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THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

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BY J. & J. W. BARNES.

TERMS—One Dollar Fifty per year.

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Grand Haven, Michigan.

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Arizona—Resources—Climate and Scenery.

The following concise and shrewd description of the territory of Arizona is from the address of Richard C. McCormick, Secretary of the Territory, made at Prescott, on the 4th of July last, and published in pamphlet form at the office of the *Arizona Miner* in that place:

"Incidentally I have referred to the immense resources of our new country. They deserve special mention, the more from the fact that Arizona has too frequently been called a desert. The explorations of the present year have brought to light and occupancy districts of rare value. Adding the new known resources of Northern and Central Arizona to those long developed below the Gila, we have, with many barren acres, as is common in all metallic countries, an extent of mineral, agricultural, pastoral and timbered lands, equal in the aggregate to the State of New York or Pennsylvania. Of the mineral deposits, it is enough to say that in gold, silver, platinum, copper and lead, no portion of the world is believed to be so rich. If a title of the quartz lodes lately found yield as they promise, to say nothing of the old and confessedly rich mines, some of which were worked two centuries since, the return will be beyond calculation, and more than enough to confirm the reports of the early Jesuit explorers, of the marvelous wealth of the land to which Cortes came for gold, but where he did not overlook the importance of agriculture. Nor must this branch of industry now be neglected. Without well tilled farms and gardens and their sustaining produce, the best mineral countries in the world were unsuited to permanent success. The triumphs of the plow must go hand in hand with those of the pick and the rocker, the shaft and mill.

"Of the agricultural lands of Arizona Bartlett says those of the river Salinas will alone supply food food for a great State. Irrigation is not necessary in this region if the rains are as frequent as they have been during the present year, and in the southern districts where it is required the rivers are large and regular in their flow. No finer wheat or corn is grown than that produced by some of our Indian tribes. The sun never shone upon a better grazing country than that of the numerous and beautiful valleys and hill-sides in various parts of the Territory. The grasses are unsurpassed in their nutritive qualities, and furnish excellent pasturage at all seasons. The great pine forests of this region, and well-timbered districts elsewhere, certify to the presence of an abundance of wood for building and other purposes.

"The scenery and climate in this locality beggar description. We may travel from the East to the West, and where shall we enjoy a landscape more picturesque and grand than that to-day surrounding us, or where at midsummer, in a latitude so low, a temperature so delightful, so eminently conducive to the object of life:

"For life is not to live, but to be well."

"From the bay of Naples I have admired the gorgeous skies of Italy. I have loitered upon the banks of the Bosphorus

"In the glory of the sunset, In the purple mists of evening, But nowhere have I seen more magnificent combinations of sun and cloud than are daily to be seen from this new and charmingly located town.

"I have tested the most salubrious climates of Europe and Asia, but I have not found the atmosphere so replete with health giving properties as in this portion of Arizona. As you are aware, death from natural causes is almost unknown, and those who come here with disease, soon throw their physic to the dogs. Such a country must be attractive, and a popular resort. Its resources make it important. Its chief deficiency—a want of running water—is not sufficient to prevent its early and extensive settlement, although it may at points seriously retard placer-mining. Fortunately, by the act under which the Territory was recognized by the general government, the institution which has been the bane of the states, is allowed no footing here. Its absence, and that of its sister-system, which has so seriously retarded the profitable working of the mines in Mexico, will give us the great advantage of free labor from the beginning, which, with unity of sentiment, and of action, attachment to country rather than to party, tenacity of will and integrity of purpose, must greatly contribute to our success. Our geographical position, though at pre-

ent from a lack of roads, mails, and facilities of travel, apparently isolated and remote, is in fact central, and on the best highways from the Rio Grande to the Pacific. The inevitable continental railroad can follow no parallel more familiar for its economical construction and successful working than the 32d or 35th. The great river, which, forming our western boundary from the Mojave country, sweeps southward to the Sea of Cortes, must, when, rightly navigated, put us in good water communication with all the world."

HONORS OF WAR.—A man, unless he happens to be a devil incarnate, very soon gets tired of killing those whom he can see. Even the surgeon who is dissecting a corpse covers up the face of his subject. Those have sunk their fire into the abysses of death, but they are still human eyes. To mark the death-gaze of the slaughtered, the poor fellow who never did us harm—to feel our feet slippery in his blood—to have his blood spurt on our hands, and his hot brains brush into our face—this kind of business very soon sickens and revolts the bravest soldier. When you have seen a few men slashed or shot to death, my Christian friend, my melodious poet, with your sing-song about the "tented field" and the "embattled strife"—my mellifluous pastor, with your high sounding eloquence about the "God of battles"—you will think as I do.

