

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1886.

New Series—Vol. V. No. 36.

### The Watchman and Southern

Published every Tuesday,  
BY  
N. G. OSTEEN,  
SUMTER, S. C.

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Macon, Ga., Feb. 18, 1886.

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### JOHN KELLY.

### THE REMARKABLE CAREER OF "THE BEST ABUSED MAN IN AMERICA."

A Born Leader—Begins Work as Office Boy to the Elder Bennett—Rises to a Mission and Grate Setter—He Rises to a Seat in Congress.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, March 3.—This was the sign which hung from a modest two-story house in Most streets, New York, in 1844. It indicated the humble beginning of one who, twelve years later, was a member of congress, and old "Boss" McLaughlin, since then, has been one of the most prominent political figures of this city. His name is familiar to everybody.

He was portrayed so frequently by the caricaturists that even children will recognize it. I know for a fact of the editor of an illustrated paper, who at one time instructed his artists to remember that when they saw John Kelly, they were to represent him as a cartoon on John Kelly was always in order, and I have seen him on a street car pursuing this very paper, and watched the merry twinkle in his eyes when he found a humorous representation of himself. John's characteristic was his unobtrusiveness, and for that reason people know very little about his private life.

Meeting Mr. J. Fairfax McLaughlin on Broadway the other day he was talking about the "Boss" McLaughlin who had been associated with Mr. Kelly for some thirty years and has published his life. He said: "I probably know more of Mr. Kelly than any living man. He was born in New York city, April 20, 1822. His father died when he was 8 years old."

When the New York Herald was in its infancy, young Kelly walked in to the office one day and asked the editor Bennett if he wanted an office boy. Bennett was a good judge of character, and quick in deciding. He talked with the youth a few minutes, then told him to go to work. He became a great favorite with Bennett, and when at length he grew older and determined on learning a trade, so as to better support the large family that was depending on him, Mr. Bennett offered him strong inducements to remain, and on parting with him predicted that he would succeed anywhere. The elder Bennett was as strong a friend of Kelly's as the present Bennett is a bitter enemy. Kelly learned the trade of soapstone cutting and grating, at which he afterward made a considerable fortune. He proved to be a remarkably shrewd business man and his faith in the future of New York was so great that he bought a lot of town, these lots are worth to-day from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and Mr. Kelly is reported to be a millionaire. Though his charity has been his chief fame, afterwards, when he has dispensed a quarter of a million dollars in that way. When a young man John was notable as an athlete. The notorious John Morrison said of Kelly that he had the build of an ideal pugilist. Though the cartoonists have represented him as a dumpy man, he is nearly six feet in height and weighs about 240 pounds. He ran with the "fire ladders" in his early days and made hosts of friends, who elected him alderman in 1858. Tweed, of ring fame, afterwards said of this body: "There never was a time before that you could not buy the board of aldermen, and if it was not for John Kelly's severity you could buy it now."



### JOHN KELLY'S RESIDENCE, NEW YORK.

In 1854 he was elected to the thirty-fifth congress. He resigned his seat before his fifth term was completed to take the office of sheriff of this county, to which he had been elected. It was while in congress that Gen. Cass, president Buchanan's secretary of state, spoke of him as "Honest John Kelly," which he has been commonly called since. In 1868 he was chosen the candidate for the mayoralty in opposition to Bill "Boss" Tweed. He was elected, but an awful burden of domestic affliction in the loss of his wife and son compelled him to withdraw and take his two daughters—all that was left of his family—to Europe for his own health as well as theirs. He remained away for three years, and during his absence New York city was given over wholly to the plunder of the Tweed ring. Prominent men like Mr. Tilden, Seymour, Hewitt and Belmont sought Mr. Kelly to help them in this crisis. He had vowed never to again enter politics, but his opportunities continued for a year, till at last he entered the fight, and while Mr. Tilden and Charles O'Connor attacked the Tweed ring in the legislature and in the courts, Kelly rode a hard hand to land, and with them in Tammany Hall, their citadel, and routed them, as is well known. This gave him a prestige which he has held since. An idea of the tremendous power this ring wielded may be obtained from the fact that they gave employment to 120,000 persons and disbursed \$30,000,000 annually. In 1876 Mr. Kelly was appointed comptroller of the city, and not only stopped the debt of the city in creating, something unprecedented, but actually reduced it \$12,000,000 during his term of office.

