

The Ann Arbor Argus

BEAKES & HAMMOND, PROPRIETORS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY for \$1.00 per year strictly in advance. Subscriptions not paid in advance \$1.25 a year.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Entered at the Post-Office, in Ann Arbor, Mich. as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1895.

IN MEMORY OF MARQUETTE.

On August 5, at St. Ignace, a beautiful mable shaft is to be unveiled and dedicated to the memory of Father Marquette, the famous French priest and explorer. It is fitting that his memory be thus preserved, yet how unnecessary; for the fascinating story of his life and works is forever preserved in our school histories and from thence transferred to the memories of each succeeding generation of school boys and girls. What school boy or girl has not followed with delight the story of his journey, in company with Joliet, in search of the great "Father of Waters"—the trip from Mackinaw to the head of Green Bay; the paddle up Fox river in birch bark canoes; how they carried the canoes across to the Wisconsin down which they dropped with the current; their floating out on a beautiful day in June upon the broad bosom of the upper Mississippi, and their three weeks silent journey whithersoever the river would carry them—past open prairies and by miles of unbroken forests—until they reached the spot where DeSoto had crossed more than a hundred years before; their laborious return; their work among the Indians; their wintering in a rude cabin, the first human residence on the present site of Chicago; his continued journey in the spring, stricken with disease, and his death just after Easter, at a point in Michigan just below the promontory known as Sleeping Bear. From here his remains were carried to St. Ignace and deposited in a vault in the center of the church. It is not definitely known what was done with the bones of Marquette when the Jesuits broke up their mission at St. Ignace in 1706. But wherever they may now be resting the monument erected in his honor by his admirers will be equally potent.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill in congress next session defining in some degree or manner the duty of the executive arm of the government relative to the famous "Monroe Doctrine." It is to be hoped that he will persevere in his intention. Up to the present time the doctrine has never received legislative confirmation. During the last fifty years various efforts have been made looking in that direction and resolution after resolution has been introduced into congress but each and every one has ultimately been withdrawn or adversely reported upon by the committee having it in charge. It would no doubt be difficult to define by legislation the scope and limitations of the doctrine and when it shall be the duty of the executive to apply it yet there would be advantages in having some sort of legislative pronouncement upon it. That the real Monroe doctrine involves principles in which the American people are profoundly interested and in which they most earnestly believe and adherence to which has been and will be productive of beneficial results to the people of both American continents, there is none to dispute. But there are certain classes of our people such as the jingoists, the tail-twisters and after-dinner statesmen, who interpret it in such a broad sense as would make a veritable bully of Uncle Sam should any effort be made to carry out their views. Their position seems to be that it is the duty of the United States to stand in front of each of the Central and South American nations in all cases of differences with European countries, no matter which party "hath its quarrel just" and say to the governments of Europe "take me." In other words that this country should as some a virtual protectorate over the Spanish American governments so far as the dealings of European governments with them is concerned, while at the same time permitting them to conduct themselves as they please toward Europeans and their interests. These people can always be depended upon to make considerable noise in case of international complications and thereby farther complicate matters. Legislative action in some degree fixing the limitations of the doctrine, would tend to keep these persons within reasonable bounds and relieve the executive department from embar-

assment in dealing with international questions by indicating the extent to which congress desired it to go. The doctrine will become more forceful in proportion as its principles are clearly defined and shown to be just.

SOUND ADVICE.

United States consul, Allan B. Morse, of Glasgow, Scotland, ex-chief justice of the Michigan supreme court and democratic candidate for governor in 1892, has written the following letter of warning and advice to the democrats of Ionia county his old home:

"Do not, I pray you, run after false gods. Stop and reflect before you pass any more resolutions, or commit yourselves, further in favor of the unlimited free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

What does such coinage mean? It means:

1. That every holder of silver bullion in the United States can take such bullion to the mints and have it returned without expense to him, stamped as a dollar, to be used as a dollar in the payment of all debts, dues, demands and taxes, national and otherwise. Who holds this bullion? Not the merchant, manufacturer, professional man, farmer, artisan or laborer. It belongs to the millionaire mine owners, one-half of whom are aliens, as our silver mines are largely owned and controlled by foreign capital. The object of these mine owners is apparent. It will double their wealth. It will be millions to them.

