

5:1

SENATOR GEORGE HEARST

LETTERS TO

1887-1890

72/204
c

Law Offices of

Pillsbury & Blanding

Rooms 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 & 21.

No. 324 Pine Street.

Cable Address.

"Blanding, San Francisco."

San Francisco, Cal. Nov. 11th, 1887.

Senator George Hearst,

¹¹⁰⁵
401 Taylor Street.

My Dear Senator:-

I am going out of town, to be absent until Monday afternoon, but would like very much to see both yourself and Mr. Strauss at my office any hour on Tuesday next, the 15th inst. that you will name and notify me of. I think it extremely desirable, and, in fact, indispensable that we should come to some definite determination in the Mason matter before you go to Washington, and I have some views which I would like very much to, express to Mr. Strauss and yourself.

I suggest bringing Strauss along with you, as he is familiar with past history and details.

Was sorry not to have been here the other day when Strauss and yourself called, but I was absent from the City.

Dont fail to make this appointment, if possible, for Tuesday next.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon Blanding

Gordon Blandine
to Senator Hearst

Nov. 11th 1887

Senator George Hearst,
401 Taylor Street,
San Francisco.

I am going out of town to be absent until
Monday afternoon, but would like very much to see both you-
self and Mr. Sprague at my office any hour on Tuesday next.
I think the fact that you will miss me on Tuesday is
it extremely desirable and in fact indispensable that we
should have some definite determination in the matter and
before you go to Washington, and I have some views which
I would like very much to express to Mr. Sprague and yourself.
I suggest bringing Sprague along with you, as he is fa-
miliar with past history and details.
Was sorry not to have been here the other day when
Sprague and yourself called, but I was absent from the City.
You will make this appointment if possible for
Tuesday next.

Sincerely yours,
Gordon Blandine

BLANK No. 1.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINES.

FOR U. S. SENATE BUSINESS ONLY.

2
13th *4 Decr*, 188*7*

Dated *Keyser* *W Va*
To *Senator Geo Hearst*

Shall be at Ebbitt House
5 and 8 *tonight* *Please call between*
important

Mrs E Woodward

HAMILTON

Branchville, N. J.,
Dec. 19, 1888.

Hon. Senator Hearst,
Washington,
D. C.

My Dear Friend:-

I have been reading about you and I thought you would remember a little girl of a Union Soldier only 8 years old.

Will you in your kindness and rich bounty bestow upon me your check for Christmas of \$25 or even less and I will send you my picture and work a memento for you.

Yours truly,
Lena Struble.

Box 227

and labours, admitt of no surplus
though it is conducted by the utmost
simplicity & economy.

I write you as a woman
not wanting I hope in the true
sense of a lady though on little
out-side of the conventional code
but under Gods rule, anything
is proper that is honorable,
I could like you to the best people
for information; as I feel I have
done a censurous thing and ask
your most generous pardon, I
could not expect that any at
home would be as generous.
Therefore you may blame me?
I should prefer that others did not.

I am, very Respectfully & humbly
yours
Audreas R. Wilson

H. S. You may wonder
why above all others
I have written you?
The reason is plain
the papers speak
of you as kind &
of extraordinary
good sense
and an open
- hearted
progress in
"Character"
development.

Very Respect-
fully
yours
Audreas
R. Wilson

Trinceton N. J. Apr. 6/89
Bureau Co.

Hon. Senator Hearst

Dear Sir:

To begin, I ask you to look
leniently what apparently is -
bold temerity. I will not
gladly give it over by attempts at
apologies & which also makes
my innate nature shrink from;
and which finds no lodgment
with the higher attributes
of my nature, making me tremble
at contemplation, ^{and} ^{the} ^{favours} ^{of} ^{strangers}
Health & disaster are no respecter
of any class of individuals (over)

therefore, I, amongst the less,
& more fortunate, suffered likewise,
with three small children at the
death of an kind Husband, made
very eminent the crisis that long
sickness had over drawn our re-
sources, compelling me to ~~accept~~
the ~~hardest~~ of men's labour
for my childrens support; I have
in the meantime kept in advance
of many of my more fortunate
sister women in general information
& advancement of affairs in general
and added thereto some literary
works for home, & outside papers.
I do not wish to tire you by an
egotistical introductory I write
to your honor namely; could you
get me a position in the clerkship
line to enable me provide my children
with more comforts than they now

possess? it is a bold thing to ask
of you, but dear Sir, you would
never find one more deserving.
I am so alone by ties of kindred
that no favors will accrue to me
only as I seek them personally.

Another object in my wanting
to be in a large city is; I have
an 'Steamer' which has been well
received at home, & promise me
a return for the two years of
hard work I put on it, time
stolen from my needed rest after
hard toil, to live as close in
contact with those in quest
of such, would, ensure me as
your choice if it is what the
people desire, I cannot go to
any city I have not means to
risk on any venture, my living

Kyser, W. Va. - Aug 29th 90

Senator Hearst

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

I have learned
through Mrs Biddle,
you wish to purchase
a lot of ground at
Berkeley Springs W. Va.
I would be pleased to
show you the lot I have
there if you are going
there at anytime soon &
will let me know the time.
The enclosed Circular will
discripe the property.
Would be glad to hear from
you, Respet J. W. Hall

FOR SALE!

14 ACRES LAND AT BERKELEY SPRINGS, MORGAN CO., W. VA.

A MAGNIFICENT SITE FOR A HOTEL,

WHICH IS MUCH NEEDED IN THE TOWN!

It is not generally known that the finest medicinal waters in the whole country are located here. The State have fine pools and bathing accommodations at this place, and it has been a summer resort for many years. It is an historical fact, the Indians came hundreds of miles to bath in these waters. For rheumatism it is almost a specific, as many can testify. The town of Bath is nicely located, of about 1,000 inhabitants, and is a delightful place to visit in summer. A railroad was built to the town last summer from the B. & O., which make only 4 hours ride from Washington and Baltimore, 7 hours from Philadelphia and 8 hours from Pittsburg. The waters upon analysis contain:

Carbonate of Lime.....	5 00
Oxymate.....	3 64
Iron.....	08
Chloride of Sodium.....	90
Calcium.....	21
Sulphate of Magnesia.....	36
Silicate of Lime.....	63
Loss.....	06

The gaseous contents are 123 of its volume, 100 parts of which are as follows:

Carbonic.....	19 00
Oxygen.....	16 60
Nitrogen.....	64 30

10 88

~~I will offer this piece of land as a whole till the 1st of April unless sold sooner.~~ If not sold then it will be offered in lots to suit purchaser. It will make very handsome building sites for cottages and summer residences. The above land is all within the corporate limits of the town. For further particulars address,

J. W. HALL,
KEYSER, MINERAL CO., W. VA.

THE BALDWIN HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Oct 19 - 1889

Sen. Hearst

Dear Sir:

We are at
the Baldwin Hotel. Room 240
Third floor and would be
pleased to have you call
around some evening soon -

Truly yours

Mrs L. S. Starkweather

San Francisco. Nov 1 - 89

Sen. Hearst

Dear Sir:

We have
left the Baldwin and are now
at the Vendome at 725 Pine St
corner of Monroe - we would
be pleased to have you call
some evening.

Truly yours

Mrs L. S. Starkweather

San Francisco, Nov 7-89

Sen Hearst

Dear Sir:

We are
housekeeping at 729
Sutter St. between Taylor
& Jones and would be
pleased to have you call
any evening

Mrs L. S. Starkweather

I can do for Mr
or Mrs Hearst in
Mrs Hearst's absence
either in answering
her invitations or
in any way. I hope you
will let me know.

Very Sincerely
Ellen S. Beddell.

1410. 20th Street
Dec 2nd 1889.

My dear Mr. Wightman
I enclose you an
invitation for Senator
or Mrs Hearst - for
the "German" to be
given by the Bowdoin
Club. I thought
best to send it to
you as the invita-
tion is also for the
Senator. I hope he
is feeling better.
If there is anything

but much better than
nothing. The Revenue
Marine having no
retired list. My father
Captain John Wilson
is a distinguished
Officer, and was se-
lected to Command
"The Star of the West"
when she was sent
to reinforce Fort Sumpter.
There are many gallant
men in the Service who
have ought to be cared
for in their old age.
I offer no other reason
to ask you to vote for

1410 - Twentieth Street
Washington Jan 30th
[1890]

My dear Senator
Will you not as a
great favor to me
Vote for the transfer
of the Revenue Marine
to the Navy? My dear
old father has been
for over fifty years
in the Revenue Marine
and of the Service
is transferred to the
Navy. I will retire
with a Comman-
der's pay - It is little

all is personal with me & I hope
I don't ask too much of you - in
asking you to vote for the benefit.

Very sincerely Yours
Ellen F. Beadle.

26/1/92

forming any and all
duties that may be as-
signed them in the
Navy. You were kind
enough to assure me
of your interest in this
Bill, and therefore I
take the liberty of writing
to you and sending
these letters.

Very Sincerely

Ellis F. Biddle

1027 Elizabeth Avenue
Elizabeth New Jersey.
April Second - 1890.

April 2
~~1st~~



My dear Senator.

I hope you will
pardon the liberty I
take in writing you,
but I am so anxious
for the transfer of the
Revenue Marine, to the
Navy: that I send you
a copy of a few letters
my Father has received
while in the service, to
show you there are Officers
in the Revenue Marine
fully capable of per-

the fact that the judge did not give us notice that bonds would be required until after the case was called. The bonds amount to five hundred and five dollars which I believe I could not get if I had any time to look around.

My attys say that they will represent the case at Santa Fe without charge except their contingent fee. I have lost confidence in them. They agreed to conduct the suit for a contingent fee without expense to me. But I had to pay every dollar of court and witness expense for six different terms of court which cost me in all about seven hundred dollars. It will cost two or two hundred and fifty dollars to take it to Santa Fe. I don't like to let it drop here and I have spent all the money that I had with this case and prospecting in hopes to make something worth while. Both has proved failures so far.

I hope to hear from you. My kind regards to Mrs Hearst and Jos Clark.

Very respectfully yours,
W. B. Burk

Page n. m.
June 1st 1890

Senator George Hearst

Dear Sir

Please permit me to ask you to read this note.

Three years ago I sued the R.R. Co. for ejecting me from their train and hurt for the sum of thirty thousand dollars. As the case was progressing on the 27th of March last Judge McFee took the case from the jury in face of the following facts: Testimony of R. S. Powell heard the train agent tell the Conductor that I had a genuine ticket. That 3 or 4 men forced me from the train in a violent manner 5 or 6 miles west of Deming without water or shelter. That they ran the train west about one mile when the train agent told the Conductor that they had better reverse the engine back down and take me on or the R.R. Co. would get in to trouble. They backed down to where I was laying. Called to me to get on. I was not able to stand. That 8 or 10 minutes intervened between the time that I gave my ticket to the

first Conductor or train agt and the time that the local Conductor called for my ticket that he saw me exhibit part of my ticket in presence of both Conductors —

The train agt acknowledged that my ticket was all right. The above is Mr Powell's Evidence and was ^{also} corroborated by 3 or 4 other men — Uniforms worn by the train agt and the Conductor Both were dressed in a suit of blue cloth ^{and} blue Capes with brass buttons and nippers in there hands —

The only distinction between these uniforms was the word Conductor was engraved on a plate worn by him on his cap and the word train agt was engraved on a plate worn by the train agt on his cap.

The duty of the train agt was to examine all tickets take up foreign tickets and return local tickets — The duty of the Conductor was to be along with the train agt and take up all local tickets.

The Judge held that I had no cause for action that my cause should have been to pay my fare or get off and sue the Company for redress. The Court further held that the local Conductor was the sole Judge of what constitute a valid ticket

that the local Conductor had to be governed by the verbal and printed instructions of his Superior officers or lose his job. He further held that if a passenger bought and paid for a ticket in presence of several men walked in to the Car in Company with them took there seats and a gust of wind was to blow his ticket out of the Car window that it would be his duty to pay for an other ticket or get off and sue the Company for damages. R. S. Powell and others look on Judge McFees Rulings as partial and say they were convicted by Caltron aty for the Company and executed at Caltrons bidding as they both belong to the republican ring. They advise me to appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory. But I should like very much to have your opinion and advise and if you think there is any thing in it. It would be my greatest pleasure to present it to Mrs. Thearst as a token of her motherly protection to my Family during my absence of near Eight years. Further from my Complaint my attorneys alledged two expletments. The second expletment was not considered from

112 Park Avenue.

Sen. Hearst

Dear Sir:

Wro Stark
weather and I would be
pleased to have you dine
with us this evening. I
should like to have you meet
Mr Hatch. We dine between
6.30 & 7 o'clock.

