

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

To the Voters of Michigan:

The people of eleven States have now spoken. The popular verdict against corrupt rulers has been rendered. Corruption in office has been condemned. Incompetent and dishonest rulers have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

To do this, immense administration majorities have, in some instances, been wiped out, and in others have been greatly reduced. In all, the better elements of our public trusts have been condemned by honest men without regard to party.

The results of the October elections are now before you. They tell of all passions, hearts with joy, they inspire confidence and courage, and they are the harbingers of yet greater victories in November, for right, for truth, for justice and for honesty.

The victories gained by our friends in Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and in portions of other States, are a signal defeat of the administration, and are the result of a spontaneous and wrathful uprising of a deceived, swindled and tax-ridden people against a corrupt and avaricious government. The results of the elections are a signal defeat of the administration, and are the result of a spontaneous and wrathful uprising of a deceived, swindled and tax-ridden people against a corrupt and avaricious government.

A brilliant and useful example has now been furnished us in Michigan, and it only remains for us to follow it. That we can follow it is proved by the astonishing changes that have already occurred in other States, and that show follow it is plain to every honest and thoughtful man. When we consider the fact, that the eleven States, in which elections have now been held, gave only two years ago, an aggregate administration majority of 270,000, and that they have now given, in recent elections, an aggregate opposition majority of 50,000, it is made plain that even Michigan can be redeemed from her political slavery to the greedy manipulators and avaricious politicians.

Will the people of Michigan allow this opportunity to achieve a political freedom to escape them? We trust not—we believe they will not.

What remains to be done? During the few short days that yet remain to us for work let us see to it, in every town and hamlet of our broad State, that every voter is registered—that the poll-books are correct—that the polls—and that his ballot is cast for the good men and true whom the opposition have placed in nomination for Federal, State and county offices.

But do not do this, victory is ours—a victory which we may justly be proud by which we shall achieve great and good results—and in which not only we, but our tax-ridden and abused brethren everywhere, may rejoice together.

Detroit, Oct. 16, 1874.

POSTER PRATT,
J. G. PARKHURST,
WM. BRODIE,
H. J. REDFIELD,
J. S. COOPER,
Executive Committee of the State Democratic Committee.

Outrages to Order.

The Chattanooga Convention has said its little say and adjourned. It had three objects. The Northern heart was to be soothed. The Southern wrongs, the President, so dear to carpet-baggers, was to be re-nominated for a third term. A definite stand was to be taken on the Civil Rights bill. A message from Washington, that would drive away from the South rights were ignored, lest the whole South should be lost to the Republican party. The third term was cautiously avoided, lest the whole North should be likewise lost. This left only the question of the rights of the colored people. The delegates did what they could in the way of furnishing horrors, but the supply fell short of the demand. Most of the stories were of unknown antiquity, whereas something fresh was needed. A day-old murder for instance, would have been worth ten legends about the killing of a negro "somewhere in Louisiana" in 1867. Then, again, none of the delegates had seen any outrages themselves. Most of them had been told by somebody that he heard that somebody else had a friend who was told that a masked man had murdered 4,000 negroes in South Carolina since 1872. The slaughter of a single picaninny before the eyes of a decent white man would have been worth a hundred tales of this kind.

Financial.

New York, Oct. 20.—The Post says the Rothschild-Seligman syndicate have made their settlements with the Treasury for November and December, which means that they have sent into the Treasury the \$20,000,000 which has been called and on which interest ceases November 1, so that calculations that the Treasury will have to pay out any considerable amount of gold for these bonds will be at fault.

The Saginaw River saw-mills are shutting down for the season.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1874.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor—HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, of Berlin.
For Lieutenant-Governor—FREDERICK HALL, of Ionia.
For Secretary of State—GEORGE M. HOUSE, of Tipton.
For State Treasurer—JOSEPH M. STERLING, of Monroe.
For Auditor-General—JOHN L. EVANS, of Gratiot.
For Commissioner of the State Land Office—CHAUNCEY W. GREEN, of Oakland.
For Attorney-General—JOHN W. MONTGOMERY, of Eaton.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—DUANE DOTY, of Wayne.
For Member of the State Board of Education—E. W. ANDREWS, of Bay.