When it was ascertained that the free coinage silver bill, introduced last winter by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, gave the profit of such coinage to the government, and only the market value of the bullion to its owners, such silver mine owners as Senators Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, dropped it, as they would a hot potato, and the bill was allowed to quietly die. It means disaster and ruin to the rest of our people, of whom the poor, as usual, will suffer most severely. Wealth like this cannot be created by legislation, and no one can be the loser by it. What these men gain by this law the balance of our people must lose.

2. It means also that all foreign owners of silver bullion can bring their 50 cent silver into this country and have it coined and stamped a dollar; and then, if our government continues to keep gold and silver at a parity—exchanging one for the other at the will of the holder—take their silver dollars to the treasury and get gold dollars for them, and export such gold to their own countries. How long do you think our government could maintain gold and silver at a parity if this were permitted? Within a year gold would disappear from our country, or be at so great a premium as to be found only in the hands of wealthy speculators. And when the government ceased exchanging gold for silver, our silver dollars would be worth what they could bring in the melting pot as a commodity.

3. It means, if the claims of its supporters be true, a corresponding inflation and expansion of prices in everything. If, as they claim, the doubling of the value of silver by law will double the value of wheat in dollars, it must act the same on all commodities. This means that the men who are working upon salaries or for daily or weekly wages (and these men are the vast majority of our people) will receive for such salaries and wages money with just half the purchasing power it has now. The advocates of free silver undertake to break the force of this inevitable result by claiming that salaries and wages are the last to rise in times of inflation. Their increase comes long after the prices of commodities have risen, and such increase is never commensurate with the rise of other things. And what benefit would it be to the laborer, who is now getting a dollar a day to have his wages increased to two dollars if his expenses of living were doubled?

4. It means that every business man who has money deposited in bank will have such deposit reduced one-half for the purpose he wishes to use it, in the buying and selling of goods. It means that the little hoard of the poor laboring man in the savings banks will be cut in two. It will reduce the patrimony of countless widows and orphans to one-half of what it is now.

5. It means that the benefit of this forced rise in prices which can only come from the use of depreciated currency, will be reaped, as it always has been, by those who have the means to speculate in gold and other commodities, while the great mass of producers and consumers alike will bear the burden of the losses. It means "Black Fridays" on Wall street, and failures

in business everywhere. It may bring the want of bread to many a poor man's door. And after a few years of feverish speculation with its attendant extravagance in everything, we shall have to settle down in the end, to a sound money basis; and the men who will have profited by the experiment will be the wealthy, and those who will have lost will be the poor, as it was at the time of the resumption of specie payments.

6. The free coinage of silver, as advocated by the 16 to 1 men, will result in national bankruptcy and repudiation in so far that we shall be unable as a nation to pay our just debts in the same currency in which they were contracted.

I know that the cry of an inflation of prices has a charming sound in the ear of the producer who is now greatly in debt. He may be captivated with the idea that he can get more for his produce and turn what he realizes from his surplus production upon his debts at double its present value. But it is a dishonest thought. The man who lends me a dollar has a right to have a dollar of the same value returned to him. I have been largely in debt all my life, but it is the proudest heritage I intend to leave my children that I never yet asked to pay a debt in any cheaper currency than I contracted it, and have so far paid every debt cheerfully with current rate of interest. This is, however, no particular credit to me. Any other course would have been fraudulent.

Prices cannot be affected by unlimited free coinage unless this coinage depreciates our money. Prices will be regulated in the end by the great economic law of supply and demand—a law that always has and always will in the main control the prices of all commodities, labor not excepted.

Tariffs, corners, combines and cheap money may affect such prices temporarily, but in the end must rely upon the law.

I notice that wheat has materially advanced in price in the United States and elsewhere in the last few months. There are three reasons for this:

1. An increased export demand.
2. Fear of a scant crop.
3. The work of speculation.

Wheat dropped to its lowest price mainly because the world has produced for the last few years more than it consumed. The demand was not equal to the supply.

I do not learn that the present rise in wheat has affected the price of silver or been caused by silver in any sense, or that the price of silver has ever in our history had anything to do with the price of corn, beef or pork. The prices of these articles have been governed by natural causes, with an occasional flutter caused by trusts and combines.

