

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Iowa Emigration Company case unsettled the title to millions of acres of farm lands in that State. In consideration of that fact, and of the multifarious interests involved, the court has reversed its decision and opened the case for reargument.

It is reported from Montreal that the British Government is about to establish in the Dominion a militia reserve of ten thousand men for active service at home and abroad, as may be required. When that is done, it is to be hoped there will be an end to the absurd panics that periodically beset the Canadians when the subject of an Irish invasion from the United States is mooted.

The chronic revolution characteristic of Mexican affairs seems to have broken out afresh in the northwest portion of the republic. The only apprehension to which it gives rise, however, appears to be lest the insurgents have captured a treasure pack-train from the mines. The insurgents appear to be formidable to nobody, and nothing else, and in this country they would be styled highway robbers.

FOLLOWING upon Edison's announcement that he had solved the problem of electric light, comes a dispatch from London to the effect that a Professor Andre in that city has done the same thing. Whether either of the inventors has surmounted the obstacles to the successful substitution of the electric light for gas, remains to be developed. But that in the near future that will be accomplished, can now scarce be doubted.

WASHINGTON special report that a project has been started at Philadelphia for raising a quarter of a million dollars testimonial to General Grant. The suggestion is made that the affair may have originated in the all-powerful desire of Oriental aspirants and their friends to get the general settled in private life. Of course, has not been consulted in the matter, and has given no indication that he would accept such testimonial if tendered.

Thus time the people of Memphis seem disposed to set about ridding their city of the scourge which has already filled it with desolation, and a recurrence of which next summer would be fatal to the prospects of that place. They are now discussing the measures necessary to avert the pestilence, and the spirit with which they enter upon that business is disclosed by the fact that no objection whatever was offered to the plan of drainage submitted by the board of sanitary experts.

The Clearing House returns for last week shows the volume of business to continue without perceptible abatement. The aggregate clearings of the nineteen principal cities were twelve hundred millions, against five hundred and eighty-five millions for the corresponding week last year. In the totals are included the large stock transactions at New York for the week, but making deduction for these the figures yet show the business boom has not yet begun to subside. As compared with the totals for the same week of last year, the footings show an increase at New York of 13.4 per cent; Chicago, 52.3; Boston 71.9; Philadelphia, 90.5; Baltimore, 41.8; Cincinnati, 21.4; St. Louis, 19.

The whaling bark Helen Mar arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from the Arctic Ocean Wednesday night of last week. She brings the officers and crew of the bark Mercury, abandoned in the ice Oct. 24, latitude 71.10 north, longitude 172 west, just north of Herald Shoals. They left the bark Vigilant in the same pack of ice, frozen in, but the crew were well. Captain Hickmott, of the Mercury, like other whalers, fear that the Jeanette may be frozen up in the pack of ice, in which case they have little hopes of the vessel ever getting out, though the crew may reach a place of safety. The Mercury had on board, when abandoned, 1,000 barrels of oil, 9,000 pounds of bone, and 40,000 pounds of ivory. The vessel was owned by Bartlett & Son, of New Bedford, and insured for about \$40,000. Her policy had been made for four years, and had one year to run.

The manufacture of silk dress goods and silk threads in America is constantly increasing in dimensions. The importation of raw silk into this country has increased from 738,331 pounds in 1870, to 1,590,633 pounds in 1878. We have from a high commercial source, the rather astonishing statement that, in the matter of sewing silk and machine twist, European manufacturers have been entirely crowded from the market, and American machine twist is soon to be introduced into foreign countries, with a conviction that it can be sold at a profit. The demand for American silk dress is also increasing greatly, and the products of the Cheney manufacturing company are becoming very popular for their fineness of texture, and their absolute permanence of color and wearing qualities. Some poor American silks have been manufactured and put on the market, which fact has had a tendency to discredit all American goods of that kind but those who purchase the genuine Cheney goods have no cause to regret it. The New York Shipping List states that the imports of silk manufacturers at New York decreased more than one third from 1871 to 1878.