Congressional.

For Representative in Congress—Second District—JOHN J. ROBINSON, of Washington.

Legislative.

For Senator—JEREMIAH D. COREY, of Manchester.
For Representatives in the State Legislature—21st Dist.—GEO. W. SUTTON, of Northfield.
22d.—ALBERT K. CLARK.

County.

For Sheriff—MICHAEL FLEMING, of Chelsea.
For County Clerk—PETER TUITE, of Dexter.
For County Treasurer—WILLIAM HANKE, of Bridgewater.
For Register of Deeds—CHARLES S. WOODWARD, of Ypsilanti.
For Prosecuting Attorney—ROBERT E. FRAZER, of Ann Arbor.
For Circuit Court Commissioners—JOHN S. COVAT, of Ann Arbor.
J. WILLARD RABBITT, of Ypsilanti.
For Coroners—JOHN KAPP, of Ann Arbor.
CALVIN F. ASHLEY, of Ypsilanti.
For County Surveyor—EMITH WILBUR.

First District Democratic Convention.

The Democratic delegates from the several towns and wards constituting the First Representative District of Washtenaw County are requested to meet in convention, at the Court House in this city, on Friday, October 24, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, to nominate a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature. Each ward and town are entitled to the same number of delegates as in the County Convention.

By order of the Committee,
E. B. POND, Chairman.

Dated, Oct. 13, 1874.

MUCH has been said about the large balance in the State Treasury, used for the mutual benefit of the "Treasury Ring" and the "ring bankers." Mr. WALDRON, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, has been, in past years, one of the "ring bankers," though his occupation in that direction has been gone since the accession of Mr. COLLIER to the Treasury Department of the State Government. A statement of the State deposits in his bank has been furnished us, showing at different dates, the following sums, omitting cents:

April 1, 1867,	\$1,223	Dec. 1, 1868,	\$9,767
June 1,	21,227	Jan. 1, 1869,	4,980
Aug. 1,	21,409	Feb. 1,	11,890
Sept. 1,	22,400	March 1,	16,890
Oct. 1,	22,400	April 1,	16,890
Nov. 1,	25,647	May 1,	16,890
Dec. 1,	25,647	June 1,	17,157
Jan. 1, 1868,	6,647	July 1,	17,157
Feb. 1,	6,647	Aug. 1,	17,157
March 1,	9,495	Sept. 1,	17,157
April 1,	9,495	Oct. 1,	17,755
May 1,	9,495	Nov. 1,	17,755
June 1,	9,495	Dec. 1,	10,276
July 1,	9,495	Jan. 1, 1870,	10,000
Aug. 1,	9,495		
Sept. 1,	9,495		
Oct. 1,	9,495		

On these moneys Mr. WALDRON's bank has paid to the Treasurer, for the use of the State interest at that rate of four per cent; the State, Treasurer has probably realized for himself (as an addition to his salary) three per cent; and the other three per cent, which money is worth has gone to increase the dividends of the bank. With such sources of profit it is not to be wondered at that Mr. WALDRON has been able to afford an expenditure of large sums of money to elect and re-elect himself to Congress, or that being in Congress he can vote so independently in disregard of the interests of his district.

Gov. BAGLEY's bank has had during the last year an average balance of near half a million dollars of the people's money, and in that way he has been able to piece out that \$1,000 salary to goodly proportions.

These large balances, be it understood, are on hand by virtue of the tax laws enacted by successive Republican Legislatures. What say the voters, to whom money is worth 10 per cent, to such legislation?

ZACK CHANDLER is now on his eighteenth year of continued service as United States Senator. This same ZACK CHANDLER, with all his wisdom, shrewdness, power, acuteness, Republicanism, and "loyalty," has failed to bring order out of confusion, to restore peace to the South, to inspire his conquered brethren with a title of respect for himself or fellows, or with a title of confidence in the Administration. And in the very States where his political admirers and followers are strongest, where carpet-baggers and their native allies have it all their own way, where Democrat nor Conservative has a show of power or a word to say, there dishonesty and fraud and oppression have run riot. And yet the party of CHANDLER seeks a new lease of power, and CHANDLER himself another term in the Senate. Is it not time for a trial of new men and new measures? What say the voters of Michigan?