Mayhap you may come to acknowledge how comparatively tender and merciful are the men in shoulder-straps whose trade it is to kill, and how often the gorge of the souls rises at their dreadful calling. Turn to the Book of Maccabees, and read that once tremendous, pregnant passage—that one line: "And Nicanor lay dead in harness." When you have seen him thus, lying stark and stiff, his brave clothes dabbled in gore, his mouth wide open, grinning awfully, the bloody foam of his lips dried into a purple crust, and the camp followers—the Thendards of the army—creeping up to rifle his pockets and draw off his boots, and cut off his ring-finger, and smash his jaw for the sake of the gold setting to his false teeth, you may form some idea about the "romances of war," very different from those you have previously entertained.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS WEAPON.—The school of "gonoffs," commonly known as highwaymen, have imported from London, or some other European capital, a new style of bludgeon, to be used upon their highway victims. It is called the "sand-club," and its use is almost certain to produce death. It is made of strong canvass, in the shape of a club about twenty inches long, and from six to eight inches in circumference. This bag or club is filled with closely-packed, fine sand, and weighs from five to ten pounds, and has great advantage over the ordinary club or bludgeon, brass knuckles or slung-shot. It will not rebound after a blow is struck, and it leaves no mark or bruise. When the victim is struck on the top of the head, and there is where the sand-club is directed, he instantly sinks to the pavement, without a struggle, the result of concussion to the brain, and not even a bruise, which any ordinary blunt instrument makes, is to be discovered on the scalp of the victim, after the sand-club has performed its fearful mission. Some of the clubs have already been found by the New York police, in the possession of desperate characters who made known the use for which they were intended.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION BILL.—The new conscription bill introduced by Mr. Schenck, from the Military Committee of the House, is very stringent, and if passed will make loyal leaguers and all "such like" squirm. It provides that every man who does not report for enrollment, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and if convicted shall pay \$100 fine. The Provost Marshal is required to report all such delinquents for trial. It also provides that when a substitute deserts, the substituting person is again to be placed on the enrollment list. Or, if he shall have already been drafted and then furnished the substitute, he shall take the place of the deserter in the ranks. It further provides that deserters are to be charged back to the districts whence they came.

We have no belief that the black republican party will permit such wholesome regulations to become law.—*Det. Free Press.*

MANY people's heads are like the head of a glass of porter—all froth.

THE INCOME BUSINESS.—We referred to the publication of the income lists, in a late paper, condemning the policy of publishing them. Since then we have heard instances, where men, living in the finest style, but without any visible means of support, have given a large income. Of course they can easily raise the money to pay the tax, for who will doubt a man's wealth on paying an income amounting to thousands. True, he may be an impostor, but everybody knows that "figures won't lie." Men living in style fear public opinion often, and rather than expose their slender means, will give the great amount of it as a tax on income they never had.

We are informed that during the past year, a young man of good manners and well dressed, made his appearance in one of our towns. He gave in his income to the assessor at several thousand dollars, paid the tax, and had the pleasure of seeing his name in the lists, among the nabobs of the country. On the strength of this he courted a wealthy man's daughter and married her. Then it was found out he had no money, and had sold his mother's watch to pay the income tax. The Government made a good thing out of it, so did the young man, and the instance shows how much the lists are to be depended on. So long as the income tax is in force the assessors returns should be confidential, and neither the wealth or poverty of our people be emblazoned abroad to the public.—*Clev. Plaindealer.*

A NEW GOLD REGION IN DAKOTA.—The article on the prospect of building the Pacific railroad which is attached to the valuable report on foreign and domestic commerce, just issued by the Treasury Department, contains the following interesting statement:

"It is now well ascertained that the Black Hills of Dakota Territory, situated on the 44th parallel of latitude, and between the 103d and 105th meridians of longitude are rich in gold and silver, as well as coal, iron, copper, and pine forests. With the pacification of the Sioux nation, and the establishment of emigrant roads, Dakota will be the scene of great mining excitement, as the gold fields of the Black Hills is within two hundred miles of the steamboat navigation of the Missouri river at the intersection of its channel with the 45th parallel of latitude."