Mr. Kelly's career for the past ten years is more familiar to the reader. In private life he is the most convivial of companions. Temperate, witty, a good story teller and possessed of a flexible benevolent voice, which he has often exercised in political gatherings. In 1876 Mr. Kelly re-married, and has two children, a boy and girl, to brighten his home.

### Discipline of the Russian Army.

The discipline of the Russian army is astonishing. The code of honor among its officers precludes, as in other nations, the resortment of an insult by a superior through the form of a challenge. A grand duke insulted his regiment. Three of the officers under him blew out their brains rather than endure the disgrace. The officers, seeing his fatal boobyism, apologized to the remaining gentlemen, and saved the force from annihilation—Chicago News.

### Florida Lumber Lost by Lightning.

Between Tallahassee and Carrabelle, a few days ago, a Tallahassee gentleman counted, in a distance of thirty miles, fifty-three trees that had been struck by lightning so recently that they were not yet felled. Using this as a basis for an estimate, he concluded that Florida loses annually over 500,000 feet of lumber destroyed by lightning.—Boston Budget.

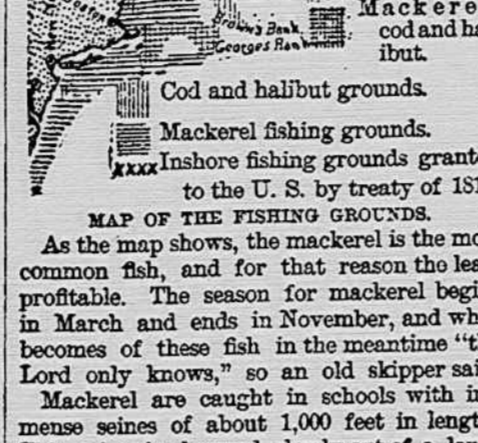
### OUR FISHERIES.

### INTERESTING FACTS IN REGARD TO THIS GREAT INDUSTRY.

Map of the Fishing Grounds—How and Where Mackerel, Cod and Halibut are Caught—What Becomes of Fish in Winter—Packing and Curing.

(Special Correspondence.)

BOSTON, March 2.—When Josh Billings said that "the codfish is the fruit of the south, which accounts for their being so salt," it was without doubt the first time it dawned on the minds of many people that the dried codfish of commerce was not always thus, nor was he always flat and spread out like the old-fashioned cross stick fish. A Boston Globe artist made some sketches recently among the fisheries, from which we produce our illustrations.