A MISPRINT in the last ARGUS made the chairman of the First Representative District Committee call the District Convention for Oct. 23. The date should have been Oct. 24, to-day. The delegates should come together, look the field carefully over, and nominate a good man.

ALL SORTS OF PEN-SCRATCHES.

The scientists say that cutting down the forests of the country is changing the climate and the seasons, and that our long and serious droughts are directly chargeable to this vandalism. And yet Republican politicians strike hands with lumber cutters, shingle weavers, and pine land speculators, oppose reciprocity treaties and put a large tariff on lumber and timber. Better pay a premium on imports of lumber, wood, and timber, than offer this reward for denuding our forests. What say the farmers who want cheap lumber and more rain?

The Saginaw Republican says:—"Michigan lumbermen and salt manufacturers have no sympathy with free trade, and yet are asked to support Henry Chamberlain." Well, the lumbermen and salt-boilers are a small fraction of the voters of Michigan, and the masses are not interested in continuing legislation to increase arbitrarily the profits of the few. Can't the Republicans make another "pint"?

The new Indiana Legislature is now reported as standing on joint ballot—Democrats, 75; Republicans, 61; (caused by a tie) with one vacancy (induced by a tie) to be filled at a special election. If the Democrats carry this special election they will have a majority; if the Republicans win, a tie is the result, with the Independents holding the balance of power.

The Toledo Blade had political or caucus influence sufficient to lay out the present member of Congress, Gen. Sherwood, in convention; but not to put its man Pratt safely through. In fact, Pratt, beaten by 1790, ran 1355 behind Wikoff, Republican candidate for Secretary of State. A dangerous Blade.

Dr. J. C. Ayer is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh District of Massachusetts. It will take more than Ayer's pills and syrups to purge and purify the House; that is if the usual number of Republican members are returned.

The Toledo Commercial (Rep.), soured by the result of the recent Ohio election, says that both Ayer and Butler, two Massachusetts' Republican candidates for Congress, "deserve large majorities—against them."

The Wayne County Democrats having nominated a colored man for Coroner the Republicans have followed suit by nominating a candidate of the colored persuasion for Representative in the State Legislature.

Judge Stone of the Twentieth Circuit (Allegan and Ottawa counties) has resigned. Cause: insufficient salary. He goes to Grand Rapids and into partnership with Messrs. Norris & Blair.

The Democratic outrages perpetrated in Ohio and Indiana on the 13th inst., were so enormous that but little has since been heard of the outrages of the Ku-Klux or White Leaguers.

The Washington Chronicle, Administration organ, demands that Gen. Sherman re-establish his headquarters at Washington, or resign. Perhaps Gen. Sherman will obey.

Judge Pierpont has written a letter in which he assures his correspondent that "Gen. Grant is not plotting for a third term." But Grant says nothing as yet.

Lieut. Fred. Grant was married at Chicago, on the 20th inst., to Ida Marie Honore, daughter of H. H. Honore. The wedding was a brilliant affair.

One of the latest candidates for President is ex-Mayor Joseph Medill, of Chicago. The Cincinnati Gazette, Rep., gives him a good puff.

The stock of the Bay City Tribune (Republican daily) has changed hands, and the paper is to be issued as a Democratic evening daily.

Victor-President Wilson says that "the third term movement is all nonsense." Which is more than President Grant is willing to admit.

The Detroit Tribune figures four Republican majorities in the Forty-fourth Congress (House). A close shave.

The woman-suffrage women, and their male allies, are just now doing their level best all through this State.

The Democrats secured all three of the West Virginia members of Congress; and gained one in Iowa.

