NORTHERN TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Justice of the Supreme Court,
THOMAS M. COOLEY.

Regents of the University,
VICTORY P. COLLIER,
GEORGE L. MALTZ.

SHOULD MACKINAW OPPOSE OUR RAILROAD PROJECT?

In a brief item last week, we noticed that the citizens of Mackinaw county were circulating a remonstrance against the Legislature making a land grant to the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad to assist it in coming to this place. It seems to us that although this action is intended to work injury to Cheboygan, and benefit to Mackinaw, it cannot have an injurious effect on Cheboygan without having the same effect on Mackinaw. Even if it were possible that the efforts of that county to have the effect of preventing the railroad from coming to this place, what benefit could such a course be to Mackinaw county. It would not increase the growth of the county or add to its importance abroad. It would not secure Mackinaw county a railroad a day sooner. In fact, if it had any effect at all, it would be to delay a railroad there. There were a few residents of that county, and only a few, who refused to sign the remonstrance, and would sign a petition in favor of the land grant. It is encouraging to note in this connection that those few were the leading business men of the place, those whose energy, intelligence and business qualifications, give to the place a large share of its importance. It is only those do not look beyond their own limited surroundings and have no understanding of the great principles which govern the growth and development of a country who would throw a straw in the way of the improvement of an adjoining county. For the future progress of Mackinaw county, we regret that the most of the residents belong to that class. That they are honest in their opinions we have no doubt, but they are mistaken, as they will no doubt see before many years roll around. As to the effect upon Cheboygan, we have no fear. Cheboygan has elements of growth, permanent and stable growth, which cannot be effected by any means of that nature. It is bound by all principles of development to become the leading business point of this section of the state. Railroads would hasten it development. The lack of them would not prevent it, and for this reason the railroads which are penetrating this northern country will eventually come here, land grant or no land grant. A land grant would bring it sooner. In opposing this matter, it seems to us that the residents of Mackinaw are standing in their own light. Their action would indicate that the growth of Cheboygan would be detrimental to their interests. This, any reasonable person knows would not be the case, and a railroad to this place would undoubtedly be better for Mackinaw than where it now is. We think if the people there had looked on this matter in all its bearings, they would not have placed themselves on record as they have.

FACTS WORTH CONSIDERING.

We desire at this time to call the attention of our numerous readers outside of the county, especially those who contemplate changing location or business, to the advantages which Cheboygan possesses over almost any other section of the country which is now holding out inducements to settlers. We know of no other place in the country which has so many elements of growth. The position which Cheboygan holds upon the lake with its available harbor will make it one of the best shipping points upon the inland waters. This is a point to be taken in consideration by all who seek a location either for business or manufacturing, or agricultural pursuits. Upon this point often times depend success or failure. More enterprises fail throughout the country for the lack of cheap transportation than for any other single cause. For the same reason, villages, which in the beginning promise well, end almost where they began. Cheboygan possesses the advantages as a shipping point second to none. In addition to this it has as good a water power as is in the state. Its lumber interests are large and increasing, and she possesses a sufficient amount of pine which must necessarily come to this point for manufacture and shipment that will last for a generation or two yet. The lumber interests alone will cause a constant growth for years to come. But what will add to the permanent and steady growth is the splendid farming lands of the county. The public are just begining to get a knowledge of their value, and show their appreciation of them by securing and settling upon them, at a rate which, considering the depressing times, may almost be considered unprecedented, and the call for them is increasing every day. We venture the assertion that there is no county in the state which has so many acres of farming land directly tributary to a first-class shipping point as has Cheboygan. There is no county in the state where the wood on the same number of acres can be transported to market so that it will pay the cost of clearing. The navigation of our inland lakes and rivers place all this within easy reach of Cheboygan. The same reasons which make this place desirable for the shipment of its products make it desirable on account of the low prices with which all kinds of goods can be furnished. These points are well worth considering, and we challenge a comparison with any place in the state.

STANLEY MATTHEWS is to be the successor of John Sherman in the United States Senate. The Republican caucus so decreed last week. He was nominated on the third ballot. For some reason unexplained in the dispatches, Judge Taft received a much smaller vote than was anticipated by his friends.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democrats of the state, under the leadership of Don M. Dickinson held a convention in Lansing on the 16th inst., to place in nomination a candidate for Supreme Judge and two Regents of the University. Don M. Dickinson is one of those Democrats who denounce the "great fraud," and who says in effect that the highest endorsement that a man can have for a Democratic nomination is the ability with which he can denounce "Bradley and Wells." As the Democratic party in this state has a large proportion of members who hold views which are more in accordance with patriotism and love of country, the convention, headed by "Don," was neither a large nor an enthusiastic one. At the calling of the convention together, there were, out of a delegation of over 400, just 80 persons present. In the afternoon, by hard work, the convention reported 226 delegates present, with 26 organized counties unrepresented, and even of these there was a large proportion who favored the nomination of Thomas M. Cooley for Supreme Justice, but by a powerful effort on the part of the fillibustering element that measure was defeated and a Democrat nominated. The resolutions adopted were what might have been expected from this faction of the Democratic party. They denounced Hayes and "Bradley and Wells." This was not strange, as a convention called by Don M. Dickinson would naturally consist of his followers, but the meagre attendance shows that the class of Democrats who hold these views are by far the smaller portion of those in the state, as they are of the country, notwithstanding they may make the noise.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A MEETING of white Republicans was held in New Orleans last week to ask for northern support for Packard. They claim that he is pretty generally recognized throughout the state, and make a strong appeal for justice.

