It also provides for the libel and confiscation of the adulterated articles themselves as well as the punishment by fine or imprisonment of the vendors.

##### Senate and House in Brief.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Hale introduced a bill in the senate yesterday for an increase of the navy. Morgan introduced a bill to reimpose duties on articles entered at United States ports for transit to Canada. Bills were reported: to reduce the number of copies of eulogies of dead senators to 8,000 from 12,000; to loan flags to the G. A. R. encampment. The pure food bill was passed, and the remainder of the day was devoted to executive session.

In the house Newberry introduced a bill for a new postoffice at Chicago. Some bills of little interest were passed, and then in committee of the whole the free wool bill was taken up. McMILLIN spoke in its favor and Dingley replied.

##### Call on Hill to Come Out.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Representative Harter has addressed a letter to Senator Hill asking him to let him know how he stands on the Bland Bill. Harter says that Hill's public utterances are not sufficiently plain for him to understand, and as Hill is a candidate for president the people are entitled to know just where he stands on that important question. Harter asks that the senator state his views "briefly, clearly, distinctly and unmistakably."

##### Condition of Secretary Blaine.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary Blaine was better yesterday. His fever had entirely disappeared, and he was less restless. By direction of his physician no visitors are permitted to see him, and he has not during all the Behring sea correspondence of the past few days been even advised that it had assumed the acute phase. His friends hope that with absolute rest Mr. Blaine may be able to resume his official duties next week.

##### Sent to Look for Castaways.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The secretary of the navy has ordered the United States steamship Boston, which arrived in Panama Tuesday to proceed to the island of Socorro, about 1,000 miles west of Panama and search for the crew of the American brig "Tabiti" which was wrecked in that vicinity about four months ago. The crew is supposed to be on the island of Socorro.

##### Springer Still Very Sick.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Representatives Springer, Holman and Mills are reported to be improved, and it is expected that Representatives Holman and Mills will be able to resume their official duties in a few days. Springer, while his condition is greatly improved, is still a very sick man.

##### Terrible Fall to Death.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—Anton Segergin, a Swede whose home is in St. Louis, met a terrible death yesterday by falling from the bridge across the Mississippi. He was knocked from the bridge and fell seventy-five feet, his head striking the side of a barge, while his feet struck a tug. He then sank into the water. As his dead body arose to the surface it was fished out.

##### Debating Sunday Fair Closing.

ALBANY, March 10.—The resolution calling on congress to close the Chicago World's fair Sunday, falling in which the New York exhibit should be closed on that day, was debated in the senate yesterday, some taking the ground that this was the proper step for a Christian nation to take, while others held that it was unjust to those who had no religious scruples on the subject.

**Tied to His Bed by Burglars.**  
NEWARK, N. J., March 10.—Burglars entered the house of Henry Canfield, near this place, on Sunday night and ransacked the house, after having tied the old man hand and foot to the bed. The burglars went through the house, but only secured a little over \$20 in money. Then they left, refusing to release the old man from his bonds. A milkman who calls at the house every morning broke open the door in the morning and found the man more dead than alive. It is feared that the shock caused by his fright may prove fatal.

##### Victims of the Berlin Riots.

BERLIN, March 10.—The reports of the city hospital for last week show that sixty men were seriously injured during the recent riots. Six of the injured rioters have died already, four from fracture of the skull inflicted by broadside blows from policemen's swords, and two from complete exhaustion caused by loss of blood from sword cuts in the necks and arms. The publication of these reports caused much bitter comment by the Berlin press upon recklessness of the police.

##### His Wife Objected to Politics.

FORT DODGE, Ia., March 10.—Alderman-elect August Lindhol has gained an office but lost his wife. While he was working at the polls Mrs. Lindhol quietly packed up her household goods, and taking her children with her left home, announcing that she would not return. In the evening Mr. Lindhol came home an alderman and found himself wifeless and childless. Mrs. Lindhol objected to her husband going into politics.

##### LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

##### Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 9.  
Following were the quotations on the board of trade to-day: Wheat—March, opened 87c, closed 87 1/2c; May, opened 88c, closed 88 1/2c; July, opened 88c, closed 88 1/2c. Corn—March, opened 41 1/2c, closed 41 3/4c; May, opened and closed 41 3/4c; June, opened and closed 41 3/4c; July, opened and closed 41 3/4c. Pork—March, opened \$19.87 1/2, closed \$19.87 1/2; May, opened \$19.87 1/2, closed \$19.87 1/2; Lard—March, opened and closed \$6.57 1/2.