Sincerely yours

Eva H. Hatch

Murray Hill Hotel
Room 648

1914 Sunderland Place.

Senator Hearst
Dear Sir

In sight of your
beautiful home I live
a Roman in the
greatest distress.
8 months ago I lost my
boy 11 years old. Two
months ago my boy my
baby 8 years old was
run over by a car &
his right hand crushed

they were obliged to
take it off. I am a
lady by birth, but am
in such trouble am
obliged to ask for assistance
Will you help me with
what ever you can. If
not my little home will
go. I have a mortgage
note of 6500 & one in
two bills alone 1817. How
What can you give me
the smallest sum will
help and if I can
know when you write

of New London, Mr. Pitt for my will
our place of for kindness
Very truly yo.
Julia H. Hatch

5:2

California Senate

Minutes

JAN. 18, 1887

72/204
C

Mr. Hearst.
Sacramento!

California Legislature - Senate
Twenty-Seventh Session.

In Senate

Senate Chamber,

Tuesday, January 18, 1887.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

President Waterman in the chair.

Leave of absence.

Senator Randall was granted leave of absence for three days.

Roll called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Abbott, Bowers, Brice, Byrnes, Caminetti, Chandler, Clinch, Conklin, Crimmins, Dixon, Dray, Esford, Goucher, Hall, Haynes, Hinchshaw, Jones, Langford, Lenahan, McCarthy, McCudden, McDonald, Meany, Moffitt, Patterson, Pinder, Roth, Sargent, Spellacy, Sullivan, Trooman, Walbrath, White, Wilson, and Yell.

Quorum present

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. H. C. Christian.
Journal of Friday, the fourteenth instant, read and approved.

Recess.

At eleven o'clock and twenty-five minutes A. M., on motion of Mr. White, the Senate took a recess until the hour of twelve o'clock P. M.

Reassembled.

At twelve o'clock P. M. the Senate reassembled.

President Waterman in the chair.

Roll called, and the following Senators answered to their names.

Messrs. Abbott, Boggs, Bowers, Brice land,
Byrnes, Caminetti, Chandler, Clinie, Conk-
lin, Crimmins, Dixon, Dray, Gessford, Goucher,
Hall, Haynes, Hinshaw, Jones, Langford,
Lenahan, McCarthy, McCudden, McDonald,
Mcmany, Moffitt, Murphy, Patterson, Pinder,
Rose, Roth, Sargent, Spellacy, Sullivan,
Trooman, Walrath, White, Wilson, and
Yell.

Balloting for United States Senator.
Mr. Clinie offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Senate do now pro-
ceed to ballot for a candidate for the
office of United States Senator, for the
term of six years, beginning March 4,
1887.

Adopted.

Mr. Moffitt moved a call of the Senate.
So ordered.

Roll called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Abbott, Boggs, Bowers, Brice land,
Byrnes, Caminetti, Chandler, Clinie,
Conklin, Crimmins, Dixon, Dray, Gessford,
Goucher, Hall, Haynes, Hinshaw, Jones,
Langford, Lenahan, McCarthy, McCudden,
McDonald, Moffitt, Murphy, Patterson, Pinder,
Roth, Sargent, Spellacy, Sullivan, Trooman,
Walrath, White, and Yell.

On motion of Mr. Clinch, further proceedings under the call of the Senate were dispensed with.

The President of the Senate then directed the Secretary to read the act of Congress, as follows:

Title two, chapter one, United States Revised Statutes— An Act to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress, approved July 25, 1866.

Section 14. The Legislature of each State, which is chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress.

Sec 15. Such election shall be conducted in the following manner: Each House shall openly, by a viva voce vote of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress from such State, and the name of the person so voted for, who received a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each House, shall be entered on the Journal of that House by the Clerk or Secretary thereof, or if either of them fails to give such majority to any person on that day, the

fact shall be entered on the Journal.
At twelve o'clock No. on the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the Journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person has received a majority of all the votes in each House he shall be declared duly elected Senator. But if the same person has not received a majority of the votes of each House, or if either House has failed to take proceedings as required by this section, the joint Assembly shall then proceed to choose by a viva voce vote of each member present, a person for Senator, and the person who receives the majority of all the votes of the joint Assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected. If no person receives such a majority on the first day, the joint Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock No. of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislature, and shall take at least one vote until a Senator is elected.

Sec 16. Whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy

exists in the representation of such State in the Senate, the Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after meeting and organization, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner prescribed in the preceding section for the election of a Senator for a full term.

Sec. 17. Whenever, during the session of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy occurs in the representation of such State in the Senate, similar proceedings to fill such vacancy shall be had on the second Tuesday after the Legislature is organized, and has notice of such vacancy.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the Executive of the State from which any Senator has been chosen, to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States.

Sec. 19. The certificate mentioned in the preceding section shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

The President announced that nominations were now in order for a United States Senator in Congress for the term of six years from March 4, 1887.

Mr. Yell nominated the Hon. George Hearst.

Mr. Abbott nominated the Hon. Henry

Vrooman.

On motion of Mr. Yell, the hour for recess was continued until after the vote for United States Senator be taken.

The President declared nominations closed, and in accordance with the requirements of the section of the act above quoted, the Secretary called the roll of the Senate, and each Senator announced the name of the person for whom he voted, as follows:

For Hearst - Messrs. Buggs, Bueceland, Canunette, Clinie, Gersford, Gueher, Hoynes, Hinshaw, Jones, Langford, Lenahan, McCarthy, McCudden, McDonald, Mcany, Moffitt, Murphy, Pinder, Rose, Roth, Sargent, Spillacy, Sullivan, White, and Yell - 25.

For Vrooman - Messrs. Abbott, Bowers, Byrnes, Chandler, Conklin, Crummins, Dray, Hall, Patterson, Walrath, and Wilson - 11.

Whole number of votes cast. ----- 36
Mr. George Hearst received ----- 25
Mr. Henry Vrooman received ----- 11.
Mr. Dixon, who would have voted for Mr. Hearst, was paired with Mr. Crandall, who would have voted for Mr. Vrooman.

Mr. Moffitt moved to take up assembly message.

So ordered.

Message from the Assembly.

Assembly Chamber, Sacramento

January 18. 1887.

Mr. President: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Assembly, on this day, adopted the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, That the clerk forthwith inform the Senate of the vote for United States Senator in this House, and that the Senate be requested to meet in the Assembly Chamber to-morrow, January 19, 1887 in joint assembly; for the purpose of electing, or declaring the election of a United States Senator, pursuant to an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress," approved July 25, 1866.

That the total vote cast was seventy eight, of which George Hearst received thirty-eight votes and Henry Wooman received forty votes.

Frank D. Ryan, Chief Clerk
Ed. J. Smith, Assistant Clerk

Resolution

By Mr. Moffitt:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to inform the Assembly of the vote of the Senate on this day for United States Senator, and to notify the Assembly that the Senate will meet with the Assembly in joint Convention on to-morrow, January 19, 1887, at twelve o'clock meridian
Adapted.

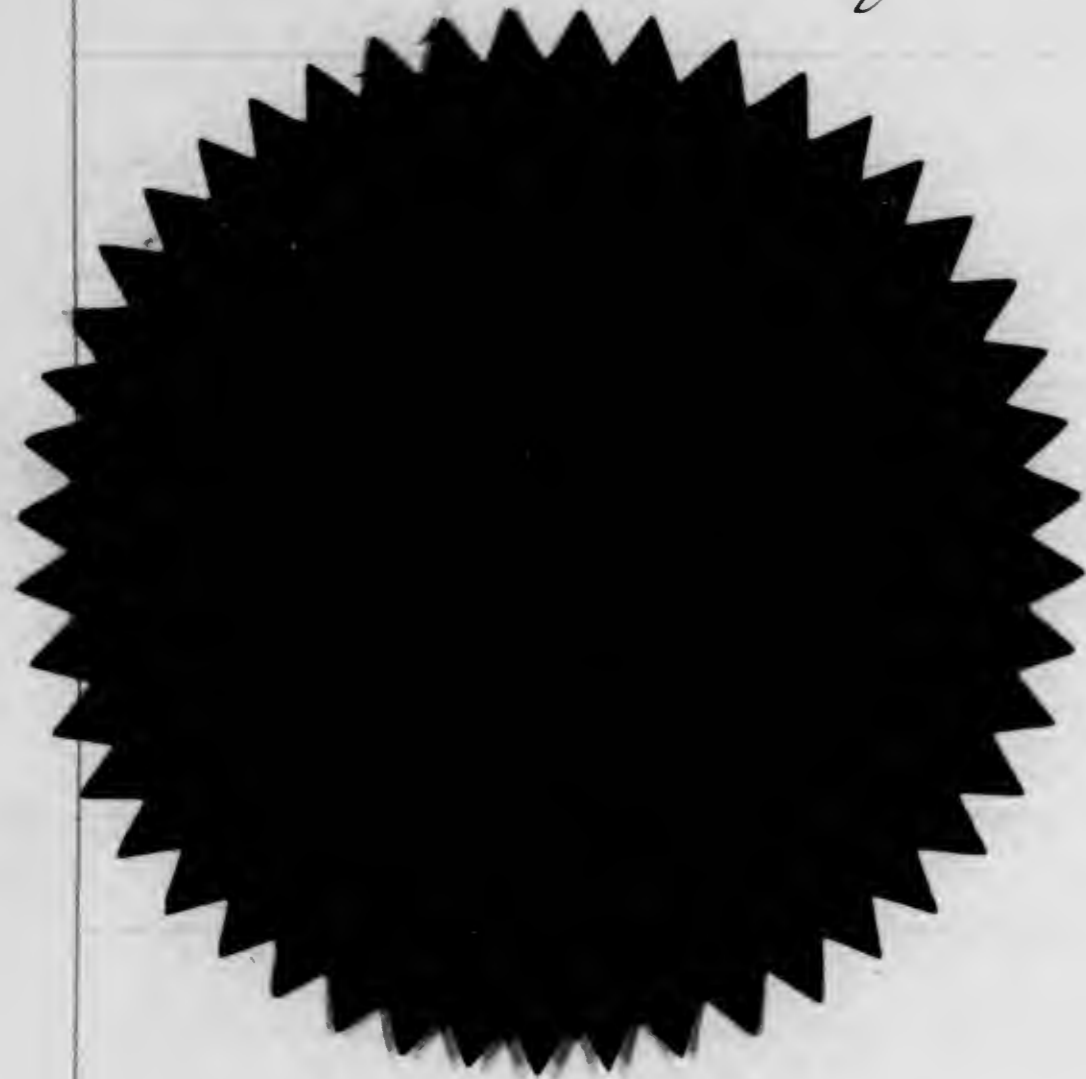
Attest

A true copy of Journal
of Senate of California for Tuesday
January 18, 1887, in so far as the
proceedings relate to the election
of United States Senator

R. M. Waterman

President of the Senate

Secretary of the Senate



Attest

William C. Hendricks

Secretary of State

By *J. S. Lathrop*

Deputy

5:3

CALIFORNIA Senate

MINUTES

JAN. 19, 1887

12/204
c

California Legislature - Senate.

Twenty-Seventh Session.

In Senate.

Senate Chamber,

Wednesday, January 19, 1887.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

President Waterman in the Chair.

Roll called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Abbott, Boggs, Bowers, Briceland, Byrnes, Caninetti, Chandler, Conklin, Crimmins, Dixon, Dray, Esford, Hall, Haynes, Hinshaw, Jones, Langford, McCarthy, McCudden, Moffitt, Murphy, Patterson, Pinder, Rose, Roth, Sargent, Steele, Sullivan, Vrooman, Walrath, White and Wilson.

Quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. L. C. Christian.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

At eleven o'clock and forty-five minutes, A.

M., on motion of Mr. Boggs, the Senate took a recess until twelve o'clock, M.

Reassembled.

At twelve o'clock M. the Senate reassembled.

President Waterman in the Chair.

