

Marcellus and the Plutocrat

By H. IRVING KING

MARCELLUS SANDERS had a shanty down on the shore, just above highwater mark. He was an able fisherman and a clam-digger, wrinkled of solitary life and crabbed disposition.

"Marcellus," said the plutocrat, "you know my daughter. Do you ever see her down here with a young man going sailing?"

"Sure," replied Marcellus, "comes down to the boat-house over there goes off in that caboot—the Gilmore's of the end of the boat."

"Whose boat is it?"

"Young man named Bascomb," growled Marcellus.

"It is as I suspected," thought the father and then: "Marcellus, the next time you see my daughter and that young man get sailing together, go to the nearest telephone and call me up. If I can catch those two together I will give you five dollars."

"All right," said Marcellus. Over his heroic food the clam-digger mused deeply. Then he chuckled.

Mr. Whitney-Blake was strongly averse to a marriage between his daughter and Roger Bascomb. Bascomb was a newcomer to the community; had made himself immensely popular and had been paying devoted attentions to Caroline.

"Why, father," said she, "I haven't the faintest idea of marrying Roger Bascomb. I like him, of course—who could help liking such a good-natured, agreeable fellow?"

"I do wish, Caroline," said the father, "that, out of your many suitors, you would pick one who I could approve. There is Cyril Patterson, for instance."

"Oh, Cyril is well enough," laughed Caroline. "I am afraid it is the Patterson money you are thinking of, papa, more than of Cyril himself."

"Mr. Whitney-Blake, his business deal engaging his attention, relaxed his supervision of Caroline's love affairs. Then one day he received a foil. He had been out to Denver looking after one of his investments, while Mandy Budlong got the train he met Mandy Budlong just getting on.

"Abt. Mr. Blake," cried Mandy, "don't time you got home. You'll be late in time for the reception. You goes out sailing 'most every afternoon now, and they do say—"

"All aboard!" shouted the impatient conductor and, with a firm hand, hustled the garrulous Mandy up the car steps.

Mr. Whitney-Blake thought rapidly for a full minute. Then he walked down to the shore, which was near the station, and there he waited for the arrival of Marcellus and had the interview described above. When he reached home Caroline greeted her father as a dutiful and loving daughter should.

"What you want to know? You see the bank has a registered bag coming along on the evening train—they're keeping the bank open after hours to receive it and lock it up in the vaults—and the cashier says that it is the character that went to Ben Brown's."

"Ann looked her car in the old barn and walked over to the house. She was feeling very lonesome, and rather up so late with the train. She missed Brown's land adjoined Ann's on the south! She went around to the south porch now, and started back agast at the sight of the strange man who she had seen at the station."

"The same Ann Richmond," he said in a vibrant voice that thrilled Ann.

A Queer Passenger

By CLARISSA MACKIE

MISS ANN RICHMOND locked the back door of her small house, and went out to the tumble-down old barn which had become a shelter for the ancient state of Michigan. She was married, this divorce was illegal and the marriage null and void. Some time after they became aware of this fact and after complying with the law, she married a young man and his wife acted in good faith and were entirely innocent of any wrong doing. Nevertheless it gave his enemies a chance to say that they had together betrayed the law.

"Not only did Jackson hate Dickinson for what he said about his wife but Dickinson was also his political rival. He promptly accepted Jackson's challenge and the two took place on the banks of a small stream near the Red River in Logan Co., Kentucky. Eighteen paces were measured and the men stood back to back. In the middle was the younger and handsomer man of the two. Asked if they were ready both said yes and the command was given to fire. Dickinson raised his pistol quickly and fired. Jackson held his rifle took deliberate aim and then fired. Dickinson's face blanched, he reeled, his trousers reddened. They took off his clothes. Blood gushed from his side in a torrent. The bullet had passed through his body below his ribs. He died in extreme agony at 9 p. m. that day.

"As Jackson and his party returned from the field, his notice of his second's notice that Jackson's shoe was filled with blood. He too had been hit. Two of his ribs were broken and his breast bone raked. It was a painful and looking wound. In fifteen years it gave him considerable trouble.

"He fought Indians; a man of tireless activity, he loved his country with all his heart and was in giving life to the young Republic an honorable part of the world. No president who came after him, until the election of Lincoln in 1860, was his equal in administrative ability. He was the idol of the Democratic party and, with the exception of Jefferson and Lincoln, had the greatest personal following of any of our presidents. He was the father of the young men who came to Farmington in the years of its infancy were intensely loyal to him. Families like the Botsford's, the Graces, the Steves and the Whigs, all devoted adherents and most of the descendants even to this day vote the Democratic ticket.

"The Old Settlers Whigs. The Whig party, which was composed largely of members of the Federal party, was led by the able leadership of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, began to grow strong, and in 1840 in the memorable campaign of hard cider and log cabins were able to elect William Henry Harrison president. Some of the first settlers in the town were Whigs. Families like the Thayers, Meads, Warners, Buttons and Fowers were members of the Whig party. Most of the men who organized the township in 1827 were Whigs, although party lines were not drawn.