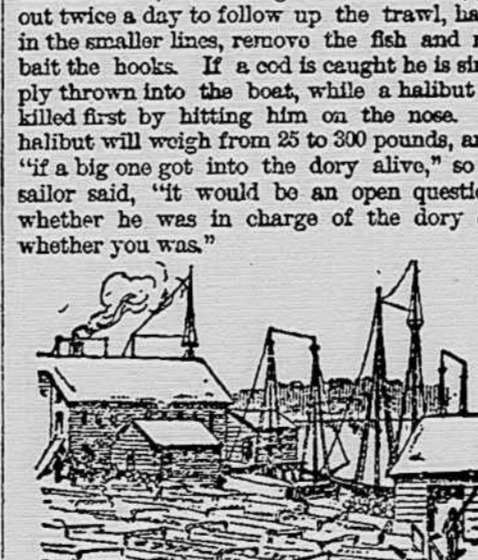


Mackerel, cod and halibut grounds. Mackerel fishing grounds granted to the U. S. by treaty of 1813. MAP OF THE FISHING GROUNDS. As the map shows, the mackerel is the most common fish, and for that reason the least profitable. The season for mackerel begins in March and ends in November, and what becomes of these fish in the meantime "the Lord only knows," so an old skipper said. It frequently happens, though, that before the season of 1,000 feet in length. This seine is dropped slowly out of a large row boat in such a manner as to describe a great circle, and this "loss" a great portion of the school of fish. Along the lower edge of the seine, which hangs 100 feet below the surface, are rings through which a rope runs like a running string. This is drawn taut when the circle is completed, thus closing the net. To keep the mackerel from jumping, the net is being dropped, barrels of chopped up porage and clams are thrown into the water. One successful haul will yield 100 to 300 barrels of fish. When loaded on deck these fish are split open, cleaned and packed in ice or salt, according as it is intended to deliver them in the market.



### COD FISHING FROM THE RAIL.

In cod fishing, according to the old skipper, "you do not get so much net for your dollar." The fishing grounds, as shown by the map, are situated at a greater distance. The Georges bank, for instance, is due east of Cape Cod about 200 miles. It is where the fish is strongest, the water deepest, and the sea roughest. In this method of fishing, trawls are like which are buoyed so as to float on the water and extend for a quarter mile or more out from the vessel, each vessel carrying every six to eight miles of net. The smaller lines with baited hooks. Small boats called dories, containing two men each, are towed a day to follow up the trawl, haul in the smaller lines, remove the fish and re-bait the hooks. As the cod is caught by the baited hooks, while a halibut is killed first by hitting him on the nose. A halibut will weigh from 25 to 300 pounds, and "if a big one got into the dory alive," so a sailor said, "it would be an open question whether he was in charge of the dory or whether you was."



### DRYING FISH.

All fish are cut open, and the entrails removed before packing on board the vessel. When a cargo is obtained of from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds of fish, the vessel sails for its harbor, here the fresh fish is shipped in refrigerators cars to market, and that intended for drying, smoking, or packing in brine is turned in to immense warehouses on shore. The illustration shows a scene in a warehouse where the fish are packed in crates. Some of the packing consists of the cut-up fish shown in the illustration. The fish are packed in crates, and the crates are stacked in rows. The fish are packed in crates, and the crates are stacked in rows. The fish are packed in crates, and the crates are stacked in rows.

### Concentration of the Black Race.

There is a steady concentration of the colored people upon the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. Their numbers are increasing in a greater relative ratio than in any other part of the country. But there are fewer of them in Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina than formerly, and more in the states farther south. The whites in these more fertile regions are leaving for the west and north. In a course of time, we shall have communities on the north shore of the Gulf of Mexico, all or nearly all the members of which will be colored people.—Demorest's Monthly.

### Improvement for Debt in Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia is the only place under the British flag where a provision for the debt and non-payment of the same is made by the Canadian provinces a creditor can sue a debtor that resides in Nova Scotia, but a Nova Scotian creditor can not return the compliment.—Exchange.

### Lee and Jackson.

Lee and Jackson stand forth as the twin-heroes of the South. Both are representative men—Lee representing the highest culture of the South, Jackson its genius and intrepidity. Lee was greatest in defence; Jackson in attack. In his rapid marches Jackson sped like the messenger of Fate—no difficulties seemed too great for him to overcome. One of his marches he made in his mysterious advance upon Romney in '61 has sometimes been compared to Napoleon's passage of the Alps. A sudden and dreadful change in the weather fogged Jackson already on his way with an army un supplied with tents, overcoats, or blankets. At night the soldiers had to keep themselves from freezing to death by lying round the bivouac fires. One man said he built a fire at eight o'clock, went to sleep by it, awoke at twelve, found the fire out, and about three inches of snow over him. Jackson shared the hardships of his men and inspired them with his own enthusiasm. On they passed over roads heavy, wet and slippery with half-frozen sleet. Men were continually falling and their guns going off. The long trains of wagons dragged heavily along, some of the horses crippled, and blood streaming from their knees. Hundreds of men had to be detailed to steady the fainting animals and help to push the wagons forward. With unwavering purpose, through blinding storms of rain, hail, and sleet, Jackson pressed on till, reaching Bath, with an army that might have been tracked by the innumerable prints of naked and bleeding feet, he encountered the Federals, attacked them with fury, routed them, and drove them across the Potomac. Leaving Loring at Romney, he had just carried his old brigade back to watch the enemy at Winchester, when President Davis, not understanding these movements, and at this early stage, mistaking Jackson's genius for madness, ordered Romney to be evacuated, leaving Jackson's purpose a mystery to this day.