If the Detroit and Chicago dailies, and the State Journals, will severely prune or exclude entirely the sensational articles of their University correspondents, exaggerating the doings and magnifying the importance of their fellow students, the great public (ignorant and glib) will be less disturbed by these tea-pot-like tempests semi-occasionally breaking out on the campus and its vicinity. And then, if the average student can somehow be taught that being a student in no way exempts him from the duty of being an orderly citizen or even a gentleman, that he is amenable to the same laws as ordinary mortals, and has no more right to break the peace or make himself a nuisance in twilight hours or midnight darkness than the non-matriculated boy, he will be likely to be on better terms with faculty, citizens, and police; will stand a chance to improve his scholarship; and his parents, guardian, or himself will be sure to get a better return for the time and money expended in going through his college course.

AN ANN ARBOR correspondent of the Detroit Post has made the astounding discovery that the Germans are threatening to slaughter the Democratic ticket in this county, because two Irishmen or rather Irish-Americans were placed there. We cannot believe that the German Democrats will adopt such a suicidal course. No Irish Democrat was nominated over a German Democratic candidate, and if anybody has a right to complain it is the defeated native American candidates. And not a word of complaint has come from them. This Republican game will hardly work.

THE DEMOCRATS of the Third Representative District have nominated ALBERT K. CLARK, of Saline. Mr. CLARK is an old resident of the district, an intelligent and staunch Democrat, thoroughly identified with the farming interests as well as well posted in general business, and will make a safe legislator. Nothing can be said against him and he is entitled to an election by a large majority.

Mr. CLARK's opponent is PETER COOK, elected two years ago, and a popular man. It will be an honor for Mr. CLARK to beat the York war-horse.

Representative Convention—Third Dist.

The Democratic Convention for the Third Representative District met at Saline on Thursday last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in the Legislature. Hon. Aaron Childs, of Augusta, was elected chairman, and Geo. W. Hall, of Saline, Secretary.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates entitled to seats: Augusta—Chas. Rogers, Aaron Childs, Wm. Lowden, T. H. Buck. Bridgewater—H. F. Hammond, J. M. Kross, H. Johnson, Jacob Blum.

Saline—E. W. Wallace, E. Jones, W. Jackson, A. A. Hammond, Geo. W. Hall, J. M. Jones. Saline—E. W. Wallace, E. Jones, W. Jackson, A. A. Hammond, Geo. W. Hall, J. M. Jones.

The convention proceeded to ballot with the following result:

A. K. Clark,	16	22
E. P. Harper,	1	7
D. LeBaron,	1	7
D. G. Rose,	1	7
M. Webb,	1	7
E. M. Jones,	1	7

Mr. Clark was thereupon declared unanimously nominated.

The following District Committee was appointed: E. P. Harper, Lodi; J. S. Henderson, Pittsfield; and Jas. Kelsey, Manchester.

REMEMBER THAT JOHN J. ROBINSON, the Democratic candidate for Congress, is not a "blasted bond holder" or interested in the perpetration of a financial system which gives the people a depreciated currency while the gold and silver goes to the favored few. Remember that he is in favor of a free banking system, with a circulation interchangeable for gold and silver, and opposed to the continuance of the exclusive and monopoly features of the National Banks. Remember that he believes in a speedy return to specie payments, and is opposed to perpetual forced loans in the shape of a greenback currency, more promises to pay, and with no date of payment named in the bond. Remember that he recognizes gold and silver coin as the only constitutional currency, and that it is the duty of Congress to make greenbacks convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holder or withdraw them from circulation. Remember that he is opposed to continuing the taxation of the people to increase the price of manufactured fabrics of whatever name, and believes in every tub standing on its own bottom, that is in an unshackled commerce, with the markets of the world open both to producers and consumers. Remember that he is not a believer in centralization, but recognizes local and individual rights, the inherent and inalienable rights of the citizen.

Remember these things and give him your votes.

THE REPUBLICANS of the Second Representative District of this county have nominated GEORGE RENWICK, of Northfield. Mr. RENWICK has been for several years Supervisor (and a very good one) of a Democratic town, elected on a "People's Ticket," but acting, like all candidates or officers so elected, with the Republicans. We apprehend that he will not find it holiday business to run against GEORGE SUTTON.

THE HORROR which the Courier has manifested for the Irish-Americans (asort of Irishphobia) frightened the Republican Representative Convention held at Dexter on Saturday last, and caused the shaming of the present member; and just because his name, it was MICHAEL. NO MICKS or MICKS on the Republican plate is the order sent over the wires. And that's "what's in a name!"