The free coinage of silver by the United States can have no effect upon the prices of wheat in Liverpool, and the price there, as all the world knows, governs our price at home. This is because Great Britain is the chief buyer of the wheat of the world, and therefore makes the prices. We do not consume enough of our own wheat to affect the wheat market in times of ordinary production.

The people who believe that we can coin silver of the market value of 50 cents into a dollar to an unlimited amount without the co-operation of the rest of the world, will find themselves woefully mistaken, and we shall meet the fate and july so of other silver nations if we go into it.

The rich will become richer and the poor poorer; and the nation, as a whole, will be treated as a bankrupt by all the other nations of the world. Our commerce will be crippled if not destroyed, and we can take rank with Mexico, where labor is glad to get 30 cents a day, in a currency worth half its face. Perhaps some of you may think that I have no business to inflict my views upon you; but, if I were at home, my sense of duty to our party and my fellow men would impel me, on every suitable occasion, to warn you against this false cry of benefit to be obtained from the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold.

And, therefore I have also felt it my duty ever from this distance to speak to you in behalf of a sound and stable currency, which has had the support of such democratic statesmen as Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden in the past.

Fraternally yours,
Allan B. Morse.
Glasgow, Scotland, June 18, 1895.

James A. Garfield, son of the late President Garfield, has been nominated for state senator by the republicans of the Portage-Summit district of Ohio, the same district that sent his father to

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. **PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER** MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

the state senate in 1859. He was nominated on the second of July, the fourteenth anniversary of the shooting of President Garfield. He is twenty-eight years of age, the same age as his father when the latter first entered public life. Like his father he is a graduate of Williams college, and ambitious to achieve honors in political life. It is said that he aspires to represent his father's old district in congress, the district which was represented so long by Joshua R. Giddings and Ben. Wade and later by Garfield. It is a famous district and one of the few northern districts that in ante-bellum days had great influence in congress because it had the good sense to send an able man to represent it and keep him there term after term. The district had but three representatives before Garfield and he represented it for nearly eighteen years.

The famous Harvey-Horr debate will begin next Tuesday and the country will no doubt be treated to the greatest exhibition of wind on record. The windy city is of course the proper place to hold the same. The doctrines set forth in "Coin's Financial School" will form the basis for the discussions. The subject being chiefly wind is most appropriate for the occasion. One chapter of the book will be discussed each day and three hours time devoted to the same. There will be no set speeches, not more than a thousand words being allowed in answering a question or stating a proposition. The last half hour of each sitting will be devoted to answering questions from outsiders, no one person being permitted to ask more than three. Each disputant is allowed not more than three minutes in giving his answer, statement or question after his antagonist has finished. Owing to this local atmospheric disturbance the weather next week will no doubt be squally.

The contention of two centuries standing between France and Brazil relative to the boundaries between French Guiana and Brazil seems to be assuming an acute stage. An actual conflict has occurred between the military forces of the two claimants and each government has called upon the other for an explanation. The territory in dispute lies north of the Amazon and is as large as French Guiana, as usually shown on the map. France uses Guiana as a convict colony. The population there is consequently a desperate and lawless class, made up of a mixture of all races and nationalities. Trouble is constantly growing out of these conditions. It is thought that the matter may yet be adjusted by arbitration. If it is not so settled, Uncle Sam may have an opportunity to remind France of the existence of the principle known as the Monroe doctrine. The question involved is similar to the Venezuelan affair.

That the wollen and worsted industries are sharing in the revival which has taken place in other lines is evidenced by the news which comes from Rhode Island to the effect that wages over all the state will be increased during the month from seven and one-half to twelve per cent. Why is it that the republican papers and statesmen (?) which so persistently howled "calamity," thereby helping to retard business revival, just as persistently allow such items of news to pass without comment? Surely they ought to be sufficiently patriotic to find some gratification in the passing of hard times and the revival of industries. True, their chances of political preferment next year diminish in exact ratio to the increase of prosperity, still if the country cannot have prosperity and republican control then they ought to prefer the country's prosperity.