THERE is an immense pressure on the President for appointments as supervisors of census. One hundred and fifty of those officers are to be appointed. The President told an applicant yesterday that he had committed the selection of supervisors to General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, and that he should not receive any applicants, but when Mr. Walker had made out a list for his approval he should inquire into the fitness of each man.

THE announcement is made that Edison has at last brought to a successful conclusion his experiments upon the electric light, and that Christmas a public exhibition of his discovery will be made at Menlo Park, every house in which he promises to illuminate with electric jets. The result will be awaited with much interest, and if, as is claimed, he has indeed discovered practicable means of subdividing the electric light, the day is close at hand when it will supplant gas and all the means of illumination now in use.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has approved an order issued by Treasurer Gillman with reference to the redemption of national bank notes. A year ago an order was issued compelling banks which sent in notes for redemption to prepay express charges. This had the effect of preventing notes unfit for circulation being sent in, and the consequence has been that the paper money now in circulation, particularly in the West, is in very bad order, and a great deal of it really unfit for use. It has been thought best, therefore, to modify the rule, and the order has gone out that the express charges on money sent in for redemption will be paid by the government out of the 5 per cent redemption fund, in case such money is mutilated or otherwise unfit for circulation. In case the notes are found in packages that are already fit for circulation, the express charges upon the entire remittance will be deducted from the package. The Treasurer's object is to rid the country of worn-out money, but at the same time prevent notes that are fit for circulation being sent in.

The annual report of the general superintendent of the life saving service shows that at the close of the fiscal year the establishment embraced 172 stations, of which 136 were on the Atlantic, 30 on the lakes and 6 on the Pacific. Within the limits of the operation of the service, there were 219 disasters to vessels. The number of persons on board these vessels were 2,107, of whom 2,049 were saved and 58 lost. There were succored at stations 371 shipwrecked persons, aggregate. The number of persons brought ashore from wrecked vessels by life saving appliances of stations was 412. In addition the life saving crews assisted when stranded, got out of dangerous positions and piloted to places of safety, 89 vessels. The estimated value of the whole number of vessels involved was \$1,922,276, and of their cargoes \$965,610, making the total value of property in peril \$2,887,886. Of this amount \$1,445,083 was saved and \$1,442,803 lost. The number of disasters involving total loss of vessels was 54. The number of disasters to vessels, 217 is greater than that of any previous year, the highest former number having been 171. The report closes with an exhibit of the efficacy of life saving stations, a special instance given having reference to the lakes. It is shown that on these waters the loss of life in 1878, when there were no life saving stations, was 1 out of 54 persons on board vessels suffering disasters, or one out of every six casualties. In 1877 11 stations were in operation a portion of the year, to which 16 were added in the latter part. As a result only 1 out of every 60 persons imperiled was lost, or one out of every six casualties. In 1878, the number of stations was further increased and the loss of life was reduced to one out of every 102 persons imperiled or one out of every eleven casualties. All this time the stations were crippled by the insufficiency of the arrangements for the proper maintenance of crews. This being remedied by the act of June 18, 1878, in 1879 the loss of life sank to one out of every 216 persons imperiled, or one out of every 21 casualties. It is further shown that since the commencement of the present fiscal year, up to the date of the report, including an unusually calamitous autumn in this region, 61 disasters have occurred within the field of life saving operations on the lakes, there being on board the vessels involved, 468 persons, of whom only one was lost.