Roll called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Abbott, Boggs, Caminetti, Chandler, Cutlin, Crandall, Crimmins, Dixon, Dray, Esford, Hall, Haynes, Hinshaw, Jones, McCarthy, McCudden, McDonald, Meany, Moffitt, Murphy, Patterson, Rose, Roth, Sargent, Spellacy, Steele, Sullivan, Vrooman, White, Wilson and Yell.

Quorum present.

Immediately after calling the roll, by direction of the President, the Senate, at eleven o'clock and fifty-five minutes A. M. proceeded in a body to meet the House in Joint Assembly, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator.

In Joint Assembly.

Wednesday, January 19, 1887.

At twelve o'clock meridian, pursuant to an Act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress" approved July 25, 1866, the Senate and Assembly met in Joint Assembly, the Hon. R. W. Waterman, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, in conjunction with the Hon. W. H. Jordan, Speaker of the Assembly, presiding.

The roll of the Senate was called by the Secretary, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Abbott, Boggs, Bowers, Brice, Brice, Brynes, Caminetti, Chandler, Clunie, Conklin, Crandall, Crimmins, Dixon, Dray, Gesford, Goucher, Hall, Haynes, Hinshaw, Jones, Langford, Lennahan, McCarthy, McCudden, McDonald, Meany, Moffitt, Murphy, Patterson, Pinder, Rose, Roth, Sargent, Spellacy, Steele, Sullivan, Wabrath, White, Wilson and Yell.

The Chief Clerk of the Assembly called the roll of the Assembly, and the following members responded:

Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Atherton, Bailey, Barry, Barton, Post, Brierley, Britt, Brooks, Brown, W. A., Brown, J. B., Brusie, Burnett, Butler, Callaghan, Campbell, Carr, Carrall, Cohen, Colbert, Cooley, Coombs, Cope, Curvey, of Solano, Cury of San Francisco, Davis, Ellsworth, Ewing, Gould, Granger, Gruwell, Handy, Hart, Heath, Henry of Butte, Henry of San Joaquin, Hotchkiss, Hyde, Knox, La Planc, Lawrence, Lewis, Mahler, Martin, Mann, Mathews of Tehama, Matthews of San Benito, McLenahan, McDonnell, McGowan, Mitchell, Morgan, Morris, O'Grady, Ohleyer, Price, Regan, Rucker, Renison, Seary, Shanahan, Sherburne, Sims, Smyth, Spurgeon,

Sykes, Taylor, Toner, Varill, Venable, Vincent,
Weber, Winrow, Wilcox, Williams, Wright, Young,
of San Diego, Young, of San Joaquin, and
Mr. Speaker.

The President of the Senate directed the
Secretary of the Senate to read the Act
of Congress, requiring a Joint Assembly
to be held this day, as follows:

Title two, Chapter one, United States Revised
Statutes - An Act to regulate the time and
manner of holding elections for Senator in
Congress; approved July 25, 1866.

Section 14. The Legislature of each State, which
is chosen next preceding the expiration of
the time for which any Senator was
elected to represent such State in Congress,
shall, on the second Tuesday after the meet-
ing and organization thereof, proceed to
elect a Senator in Congress.

Sec. 15. Such election shall be conducted
in the following manner: Each House
shall openly, by a viva voce vote of each
member present, name one person for
Senator in Congress from such State,
and the name of the person so voted for
who received a majority of the whole
number of votes cast in each House
shall be entered upon the Journal of

that House by the Clerk or Secretary thereof, or if either of them fails to give such majority to any person on that day, the fact shall be entered on the Journal. At twelve o'clock M. of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the Journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person has received a majority of all the votes in each House, he shall be declared duly elected Senator. But if the same person has not received a majority of the votes of each House, or if either House has failed to take proceedings as required by this section, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a viva voce vote of each member present, a person for Senator, and the person who receives the majority of all the votes of the joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected. If no person receives such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock M. of each succeeding day during the

session of the Legislature, and shall take at least one vote until a Senator is elected.

Sec. 16. Whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy exists in the representation of such State in the Senate, the Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after meeting and organization, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner prescribed in the preceding section for the election of a Senator for a full term.

Sec. 17. Whenever, during the session of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy occurs in the representation of such State in the Senate, similar proceedings to fill such vacancy shall be had on the second Tuesday after the Legislature is organized and has notice of such vacancy.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the Executive of the State from which any Senator has been chosen, to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States.

Sec. 19. The certificate mentioned in the preceding section shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

The Secretary of the Senate read from the Journal of the Senate so much of the proceedings of Tuesday, the eighteenth instant - the same being the second Tuesday after the organization of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Legislature - as relates to a ballot for the election of a United States Senator, for the term of six years beginning with March 4, 1887, whereby it appeared that thirty-six Senators were present and voted, each his choice, and that the Hon. George Hearst received twenty-five votes, and the Hon. Henry Vrooman eleven votes.

Mr. Dixon, who would have voted for Mr. Hearst, was paired with Mr. Crandall, who would have voted for Mr. Vrooman.

The Chief Clerk of the Assembly read so much of the Journal of the Assembly as related to the proceedings in that body in regard to the election of a United States Senator, held in accordance with an Act of Congress above referred to, and it appeared that seventy-eight members of the Assembly were present and voted, each for his choice, and that Hon. George Hearst had received thirty-eight votes and Hon.

Henry Trooman had received forty votes. The Speaker announced the vote and declared that the Hon. Henry Trooman, having received a majority of the votes of the whole House, is the choice of the Assembly of the State of California for United States Senator for the term commencing the fourth day of March, 1887.

The President of the Senate then announced that, as there had been no choice for United States Senator in both Houses of the Legislature yesterday, nominations for United States Senator for the State of California, for six years, beginning on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1887, be now in order.

Nominations for United States Senator.

Senator Clinie of San Francisco placed in nomination the Hon. George Hearst seconded by Senator Goucher, of Mariposa. Senator Wilson, of San Francisco, placed in nomination the Hon. Henry Trooman. Seconded by Assemblyman Sims of Nevada county.

By direction of the President, the Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate, and each Senator present pronounced

the name of the person for whom he voted, as follows:

For Hearst - Messrs. Boggs, Briceland, Caminetti, Clunie, Dixon, Gesford, Goucher, Haynes, Hinshaw, Jones, Langford, Lenahan, McCarthy, McCudden, McDonald, Meany, Moffitt, Murphy, Pinder, Rose, Roth, Sargent, Spellacy, Sullivan, White and Zell.

For Trooman - Messrs. Abbott, Bowers, Byrnes, Chandler, Conklin, Crandall, Crimmins, Dray, Hall, Patterson Nabrath and Wilson.

The Chief Clerk of the Assembly called the roll of the House and each member present pronounced the name of the person for whom he voted, as follows:

For Hearst - Messrs. Adams, Barton, Post, Britt, Brooks, Callaghan, Colbert, Cope, Granger, Gruwell, Hart, Heath, Henry of Butte, Henry of San Joaquin, Hotchkiss, Lawrence, Lewis, Mahler, Mann, Mathews of Tehama, Mathews of San Benito, McClennahan, Mitchell, Morgan, Morris, O'Grady, Ohleyer, Regan, Rucker, Renison, Searcy, Shanahan, Smyth, Spurgeon, Toner, Venable, Williams, Wright, and Young of San Joaquin.

For Trooman - Messrs Alexander, Atherton

Bailey, Barry, Brierley, Brown, H. A., Brown, J. B., Bruce, Burnett, Butler, Campbell, Carr, Carroll, Cohen, Cooley, Coombs, Currey, of Solano, Currey of San Francisco, Davis, Ellsworth, Ewing, Gould, Handy, Hyde, Knox, La Blanc, Martin, McDonnell, McGowan, Price, Sherburne, Sims, Sykes, Taylor, Varid, Weber, Winrow, Wilcox, Young, of San Diego, and Mr. Speaker.

For Hartson - Mr. Vincent.

The President of the Senate then announced the result of the ballot, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast - - - -	118.
Necessary to a choice - - - -	60.
George Hearst received - - - -	65.
Henry Hooman received - - - -	52.
Chancellor Hartson received - - - -	1.

Hon. George Hearst having received a majority of all the votes cast by the members of both Houses of the Legislature, present and voting in Joint Assembly, I now declare him duly elected United States Senator for the State of California for six years, beginning on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1887.

The minutes of the proceedings in the

announced that both Houses, having performed their duties regarding the election of a United States Senator, are now dissolved.

R. W. Waterman,
President of the Senate
W. H. Jordan,
Speaker of the Assembly.

Attest:

A true copy of the Journal of the Senate and Joint Assembly of January 19, 1887, in so far as the proceedings relate to the election of a United States Senator.

R. W. Waterman
President of the Senate
William H. Jordan
Speaker of the Assembly.

Edw. Hamilton
Secretary of the Senate

Chief Clerk of the Assembly

Attest
William C. Hendricks
Deputy of State
By J. F. Armstrong
Deputy

5:4

California Senate

Minutes

FEB. 2, 1887

112/204
c

Assembly Chamber
Sacramento

February 2^d / 1887

This is to certify that the following proceedings were had by the Assembly of the State of California, on the 18th day of January 1887 in relation to the Election of a United States Senator, viz:

Election of United States Senator.

The Assembly at eleven o'clock and fifty-five minutes, proceeded to the election of one United States Senator, in accordance with the following Act of Congress:

Title two, chapter one, Revised Statutes United States - An Act to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress, approved July 25th, 1866.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Section 14. The Legislature of each State, which is chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and

organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress.

Section 15. Such election shall be conducted in the following manner:

Each House shall openly, by viva voce vote of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress from such State, and the name of the person so voted for, who receives a majority of the whole number of votes in each House, shall be entered on the Journal of that House by the Clerk or Secretary thereof; or if either House fails to give such majority to any person on that day, the fact shall be entered on the Journal. At twelve o'clock meridian of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place, as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the Journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person has received a majority of all votes in each House shall then be read, and if the same person has received a majority of all votes in each House, he shall be declared duly elected Senator.

But if the same person has not received a majority of the votes of each House, or if either House has failed to take proceedings as required by

5
this section, the Joint Assembly shall then proceed to choose by a viva voce vote of each member present a person for Senator, and the person who receives a majority of all the votes of the Joint Assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected.

If no person receives such a majority on the first day, the Joint Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock meridian of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislature and shall take at least one vote until a Senator is elected.

Sec. 16. Whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy exists in the representation of such State in the Senate, the Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after meeting and organization, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, as prescribed in the preceding section for the election of a Senator for a full term.

Section 17. Whenever, during the session of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy occurs in the representation of such State in the Senate, similar proceedings to fill such vacancy shall be had on the second Tuesday

after the Legislature is organized,
and has notice of such vacancy.

Sec 18. It shall be the duty of the Executive of the State from which any Senator has been chosen, to certify his election, under the seal of the State to the President of the Senate of the United States.

Nominations for United States Senator

Mr Heath of Santa Barbara nominated Hon. George Hearst.

Mr Alexander of San Luis Obispo nominated Hon. Henry Frooman.

The roll was called with the following result:

For Hearst — Messrs Adams, Barton, Best, Britt, Brooks, Callaghan, Cohen, Colbert, Cope, Geainger, Gennell, Hart, Heath, Henry of Butte, Henry of San Joaquin, Hotchkiss, Lawrence, Lewis, Mahler, Mann, Mathews of Tehama, Mathews of San Benito, McDevahan, Mitchell, Morgan, Morris, O'Grady, Regan, Rucker, Remison, Seary, Shanahan, Smyth, Spurgeon, Jones, Venable, Wright and Young of San Joaquin. 38

For Frooman — Messrs Alexander, Atherton, Bailey, Garry, Gurly, Brown, H. A. Brown, J. B., Bruce, Burnett, Butler, Campbell, Carr, Carroll, Cooley, Coombs, Currey of Solano

Curry of San Francisco, Davis,
Ellsworth, Ewing, Gould, Haudy,
Lyde, Knox, LaBlanc, Martin, McConnell
McGowan, Price, Sherburne, Sims,
Sykes, Taylor, Varrel, Weber, Winrow, Wil-
cox, Williams, Young, of San Diego
and Mr. Speaker - 40

Whole number of votes cast	78.
Necessary to a choice	40.
Hon. George Hearst received	38.
Hon. Henry Trovman received	<u>40.</u>

The Speaker announced the vote,
and declared, that the Hon. Henry -
Trovman, having received a major-
ity, of the votes of the whole House,
is the choice of the Assembly of the
State of California for United States
Senator for the term commencing
on fourth day of March, 1887.