**Live Stock:** Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Market moderately active and 5 to 10 lower; sales ranged at \$3.80 to 4.75 pigs, \$4.50 to 4.75 light, \$4.40 to 4.50 rough packing, \$4.50 to 4.90 mixed, and \$4.50 to 4.90 heavy packing and shipping lots.

**Cattle:** Market slow and easy and prices 5 to 10 lower; quotations ranged at \$4.80 to 5.30 choice to extra shipping steers, \$4.10 to 4.80 good to choice do, \$3.75 to 4.25 fair to good, \$3.20 to 3.75 common to medium do, \$3.10 to 3.50 butchers' steers, \$2.80 to 3.15 stockers, \$2.75 to 3.00 Texas steers, \$3.10 to 3.50 feeders, \$1.60 to 3.00 cows, \$1.75 to 3.75 bulls and \$3.00 to 6.50 veal calves.

**Sheep:** Market moderately active and prices steady; quotations ranged at \$4.75 to 5.75 western, \$4.25 to 6.00 natives, and \$5.25 to 6.80 lambs.

**Produce:** Butter—Fancy separator, 28c; fine creameries, 28 1/2c; dairies, fancy, fresh, 21c; 28c; packing stock, fresh, 14c to 15c. Eggs—Fresh candled loss off, 12c per dozen. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, fair, good, 10c to 11c; fancy, 12c; roasters, 6c; ducks, 13c to 14c; geese, 9c to 11c; turkeys, choice, 11c; fair to good, 12c to 13c. Potatoes—Bellevue, 25c to 30c per bu.; Burbanks, 31c to 32c; Rose, 30c to 32c; Peerless, 30c to 32c; for seed; common to poor mixed lots, 20c to 25c; sweet potatoes, Illinois, \$1.50 to 2.25 per bu. Apples—Common, \$1.50 per bu.; good, \$1.75 to 2.00; fancy, \$2.00 to 2.25.

##### New York.

NEW YORK, March 9.  
Wheat—No. 2 red winter cash, \$1.04 1/2; March, \$1.04 1/2; April, \$1.04 1/2; May, \$1.00 1/2. Corn—Strong; No. 2 mixed cash, 50 1/2c; March 49c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed cash, 36c; May, 36c. Rye—Dull; 96c to 99c. Barley—Dull. Pork—Quiet; mess, \$27.75 to 28.00 for new. Lard—Quiet; May \$8.75; July, \$8.80.

**Live Stock:** Cattle—Market active for all grades at an advance of 10c per 100 lb. Poor to best native steers \$4.50 to \$4.90 per 100 lb., bulls and cows \$1.80 to \$3.50. Sheep and lambs—Sheep firm; lambs dull and weak; sheep \$3.25 to \$3.75 per 100 lb.; lambs \$6.50 to \$7.50. Hogs—Nominally steady; live hogs, \$4.80 to 5.50 per 100 lb.

##### The Local Markets.

Office Rock Island DAILY and WEEKLY ARGUS,  
Rock Island, Ill., March 10, 1892.  
GRAIN, ETC.  
Wheat—\$2.00.  
Corn—\$2.00.  
Rye—70c to 81c.  
Oats—26c to 31c.  
Bran—5c per cwt.  
Ships' off—\$1.00 per cwt.  
Hay—Timothy, \$10.50 to \$11.50; prairie, \$8.13; clover \$8.10; baled, \$11.00.

**PRODUCE.**  
Butter—7 1/2c to choice, 21c; creamery, 2 1/2 to 30c. Eggs—Fresh, 21c; packed, 30c.  
Poultry—chickens, 10c to 13c; turkeys, 12 1/2c to 15c; geese, 10c.

**FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.**  
Apples—\$2.25 to \$2.75 per bu.  
Potatoes—30c.  
Onions—30c to 35c.  
Turnips—4c to 5c.

**LIVE STOCK.**  
Cattle—Butchers pay for corn fed steers, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c; cows and heifers, 2 1/2 to 3c; calf 3c to 4c.  
Hogs—4c.  
Sheep—4 1/2 to 5c.

**GATES' BLENDED JAVA COFFEE**  
**CREAM OF FALL PACKAGE COFFEES**  
**A.B. GATES & CO.**  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.