**WHOOPIING-COUGH.**  
Causes and Proper Treatment of the Disease.  
From the New York Times.  
Fungoid growth, the cause of whooping cough, was the subject of a lecture delivered last evening by Dr. Henry A. Mott, before the Academy of Sciences. The disease, which is so prevalent in cities, deserved a careful study, remarked the lecturer. In cities in this country, the disease was mostly prevalent in Charleston; then followed Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Much diversity of opinion existed as to its causes. Some regarded it as bronchial inflammation, while other held that it was a disease of a specific character, and that the bronchial inflammation was only a concomitant. The remedies prescribed were as numerous as the opinions about the disease. Patients were given purgatives, emetics, astringents, expectorants, narcotics, tonics, etc. Dr. Letzerich first discovered, by aid of the microscope, the existence of fungi in various forms in the expectorated mucus; and subsequent investigation proves that this fungoid growth was the direct cause of the whooping-cough. He showed that if the expectorated mucus was whooped up during the first catarrhal stage of that disease, there will be seen, besides a porous, brownish-red, fungous spores, some of which have partially germinated and brought into existence mycelium. The lecturer showed an illustration of the fungus in its various stages of development—spores, mycelium filaments and other forms. The spores in whooping-cough differ in appearance from those in diphtheria, and the growth of mycelium and thread fungus is very rapid, while

the expectorated mucus becomes thick, and, in drying, is glassy, although tenacious. Dr. Hamilton, the lecturer said, was of opinion that the spores were received by the individual in the saliva, which attached itself to the under side of the tongue, where the mucous membrane is thinnest and softest. Here they germinate and spread to the larynx and pharynx, where the whooping-cough is established. Elevations or tumors are often seen under the tongue before the whooping, but catarrhal symptoms are quite prominent then. There is also discharge from the nose, suffused eyes, head-ache, sore throat, and great lassitude. Quinine is considered the best remedy for the disease. It arrests the alcoholic fermentation caused by the fungi, prevents their development, and generally acts as a poison to them. The best way of taking quinine for whooping-cough is by placing it in the form of powder upon the tongue, and letting it dissolve there. The doses are 2 to 5 grains for children, and 3 to 5 grains for adults.

Hostility to the Ship Canal.

From the Inter-Ocean.  
There is in this country a feeling of hostility to the scheme for constructing a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama that has on several occasions found forcible expression. This feeling is based on the theory that such a canal would in no way benefit our general commerce, would injure our overland trade, and would paralyze many interests that have contributed to the rapid development of western States. Those who oppose the cutting of a ship canal argue that our railroad system has done more in thirty years to develop the resources of the country, and to advance the interests of the great Central and Western communities which make up the bulk of our population, than the ship canal would have done in 300 years, had it been cut in the same period of time. When the Spaniards first proposed the scheme, they claim that the Pacific roads, those completed and those in progress, meet all the requirements of American commerce, while at the same time they contribute to the rapid progress and improvement of interior points as well as seaports. They argue that it is the duty of Americans to foster a system the benefits of which are evident, rather than to invest in and encourage an enterprise that ultimate success of which is a question of doubt, and which, if successful will benefit foreign nations more than it will benefit the United States.

The supporters of this theory, and they include many of our thinkers and most effective workers in forwarding American interests, see in the canal a means of injuring our present trade channels, and an agent to depress the enterprising spirit that has made the West the wonder of the world. They may exaggerate the disadvantages of a ship canal, but their hostility to any such scheme remains a factor in the problem so long as the utility of such an enterprise is under discussion. But when it is determined that a ship canal is to be cut across the American Isthmus at Panama under French influence, or at Nicaragua under American influence, not even these opponents of a ship canal on general principles can hesitate as to what is their duty in the premises. The dispatches from Paris announce that neither the Lesseps nor the French capitalists have abandoned the idea of constructing a sea-level canal at Panama. On the contrary, it is stated that the Lesseps is about to sail for Panama with workmen and materials for inaugurating work on the projected canal. As we have shown in previous articles, this canal project was hatched in intrigue, organized by the parties interested only in clipping American commerce. The men at the head of the company were the confederates of that French Emperor who said that the political and commercial influence of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific must be checked.