Resolutions

By Mr. Brooks.

Resolved, That the Clerk forthwith inform
the Senate of the vote for United States
Senator in this House, and that the
Senate be requested to meet in the
Assembly Chamber tomorrow, January
19th 1887 at three o'clock P. M. in Joint
Assembly, for the purpose of electing
or declaring the election of a United
States Senator, pursuant to an Act

of Congress entitled, "An Act to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress," approved July 25th, 1866.
Adopted.

And I further certify that on the 19th day of January A. D. 1887, the Journal of the Assembly shows the following proceedings - viz;

In Joint Assembly.

Wednesday January 19, 1887

The hour of twelve o'clock meridian having arrived, the Sergeant at-Arms, announced, that the members of the Senate were at the bar of the House,

The Senate and Assembly then went into joint session for the purpose, of electing a United States Senator, pursuant to an Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to regulate the time and manner for holding elections for Senators in Congress," approved July 25th, 1866.

Lieutenant-Governor R. D. Waterman President of the Senate and Hon. W. H. Jordan, Speaker of the Assembly, presiding.

The roll of the Senate was called by the Secretary, and the following Senators -

answered to their names:

Messrs. Abbott, Boggs, Bowers, Bruceland
Byrnes, Camiotti, Chandler, Clunie
Conklin, Craudall, Cummins, Dixon
Gray, Gessford, Guicher, Hall, Haynes
Hinshaw, Jones, Langford, Lenahan
McCarthy, McCadden, McDonald
Moony, Moffitt, Murphy, Patterson
Pinder, Rose Roth, Sargent, Spellacy
Tate, Sullivan, Valrath, White, Wilson,
and Yell.

The roll of the Assembly was
called by the Chief Clerk, and the
following members of the Assembly
answered to their names.

Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Atherton
Bailey, Barry, Barton, Best, Brierly
Britt, Brooks, Brown, H. A. Brown
J. B. Bunsie, Burnett, Butler, Calla-
ghan, Campese, Carr, Carver, Cohen,
Cobert, Cooley, Coombs, Cope, Curry
of Idaho, Curry of San Francisco,
Davis, Ebermuth, Ewing, Gould, Granger
Grumel, Handy, Hart, Heath, Henry
of Butte, Henry of San Joaquin,
Hotchkiss, Hyde, Lusk, La Blane, Law-
rence Lewis, Mahler, Martin, Mann,
Matthew of Tehama, Matthew of San
Benito, McClunahan, McDonnell
McGowan, Mitchell, Morgan, Morris

O'Grady, Okleyer, Price, Regan
Rucker, Renison, Seary, Shanahan,
Shurburne, Sims, Smyth, Spurgeon
Sykes, Taylor, Toner, Varick, Venable
Vincent, Weber, Winsor, Wilcox, Williams
Wright, Young of San Diego, Young
of San Joaquin, and Mr Speaker,

The President of the Senate directed
the secretary of the Senate to read
the Act of Congress, requiring the
Joint Assembly to be held this day.
It was read as follows:

Title two, chapter one, Revised Statutes
United States— An Act to regulate the
time and manner of holding elections
for Senators in Congress. Approved
July 25th, 1866.

Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States in Congress assembled:

Section 14. The Legislatures of each State
which is chosen, next preceding the expir-
ation, of the time for which any Senator
was elected to represent such State
in Congress, shall, on the second
Tuesday after the meeting and organ-
ization thereof, proceed to elect a
Senator in Congress.

Section 15. Such election shall be conducted in the following manner: Each House shall openly, by a viva voce vote of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress from such State, and the name of the person so voted for, who receives a majority of the whole number of votes, in each House, shall be entered on the Journal of that House by the Clerk or Secretary thereof; or if either House fails to give such majority to any person on that day, the fact shall be entered on the Journal. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in Joint-Assembly, and the Journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person has received a majority of all votes in each House, he shall be declared duly elected Senator. But if the same person has not received a majority of the votes of each House, or if either House has failed to take proceedings as required by this section, the Joint-Assembly shall then proceed to choose by a viva voce vote of each member present, a person for Senator, and the person who receives a majority of all the votes of the Joint-Assembly, a majority of

all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting shall be declared duly elected. If no person receives such majority on the first day, the Joint Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, meridian of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislature, and shall take at least one vote until a Senator is elected.

Sec. 16. Whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy exists in the representation of such State in the Senate, the Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after meeting and organization, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, as prescribed in the preceding section for the election of a Senator for a full term.

Sec 17. Whenever, during the session of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy occurs in the representation of such State in the Senate, similar proceedings to fill such vacancy shall be had on the second Tuesday after the Legislature is organized, and has notice of such vacancy.

Sec 18. It shall be the duty of the Executive of the State from which any Senator has been chosen to

certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States.

The Secretary of the Senate then read from the Journal of the Senate so much of the proceedings of yesterday, which was the second Tuesday after organization of the Twenty-seventh session, as relates to the election of a United States Senator for the term of six years, beginning March 4th 1887, whereby it appears that thirty-six Senators were present and voted, each for his choice, and that the Hon. George Hearst had received twenty-five votes and the Hon. Henry Broome had received eleven votes.

The Chief Clerk of the Assembly then read as much of the Journal of the Assembly of yesterday as relates to the proceedings of that body in reference to the election of a United States Senator, held in accordance with the Act of Congress above recited, whereby it appeared that twenty-eight members of the House were present and voted, each for his choice, Hon. George Hearst receiving thirty-eight votes, and Hon. Henry Broome receiving forty votes.

The President of Senate then announced that, as there had been no choice for United States Senator in both Houses yesterday, nominations would be in order for United States Senator for the State of California for the term of six years, beginning the fourth day of March, A. D. 1887.

Mr Clunie placed in nomination the Hon George Hearst.

Mr Wilson placed in nomination the Hon Henry Vrooman.

The Secretary of the Senate called the roll of the Senate, and each Senator present pronounced the name of the person for whom he voted, as follows:

For Hearst - Messrs. Boggs, Brice, Land, Caninetti, Clunie, Dixon, Gessford, Goucher, Haynes, Hinsham, Jones, Langford, Luahau, McCarthy, McCudden, McDonald, Meany, Moffitt, Murphy, Pinder, Rose, Roth, Sargent, Spellacy, Sullivan, White and Yell.

For Vrooman - Messrs. Abbott, Bowers, Byrne, Chandler, Conklin, Grandall, Grims, Gray, Hall, Patterson, Halcath and Wilson.

The Clerk of the Assembly called the roll of the House, and each member

present announced the of his choice
for Senator, as follows:

For Hearst Messrs. Adams, Barton, Best
Britt, Brooks, Callahan, Cohen, Colbert
Cope, Granger, Gallowell, Hart, Heath
Henry of Butte, Henry of San Joaquin,
Hotchkiss, Lawrence, Lewis, Mahler, Mann,
Mathews, of Tehama, Matthews of San Benito
McClunahan, Mitchell, Morgan, Morris,
O'Grady, Okley, Regan, Kueker, Kenison
Leary, Shanahan, Smith, Spurgeon
Toner, Venable, Wright and Young
of San Joaquin.

For Vrooman Messrs. Alexander,
Ainsworth, Bailey, Barry, Bierly, Brown
W. A. Brown, J. B. Bruise, Burnett, Butler
Campbell, Carr, Carroll, Cooley, Coombs,
Curry of Solano, Curry of San Francisco,
Davis, Edmonoth, Ewing, Gould, Handy
Lyde, Knox, La Blane, Martin, McConnell
McGowan, Price, Sherburne, Sims, Sykes,
Taylor, Variel, Weber, Winson Wilcox,
Williams, Young of San Diego and
Mr. Speaker.

The President of the Senate announced
the result of the ballot as follows:


Whole number of votes cast	118
Necessary to a choice,	60
Hon George Hearst received	65
Hon Henry Vrooman received	52.
Hon Chancellor Hartson.	1

Hon. George Hearst having received a majority of all the votes cast by the members of both Houses of the Legislature, present and voting in Joint Assembly, was, by the President of the Senate, duly declared elected to represent the State of California in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the fourth day of March, A.D. 1887.

The minutes of the Joint Assembly were then read and approved.

Attest:

A true copy of the Journal of the Senate and Joint Assembly, of January 19-1887, in so far as the proceedings relate to the election of a United States Senator.


R. M. Waterman
President of the Senate.

William B. Jordan
Speaker of the Assembly

A. N. Hamilton
Secretary of the Senate.

Frank D. Ryan
Chief Clerk of the Assembly

Attest: William C. Hendricks

Secretary of State

By J. F. Litchman, Deputy

5:5

U.S. Senate

Des Moines River LANDS

1872-1886

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 128.—DECEMBER TERM, 1872.

The Iowa Homestead Company, Appellants, }
vs. }
The Des Moines Navigation and Railroad }
Company, Samuel G. Wolcott, et al. }

*Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for
the District of Iowa.*

Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court.

This case presents another phase of the Des Moines river land litigation.

The main question involved in this case is the question of title to the Des Moines river lands, which was settled several years ago by the decision in the cases of Wolcott and Burr, (5 Wallace, 681,) and in the subsequent and unreported case of Wells vs. Riley, adversely to the title set up by the appellants. At the present term of this court, the principles involved in these decisions were reconsidered and reaffirmed. (See Williams vs. Baker, and The Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Co. vs. Martindale and others.) It is, therefore, no longer an open question that neither the State of Iowa nor the railroad companies, for whose benefit the grant of 1856 was made, took any title by that act to the lands then claimed to belong to the Des Moines river grant of 1846, and that the joint resolution of 2d of March, 1861, and act of 12th of July, 1862, transferred the title from the United States and vested it in the

State of Iowa for the use of its grantees under the river grant. If so, the claim of title by the appellants, who are grantees under one of these railroad companies, to the lands certified to the State of Iowa, under the act of August 8, 1846, above the Raccoon fork of the Des Moines river, has no foundation to rest upon. But the appellants insist if they cannot recover these lands they are *cestui que trust* for a portion of the indemnity lands obtained by the State under the act of July 12, 1862. Congress by this act extended the grant originally made to the State in 1846, for the improvement of the Des Moines river, so as to include the alternate sections of land (designated by odd numbers) between the Raccoon forks and the northern boundary of the State, and consented that a portion of these lands should be applied to the construction of a railroad, which by change of name, is called the Des Moines Valley road.

This legislation was intended to put the State in exactly the position it would have been, if there had been no dispute as to the extent of the grant in 1846, and accordingly, the Secretary of the Interior was directed, if any of the lands within the granted limits should have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of the act, to set apart an equal quantity elsewhere in the State in lieu thereof.

In case the State also had sold and conveyed any of these lands, the title to which had proved invalid, the act directed that the land set apart by the Secretary of the Interior should be held in trust for the benefit of those persons whose titles had thus failed. This latter provision was rendered necessary by the conflict in opinion which had for a series of years existed concerning this river grant. The State had always maintained that the original grant, properly construed, extended above the Raccoon forks, while on the contrary, the United States had at different times both denied and admitted the claim of the State. It was to be expected in this condition of the dispute that both the State and General Government had disposed of a portion of these lands. If so, and the title of the grantees of the State had proved invalid, it was eminently proper that they should be protected, and there was no better way to do this than to require the State, in the first instance, to use the indemnity lands for this purpose.

It is admitted in the record that the State has conveyed to the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, one of the defendants in this suit, for good and valuable considerations performed by the company, all the lands received by the State under the act in question, except those only which

had been conveyed by the State under the act of August 8, 1846, and the legislation pursuant thereto.

The inquiry arises, whether the State, at the time of the passage of the act of 12th of July, 1862, had conveyed to the grantor of the appellants any portion of the lands lying within the river grant. If not, they are not within the purview of the act, for they have not suffered any loss by reason of any transaction with the State, and are, therefore, not in a position to claim compensation. The Iowa legislature, by act of July 14, 1856, conveyed to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, the grantor of the appellants, the lands granted to the State by the act of Congress of May 15th, 1856. The conveyance did not specify any particular lands, but in a general way transferred to the company all the rights and interests which the State received from the United States under this grant. If therefore, the river lands were not granted to the State by the act in question, they were not embraced in the conveyance which the State made to the company, and the State, therefore, has not broken its engagement with the company. This court having decided and reaffirmed the decision that the grant of 1856 did not include the lands claimed by the State to belong to the river improvement, it is difficult to see on what grounds the appellants can rest their right to indemnity under the act of July 12th, 1862, for they cannot be *cestui que trusts*, as they never had any title which has proved invalid.