AT A meeting of the Democratic County Committee on Monday last, SMITH WILBUR, of this city, was selected to fill the vacancy on the county ticket, caused by the convention making no nomination for County Surveyor. Mr. WILBUR is a young man of good character and industrious habits, is reported a competent surveyor, and if elected will faithfully discharge the duties of the office.

HON. JOHN P. COOK, of Hillsdale, who proved such a thorn in the side of the Republicans at the recent extra session of the Legislature, has been nominated by the Democrats and Reformers of the Hillsdale district for seat in the House. He accepted the nomination, and if elected will stir up the Republicans of the House in right lively style. It is probable that the "Treasury ring" will unite in ordering his defeat.

HON. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is on the war-path, and will continue taking Republican scalps up to the day of election. He was at Coldwater on Monday, Hillsdale on Tuesday, and at Adrian on Wednesday, assailing the enemy in his very strongest holds. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is a man of the people, and cannot fail to make friends as he "swings around the circle."

AN Audacious Candidate.

From the Lansing Journal.

The Republican candidate for Senator in Washtenaw County, Mr. Andrew Campbell, made a speech to the convention that nominated him, and had the audacity to speak right out in meeting and beard the great Senatorial and gubernatorial lions in their dens, by bragging that his "brain" had never been muddled by whisky or tobacco. What a neat thrust at both Chandler and Bagley. If Campbell had said he knew nothing of draw-poker or frail women it would have been clear that he was an "unclean" no further go.

But the Ann Arbor Courier, whose editor was recently made postmaster, takes poor Campbell sharply to task for talking in this slashing way. It says, does the "unclean" talk "was" called for, and entirely out of place. The Courier accuses Campbell of being "young, and inexperienced in politics," and coolly assigns him to political limbo, and "an inferior position" best that Mr. Campbell will find, when he ceases to be an "inexperienced" and "inferior" politician that it will never do to club Mr. Lords Chandler and Bagley in the way he did. He never heard that a man must never speak of the gallows in a family where there has been a hanging?

THE OWosso postoffice was entered by burglars Wednesday night. About 150 letters were taken from the general delivery and all the letters which had accumulated between the mails. Entrance was effected by a side window, and by completely smashing out the glass and sash, which must have made a noise sufficiently loud to arrest the attention of our night patrolman.

Early History of Pittsfield.

The following paper was read at the late meeting of the Pioneer Society, held in this city on the 7th inst.

SHARON, WYANDOTTE CO., KANSAS, 7 September 17th, 1874.

MR. S. D. NOBLE—

DEAR SIR—Enclosed I send you the promised communication respecting the immigration of 1825 into the Mallett's Creek Settlement.

The settlers of the Spring, Summer, and Autumn of that year, were respectively, Mr. Beckwith, Rowell Parsons, Luke H. Whitmore, Thomas Fairbrother, David Hardy, Ira Harrington, Lewis Barr, Conrad Eply, and their families, and several young men who obtained work in the neighborhood. Among this latter number was the late Mr. Joseph Crane. Of Mr. Beckwith and his family, I know but very little. He located the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 4, built a log house upon it which Mr. Wm. Anderson occupied for many years. He remained but a few years in the neighborhood, moving on further west into the Territory.

Mr. Parsons and family were natives of Conn., and emigrated from the town of Enfield, in that State. They came by the Plymouth road from Detroit, and arrived in the settlement on the 11th day of May, the same day that Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Fairbrother arrived, and the same day that Elanah Botsford reached his place in Ann Arbor town. The children were: Harriet, Nehemiah P., Philo, Angeline, and Louisa Terry, a niece—adults, and James, a child of five or six years. Harriet and Louisa, together with N. P. and Philo, walked the entire distance from Detroit; while the balance of the family rode by turns, not all being allowed to ride at one time. They were nearly a week making the trip from Detroit there.