If a ship canal is to be constructed, Americans must choose between a company organized in America, and controlled by Americans, and one organized in Europe and controlled by Europeans. Faced by such an alternative, the canal project is hatched in intrigue, organized by the parties interested only in clipping American commerce. The men at the head of the company were the confederates of that French Emperor who said that the political and commercial influence of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific must be checked.

A canal on the Nicaragua route would stimulate Mississippi commerce; would facilitate trade between the Eastern ports and our own Western coast as well as with foreign ports, and would do so without materially interfering with the overland trade between the Atlantic and Pacific, and under the management of those interested in our commerce, could be made to contribute to our general prosperity. Under the management of those interested in diverting our trade and controlled by nations jealous of our prosperity, a canal on the Panama route might become an engine to cripple our commerce, and a basis for international complications naturally leading to embarrasment, if not, ultimately to war.

Land Department

Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Railway Company.

To meet the demands of settlers and others who have been engaged in the building of the road, the land embraced in the grant in Chippewa county for section to actual settlers are as follows: For strictly farming lands one mile or more from completed stations at \$4.00 per acre. For timbered and mineral lands at price and terms to be agreed upon on application. Upon the deposit of twenty-five percent of the purchase price of the land, the purchaser of a tract of land will be issued an estimate of the amount of the land payable on or before ten years from the date of application, with interest at seven percent, payable annually; said contract to be made up the receipt by the company of the payment of the same from the state. As the Company can confidently assure purchasers that from time to time the road will be built during the coming year, there is no hesitancy in making the deposit and securing a land. Settlers will look to their interests by making an early application. The Company is desirous that settlers already occupying lands embraced in the grant should be first to secure the lands they have improved and they are invited to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors of the company: JAS. McILLAN, President. Hon. JOHN S. NEWBERRY, W. B. MOORE, Esq., Esq., JOHN J. RICHARDSON, Esq., W. MARSHALL, Esq., FRANCIS PALMS, Esq., W. K. MEIR, Esq., W. ALAN M. JOHNSON, Esq., Geo. H. HERRICK, Esq. Further information desired may be had on application by mail to the company's land office in Detroit. Correspondence relating to the Land Department should be addressed to the following: FRANCIS PALMS, Esq., Land Committee. JOHN S. NEWBERRY, Esq., Land Committee. Date December 25, 1879.

C. A. Gallagher's Column.  
C. A. GALLAGHER'S  
Family grocery,  
Provision And Fruit Store,  
Next door to the Postoffice.

New  
Japan,  
Oolong,  
Young Hyson,  
This Seasons Importations  
JUST RECEIVED!  
New Wheat flour,  
Family mess Pork,  
And a full line of  
NEW GROCERIES!

NO NUMBER ON THE STORE,  
But it is still there.  
Goods Delivered Free.

Notice.  
U. S. LAND OFFICE.  
REED CITY, MICH., Nov. 24, 1879.  
COMPLAINT having been entered at this office by Geo. W. Corey against Charles B. Mecher for abandoning his homestead entry No. 6888, dated June 11, 1875, upon the S.W. 1/4 of section 33, Township 38 North, Range 3 West, in Cheboygan county, Mich., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of January, 1880, at 12 o'clock, M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

Notice.  
EVERY Justice of the Peace, Minister of the Gospel, and other persons authorized by law to solemnize marriages in this Cheboygan county, Mich., are required to deliver to the County Clerk a certificate of such marriage within 30 days from the date of its solemnization.

Notice.  
By Trustee McDonald:  
Resolved, That we, the Council of the village of Cheboygan, do hereby certify and acknowledge that the portion of the Cheboygan and Alpena state road that runs across the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two (32), town thirty-eight north, of range one (1) west, and

A Man of a Thousand.  
A Consumptive cured—When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. J. Jones was experimenting with the many herbs of California, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of CONSUMPTION. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking that each remit two three cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address: C. E. ADAMS & CO., 1902 Race street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

Tubal Cain.  
WANTED—Agent for the finest Masonic Engineering ever published in this country. It is a most thoroughly tested Mason, who will give you the entire work for nothing. For particulars, send five circulars apply to the publishers, BRADLEY & CO., 66 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BENSON'S CAPCINE  
POROUS PLASTER  
The Only Improvement Ever Made on the COMMON POROUS PLASTER  
It contains greater and more powerful  
PAIN RELIEVING, STRENGTHENING AND CURATIVE PROPERTIES  
Than common Porous Plaster, and is far superior to Plasters and the so-called electrical appliances. PRICE 25 CENTS.

