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THE ARGUS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1892

## GROVER'S CREED.

Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance in Full.

### ARGUMENT FOR TARIFF REFORM

That Issue Made the Principal One for Discussion.

Principles of Democratic Legislation on Duties on Imports Laid Down by the Democratic Leader—Brief Allusion to the "Force" Bill Question—His Position on Pensions—Importance of Civil Service Reform Reiterated—The Silver Question and Immigration Considered.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The letter of Grover Cleveland accepting the nomination as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States is addressed to Hon. William L. Wilson and others, committee, etc., and is as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the presidency by the national Democracy I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions that I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared touching the questions involved in the canvass. This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any propositions relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained, and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged.

**Uncle Sam's Special Mission.**  
If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americans must pronounce them false and mischievous. The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings concededly constitutes the special purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust. We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing through federal taxation to surrender a part of their earnings and income.

**Defines the Democratic Position.**  
Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hands of the tax gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist or are paid by foreigners. Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest. This theory of tariff legislation enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction by way of taxation from the substance of the people beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government.

**Republican Ideas Unconstitutional.**  
Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purposes and intent of thereby promoting special interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution, and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country, and sincere regard for those who toil been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine.

**The Pleas for Protection.**  
In its behalf the plea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workmen and a home market be provided for our farm products.

**The System Declared Unjust.**  
These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are prominently proud. It is also true that while all our people defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman suffering

from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professional friends, and seeking security for his interests in organized co-operation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support.

### INTERPRETS THE PLATFORM.

**Tariff Reform Without Disaster or Demolition.**

The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every government concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of Republican institutions. Though the subject of tariff legislation also involves a question of markets it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity, which is the life of our republic; and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.

**Declares the Chicago Declaration.**  
Recognizing these truths, the national Democracy will seek by the application of just and sound principles to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the government they support, to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity, and intelligence. Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of free raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade.

**Free Trade Impossible.**  
We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests; and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

**Brief Reference to the "Force" Bill.**  
The administration and management of our government depend upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will—not its master. Therefore the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the states through federal agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of Democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against the disposition to force the way to federal power, we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support a steady championship of their rights.

### ABOUT THE MONEY QUESTION.

**A Condition Precedent to Bimetallism—Civil Service Reform.**

The people are entitled to sound and honest money abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value and purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency. In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene, and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency of imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

**Indorses the Merit System.**  
Public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of government employees. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

**Pension Roll a Roll of Honor.**  
The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government.

Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, unblemished by ill desert and unwarranted by demagogic abuse. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should hear reverently and lovingly the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preference accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

**The Opposed and the Immigrant.**  
Our people, still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belonged to our beginning as a nation, require their government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours.

A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is a violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions, and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua canal as a means of promoting commerce between our states and foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to government approval and indorsement.

### As to Whisky and the Schools.

The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to exorbitant sumptuary laws, which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and costumes of our people as are not offensive to a just moral sense, and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed, proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority, nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of Democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control of personal and family affairs.

### GOOD WORD FOR THE FAIR.

**And the Voter Referred to the Ex-President's Record.**

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for the things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian exposition, and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their government to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness, and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

### Not Writing for Instruction.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my life-long allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countryman nor my party, but to remind both that Democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms.

**No Excuse to Misunderstand Him.**  
Though much is left unwritten my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision. Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility.

### Has Been There Before.

If the action of the convention you represent shall be indorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours, very truly,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

GRAT GABLES, Sept. 26, 1892.

### QUITE A DISASTROUS BLOW.

**Two Boys Killed and Half a Dozen Houses Wrecked.**

BROOKLYN, Sept. 27.—A wind storm, almost a cyclone in force, swept over the city of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Six houses were blown down, two boys killed, and trees, fences, etc., prostrated. A brick house at Knickerbocker and Woodbine streets was blown down burying beneath the ruins Joseph Gould, aged 8 years, and Charles Brown, same age. Arthur Maloney, aged 7, who, with the other two boys, was playing at the time, was severely injured, but escaped. Five recently erected frame dwellings at Cornelia street and Wyckoff avenue were blown down. John Deremiah, employed on the buildings, sustaining a fractured skull and a broken leg. Fredrick Larkin, a contractor, was struck by a falling tree and fatally injured.