Mr. Parsons located the N. E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 2, in the summer of 1824, and commenced building a house on it, and out his foot very badly, on account of which he returned home, and did not again visit the Territory till he came with his family, in May, 1825. His children were, William, Laura, Emily, Lorenzo and Luther, aged respectively from nine years down to one year. William, Laura and Luther died in early youth. Mrs. Barr is still living near the old place in Ann Arbor township.

Mr. Eply was the last arrival of that season. He located the E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 2. He had two grown daughters—Betsey and Catharine, and several younger children. Betsey was married to Daniel Merrill, a brother of Mr. McDowell, and settled in the neighborhood. Catharine was married to Mr. Belcher, a young lawyer, of Ann Arbor village. Mrs. Eply lived but a very few years, and the family left the neighborhood shortly after her death.

Andrew Cornish located the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 11, and the W. 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 12; Jacob Arty located the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 13, and the E. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 13, this summer, but did not move into the settlement till the following season.

Respectfully Yours,
E. W. WHITMORE.

SOME Comparisons.

State elections have been held this year in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Oregon, Kentucky, North Carolina, Vermont, Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska and Iowa. County elections have been held in Tennessee, legislative elections in Georgia, a Congressional election in West Virginia, and a Constitutional and State election in Arkansas. In the case of these last mentioned States any comparisons which might be instituted with the last preceding vote would be exceedingly favorable to the Democracy, but as elections have yet to be held in Georgia and Tennessee, as the returns from West Virginia are not complete, and as only one party voted in Arkansas, we shall not include them in the comparisons. The following table shows the majorities given in the other States named, at the Presidential election in 1872:

	Rep.	Dem.
New Hampshire,	6,772	11,396
Connecticut,	4,945	11,396
Oregon,	6,772	11,396
Kentucky,	29,947	11,396
North Carolina,	29,947	11,396
Vermont,	29,947	11,396
Maine,	32,335	11,396
Ohio,	42,081	11,396
Indiana,	29,947	11,396
Nebraska,	10,540	11,396
Iowa,	60,039	11,396

Majority, 231,377; 11,396.
Net Republican Majority, 219,981.

Grant's total majority in the country in 1872 was 750,208, and the States named above gave him a little over thirty per cent of it. The following table shows the majorities given in the other States named, at the Presidential election in 1872:

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While Grant in 1872 carried ten of the eleven States named, this year seven of the eleven have been carried by the opponents of the administration. While Grant in 1872 had a majority on the popular vote in the States named of nearly a quarter of a million, the anti-slavery party and the Republican party are now in a large majority. Such facts as these are significant.—Free Press.

That "Bloody Shirt" Drama.

The New York Times has sent a special correspondent to Louisiana, and the letters it has received from him are a conclusive answer to the "raw head and bloody bones" theory upon which the organs have been trying to conduct the campaign. Commenting on one of these letters the Times says:

The planters and other white citizens were informed that our correspondent came from the New York Times, which has long been described in the South as a "black Republican sheet," and he was not shot, or ridden on a rail, or tarred and feathered. On the contrary, he testified that "every one of the white men seemed to regard his appearance as a harbinger of better times, doubtless because they hoped he would tell the truth about them, and not go into the outrage-manufacturing business at their expense. To get at the truth is, indeed, the sole object of our correspondent's journey—the 'bloody shirt' drama must be left to the hired agents and the mysterious authors of the 'reign of terror' dispatched as dated from Washington.

Forgot to Explain.

When Old Zack was on the subject of Republican economy, at the Opera House the other night, he entirely forgot to explain how it was that he was Secretary of the National Republican Campaign Committee, of which the Senator himself was chairman, was paid out of the Federal treasury while doing committee work, and was receiving a salary of \$2,000 for his government salary. Zachariah boasts of not being a salary-grabber, but there was a palpable "salary-grab" which is charged to his agency. It would be well for him to explain the matter.

Should Remember.

The voters of the Second District of Michigan should remember that the prospective tariff by which they are now burdened is the product of Republican statesmanship, and that one of the men who was instrumental in handicapping the farmers and producing classes with was Henry Waldron, who now asks a re-election at the hands of his constituents. They ought to send a man who will be more mindful of their interests, and such a man they have presented for their suffrages in the person of John J. Robinson.—Free Press.

in and Mary Hardy; John and Lucretia Maynard; Ezra, Alfred, Egbert and Walstin Whitmore, and Caroline Fairbrother.