But the appellants insist if they are not the holder of any titles which have failed within the meaning of the act of July 12, 1862, they are, nevertheless, entitled to a portion of the indemnity lands certified to the State under that act, because they were certified upon the assumption that the river lands had been granted by the act of May 15, 1856. It is undoubtedly true that in 1866, on this theory, the State of Iowa, through its authorized agent, made an adjustment with the commissioner of the general land office, by which a large quantity of lands were certified to the State, as indemnity for the lands which it was claimed had been disposed of by the United States by the grant for railroad purposes in 1856. It is equally true that the construction by these officers of the different acts of Congress relating to this subject, by which this result was obtained, was erroneous, as we have held in three different cases. But the decision in Wolcott's case, the first of the three, was not then announced, and the adjustment was doubtless induced by the decision in Litchfield's case, (23 How., 66,) that the river grant did not extend above the

Raccoon fork. Whatever may have caused the adjustment, it is quite apparent, as the lands were erroneously certified under the act of July, 1862, that something more was needed than the action of the land commissioner, fortified as it was by the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to pass a valid title to the State and its grantees. That which was requisite to accomplish this object was obtained by the legislation of the State and of Congress. The Legislature of Iowa, in March, 1868, on the performance of certain conditions, directed a conveyance to be made to the Des Moines Valley railroad for all the lands embraced in the act of Congress, approved the 12th of July, 1862, and ratified the adjustment made with the commissioner of the general land office. In accordance with this legislation the lands in controversy were patented by the State to the company; the conditions imposed upon the company before this could be done having been complied with. Although the ratification of the adjustment and the grant to the Valley railroad would seem to be inconsistent acts, yet Congress, with full knowledge on the subject, on the third of March, 1871, confirmed the title to the State and its grantees. It is true the law by which this is done says it is in accordance with the adjustment, and the act of the General Assembly of Iowa, but, as we have seen, this act not only ratified the adjustment, but also granted the lands to the Valley road.

Indeed, the main purpose of the act was, to secure the construction of the road, by the transfer to it of the lands obtained under the adjustment. Whether the State of Iowa in the disposition which it made of these lands, conformed to the adjustment, is not a question for us to consider.

This consideration was properly addressed to Congress, who, with full knowledge that the Legislature had parted with the lands to the Valley road, chose to confirm the title to "the State and its grantees."

If Congress had withheld its consent to what the State had done, neither the State nor the road would have taken anything by the action of the officers certifying the lands. This was also known to Congress, because the decision in Wolcott's case was then before the country.

Congress, therefore, with full information that the State of Iowa was not entitled to these indemnity lands by reason of any previous legislation, thought proper, nevertheless, to give them to the State, knowing at the time that they were to be used in building a railroad along the line to the Des Moines river. It had already consented that a

part of the lands originally designed for the improvement of this river by locks and dams, should be applied to the construction of this road, and was doubtless induced to give the direction it did to the indemnity lands, because it was satisfied that further aid was necessary to secure the completion of the Valley road, while the east and west roads were either completed or nearly so. If we are correct in these views, there is an end of this controversy, because Congress had the undoubted right to dispose of these lands for such purposes as in its judgment might best subserve the public interests, and having decided this question for itself, the Homestead Company is not in a position to question the authority of that decision. As the grant in 1856 did not cover the river lands in place, this corporation is not within the terms of the act of July 12, 1862, and have, therefore, no rights which either the State or Congress were bound to respect.

It must be conceded that its expectation to share in the result of the adjustment concluded between the authorized agent of the State and the land department of the General Government was reasonable under the circumstances; but this expectation was not founded on any legal right, and cannot, therefore, be the subject of judicial inquiry.

It seems that the appellant, during this litigation, paid the taxes on a portion of these lands, and claim to be reimbursed for this expenditure in case the title is adjudged to be in the defendants, on the ground that they paid the taxes in good faith and in ignorance of the law. But ignorance of the law is no ground for recovery, and the element of good faith will not sustain an action where the payment has been voluntary, without any request from the true owners of the land, and with a full knowledge of all the facts. It is an elementary proposition, which does not require support from adjudged cases, that one person cannot make another his debtor by paying the debt of the latter without his request or assent.

It is true, in accordance with our decision, the taxes on these lands were the debt of the defendants, which they should have paid, but their refusal or neglect to do this, did not authorize a contestant of their title to make them its debtor by stepping in and paying the taxes for them, without being requested so to do. Nor can a request be implied in the relation which the parties sustained to each other. There is nothing to take the case out of the well established rule as to voluntary payments. If the appellant, owing to their too great confidence in their title, have risked too much, it is their misfortune, but they are not on that account

entitled to have the taxes voluntarily paid by them refunded by the successful party in the suit.
The decree of the circuit court is affirmed.

Mr. Justice MILLER took no part in this decision.

D. W. MIDDLETON,
C. S. C. U. S.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 129.— DECEMBER TERM, 1872.

George Crilley, Appellant, } Appeal from the Circuit Court
vs. } of the United States for the
Roswell S. Burrows. } District of Iowa.

Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court.

This case is controlled by the recent decisions of this court relating to the Des Moines river land litigation, and especially by the decision in *Riley vs. Wells*. That case is in no essential respect different from this, and we need not, therefore repeat the argument by which the judgment there was supported.

In both cases the entries were made and patents issued after plaintiff's title accrued under the joint resolution of 1861, and in both cases the settlements were made in 1855.

It is argued that Crilley can defend his possession under the statute of limitation of Iowa, but this is not so, because the statute does not begin to run so long as the title is in the State or the United States, and his proof of pre-emption was never offered until after the United States parted with its title to the State. It is true that he had prior to this applied to enter the land with gold, and to file a declaratory statement, but he took nothing by these applications, because they were denied by the land officers.

Equally ineffectual to sustain his defense is the act of Congress of 3d of March, 1853, (10 Statute, page 244,) to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein named.

It is plain that the proviso to the section which he relies on for his protection relates to grants by foreign governments of lands within territory subsequently acquired by the United States, and has, therefore, no application to this case. But if it were otherwise, the right of pre-emption did

not attach until after the lands were released from reservation. We have already decided that the Des Moines river lands were reserved from sale; and this reservation continued until Congress, by the joint resolution of 1861, released to the State for the use of its grantees the legal title still in the General Government, without any saving clause in behalf of settlers or those who might claim under the pre-emption laws of the United States. This may have been a "casus omissus" on the part of Congress, but this court has no power to supply the omission. We are unable to see in this case any principle which has not been already passed upon by this court in some one of the suits relating to this protracted litigation.

The decree of the circuit court is affirmed.

D. W. MIDDLETON,
C. S. C. U. S.

OBJECTIONS TO SENATE BILL NO. 1330,

ALSO APPLICABLE TO

HOUSE BILL NO. 5099,

ENTITLED

"A bill to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines River Lands in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes."

The object of the subjoined remarks is to show that the lands to be affected by the proposed legislation are not public lands; that the United States has long since parted with the title thereto, and it is now beyond legislative control.

The 1st section of the bill proposes to declare the intent and meaning of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, and declares that said act "was not intended to be, and shall not be construed to be a grant of additional lands to said State (of Iowa) or its grantees; and that all lands for which indemnity lands were selected and received, except such as were sold by the United States prior to the said joint resolution of eighteen hundred and sixty-one are, and are hereby declared to be public lands of the United States."

2. The second provision of the same section is "That the title of all *bona fide* settlers under color of title from the State of Iowa and its grantees, or the United States and its grantees which do not come in conflict with pre-emption or homestead claimants, are hereby ratified, confirmed, and made valid." * * * [This makes a discrimination in favor of residents of Iowa and against non-residents.]

3. The last provision of the first section proposes to confirm certain pre-emption and homestead claims.

4. In the 2d section the Attorney General is directed to institute suits to "protect the title of the United States to said lands, and remove all clouds from its title thereto." It also

authorizes individuals claiming such lands under the United States to "unite with the United States in the prosecution of such suits."

This bill is remarkable for the frank confession of weakness which it makes. It proposes, in section one, to declare certain lands "public lands of the United States," and in the second section provides for attempting to recover the title from those now holding titles, or in the words of the bill, "to remove all clouds" from the title of the United States; and lest the United States shall not be able to appear in court in the strength of its own title, it can "unite" with certain individuals in an attempt to wrest the title from the holders.

If the lands were "public lands of the United States," no declaration that they are such, by statute, would be needed, and it is not readily perceived how the declaration by statute can improve the title of the Government. But as the adoption of such a declaration by the Senate involves an opinion by the Senate on the question of title, that question should be carefully examined before any such declaration is made.

The policy also of sending the Attorney General into the courts in such a way that individuals may come in and unite with the United States in prosecuting suits, is quite novel as well as a confession of weakness.

The object of the proposed enactment is to "resume title" to lands along the Des Moines river, which is also a confession that without the bill the United States could never "resume."

The report (No. 522) of the Senate Committee on Public Lands on Senate bill No. 1330 frankly avows that—

"It is proposed by this bill to resume the lands along the river, for which indemnity lands have been received by the State and her grantees. It is believed that the State is not entitled to both the indemnity lands and the lands *in place*, and that, by accepting the indemnity, or lands *in lieu*, she has relinquished all claim and right to the lands *in place*, and is estopped from denying the right of the United States to resume the lands above the Raccoon Fork, which were

alleged to have been disposed of otherwise by the United States at the time of the said settlement." * * *

The settlement referred to is one made by *Josiah A. Harvey*, with the Commissioner of the General Land Office in May, 1866, approved by the Secretary of the Interior on 22d May, 1866.

[For basis of Harvey's settlement, see his report of 23d May, 1866, to the census board of Iowa, found in record in *Riley vs. Welles*, p. 96; also found in report No. 344, 43d Cong., 1st session, pp. 23 and 24.]

Extracts from his report:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 23, 1866.

To the Honorable Census Board of the State of Iowa, Des Moines:

Pursuant to the requirements of chapter 79 of the acts of the 11th general assembly, I have the honor to report that I have consummated an adjustment with the United States, of the excess of lands received by the State under the grant of September 4, 1841; also the lands confirmed to the State by the joint resolution of March 2d, 1861, and lands falling to the State under the act of Congress of July 12th, 1862, and transmit herewith for your approval a copy of the agreement containing the terms of said adjustment.

It will be observed that the State, in this settlement, is credited with the whole amount of land in odd-numbered sections, and lying within five miles of the Des Moines, from the Raccoon fork to the northern boundary of the State, determined to be 558,004.06 acres.

The State is then charged with the several quantities of land following, to wit:

1st. Indemnity lands selected under special certificate dated April 25th, 1863...	297,603.75 acres.
2d. Remaining lands in place yet to be certified	167,109.02 "
3d. Lands in place confirmed by the joint resolution of March 2d, 1861	44,838.64 "
4th. Lands selected and heretofore certified on the east fork of the Des Moines River, and more than five miles from the western, or main branch	11,661.80 "
5th. The excess selected and approved to the State as a part of the 500,000-acre grant under act of September 4, 1841...	35,473.54 "

Making in all 556,686.74 acres, and leaving due to the State to balance the whole amount of the grant, 1,317.32 acres.

For this balance a special certificate will be issued. * * *

The necessary and proper lists, according to the terms of this adjustment, will be made and approved by the Secretary, and delivered to me or sent to the State.

In the preparation of these lists, all lands which appear at the General Land Office as having been selected as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and all tracts to which pre-emption rights had attached prior to July 12, 1862, will be excluded. * * *

Adjustment of the Iowa Des Moines River grant under the act of July 12th, 1862, and joint resolution of March 2d, 1861.

DEBIT.	Acres.
The State of Iowa with the quantity of indemnity lands selected under special certificate, dated April 25, 1863.....	297,603.74
The lands in place to be certified.....	167,109.02
The lands in place confirmed by joint resolution of March 2d, 1861.....	44,838.64
The quantity selected on the East Fork of the Des Moines River, and certified to the State under the original law of August 8th, 1845..	11,661.80
The excess selected and approved to the State under the 500,000-acre grant of 1841.....	55,473.54
	<hr/>
	556,686.74
Remaining indemnity due the State.....	1,317.32
	<hr/>
	558,004.06

CREDIT.