Almost all Jackson's great movements were veiled in mystery, but when his genius became known he was no longer interfered with, and on more than one memorable occasion the mystery of his disappearance was solved when he suddenly appeared descending like a thunderbolt upon the flank of his bewildered enemy.

The key notes of Jackson's policy were mystery and action. Attack the enemy; never wait till he attacks you. If you are repulsed, be watchful—ready in an instant, if opportunity occurs, to give the enemy an unexpected stroke, and change defeat into victory. If you succeed, pursue the enemy—cut him to pieces, and by quick decisive blows end the war. Lee was more in favor of standing on the defensive, giving his men all the advantage of fortified positions, seeking rather to baffle and weary the enemy than destroy him.

### THEIR DISCIPLINE.

There was a similar difference between Lee and Jackson in their mode of dealing with their own troops. Lee was considerate and gentle to a fault, and was so reluctant to hurt the feelings of a man who might, he thought, be doing his best, that he allowed many officers to retain their command, even after they had proved their incompetence. Jackson, on the other hand, was stern and remorseless in his discipline. He did not hesitate to have a man shot instantly who disobeyed orders; and if even a general officer seemed unfit or remiss, Jackson thrust him aside without a moment's hesitation. A southern officer told me that on one occasion when A. P. Hill was taking his men into action, Jackson, who thought the movement was not being made with sufficient alacrity, dashed up and took command of the division himself. Hill was an officer of eminent ability and felt hurt.

"General," he said, "if you command my division, you had better take my sword."

"Retire to the rear, sir!" said Jackson sternly, "and consider yourself under arrest."

There was nothing for him but to obey.

Jackson, thinking of nothing but how to turn the tide of the battle, took Hill's division and hurled it into action, while poor Hill, for his too hasty words, had to remain behind under artillery released by Lee.

Off duty, Jackson was as modest and unassuming as a child; and even in war, when men had done their best, he could be as lenient as his chief. After the battle of Sharpsburg, when his command was crossing the Massanutten Mountains, some of the regiments in Early's division, finding the district rich in old peach, and thinking it possible that in their exhausting march they were in need like Timothy, of a little wine for their stomach's sake and their many infirmities, indulged in a good deal more than the Apostle would have been likely to sanction. The consequence was that Stonewall, happening to ride in the rear of Early's division that day, found the men scattered for miles along the road, some of them dancing polkas, others sitting by the roadside, weeping over their absence from their homes, or cheering themselves with fragments of bacchanalian songs and psalms. Early had tried to terrify the soldiers with a report that the butts on the mountains were full of small pox, but in vain. He had been along in person, warning, expostulating, and swearing (this last was said to be Early's forte.) At last, disgusted, he had given it up, had ridden to camp, and was toasting his shins in the frosty night before a rousing fire, when an orderly rode up and handed him a despatch from General Jackson. Early took the note and read as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS, Left Wing.  
Sir.—General Jackson desires to know why he saw so many stragglers in rear of your division to-day.  
(Signed) A. S. PENDELTON."

The grim old soldier got a bit of paper, and pencilled the following reply:

"HEADQUARTERS,  
Early's Division.  
Sir.—In answer to your note, I think it probable that the reason why General Jackson saw so many of my stragglers to-day is that he rode in rear of my division.

Respectfully,  
J. A. EARLY."