### McClure Replies to McKinley.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Hon. A. K. McClure made a speech in the Academy of Music last night in reply to Governor McKinley. Among other things he said that the tin shown at the McKinley meeting was made of plates imported from Wales, by imported labor and with imported block tin.

### Stevenson Speaks at Roanoke.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 27.—Hon. A. E. Stevenson delivered a speech here yesterday to a crowd from all the country round about. At the conclusion of the speaking he took the train for Bristol.

## THIS AT CHICAGO!

Bad Showing for the City Health Department.

### SCARED BY SUPPOSED CHOLERA.

**The Patient Refused Admittance at Two Hospitals and Given a Wide Berth by the Health Officials, Who Offer Him No Assistance—A Private Physician Finally Obtained, Who Says It Is Not the Pest After All—Cholera Belt News.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—William Forney, a collector for the Standard Oil company, left New York for San Francisco Friday on the Pennsylvania limited express. Saturday morning he was taken sick on the train between Pittsburgh and Alliance, O., and the conductor, fearing he had cholera put him off the train. He took the next evening train, arriving here about 5 o'clock last evening. He went to the Central police station and asked to be sent to the hospital. He was taken to the Mercy and the Michael Reese hospitals and was refused admittance at both because it was feared he had the cholera, despite his protestations to the contrary.

### Courageous Health Officials.

He was then returned to the Central station where they sent him to the office of Health Commissioner Ware. The patient was suffering intensely, but he assured those around him that he was not a cholera suspect. He told a health officer his story and that official promptly told Mr. Forney he would have to go to the pest-house if he had the cholera, and he hurried away. Three health officers were sitting in the office when Mr. Forney, accompanied by the reporter, walked in. When the sick New Yorker finished telling about being put off a train and also being refused at two hospitals one of the health officers went out on the street to get the fresh air. Another sat in a chair across the room, and at no time did he get within ten feet of the patient.

### Called Up a Private Doctor.

An attaché of the office tried to call up Dr. Ware, health officer, but couldn't get him, so he rang up Dr. O. N. Huff. It was some time before he succeeded in getting the doctor to answer the telephone. During this time the sick man fell off his chair from exhaustion, and the reporter unassisted lifted the patient back to his seat. The health officer who sat near by, and who witnessed the man's fall, did not move from his chair. In his own mind he was satisfied that it was a genuine case of cholera, and he intended to keep a safe distance.

### Advised to Go to the Hotel.

Dr. Huff answered the telephone while this scene was taking place at the health office. He hurried down town and examined the patient. He said that the man did not have cholera. He ordered him to go to a hotel. The Alexian Bros' hospital was called up to see if the patient would be received, but the answer came back that sick persons were not admitted after 5:45 p. m. and so Mr. Forney, assisted by a reporter, went to the hotel, not one of the alleged health officers offering to assist him.

### Awful Mortality in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—The number of deaths from the cholera within the whole Russian empire from the beginning of the epidemic up to Saturday last is officially reported at 185,940.

HAMBURG, Sept. 27.—There were 197 fresh cases of cholera in this city yesterday, or six more than Sunday; eighty-nine deaths, or nine fewer than Sunday.

### No New Cases at Gotham.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—No new cases of cholera were reported anywhere in the vicinity yesterday. The Scandia was permitted to come to upper quarantine.

## THE VERY LATEST.

### Suicided.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Col. W. P. Canaday, ex-sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate, committed suicide in this city this morning, shooting himself through the head.

### Another Cholera Scare.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Down the bay, there is another cholera ripple. On the first pest ship to enter this port the Bohemia, there have developed two new cases during the night.

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Talk's cheap, but when it's backed up by a pledge of the hard cash of a financially responsible firm, or company, of world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealing, it means business!

Now, there are scores of sarsaparillas and other blood-purifiers, all cracked up to be the best, purest, most peculiar and wonderful, but bear in mind (for your own sake), there's only one guaranteed blood-purifier and remedy for torpid liver and all diseases that come from bad blood.

That one—standing solitary and alone—sold on trial, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

If it don't do good in skin, scalp and scrofulous diseases—and pulmonary consumption is only lung-scrofula—just let its makers know and get your money back.