The State of Iowa, with the whole area of the grant above the Raccoon Fork..... 558,004.06

J. M. EDMUNDS.
Com'r Gen'l Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, May 22, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, May 22, 1866.

The adjustment, as herein stated, is hereby approved.
JAS. HARLAN, Secretary."

This is the settlement referred to in Senate bill 1330 and accompanying report. The act of July 12, 1862, required that the lands "released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under the joint resolution "of March 2, 1861," should be charged to the State in settlement. From the above figures it is seen that only two items were charged to Iowa in the settlement, on this account, viz: 44,838.64 acres, and 11,661.80 acres, making 56,500 $\frac{44}{100}$ acres. This was an error of the officers making the settlement. They should have charged 271,413.02 acres, as this was the quantity of the lists confirmed by the J. R. of 1861, as is shown by the following extracts from a letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, June 24, 1876, to Hon. Addison Oliver, of Iowa, in reply to questions of Mr. Oliver, dated June 9, 1876:

2d. "How much land was certified as inuring to the State of Iowa, (for the benefit of its *bona fide* purchasers,) under the joint resolution of March 2, 1861, entitled 'Joint resolution to quiet title to lands in the State of Iowa'?"

Answer. For navigation company..... 213,493.79 acres.
And for benefit of settlers..... 57,919.23 "

Total..... 271,413.02 "

As appears from certified list furnished by the State authorities, and now on file in this office.

3d. "How much of the odd sections in place was actually sold and disposed of by the United States, the title to which has proved valid, as to entitle the State to indemnity therefor under the act of July 12, 1862?"

Answer. At the time of adjusting the grant, in 1866, there had been entered by pre-emption, prior to July 12, 1862, 58,182 $\frac{18}{100}$ acres, on which patents have issued.

4th. "How much indemnity land has been actually certified to the State under the act of July 12, 1862, or received in the adjustment of said grant under said act?"

Answer. Certified for indemnity, 298,919 $\frac{45}{100}$ acres. Of this amount, however, 109,756 $\frac{85}{100}$ acres were situated within the claimed limits of the grant for the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, and 77,534 acres within the claimed limits of the grant for the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company; and the certification of the aggregate amount (187,290 $\frac{85}{100}$ acres) to the State as indem-

nity was erroneous, as by decision of the United States Supreme Court, these lands were not subject to the operation of the railroad grants. (*Wolcott vs. Des Moines Company*, 5 Wallace, 681.)

Mr. Harvey, the State agent, was examined as a witness in the Iowa Homestead Company's suit. On the 17th of February, 1871, he testified in part as follows in reference to his settlement:

"INT. 3. In making said settlement, state what lands were conceded to belong to the State under the resolution of March 2, 1861, and particularly whether the odd sections of land above the forks of 'Coon, in the Des Moines River Valley, within five miles thereof, which were included within the limits of the railway grants under act of Congress of May, 1856.

"ANS. 3. In view of the law, as understood to be settled in the case of the 'Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company vs. Litchfield,' (22 Howard, 66,) the lands in odd sections within five miles of the Des Moines River above the point referred to, and which were within the limits of the grant for railroad purposes of 15th May, 1856, were considered as enuring under said grant to the railroad companies, and were therefore excluded from this settlement as land otherwise appropriated by the Government, notwithstanding they had been previously certified to the State under act of 1846, and disposed of by the State. The $44,838\frac{64}{100}$ acres which in said settlement were considered as confirmed to the State by said resolution of March 2, 1861, the numbers of which will be found on pages 30 and 31 of biennial report of my successor of November 12, 1867, I understand to be those tracts of the Des Moines River lands to which the railroad companies made no claim under said grant; such only were included in the settlement."

Mr. Harvey, in the case of *Baker vs. Williams*, testified as follows:

"INT. 6. State whether at such adjustment the corporation known and designated as 'The Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company' were present or represented, and also state whether or not said navigation and railroad company, or any of its grantees, so far as you know, had any knowledge or notice of said adjustment, or of the time when the same would be made, and also state whether or not, so far as you know, the said 'Des Moines Navigation and Rail-

road Company' were, directly or indirectly, parties to such adjustment, or were consulted with reference to it, or assented to the same, or to the making thereof, as made and stated in your report of said adjustment to the census board of the State of Iowa.

"ANS. Neither the 'Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company,' nor any of its grantees, were present at such adjustment, nor were they, or either of them, so far as I know, notified of the time when it would be made, or consulted in reference to it, and neither were, directly or indirectly, parties to said adjustment or assented to the same, so far as I know."

It will thus be seen that the lands to be affected by the proposed enactment (S. B. 1330) are such odd numbered tracts, certified in 1851, 1852, and 1853, under the act of 1846 as are found within the limits of the grants for railroad purposes by act of Congress of 15th May, 1856, and the quantity is ascertained by deducting the 56,600.44 acres outside of such limits, as shown on Harvey's settlement, from the total 271,413.02 of certified lands above the forks of the river sold by the State prior to 2d March, 1861. The title to these lands it is proposed to "resume" by legislative declaration, and then to send the Attorney General and other attorneys into the courts to enforce the resumption of titles long since irrevocably parted with by the United States, except so far as this act proposes to make good the now invalid claims of settlers and residents as against non-residents of the land.

It may here be proper to give some intimation of the names and residences of the parties proposed to be sued. (Extract from testimony of John Browne, given September 1st, 1869, in the case of *Welles vs. Riley*, record, p. 23.):

"X-int. 8. Will you state as many as you know of those who assume to be members of this company and their places of residence?

(Obj. to by pl'ff's counsel as immaterial.)

ANS. R. S. Burrows, of New York; Peter Carroll, of Canada; Mr. Dibble, of Detroit; Mr. Kibbee, Mr. Speed, of Detroit; Mr. Tregent, of Detroit; Witteman, of Detroit; Sanger, of Detroit; Stuart, of Detroit; Plumb, of Albany; Kenrich, Albany; Pumpelly, of Albany; Washington Hunt,

of Lockport; Geo. W. Rogers, of Lockport; Van Valkenburg, of Lockport; Ten Eyck, of Cazenovia; E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia, N. Y.; Wendell, of same place; Wm. M. Burr, same place; Martindale, of Rochester; Anderson, of same place; Davenport, of Bath; Tracy, of Buffalo; Taft, of same place; McAlpine, of New York; E. B. Litchfield, and Calvin Burr, and Wm. B. Welles, and C. C. Clark, and Oliver Hunt, all of the same place; John Striker, and Armstrong, and Huntington, and Boardman, & Walsh, of Rome, N. Y.; Andrew Dexter, Geo. F. Parsons, W. C. Johnson, Geo. R. Thomas, of Utica. These are all I recall just now. There are altogether 300 to 400.

X-int. 9. State whether any members of this company reside in the State of Iowa.

Ans. Josiah H. Bonney and Jo. Smith, of Keosauqua; Mrs. Rice, at Pittsburg; myself. There are others whose names I do not now recollect."

These are some of the persons probably still owners of the Des Moines river lands confirmed by the joint resolution of 1861, who are to be sued by the United States on account of mistakes made by the United States officers, and Mr. Harvey, in 1866, in making a settlement not conforming to the law under which it was made, and which was made without notice to these owners of the land whose titles were perfect before the settlement was made.

Copies of the original lists of lands lying above the forks, certified in 1851, 1852, and 1853, will be found printed in the record in the case of *Riley vs. Welles*, pp. 39 to 55, approved as follows:

Oct. 31, 1851, by Secretary Stuart..... 81,707.29 acres.
(See Record, *Riley vs. Welles*, explanations
at p. 45; list. pp. 53 to 55, inclusive.)
March 10, 1852, by Secretary Stuart..... 143,908.37 acres.
(See same, pp. 41 to 45, inclusive.)
Dec. 17, 1853, by Secretary McClelland... 33,142.43 acres.
(See same, pp. 39 and 40.)
Dec. 30, 1853, by Secretary McClelland... 12,813.51 acres.

The joint resolution of March 2, 1861, (12 Stat., 251,) is as follows:

"Resolved, &c., That all the title which the United States still retain in the tracts of land along the Des Moines river, and above the mouth of the Raccoon fork thereof, in the State of Iowa, which have been certified to said State improperly by the Department of the Interior, as part of the grant by act of Congress approved August 8, 1846, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa, be, and the same is hereby, relinquished to the State of Iowa."

The effect of this resolution was to relinquish title to the 271,413.02 acres thus certified, which the State had then sold.

The quantity actually certified was 271,571.60 acres, of which the Governor of Iowa reported as sold by the State 271,413.02 acres.

The State of Iowa had sold and disposed of nearly all the certified lands before the passage of this joint resolution—57,919 $\frac{23}{100}$ acres by 697 sales to individuals, and 213,493 $\frac{79}{100}$ acres to the Des Moines Navigation Company, as appears by the report of the Governor to the Commissioner General Land Office November, 1862. Copy found in printed record in *Riley vs. Welles*, pages 141 to 181, inclusive.

It is not perceived how it is possible for Congress to "resume" the title to any lands relinquished by the joint resolution of 1861. That resolution says: "All the title which the United States still retain" * * * "is hereby relinquished." Congress has power to grant the public land, but no power to "resume" titles once fully granted. The question of the effect of this joint resolution has been repeatedly adjudicated in the United States Supreme Court, and in the case of *Homestead Co. vs. Valley R. R. Co.*, above mentioned, (17 Wallace, at page 162,)

Mr. Justice Davis, delivering the opinion of the Court, said:

"This case presents another phase of the Des Moines river land litigation.

"The main question involved in this case is the question of title to the Des Moines river lands, which was settled several years ago by the decision in the cases of *Wolcott & Burr* (5 Wallace, 681,) and in the subsequent and unre-

ported case of *Riley vs. Welles*, adversely to the title set up by the appellants. At the present term of this Court the principles involved in these decisions have been reconsidered and reaffirmed." (See *Williams vs. Baker*, and the *Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Co. vs. Martindale and others*.) "It is, therefore, no longer an open question that neither the State of Iowa nor the railroad companies, for whose benefit the grant of 1856 was made, took any title by that act to the lands then claimed to belong to the Des Moines river grant of 1846, and that the joint resolution of 2d of March, 1861, and the act of 12th of July, 1862, transferred the title from the United States and vested it in the State of Iowa for the use of its grantees under the river grant. If so, the claim of title by the appellant, who are grantees under one of these railroad companies to the lands certified to the State of Iowa under the act of August 8, 1846, above the Raccoon fork of the Des Moines river has no foundation to rest upon." * * *

The case of *Williams vs. Baker*, 17 Wallace, 144, determines as plainly as language can express the conclusion, that the titles of the parties who bought of the State, 1853 to 1858, any lands before that time improperly certified to the State under the grant of 1846, which lie above the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, are perfect, and cannot be impeached. The effect of the joint resolution of 1861 was to make such titles good, and the titles so confirmed are of all tracts certified to the State and sold by her prior to 2nd March, 1861. To identify these tracts we look to the certified lists and to the return of the Governor of Iowa, made to the General Land Office in November, 1862.

The ignorance of the public officers, of plain duty and record facts, who made the settlement of May, 1866, can have no effect on the titles thus confirmed to the parties by Congress in 1861.

In the case of *Williams vs. Baker*, the title of the Des Moines Company and its grantees is discussed by the Court at some length, and the following conclusion is announced. (P. 148 :)

"This legislative history of the title of the State of Iowa, and of those to whom she had conveyed the lands certified

to her by the Secretary of the Interior as part of the grant of 1846, including, among her grantees, the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, needs no gloss or criticism to show that the title of the State and her grantees is perfect, unless impaired or defeated by some other and extrinsic matter which would have that effect."

The Court proceeded to discuss the decision in *Wolcott vs. Des Moines Co.*, 5 Wallace, 581, and say, p. 150: "By the joint resolution of 1861 the title erroneously certified to the State under the act of 1846, was validated and made good." The decision in that case and in *Burr vs. Des Moines Co.*, and in *Riley vs. Welles*, are all referred to by the Court (pp. 151-152) as well considered cases, not to be reviewed or shaken, and as settling the question of title to such lands.