With all their differences of character, Jackson and Lee were well matched. Jackson had implicit confidence in Lee, and always spoke of him with profound respect. Lee was equally attached to Jackson, and regarded him as his most efficient commander. After the battle of Chancellorsville, when Jackson's shattered arm was amputated in the hope of saving his life, Lee said—"Jackson has lost his left arm, but I have lost my right."

Everywhere in the South the names of Lee and Jackson go together, and in the galaxy of Southern heroes shine forth like two Jupiters against the star-dust of some distant constellation. Even in the North, Lee and Jackson are spoken of with that veiled admiration which lofty and heroic characters command even from an enemy; and no doubt the day will come when (all bitterness of party feeling having passed away) the name of Lee will be honored in the North as in the South, and the achievements of Stonewall Jackson and his men remembered with as much enthusiasm as the career of Dundee or Prince Charlie, and the Rebel Highlanders are remembered and sung about amongst ourselves.

### Mrs. Chapin.

The power which Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin has developed as a thrilling and magnetic advocate for temperance has been phenomenal. The newspapers have been telling of throughs which listened to her all over the country, and of almost equal throngs turned away from packed audience rooms, unable to gain admission. She is as popular everywhere for lady-like and gentle character as for intellect and eloquence. It became accidentally known to some of her co-workers, and to the localities in which she has labored with such great results, that Mrs. Chapin's birthday occurred during the present week, and that she was to pass it in her native Charleston. A magnificent surprise was arranged for her. Her pastor was let into the secret, and, during all last week, his house was literally inundated with telegrams and letters of congratulation, and express packages of elegant and valuable birthday mementoes. He kept them until Mrs. Chapin's arrival in this city, and then, whilst she was dining at his home, presented them to the astonished and happy lady, in such a way as to give each gift and greeting its individual place and power. It seemed as though the list was endless, and it represented every part of the United States, North, East, West and South. And it contained a host of names distinguished in every walk of honored and useful life, with every name signed to the expression of love and admiration. The stream of gifts and greetings has not yet ceased, for the time afforded to arrange this masked battery of good will was not sufficient to permit all to be in time. The city is to be congratulated that one of its daughters is the object of such enthusiastic regard and affection.—Charleston News and Courier, March 18.

### Plant Speckled Peas.

In view of the great loss of the oat crop by the severe weather it is important that the farmer should try and make "every edge cut." In other words, he must make up for his lost oats, and we do not know of any crop that would pay him better for feeding purposes than speckled peas. We have often said that the pea crop properly handled and managed was a better crop than oats, and that one acre of peas was equivalent to two of oats.

Now, as to preparation, cultivation and gathering: Break up the land close and deep with long shovel plows (use a shovel with a long tapering point), lay off rows in ordinary land thirty inches apart, check these rows at same distance, and plant five or six peas in each check, cover with board, or better still, with double shored plow. Plant as early in April as the season will permit.

When the peas are up large enough to plow, run around these sowing cotton, with the same kind of shovel you broke up with. This plowing, if well done, will give the peas plenty of dirt and will cover up the young grass and stand for a good large. At the next working use a very large shovel, going across your first plowing, and soon as this is done, plant a second crop in the check, making first, opposite those already growing. By the time they are ready to work, or soon after, your first crop is ready to gather.

We have tried several plans, reap-hooks, grass blades, and sharp hoes, but have never found anything so handy or to do the work so well as a good light and sharp bristle fork. Put on a long light handle. Walking backward and giving a short, quick stroke does the work easily and swiftly. After this, with a fork, put the peas in small piles and commence to hand in right away. The sooner, the better, as you will save more and better feed.

If you have large barns, well ventilated, it is your own fault if they heat or spoil. Put down a layer of peas between and 18 inches deep, then some poles or rails as supports, and more vines and so on until your house is full. One layer after another will wilt away and a current of air pass underneath. Better than all are rail pens, but be sure to have them well covered.