SECRETARY SCHURZ gives notice that during his administration there will be no removals except for cause, and no promotions except for merit. He also announces that there are no vacancies to fill in the Interior department.

THE celebrated Knox-Merritt matrimonial mystery has another act added. Miss Mary Knox swears she was married on the evening of Nov. 8 to John A. Metritt. John denies, and says he never thought of such a thing. The case has been on trial at Carmel, Pa., for some weeks. The justice of the peace has decided that the story of Miss Knox is substantially correct, and he held young Merritt under bond to act as husband should. Merritt, under the advice of his lawyer, refused to sign the bond, and the court committed him to jail. Merritt's friends hope to secure his release on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

PRESIDENT HAYES proposes another new departure that will be heartily approved by the public. He has invited Vice President Wheeler to participate in the deliberations of the cabinet meeting, as one of the President's advisers. Heretofore the Vice President of the United States, however capable and worthy he may have been, has been too much of a figure head in the government, being of no use whatever except to preside over the Senate during its sessions. This new departure on the part of President Hayes is the more gratifying since it is known that Vice President Wheeler's eminent ability, experience and integrity will go far towards strengthing the administration and advancing the interests of the nation by his active co-operation with the President.

THE New York Graphic says that now is the time to begin business. The tide is completely out and just on the turn. Prices of all kinds are at the bottom figure. Wages are low and money is cheap. Those who put unemployed funds into real estate at the present low valuations or purchase mills and manufactories are sure to gain. However it may be with the affairs of some of our newspapers, which think the world is coming to an end because things go ill with them, the times are steadily improving, business is bound to revive, prosperity is coming, and the men who are wise enough to take advantage of the present depressed condition of wages and the price of all kinds of material to start in some needed business will reap an abundant harvest in due time. And the sooner people set at work in all wise ways the quicker business of all kinds will revive.

THE new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Thompson, is to be added to the number of illustrious old men, who never found it too late to learn—like Cato taking up Greek when he was more than sixty, and the whole list so popular and so interesting in works in education. He has recently published a work on the Papacy His attention was called to the subject by the Pope's encyclical of 1864. He began reading the history of the church, and became so interested in it, that he finally made a subject of investigation and study. He found much of the literature on the subject "the merest stuff," full of blind bigotry on both sides, an ignoring or perversion of facts, false logic, and false appeals. He determined to state the question, if he could, fairly, and set about writing his book. He was greatly embarrassed by his ignorance of languages, especially of Latin and Greek. Although sixty years of age, he set to work to learn Latin, Greek, German and French; submitted his translations to a scholastic friend, and finally produced his book, which was published by Harper & Brothers. The critics have spoken well of it. The old man has "a good deal of blood in him" evidently, and if he can master what he needs to know of naval science as easily as he is said to have succeeded in this enterprise, he will rapidly qualify himself for his present position.

PRESIDENT Hayes is not in favor of the new election project in South Carolina and Louisiana. Both parties are opposed to it. There is no law for it. Instead of allaying political passions, it would aggravate them. Many in both States, especially in Louisiana, are opposed to it because it would occur in the planting season, and would interrupt another business year.

CONDENSED NEWS.

There are a million and a quarter taxed dogs in Great Britian.

The London Bible society has sent 20,000 bibles to the Russian army.

A prominent Chicago firm dumped 16,000 postal cards into the mails in one lump last Saturday.

The suit for the recovery of $1,000,000 being twice the amount of which Jacob Rehm defranded the government in connection with the whiskey ring, will be pushed vigorously. Notice was served on Rehm last week, and the case will be called up Monday. The argument will be first on a motion to dismiss the suit.

The boys of a school at Coal Run, O., were rehearsing, for an exibition the other day, an original drama. In one part a boy named Mason was to be stabbed. A sack of red liquid was concealed under his clothes and a wooden breast-plate was to protect him from the blow. The breast-plate got misplaced and the dagger pierced his heart, killing him instantly.

Stephen S. Jones, editor of the Religo-Philosophical Journal at Chicago, was shot dead in his office last week by Dr. C. W. Pike, who at once gave himself up. Pike and his wife have resided in Jones' building without paying rent, and it is surmised this may have caused the trouble. But Pike says that Jones seduced his wife, and Mrs. Pike says so too. The friends of Jones says that he was incapable of such a crime. All the parties are spiritualists. Jones was 65 years old, wealthy, and lived with his family at St. Charles, Ill.

There was a good deal of cat-hauling among the Methodists of Washington over the Presidential family. Dr. Newman was especially anxious to serve as chaplain for another quadrennate; but it is almost definitely settled that the family will worship at the foundry Methodist church, near the White House. That is where they went last Sunday. A local reporter says: Mrs. Hayes worships as if her heart was in her devotion. She joined in the congregational singing, with much zest, and her sweet voice could be distinctly heard among the chorus of voices which filled the auditorium.

An inquest on the body of Joseph Kingan, the dead New York produce dealer is in progress at St. Johns, N. B. New York detectives have ascertained that Kingan had $25,000 in United States and District of Columbia 3-65 bonds on him when he left. They think his murderer followed him from New York. Gould H. Thorp thinks that he had over $100,000 with him, while but $9,000 were found on his body. He scouts the idea of Kingan being a defaulter, as his assets are double his liabilities.