The report No. 522 of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, refers to a decision of Secretary O. H. Browning, May 9, 1868, [printed in report 344, House Reports 43d Congress, 1st session, pp. 27, 28, and 29,] in favor of a settler upon the southwest quarter of section 3, township 83 north, range 27 W., which tract, he says in his decision, "is not found in the State's list of the tracts of land above the said fork, which had been improperly certified to said State under the grant of 1846, and which were then held by bona fide purchasers under the State. (P. 28.)

It would be but justice to Mr. Browning had the committee gone further, and stated that Mr. Browning repeatedly decided that tracts held by the purchasers from the State at the date of the joint resolution of 1861 were confirmed by that joint resolution to the purchasers under the State.

The following is a copy of one of several similar decisions made by Mr. Browning:

[For this and similar decisions, see record in *Riley vs. Welles*, pp. 93-94.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1868.

SIR: I return the papers which accompanied your letter of the 25th May last, in the case of Elisha Spicklemier, claiming under the pre-emption law the northwest quarter section 15, township 84, range 27, Des Moines, Iowa.

This tract is situated "above the mouth of the Raccoon Fork, in the State of Iowa," and prior to the passage of the joint resolution of March 2, 1861, had been certified to said State improperly by the Department of the Interior, as a part of the grant by act of Congress approved August 8, 1846, and was then "held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa," and the title of the United States was, by said resolution, relinquished to said State.

Your decision in favor of Spicklemier is therefore reversed.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary*.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Congress, in its subsequent legislation as to land in this region, has respected the titles of the purchasers from the State under the Des Moines grant. By the act of July 12, 1862, (12 Stat., 543,) no indemnity was to be given for such lands. By the act of June 3, 1864, (13 Stat., 98,) amending the railroad land grants of 1856, it is provided in section 4 that said act should "not be construed to impair any vested "right of property, but such rights *are hereby reserved and confirmed.*" These words seem intended to protect the titles of the owners under the Des Moines River grant. Again, in the act of 3d March, 1871, it is provided "that "nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect adversely any existing legal rights," &c.

The act of March 3, 1873, (17 Stat., 618,) refers to these lands as "now held by the Des Moines Navigation and "Railroad Company, or persons claiming title under it."

In the presence of all these legislative acts, it is, in Senate bill 1330, proposed to declare these lands public lands of the United States.

CONCERNING SETTLERS ON THE CONFIRMED TRACTS.

It may be proper here to state that the settlers who were in 1851, 1852, and 1853 upon odd-numbered sections, within five miles of the Des Moines river, obtained their lands; for the tracts they claimed were excluded from the lists approved in 1851, 1852, and 1853.

So, also, by the act of 1862 settlers were protected, and the following is from a letter of the Commissioner of the

General Land Office, June 24, 1876, to Hon. Addison Oliver, a member of the House of Representatives.

"At the time of adjusting the grant in 1866 there had "been entered by pre-emption prior to July 12, 1862, 58,182- " $\frac{18}{100}$ acres (of the odd sections in place) on which patents "have issued."

The patents (See also Mr. Harvey's report, quoted above) issued to such settlers are good. But in 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868 a number of patents were issued by the United States for lands included in the approved lists of 1851, 1852, and 1853, and that had been sold by the State prior to 1861. These patents have been set aside by the courts for want of title in the United States to convey after the confirmatory resolution of 1861.

Two of the most meritorious settlers on such lands—Geo. Crilley, claiming the southeast quarter of section 29, township 96, of range 28 W., and Hannah Riley claiming the northwest quarter, section 33, township 89, of range 28 W., brought their cases to the United States Supreme Court.

Riley *vs.* Welles was decided at the December term, 1869, Justice Nelson giving the opinion; and Crilley *vs.* Burrows at the December term, 1872, Justice Davis announcing the opinion.

These persons had all the title it was possible for the United States to give them, but they had no title to the lands claimed.

In the Riley case, Justice Nelson said:

"It will appear from the case of *Walcott vs. The Des Moines Company* that the tract of land, of which the lot in question was a part, had been withdrawn from sale and entry on account of a difference of opinion among the officers of the Land Department as to the extent of the original grant by Congress of lands in aid of the improvement of the Des Moines river, from the year 1846 down to the resolution of Congress of March 2, 1861, and the act of July 12, 1862, which acts we held confirmed the title in the Des Moines Company. As the husband of the plaintiff entered upon the lot in 1865 without right, and the possession was continued without right, the permission of the register to prove up the possession and improvements and to make the

entry under the pre-emption laws, were acts in violation of law and void, as was also the issuing of the patent."

And in the Crilley case, Justice Davis said:

"We have already decided that the Des Moines River lands were reserved from sale, and this reservation continued until Congress, by the joint resolution of 1861, released to the State, for the use of its grantees, the legal title still in the General Government, without any saving clause in behalf of settlers or those who might claim under the pre-emption laws of the United States."

Can Congress bestow title on these settlers by the proposed act, S. No. 1330?

Ought such legislation to be enacted as an experiment?

This whole matter was elaborately investigated in the Forty-third Congress by the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives, and Report No. 344 made March 31, 1874, and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court quoted, and the conclusion was reached that—

"In view of the many decisions made in this case, it is, in the opinion of your committee, useless to expect that these decisions will be reversed, and hence impossible to confirm the title in these persons," viz: settlers on the 271,000 acres.

By consulting Executive Document 25, House of Representatives, Forty-third Congress, first session, a list of persons will be found, for whose benefit it is supposed the legislation by Senate Bill 1330 is designed. That document shows that sixty-seven patents have already been issued to such claimants; but none of the patents to such settlers for lands sold by Iowa in 1858 and prior years, and confirmed by the joint resolution of 1861, have been held good. Many have been canceled by judicial decrees. The names of George Crilley and Hannah Riley are found on page 13 of the document quoted.

Crilley's patent was issued in 1862; Riley's in 1868. These patents, the Supreme Court has decided, are invalid; and now, in 1878, it is proposed to confirm these patents, so judicially cancelled, and make them good by legislative

act, in the presence of an opposing title which Congress confirmed in 1861, and has ever since respected.

It will be observed in scanning the document No. 25 that a very large proportion of these settlers went upon the lands (of non-residents) in 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868. These settlements were long after the titles of the non-residents to the lands had become "*perfect*," as the Supreme Court say in the case of *Williams vs. Baker*. The settlers well knew of the opposing claims of title, but took the risk of disregarding them. The books of the United States local land offices and the General Land Office at Washington showed the facts of the listing and approval of the lands under the Des Moines grant, and so did the books of the State land office. Many of the claims in document 25 were rejected by the General Land Office and the Department of the Interior for invalidity, and others for interference with the Des Moines grant. The claims were so worthless as never to have gained any favor with Congress, although the elaborate report of Mr. Orr (H. R. Rep., 344, 43d Cong., 1st session,) was made in their favor.

As the settlers and the purchasers from the United States cannot get the lands by law, though many patents have been issued, and are not worthy of direct relief from the United States treasury, they now seek a further act of Congress, and the purse and power of the United States, combined with their own, to renew litigation in a futile attempt to wrest titles from non residents. Such agitation could be of use to no persons but lawyers, who, in pay of the Government and the land owners, would have a rich harvest. This bill would secure the fees of the plaintiff's counsel, and the lands themselves would secure those of the defendant's attorneys.

It may be remarked that a report was prepared by a subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives, and submitted to the House from the committee, printed and recommitted June 30, 1876, (H. R. Rept. 732, 44th Cong., 1st session,) in favor of House bill No. 2645, which is identical in its first section and similar

in its second section with Senate bill No. 1330, introduced May 28, 1878, but the friends of the bill were unable to get the full committee to report in favor of that bill during that Congress.

It is manifest that a bill like Senate 1330, herein under review, should be very carefully examined and radically amended before its passage in the Senate.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY BEARD,

Atty. for owners under Des Moines Nav. Company.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT

SUBMITTED BY SENATOR MORGAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, AND
ORDERED TO BE PRINTED APRIL 8, 1884.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY

On the bill No. 1886 substituted for S. No. 559, entitled "A bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa," &c.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Public Lands, are of opinion that Congress has no jurisdiction over the lands described in the bill, for the reason that the title thereto has vested perfectly, and beyond the control of Congress, in the grantees who hold under the State of Iowa. We are of opinion that such title has been conclusively sustained both by the judgments of the courts of Iowa and of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that all further efforts to change these results by Congressional action are misleading to the persons interested, are calculated to excite false hopes among them, and to foster a state of feeling that has already induced them to resist the authority of the laws to a dangerous extent.

Many times this matter has been carefully considered by Congress and the courts. In 1861, the difficulty of the situation was so obvious that Congress sought to settle it, or else to escape from it, by making a final relinquishment of the lands in the Des Moines River grant to the State of Iowa so that it might dispose of them in a just and equitable way. Acting upon that authority, the State disposed of the land, and all the courts have held that titles acquired under this authority were perfect. If this action did not divest Congress of all power to affect the title to those lands by further legislation, then it seems impossible that Congress can ever so far dispose of the public domain as to vest a perfect title in a grantee or purchaser.

The history of this vexed question was carefully presented to the Senate in the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, made on the 21st February, 1881. (Report No. 890, Forty-sixth Congress, third session.) No facts have been brought to the attention of the Committee on Public Lands which in any way change the findings of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Some intimations have been made that the cases, or some of them, decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, which state the law as it affects the titles to these lands, were in fact agreed cases in which some facts that might have influenced the decision were not put into the records. What those supposed facts were has not been pointed out to the committee. This objection seems to be met by *Baker vs. Williams*, 15 Wall, 151. The cases cited in the report of the Committee on the Judiciary are based on the legislative history of this land grant, except as to the persons or lands that were, on the 2d March, 1861, included in the words found in the joint resolution of Congress of that date, viz., "which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa." No case could have been decided by any court upon the effect of this statute unless one of the parties had claimed under the

description found in the words quoted. So that the meaning of this statute was necessarily discussed and settled in each of those cases. (See *Des Moines Co. vs. Burr*, 5 Wall., 689; *Wolcott vs. Des Moines Co.*, 5 Wall., 681; *Williams vs. Baker et al.*, and *Cedar Rapids R. R. Co. vs. Des Moines Co.*, 17 Wall., 144; *Crilly vs. Burroughs*, referred to, 17 Wall., 167; *Homestead Co. vs. Valley R. R. Co.*, 17 Wall., 153; *Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. vs. Des Moines Valley R. R.*, *Ballard vs. Des Moines and Ft. Dodge R. R. Co.*, *Northwestern Reports*, vol. 17, p. 609.)

The reports of the Committee on the Judiciary is as follows :

[Senate Report No. 890, Forty-sixth Congress, third session.]

MR. GARLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following report to accompany bill H. R. 1067 :

On the 8th of August, 1846, Congress granted certain lands to the Territory of Iowa to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines River. The grant was of "one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered, or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width, on each side of said river, to be selected with said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasurer of the United States."

Soon afterwards a question arose as to the extent of the grant; whether it extended simply to the Raccoon Fork, or to the northern limit of the State, or to the source of the river in Minnesota. This doubt arose from the purpose of the grant, as it was stated in the body of the act, which was "to improve the navigation of the river from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork." Mr. Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury, as early as March 2, 1849, held that the grant extended on both sides of the river, from its source to its mouth, and following this decision the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by letter to the register and receiver of the land office at Iowa City, directed them to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd-numbered sections within 5 miles on each side of the river above the Raccoon Fork.

This construction was sustained by Mr. Johnson, the Attorney General.

Mr. Ewing, the Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of the Treasury Department, in a letter addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated April 9, 1849, and held that the grant without an explanatory act of Congress terminated at the Fork.

His successor, Mr. Stuart, held a different opinion, and, in a letter to the Commissioner, dated October 29, 1851, said he was willing to recognize the claim of the State and to approve the selections made without prejudice to the rights, if any there were, of other parties, thus leaving the question as to the proper construction of the grant entirely open to the judiciary.

Attorney General Crittenden, to whom Secretary Stuart had referred the question, for his opinion, decided, on June 30, 1851, that the grant did not include the land above Raccoon Fork.

Under the ruling of Mr. Stuart, the lands north of the fork, for a distance of 80 miles, were certified as inuring to Iowa under the act of August 8, 1846. Within this belt are contained all the lands in controversy.

There were still further rulings.