Your second crop must be worked like the first one, and a third crop might be advantageously planted for vines to be plowed in the soil. We would advise that the second crop be picked and let the vines remain on the ground; but, if there is a prospect of the third crop making vines, gather the second as you did the first.

As a matter of course, you will have to plant some oats to give you feed in June and July, but if you will give the pea crop a fair trial you will be convinced that there is more and better feed in one acre than in two of oats, and the work and trouble is about the same. If one or two farmers in every neighborhood will give one or two acres a trial this year, we will venture to say that it will not be abandoned, but, on the contrary, where we now see large outfields they will be planted in the now insignificant whip-poor-will pea.

### What Our Editors Say.

Augusta Chronicle.  
The New York Times affects to believe that Messrs. Hemphill and Dargan have dealt strong blows against the Solid South. Wait till Mr. Tillman fires his silver slugs.

Carolina Spartan.  
Congressman Sargan has fired off his anti-Silver gun. When Uncle George Tillman brings out his old musket with nickel-plated stock, silver sights and gold lined barrel, and greenbacks as wadding, he will make a scot-terment when he pulls the trigger. He believes in gold and silver both—"the money God made," as he calls it.

Lexington Dispatch.  
The story is related through the press of a Connecticut infantry company in the late war which is claimed to be without a parallel. The company, it is said had no less than 12 pairs of brothers, in its ranks. This county sent a company to the front with 25 Gunter's in it, all more or less related, and every man was a "fiddler." They were members of Company I, 20th South Carolina Regiment.

### The Silver Question.

Williamburg Record.  
Hons. George W. Dargan and John J. Hemphill, members of Congress from this State, the former our immediate representative, have both recently made speeches in Congress on the silver question in opposition to the free coinage of that metal into dollars that only contain eighty cents' worth of bullion. Their speeches are spoken of very highly by those who agree with them on this subject. The only thing we know relative to the silver question, about which so much has been spoken and written, is that every eighty cents of silver is very difficult to get hold of in this part of this great silver producing country, and so large as we can buy as much with the present silver dollar as we can with the present gold dollar, we shall not tax our brains to find out who is right and who is wrong on a question which in its practical operations, among the great majority of the people, is the same in effect.

### The Liquor Question.

Temperance Worker.  
If the politicians of South Carolina will not give the people a chance to settle this liquor question, then the people will have to settle the politicians. There is no interest of the people of this State so much at stake as their moral condition. Shall we be and continue a sober, or a drunken and idiotic people? How far shall legislation guarantee these conditions. If one class has a right to invoke the aid of the law in giving excess to the other class is the right guaranteed to the law in restraining vicious liberty for the public good. In republics, the expressed will of the majority rules. The object of law is the protection of society, and when civil government does not do this it is a sad failure. We demand a law which will say no man shall sell another that which will deprive his mind of reason and his heart of feeling.

### Fairfield News and Herald.

The Texas strikers are going to great lengths. They recently entered the round house at Denison, and disabled several locomotives. The crowd numbered about one hundred and fifty, and they were masked. In another instance a train was run out by non-union men. This fact being brought to the attention of the Knights of Labor, some of their number took possession of a locomotive, overtook the train, ran it on a side track, and brought both engines back to the starting point. These are new and startling features of labor strikers. Heretofore the strikers have made some pretense of keeping inside of the law. Their worst was done when they threatened or abused those who employed to take their places. And for these acts they have generally been arrested and punished under the law. Recently, however, the strikers have gone to outrageous lengths, in utter disregard of the rights of persons and of property. Such acts ought not to be tolerated. Those who thus break the law should be made to feel the power of the law. The property of the "offending" corporations should be protected if it should even be necessary to meet force with force. The strikers should be taught, at whatever cost, while it is their right to abstain from work just so long as they please, it is also the right of employers to use their own lawlessness as great blunders, and they tend to produce the belief that the leaders of the workmen are both fools and knaves. That the laborers have, in too many instances, grievances which cry out for redress, cannot well be denied. But the sympathy of all law-abiding people is likely to be altogether chilled by doings such as have recently been seen in the West. The laborers there seem to be their own worst enemies.