THE BEST  
IN THE WORLD  
SOLD BY  
ALL  
DEALERS  
\$1500.00  
CASH TO AGENTS  
BEWARE OF BOUS DEALERS AND DECEIVED NUMBERS  
NOTICE OUR GENUINE NUMBER ON SHUTTLE RACE-PLATE.  
FOR PARTICULARS  
WHITESEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

TAKENOTICE.  
Those coming to this section of the state to purchase lands should not fail to call upon  
MERRITT CHANDLER,  
Real Estate Agent,  
CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN,  
40,000 ACRES  
Of Choice Farming, Pure and Cedar Lands for sale, at reasonable prices, in quantities to suit purchasers. Titles perfect. Terms easy.  
Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Cheboygan Burial Case Company  
The Cheboygan Burial Case Company is now prepared to furnish  
Coffins & Undertakers Goods  
Of every description, We have  
CASKETS AND COFFINS,  
Covered with Cloth, black or white. We also fill orders for the celebrated  
METALIC CASKET  
Finished in any style at prices as low as they can be purchased outside  
will  
NOT BE UNDERSOLD,  
We devote our entire attention to the business in all its branches, furnish  
PLATES ENGRAVED  
In the latest and best styles, attend Funerals when desired, and  
Furnish Carriages at Low Rates  
Call and see us. Office and Salesroom in the Howell Block, Main St.  
CHEBOYGAN BURIAL CASE COMPANY.

DOWN  
With High Prices  
Chicago Scale Co  
149 & 151 Jefferson st., Chicago, Ill.  
Have reduced the price of all kinds of  
S C A L E S  
4-ton Wagon Scales, \$60  
2-ton " " \$40  
All other sizes at a great reduction.  
Sole FULLY WARRANTED. All orders promptly filled. Circulars, Price List and Terms sent upon application. 17m33 15

To the Ladies.  
I AM now prepared to do  
ALL KINDS OF HAIR WORK,  
Such as  
Curls, Puffs, Switches, etc., etc.  
Save your combings and have them worked up  
Except MRS. CHARLES FARMER.  
SEASON OF 1879.

Chicago, Milwaukee, Port Huron,  
DETROIT AND CLEVELAND.  
By their  
Northern Transit Co's  
Daily Line of Steamers.

GEO. P. HUMPHREY,  
Agent, Cheboygan, Mich.

OLD AND RELIABLE.  
DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR  
is a Standard Family Remedy for  
diseases of the Liver, Stomach  
and Bowels.—It is Purely  
Vegetable.—It never  
Debilitates.—It is  
Cathartic and  
Tonic.  
TRY IT

SANFORD'S  
LIVER INVIGORATOR  
To Have Good Health, the Liver  
must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Soreness, and other Disorders.  
The Liver is the seat of material diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.  
The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice for many years, and by the public for more than 25 years, with unprecedented results. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 123 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.  
\$25 to \$5000  
Indicately treated in the following cases: Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Soreness, and other Disorders. Full explanation in application to S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 123 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

For Sale.  
I OFFER FOR SALE  
LOTS 3 AND 4, BLOCK 1,  
Village of Cheboygan. Apply to JOSEPH ST. PETERS, Cross Village, Emmet county, Mich.  
strayed,  
INTO my premises, on or about the 15th day of September, 1879, a red cow, about five years old. The owner is requested to call pay charges and receive the property.  
KENETH MCLEOD.  
Cheboygan, Oct. 30, 1879.