The mountain men have all along said that there was gold in these hills, and much of the emigration this season would have stopped there but for the Indian war. As General Pope has now officially announced to the War department the close of the Sioux war, we may probably create a new Territory out of the district bounded north by Montana, south by Colorado, east by Dakota and Nebraska, and west by Idaho.—*St. Joseph Herald and Times.*

A WOULD-BE MURDERER BUTCHERED BY A WOMAN.—The New Albany *Ledger* learns from M. John S. Beggs that a man named Hadlock met his fate in Hawesville, Indiana, on Saturday night, under the following circumstances: There is a woman in town who keeps a grocery shop, and who had been notified by Hadlock "to move her shanty" by a certain time. On Saturday, Hadlock made his appearance at the window of her domicile, which he smashed in, and notified her that if she did not leave by night he would return and murder her. At night he returned, and discovered the woman and her son sitting in the house. He broke the window and pushed his head in, when she struck him on the head with a mallet, and he fell heavily to the earth. She listened a few minutes, and, hearing him groan, went outside and found him in an almost dying condition. She called for her son to bring her an ax. The son did so, and she took it from him and deliberately chopped up Hadlock's head into small pieces, and left him for the hogs to devour. She went back into the house and went to bed. At last accounts she had not been arrested, nor was she likely to be, as the citizens justified the act.

NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—The Cincinnati *Times* states that a Mr. Sellers, of Hardin county, Illinois, has succeeded in making from the fibre of common cane, such as covers the valley of the lower Mississippi and its tributaries, wrapping paper of a quality superior to anything of the kind heretofore produced. Mr. Sellers is satisfied that he can produce a superior article of printing paper from the same substance, at a less cost than from rags, and has begun its manufacture.

Wool. *Moor's Rural New Yorker* discusses the wool question as follows:

"Will wool command equally high prices through an other year? Unless the war should close, or unless some decided change should take place in the value of our circulating medium before the next clip is sold, there is no good reason to doubt this. The chances are generally believed to be against the occurrence of either of these contingencies. But whether they occur or not, the demand for actual consumption must continue. The restoration of cotton culture after the war, will of course diminish the demand for wool, but that restoration will be gradual under any circumstances. If slavery continues, the actual diminution of it, and the breaking up and confusion introduced into its arrangements by the war, will greatly lessen the effective agricultural labor of the South applicable to the production of cotton. If slavery is destroyed, it will take considerable time to organize a new basis for cotton production by free labor. But were the supply of that staple to meet the demand as soon as the war closes, the domestic supply of wool would still fall vastly short of the demand."

HOW TO MAKE BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—A writer in the *American Agriculturist* recommends the following method for making cakes:

"The finest, tenderest cakes can be made by adding a little unbolted wheat (or Graham) flour to the buckwheat. Less than a quarter will do. Mix with cold, sour milk, or fresh (not sweet) buttermilk, which is best. The soda (emptyings are dispensed with,) when put in cold batter will not act satisfactorily. Bake at once. The heat will start the effervescence, and as the paste rises it will bake, thus preventing it from falling. Hence the culminating point of lightness is attained. The batter rises snowy and beautiful, and the pancakes will swell to almost undue dimensions, the lightest and tenderest that can be baked, with not a touch of acid. More salt, however, must be added than usual, to counteract the too fresh taste when soda alone is used. Thus the bother of emptyings is all dispensed with. Pancakes in this way can be baked at any time and on the shortest notice. We keep our flour mixed, the Graham with the buckwheat, ready for use."

THE CORN-SUGAR PATENT.—In the list of patents issued during the week ending Dec. 20, 1884, is one to F. W. Goessling, of Buffalo, N. Y., the claim of which is in these words: "I claim a new and improved compound sugar made by a combination of cane sugar or cane syrup with corn syrup, substantially as set forth."

It has been claimed for Mr. Goessling that he had discovered the art of converting grape sugar into cane sugar. This would have been a great discovery. But if his invention is no more than the above—the sweetening of grape-sugar syrup with ordinary sugar—we are unable to perceive its great magnitude. Perhaps more important discoveries are yet to be made. We shall watch with interest for further developments in this new sugar enterprise, which, in importance, if half realized that is claimed for it, is hardly equalled by the petroleum interest.—*Scientific American.*

CORN SUGAR.—The Buffalo *Commercial* of the 17th states that the parties interested in the recent discoveries of sugar to be manufactured from corn are actively engaged in making active preparations for the extensive manufacture of sugar by the new method, and that they will be prepared to put the new staple upon the market in a few days. The *Commercial* adds: "Developments which have been made since the matter was first announced by us, have more than confirmed the statements made at that time, and more than justify the anticipations we then indulged in as to the complete success of the enterprise."

A LIVE WOMAN is on her way from Ryegate, Vermont, to San Francisco, in a close pine box, about the size of a coffin. She has a nervous affection of the brain, and this mode of transportation was resorted to, to protect her from the noise incident to the journey. The box has a small aperture to admit air, contains a bed and is muffled. On stopping for the night she exchanges her box for a bed.

AFFECTION takes photographs that time cannot efface.