Talk's cheap, but to back a poor medicine, or a common one, by selling it on trial, as "Golden Medical Discovery" is sold, would bankrupt the largest fortune.

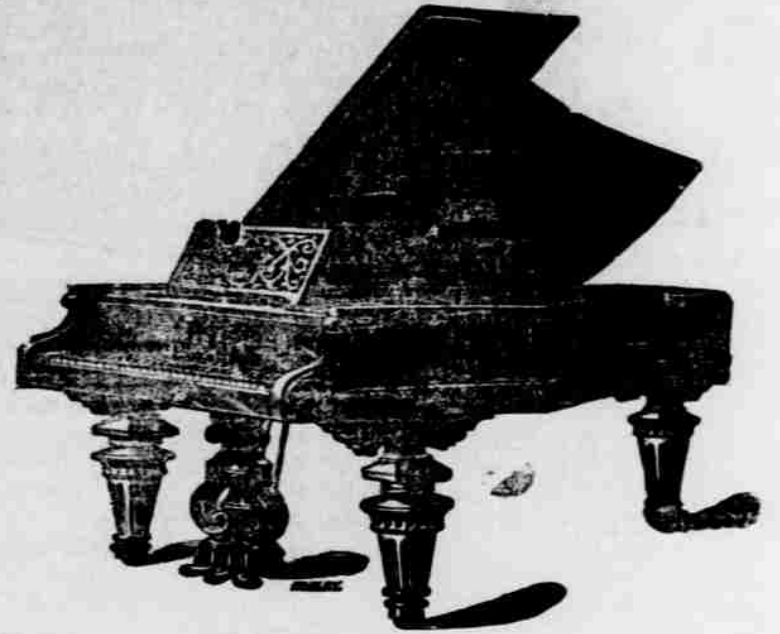
Talk's cheap, but only "Discovery" is guaranteed.

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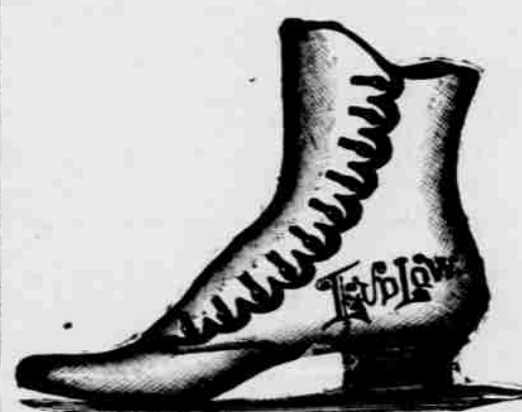
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Bedroom Suites, Bedroom Suites, Bedroom Suites,

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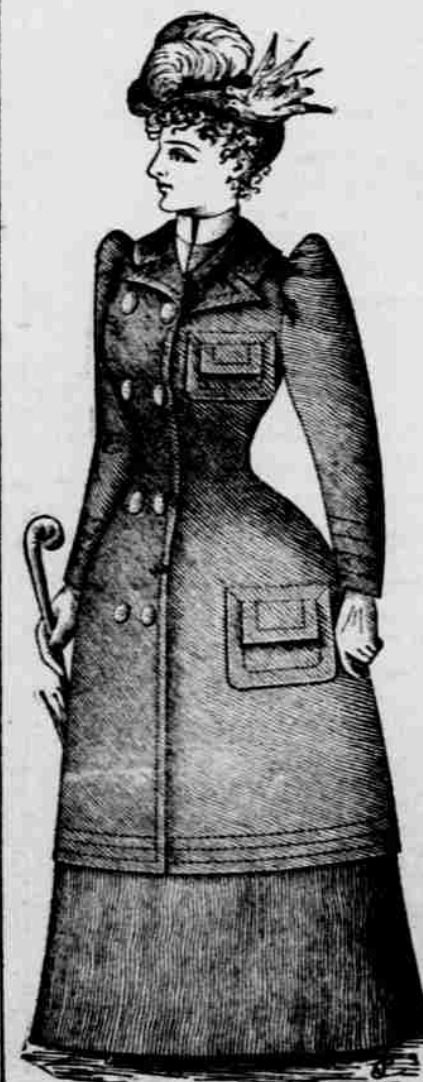
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