Zoa Phora brings health and happiness.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away! The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotineized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by H. J. Brown, druggist. Book at druggist, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co. Chicago office 46 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

WAIST BELTS. We have just received our Spring Styles, and they are beauties. **SIDE COMBS AND SILVER NOVELTIES** are also among our spring purchase and how rapidly they sell is even a surprise to the purchaser. **ENGRAVING.** **HALLER'S JEWELRY STORE**

At SCHALLER'S BOOKSTORE

WALL PAPER!

FROM 5 CENTS A ROLL, UP. A Perfectly New Stock on hand.

Martin Schaller, Bookseller, Stationer and Wall Paper Dealer,

19 East Washington Street, Opposite Hangsterfer's.

LOOK HERE!

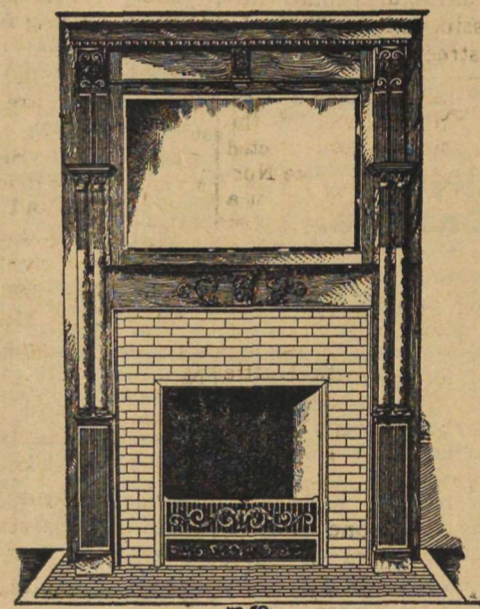
Now is the time to buy your coal. Get the best grades at the lowest prices.

Thresher's Coal A SPECIALTY.

HENRY RICHARDS,

Junction Detroit, Fourth and Catherine Sts. TELEPHONE 163. ANN ARBOR, MICH.

We have the most complete stock of **MANTELS, GRATES, TILING**



Builders' Hardware

And are making special low prices. We invite your inspection. **MUEHLIG & SCHMID, 31 S. Main Street.**

WANTED, FOR SALE, ETC.

LOST—A pair of gold bound spectacles in ribbon case, probably between the Presbyterian church and 65 Washtenaw avenue. Finder please leave at Argus office or above named number.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A new 8-room house with a good barn, good well, two good cellars, one and one-half lots of land. Terms easy. Enquire at 33 Detroit St., Ann Arbor.

FOR SALE—30 acres on Chubb St. in acre or five acre lots or all together. Long time, small payment, 6 per cent interest. Jas H. McDonald, 42 Moffat Building, Detroit, Mich.

FARM TO RENT—Containing about 200 acres plow land at Saline, Mich. Good fences and barns. Water in barns. Call on A. M. Clark, 47 S. Division St., Ann Arbor, or A. F. Clark Saline, Mich.

PIANO TUNING—A. D. Brown, the well known piano tuner with C. J. Whitney, will be in the city soon. Orders left at the ARGUS office will receive his attention.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Large new house with all modern improvements, cistern and city water in house and well near door. Will take in part payment small house or lots or small farm near city, balance on long time and low interest. P. C. Box 1345.

WANTED—A MAN in every section at once to sell staple goods to dealers; no peddling; experience unnecessary; best side line, \$75.00 a month. Salary and expenses or large commission made. Address, with 2 cent stamp for sealed particulars, Clifton Soap and Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOUSE TO RENT—Suitable for roomers and boarders. As fine a location as there is in this city. Inquire at 47 S. Division.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FIRE INSURANCE.

CHRISTIAN MACK, Agent for the following First Class Companies representing over twenty-eight Million Dollars Assets, issues policies at the lowest rates:

- Etna of Hartford.....\$9,192,644.00
- Franklin of Phila..... 3,118,713.00
- Germania of N. Y..... 2,700,729.00
- German-American of N. Y. 4,065,968.00
- London Assurance, Lond'n 1,416,788.00
- Michigan F. & M., Detroit 287,608.00
- N. Y. Underwriters, N. Y. 2,596,679.00
- National, Hartford..... 1,774,505.00
- Phenix, N. Y. 3,759,036.00

Special attention given to the insurance of wellings, schools, churches and public buildings in terms of three and five years