### Greenville Enterprise and Mountainer.

A farmers' convention for the State has been called to meet in Columbia on Thursday, the 20th of April, proximo. We hope it will be largely attended and that able men will compose it. The purpose of the convention, as we gain information from the many letters and articles concerning it that have been published in the public journals of the State, is to bring about a reduction of the salaries of State officials of every grade, and to curtail unnecessary expenditures now indulged in. After these have been secured, those who lead this movement are confident that a reduction of general taxation will follow as a matter of course.

Every man in the State who has the interest of the common welfare at heart will certainly endorse any properly conducted movement with such objects and end.

As the farming class constitute more than does any other class, the mass of the people of the State, and whose prosperity and welfare lay at the foundation of the whole State, the assembling together of one class by their representatives in a State Convention will be heralded with no alarm, but be regarded with confidence and assuring hope that good results will follow its deliberations.

### Anderson Intelligence.

A number of farmers publish this week a call for a Mass Meeting of the farmers of Anderson County in the Court House on saturday in April, and we hope that as many of the farmers of the County will attend as possible, and that they will select five of the wisest and most discreet representatives that they can secure to attend the State Convention in Columbia in April. If properly directed this Convention may, we think accomplish great good for the prosperity of the State. Such direction, in our judgment, will confine the meeting to the consideration of agricultural subjects, and the direction of the attention of Congress and our State Legislature to the changes in the law which the farmers of the State by representatives may, after mature deliberation, conclude will be conducive to the prosperity of agriculture over the State. Such recommendations would go before the Legislature with every prospect of adoption, and would at least receive a respectful hearing in Congress. The object of the Convention should be to build up the prosperity of the farmers, and through them of the State; and in order to do this, it will be necessary to examine the condition of our agriculture, and trace, if possible, its causes. To begin with, our farmers must know that legislation cannot make agriculture a profitable business. All that it can do is to provide such rules of government as will give those engaged in agriculture the opportunity to conduct their business with as little interference, and as light taxation as possible. The Legislature cannot make its people rich, but it may give the protection of law, without imposing onerous burdens upon the people.

### Volume Four of the Temperance Worker.

This thorough going advocate of prohibition has completed its third year, and enters its fourth with unabated ardor. We earnestly trust that each anniversary may bring increased prosperity to this valiant advocate of temperance. We clip the following from the last issue:

With this issue *The Temperance Worker* enters upon the fourth year of its struggle for moral right against legal wrong. For three years it has survived the difficulties, and withstood the shot and shell hurled upon it by professed friends and open foes. Never has it lowered its mark for any suggested compromise, nor changed its solid shot for rubber-balls, mud shells, or blank charges. Its cardinal principle and aim is the utter prohibition of the manufacture, sale, and use of liquid fire as a beverage, and the removal of the foul blot—license laws—from the statutes of the grand old Palmetto State. It seeks not only to lift the fallen, but to keep others from falling, by the removal of the cause of their stumbling.

### California's New Senator.

From the *Philadelpia Press*.  
Mr. George Hearst, who has been appointed by Gov. Stoneman of California to succeed the late Senator Miller, has had an eventful history. He went to California across the plains in 1850, and commenced as a common laborer in the mines. Finally he made some money, and formed a partnership with Hoggie & Tevis, and the firm has amassed a large fortune in jumping and buying mining claims. They now own one of the largest and most profitable mines in Butte city, M. T., and also mines in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Mexico, Idaho, and California. Mr. Hearst is considered the most expert prospector on the Pacific coast, and his judgment in regard to a mine has never yet been at fault. He is a tall, well-formed man, about 55 years old. At the time of Senator Stanford's election in 1885 Mr. Hearst received the complimentary votes of the Democrats. He is a very wealthy man, and among his real estate owns 40,000 acres of the finest lands in the State, situated in San Luis Obispo. He is the sole owner of the *San Francisco Examiner*.

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