I have the impression that Mr. Hardy and wife were natives of Maryland, but emigrated from Penn. They located the N. E. 1-2 of the N. E. 1-4 of Sec. 15. Their children were: Julia Ann, a young lady, and Fidelia, Thurston, Mary and Susan, aged respectively from four to twelve years. Julia Ann was married in April, 1827, to Mr. Reading, of Ypsilanti village, the third couple married in the neighborhood. Reading and wife subsequently settled in Mississippi. Mr. Hardy sold his place in a few years and settled near Oakville.

I have been informed that Fidelia, the second daughter of Mr. Hardy, became the wife of Mr. Tyler, of Augusta, and is the mother of Prof. Tyler, of the University of Mich., but do not know to be so.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrington came with Mr. Hardy, and lived that summer in his house. They had an infant son who soon after attaining his majority, married a daughter of Mr. Samuel Pettibone, and settled in Ann Arbor, where he shortly after died.

Michigan Argus.

A PETITION TO TIME.

BY BRYAN W. PROCTOR.

Touch us gently, Time!
Let us glide along thy stream
Gently—as we sometimes glide
Through a quiet dream
Humble voyagers are we,
Husband, wife, and children three—
(One is lost, an angel died,
To the azure overhead.)

Touch us gently, Time!
We're not proud nor soaring wings;
Our ambition, our content,
Lies in simple things.
Humble voyagers are we,
O'er life's dim, unrolled sea,
Seeking only calm climate—
Touch us gently, gentle Time!

Economy for the Winter.

From the N. Y. Tribune.
The end of September a year ago inaugurated one of the most curious reforms which ever took place in one social history—a reform based at first on neither a reason nor a principle. Every man began to economize before he felt any lack of money; not because he held economy to be a virtue, but because he saw that his neighbor's financial credit, just as now he sees his religion, and for no better cause. Not knowing what business speculation to trust, he resolved to button up his pockets, and money might have been in his pockets and he would not have been able to keep it there. Economy was for a while literally the fashion; it was the proper thing to have "invested in Northern Pacific, and to find it expedient to contract. Now when the winter has come, and the contractors have made the evil reality, and economy is a necessity, we do not practice it with such complacency and airy grace.

Just at present, when the Summer holidays are over and the heads of the firm or family are planning the Winter's campaign is the time which they take to decide how and when the pinch and tightening should be made. In most cases the object is to make it not when it should be least felt, but where the next door neighbor shall not find it out. Brown, finding his shelves full of goods which sell too slowly for his needs, retains his ornamental platoon of salaried butlers, and the number of his hands who work out of sight. His wife cuts down the wages of her sempstress, dicker with the washerwoman over every week's bill, but does as usual in the Park behind her blooded bays and liveried footmen. The same system of petty scrimping and ill-judged expenditure runs over every class and grade. The master carpenter's wife, pronounced among her neighbors as a generous housewife, and the basis of her dress and parlor furniture "a perfect lady," finding allowance cut down one-half, turns off the poor woman who has sewed for her, and buys her undergarments ready made, finding enough in this way to treat herself to a Parisian Winter dress, a mass of coarse cloth, gaping stitches, and tawdry bead-work. The sewing woman in her turn is driven to these ready made clothing shops, and will make for the rest of the winter, and wraps at twenty-five cents each, and other garments in the same proportion. The female employes of the mills recently closed or running on half-time crowd the doors where their work is given out, glad of this chance to escape starvation. The other chance which offers itself to both sewing woman and mill-hand, careful, faithful domestic service, they turn from as involving a loss of caste. The cook and chambermaid, Brown shows to the carpenter's house, is paid a nearly double the rates of "sales-ladies" in the smaller shops. The sales-lady lingers in a garret and lives on starvation diet, while the cook has at her disposal all the comfort and delicacies which her employer can command for himself. The motive in this madness lies in the much abused name of "lady," and it is this motive which accounts for the hundreds of women driven by the winter, and the brothers of New York for bread. This appetite for vulgar display and struggle for a position has served the Tribune and all other social reformers as a never failing card for years in their battle against the shortcomings of our half-educated classes. It was apparent enough in the days of lavish expenditure, but it is oddly more noticeable in the recent attempts at economy. The man, who, when in Europe, has money about to the amusement and gain of all shopkeepers, is the man who in the hard times of the coming winter will do the wages of his workmen to spend the money on opera and the like, and will lead to him would be wasted. When wealth is held to be the sole qualification to rank or respect, we are not likely willingly to betray our lack of it.