"The domination of both the Democratic and Whig parties by the slave power and the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law alienated many voters from the two old parties in the North and resulted in the formation of other parties. One of these was the Free Soil party whose rallying cry was the exclusion of slavery from the territories. In 1852 they put a national ticket in the field headed by Fremont. He received four votes in Farmington. The Democrats and Whigs ridiculed the Free Soilers but they were not to be denied, and four years later under the leadership of John Fremont, the gallant Pathfinder, they carried the town. The Whig party divided on the slavery issue and were wiped out of existence.

"Aided At Birth O. G. P. The Republican party was born under the Oaks at Jackson, Michigan in 1854, where they adopted that name and went forth to battle for the cause of human freedom. It was almost certain that delegates from Farmington were there but names are unknown to me. I believe, however, that P. D. Warner, aged Nathan Power, my grandfather, was present.

"In the cruel and bloody war of 1860 and 65, the town gave its loyal and hearty support to Lincoln. War meetings were held in the town and the Whigs and Democrats one Farmington boy went forth to do, and some to die, for his country. Marshall Beach, George M. Thayer and Frank Pomroy were the prominent names. A citizen of the township, when he heard of Lincoln's assassination, said he was glad of it. Some soldiers boys, home on a furlough, were informed that the man and secreted a tremendous influenza upon the public sentiment.

Reviews Politics In Early Days of City

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him express repentance, withdraw his name, remain loyal and pray, and then rise and salute the flag a number of times.

"They informed him also that a repetition of the offense would mean death to him, and because of the fact that the public mind was at that time that could have easily been his fate.

"The accession of Vice-President Johnson to the presidency in 1865, was a great blow to the policy in regard to the states that had seceded from the Union divided the Republican party. Many of them thought that Jefferson Davis and the leaders of the Southern Confederacy should be hung for treason. Some of them were confined in prison for a time but were finally released. I think this policy is without parallel in history. These men had brought on a bloody war which cost thousands of lives and millions of treasure. How would England, France or Germany have treated such a man? We would have treated him as a criminal. The lapse of years has softened the bitterness of the fatal period, and the verdict of time is that the wiser action was taken. Enough blood had been shed.

"In 1868 the nominee of the Republicans for president was Ulysses S. Grant. It is fair to his memory to say he did not want to be a Democrat. He had a great war record for himself. With any other candidate the Republicans would have probably been defeated. Governor Horatio Seymour of New York was the Democratic standard bearer. Had it not been for the disorganization of the Democratic vote in the South, Seymour would have elected. He carried New York, Vermont and Oregon, while Grant had a scant lead in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. It was at this election that the Democrats came to the fore and elected a majority of the county officers, which they continued to do for a period of years. In more than one county contest the Republicans failed to elect a single man on their ticket. At that time the county was a Democratic stronghold, and could be depended upon to give the state and national tickets at least 1000 majority. In 1870 like the credit Moblier and Black Friday disgusted the people by their boldness and sordid details. Some of the cabinet members were utterly unfit for the high positions to which they were assigned. The signing of the Adams of A. Borie as Secretary of the Navy, who had made himself wealthy by war speculation, met with popular distaste, while Belknap, Secretary of War, was deposed by the vote of 125,000.00 for a post-tradership in the Department of Indian Affairs. For this he was impeached and driven from office.

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"The heavy tax upon whiskey gave rise to the great frauds for frauds which were practiced in all the centers of the whiskey industry most of all in St. Louis, where a corrupt ring, it was claimed, had its agencies in the White House. It is said that the luxuries of the average American of that day were a good horse, good cigars and good whiskey. Grant liked all of these and he took to them eagerly. His personal integrity was unchallenged but some of the men he chose for office were anything but honest. Men close to him were guilty of the grossest and most heinous acts of bribery and corruption.

"Greeley Nominated. Resentment among the better class of Republicans under such conditions was not long in developing and it culminated in a National Convention held at Cincinnati May 1, 1872, in which Horace Greeley was nominated for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The nominees were almost equally famous by his able editorship of the New York Tribune. He hated slavery as he hated the evil one. Master of his own fate, he wielded a trenchant sword in his attacks on the Democratic party and its subservency to slavery. He belonged to a great group of able newspaper men.

"Charles D. Burleigh of New York, S. Bowles of the Springfield Republican, Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier Journal, and Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune were all noted for what the men and secreted a tremendous influenza upon the public sentiment.

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F. J. Cochran, Attorney for Mortgage, 107 East Main Street, Northville, Michigan.

MORTGAGE SALES—DEFAULT having been made for more than thirty days in the conditions of certain mortgages owned by CLARENCE SNOW and LENA N. SNOW, his wife, of the Township of Grand River, County of Oakland, Michigan, to HENRY F. GOBBS, of the said County of Oakland, State of Michigan, dated the fourth day of November, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Oakland and State of Michigan, on the 15th day of November, 1872, in Liber 27 of Mortgages, pages 497 and 498 on which mortgage it is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice, NINE HUNDRED SIX DOLLARS and NINE CENTS (\$906.19) in equity having been bid or instituted to recover the debt incurred by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, for the first time of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in that behalf made and provided, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Monday, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1883, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon Eastern Standard Time, the public sale of the lands of the Peopoles Bank now stands to Delos Hamlin's Market. Some one said to a stalwart Republican as he gazed upon the ruins next day: "What we lost the city but we saved the country yesterday."

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