There is a class of men, and cultured men, and women, whom it may be worth while to remind, just now that the saving of money is not sometimes the best humanity or economy. We fail to see the wisdom of discharging workmen and servants and wages, and then turning to hundreds during the winter months, and before the winter is over subscribing thousands to benevolent societies of soup-houses. Nor is it better policy to deny salaries and salaries to the men and women who are the backbone of the city, and the majority of city operatives depend for their daily bread. These remarks, of course, only apply to the wealthy class; but there are none of the class who carefully consider how our small surplus funds could be expended in wages rather than in aims.

Yellow in the Peach Tree.
The *Gardener's Monthly* says there is no mystery whatever as to the cause of the "yellow" in the peach tree.
If you dig around a tree with the yellow you will first be struck with a "mushroomy" smell. Picking out the roots, and examining them, you will see millions of thread-like fibers which are the mycelia of fungi. These are the young fibres, and leave only the main roots, through which all the nutriment of the plant has to be gathered; and as the old roots are unable to draw more than draw in water, the tree becomes in a measure starved, and the leaves become yellow, just as they would be growing in poor soil, which, though the plant might have plenty of roots, could get nothing for the roots to eat. To have plenty of roots and no food, is equivalent to having plenty of food and no roots. The remedies which look to the destruction of this root parasite are employed. Hot water has done it; so has a weak solution of salt; others have found a weak solution of potash to succeed.

A Tree Protector.
There was an exhibition at the New England Fair, at Narragansett Park, a model of a very simple elastic guard for keeping horses from gnawing the bark from road-side trees. It is a simple kind of slat to surround the trunk; but instead of being nailed to the tree or set on the ground to rot, it was suspended by elastic springs which would give as the body of the tree enlarged. We are inclined to think that the consideration of owners of road-side shade trees. It is utterly absurd to spend time and money in planting trees along our streets, when the first horse that comes along is allowed to stop and leisurely make a dinner from the bark, while the owner is, perhaps, thoughtlessly smoking a cigar at a neighboring saloon.—N. E. Farmer.

According to the report of the State Prison, at Jackson, prepared for the fiscal year ending October 1, it appears that during the year there have been 314 convicts received, 228 discharged, 10 escaped, 13 pardoned and 7 died, making an increase during the year of 50, and leaving at the close of the year 1050 prisoners, with a daily average through the year of 686 1/2. The number is now increased to 718.

The Men Who Can Forgive.
The brave only know how to forgive; it is the man refined and generous spirit of virtue human nature can arrive at. Towards have done good and kind actions—towards have even fought, nay, sometimes even conquered, but a coward never forgives. It is not in his nature; the power of doing it flows only from a strength and greatness of soul, conscious of its own force and security, and above the little temptation of resenting every fruitless attempt to interrupt its happiness.

A terrible gale set in on Lake Michigan Saturday afternoon, and has continued ever since, increasing, if anything, in violence. The steamer City of Troy arrived here this afternoon after a voyage of forty-five hours from Chicago. Capt Baldwin reports encountering a thick snow-storm out on the lake last night again this morning. He says that there were vessels on the voyage, and they were weathering the gale in apparently good condition. One unknown vessel was discovered ashore near Manitowish, and it was found that a large fleet have sought shelter at the Beaver Islands and several have also run into Northport. No disasters are reported from Frankfort.

The general passenger agent of the Central Pacific declares the reports of the robbery and swindling of their passengers, by short-car and count sharpers, by the coast guard, and the fact that the officers of the road do all in their power to prevent the success of the gamblers, who are licensed by the State of California.

1874. 1874.

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