Thus, on the 25th of March, 1856, the Commissioner held that the grant did not extend above the fork, and in this he was sustained by Mr. McClelland, the Secretary of the Interior, who was also sustained in his opinion by Mr. Cushing, the Attorney General. There were other rulings and complications not necessary to be stated. The question finally came before the Supreme Court of the United States in what is known as the Litchfield case (23 Howard, 66), and at the December term, 1859, '60, it was held that the grant was limited to the Raccoon Fork, and did not extend above it. But in consequence of the acts of Congress of 2d March, 1861, and July 12, 1862, the same court afterward held, in the Wolcott case, decided at the December term, 1866, that the grant extended to the north boundary of the State, and inured to the benefit of the grantees of the State, notwithstanding the act of May 15, 1856, which attempted to divert a portion of these lands to the benefit of certain railroad companies.

This is but a partial recital of the legislation of Congress and the rulings of the Supreme Court, but is sufficient for the present.

Many persons having settled upon the lands claimed at the time to be part of the public domain, and not included in the grant of August 8, 1846, but which were subsequently adjudged to belong to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, as grantees of the State of Iowa, and being liable by the decisions of the courts to be turned out of possession of their homes unless they could come to some terms with this corporation, an act of Congress was passed March 3, 1873, authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners to ascertain the number of acres and the value thereof, exclusive of improvements, of all the lands lying north of the fork as were held by said corporation, or persons claiming title under it adversely to persons holding said lands, either by entry or under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and on what terms the adverse holders thereof would relinquish the same to the United States.

A commission was accordingly appointed by the President, who made their report to Congress. (See Ex. Doc. No. 25, 43d Congress.)

All of these lands were entered as part of the public domain under the pre-emption and homestead laws—the greater number under the former. When they settled upon these lands does not appear; but the dates of filing their applications for entries are given.

The earliest date of filing is 1862, and the latest in November, 1868. In a portion of the cases patents have issued. As to the lands taken under the pre-emption laws, the settlers have paid the United States \$1.25 per acre, in a few cases, \$2.50; for those taken under the homestead laws they have paid the fees and commissions only, varying from \$7 to \$18 a tract, according to the number of acres entered.

The general law is, and has been since January 12, 1825, that when any tract of land has been sold erroneously by the United States, so that from any cause the sale cannot be confirmed, the Secretary of the Interior shall repay to the purchaser, his heirs or legal representatives or assignees, the same amount of money he has paid, without interest. (4 Stat. at Large, p. 80.)

It appears in this case that all the lands in question were withdrawn from market by the Secretary of the Interior, and on October 30, 1851, he approved the selections made by the State north of the Raccoon Fork as inuring to her under the grant made by the act of August 8, 1846. The amount thus certified to the State was 271,572 acres.

Under and pursuant to the contract made by the State with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company on 9th of June, 1854, the State of Iowa conveyed to this company in 1858 all the lands granted to the State by the act of 1846, a belt 80 miles along above the fork, except 25,487.87, which had been sold by the United States at the Iowa City land office in 1848, as to which latter lands there has never been any question of title.

By repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States all the lands thus certified to Iowa inured to the benefit of this company under the acts of Congress above quoted, of March 2, 1861, and July 12, 1862. This court decided, May 13, 1867, in the Wolcott case (5 Wallace, 681), that the reservation made by the Secretary of the Interior in October, 1851, was made under competent authority vested in the Department. It results that the settlers could found no valid claims upon the land by settlement and cultivation after that withdrawal was made.

The Wolcott decision seems to have been misunderstood by the Secretary of the Interior. He treated the lands in question as restored by force of that decision to the public domain and subject to the pre-emption and homestead laws, and hence the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by an order made May 20, 1868, opened the lands to entry under the pre-emption and homestead laws. In point of fact they belonged to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, under the contract and conveyance above specified.

Under such circumstances we hold that no legal or equitable title can be set up by the settlers; they were bound to know as a matter of law that the certification of the list by the Secretary was a valid act, and the lands were no longer liable to entry.

As to the lands entered subsequently to the letter of Mr. Browning of May 9, 1868, and the order of the Commissioner, it appears that the company immediately took steps to enjoin the officers of the local land offices from allowing entries to be made, and accordingly injunctions were issued by the United States circuit court for the district of Iowa. These injunctions the registers and receivers of the land offices at Fort Dodge and Des Moines were ordered by the Commissioner to disregard.

This conflict of opinions resulted in a suit and called for another decision of the Supreme Court at the December term, 1869 (*Hannah Riley vs. William B. Welles*), when it was definitely ruled that the settlers entered upon the lands without right, and their possession was continued without right, and that the permission of the reg-

ister to prove up the possession and improvements, and to make the entries under the pre-emption laws, were acts in violation of law, and void, as was also the issuing of patents.

The court says in this case as follows:

"In the present case the defendant claims title under, and in pursuance of, the pre-emption act of September 4, 1841.

"Her husband took possession of the lot in 1855, and she was permitted by the register to prove up her possession and occupation May, 1862. The patent was issued October 15, 1863.

"It will appear from the case of *Wolcott vs. The Des Moines Company* that the tract of land, of which the lot in question was a part, had been withdrawn from sale and entry on account of a difference of opinion among the officers of the Land Department as to the extent of the original grant by Congress of lands in aid of the improvement of the Des Moines River, from the year 1846 down to the resolution of Congress of March 2, 1861, and the act of July 12, 1862, which acts, we held, confirmed the title in the Des Moines Company. As the husband of the plaintiff entered upon the lot in 1855 without right, and the possession was continued without right, the permission of the register to prove up the possession and improvements, and to make the entry under the pre-emption laws, were acts in violation of law, and void, as was also the issuing of the patent.

"The reasons for this withdrawal of the lands from public sale or private entry are stated at large in the opinion of the case of *Wolcott vs. The Des Moines Company*, and need not be repeated. The point of reservation was very material in that case, and we have seen nothing in the present one, either in the facts or in the argument, to distinguish it."

Since the acts of 1861 and 1862 were passed by Congress, the rulings of the Supreme Court have been uniform that all the lands embraced in this controversy belonged to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company.

Notwithstanding the opening of the land offices in 1868, by the direction of the Secretary, to the entry of these lands as Government lands, it seems to the committee that the settlers were put upon their guards not only by the decision of the *Wolcott* case, but the injunctions granted by the circuit court, that there was a question as to their rights to enter the lands. They chose to take the risk, and the ultimate decision proves they acquired no title. From the very start there was a cloud of doubt. They cannot, in face of these facts, be regarded as innocent purchasers. The intrinsic value of the lands at the time when they made their filings and entries was probably nearly as great as now, aside from the improvements. But the committee understand the fact to be that the lands in controversy were all settled upon while the order was in force withdrawing them from sale, although many applications for entering at the land office appear to have been made since.

The more recent decisions (*Wolsey vs. Chapman*, 101 U. S. R., 755, and *Litchfield vs. County of Webster*, *ib.*, 773) approve the earlier cases on this subject already cited, and from them all it is clearly to be gathered that this matter has passed beyond the reach of Congress, and whatever rights the settlers seek to show or may wish to establish, they are not within any remedial legislation of Congress; they cannot be affected by any act of Congress; in fact, it is a subject over which Congress has no jurisdiction; and the committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and recommend it be indefinitely postponed.

That the grantees of the State of Iowa are *in fact* "bona fide purchasers" for full consideration, actually paid in money expended upon the improvement of the river on the contract by the Navigation Company, is proved by the official certificate of Governor Lowe to President Buchanan, in the words and figures following, to wit:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, IOWA,
DES MOINES, April 28, 1858.

I, Ralph P. Lowe, Governor of the State of Iowa, as required by act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, "granting certain lands of the Territory of Iowa, to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines River, in said Territory," do hereby certify that there has been expended from time to time, prior to the date hereof, on the improvement of said river, as the work has progressed, and the money

has been required under certain contracts made by the State of Iowa with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, the sum of \$332,644.04, and in consideration of said expenditures on said improvement, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved as aforesaid, there will be conveyed to said Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company 266,107²³/₁₀₀ acres of the lands belonging to said grant, and which have been certified and approved to the State of Iowa under said act, for the prosecution of the improvement of said river Des Moines.

In testimony whereof, I, Ralph P. Lowe, Governor of the State of Iowa, have caused the great seal of the State of Iowa to be hereunto affixed, together with my signature.

[L. s.]

By the Governor:

RALPH P. LOWE.

ELIJAH SELLS, *Secretary of State.*

To his Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN,
President of the United States.

The point that they are *bona fide* purchasers is also considered and distinctly decided by the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Wolsey and the State of Iowa vs. Chapman*. (101 U. S. Rep., 755.) Also in the Iowa supreme court in the case of *Stryker vs. Polk Co.* (22 Iowa Rep., 131.)

This bill, as amended by the committee, changes a "belief" expressed in the bill, as it was referred to the committee, into an assertion as to the "true intent and meaning" of three statutes, viz., March 2, 1861, 12 Stat., p. 251; July 12, 1862, 12 Stat., p. 543; and March 3, 1871, 16 Stat., and upon that judicial opinion, now for the first time to be expressed by Congress, it declares certain lands "to be public lands of the United States," and proceeds to give them to certain persons who reside upon or claim homesteads upon them.

These are the identical lands which the United States, by joint resolution of Congress in 1861, "relinquished to the State of Iowa." This relinquishment applied to land "which is now (March 2, 1861) held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa."

Congress cannot, either by direct legislation or by the interpretation it may now place on its former enactments, reclaim this land, without taking the property of citizens, without due process of law.

After the law has been thus declared in the bill, and the rights of the owners of these lands have been thus summarily disposed of by its provisions, the Attorney General is required to go into the courts, whether State or Federal the bill does not indicate, and take proceedings in the name of the United States, in which suits private claimants may be joined with the United States "to assert and protect the title of the United States to said lands, and remove all clouds from its title thereto." If the first section of the act is valid, there can be no clouds on the title to be removed, unless the courts shall find that the words "ratified, confirmed, and made valid," when applied to a grant of lands, or the confirmation of the title, are not sufficient even to remove a cloud from the title.

It is made the duty of the courts in this bill to "protect the title of the United States to said lands." If the United States has title to the lands that may be protected after this bill is enacted into a law, the persons to whom they are "ratified, confirmed, and made valid" have no such title. To give this power to the courts over these lands is to defeat the very titles and claims which the first section "ratifies, confirms, and makes valid."

If the title of these lands is restored to the United States by this bill it carries with it the possession by act of law. It becomes, in every sense, "public lands of the United States," as the bill declares. It is not necessary that Congress should confer the power upon the courts to protect the public lands of the United States. That is the duty of the President. No courts are named in the bill that are to have this new and extraordinary jurisdic-

tion, but, assuming that they can only be the circuit and district courts of the United States, the bill includes any such courts wherever found. The provision allowing private claimants of the land to join in the suit with the United States is limited by the Constitution to those persons who reside in different States, so that only a few persons could take advantage of the act.

The number of suits that may be brought under the provisions of this bill is only measured by the number of claimants to the lands. A broad field of litigation is thus opened, and the Government, with all power and prestige, would go into court alone, or in company with all its claimants mentioned in this act, and would defray all the expenses of the many suits to assist them in the assertion and protection of the titles conferred upon them by this act.

In any case, such a course would necessarily be unfair and unjust towards mere private persons of limited means, but in this case it would array the power of the United States to destroy titles acquired in good faith and paid for in full to the State of Iowa, confirmed by the joint resolution of Congress relinquishing the lands to *bona fide* purchasers and afterwards upheld and confirmed in the courts.

Congress had better appropriate any amount of money to compensate the claimants of these lands for the losses they have sustained, through the mistaken or improvident procedure of its land officers, than to attempt to avoid such a debt of justice by taking the lands from one *bona fide* purchaser to give it to another *bona fide* pre-emptor or homestead claimant.

This strife will continue as long as Congress shall give it encouragement by efforts to remedy the troubles about these lands by transferring titles from one man to another. Such efforts are misleading, because they must result in disappointment. It is better, in the opinion of the undersigned, that Congress should at once assume the duty and burden of making just compensation for losses that have been sustained by those who bought these lands from the United States under the mistaken belief of the land officers that they were open to settlement and disposal as part of the public domain, and have lost the benefits of their purchases.

JNO. T. MORGAN.
J. N. DOLPH.
R. L. GIBSON.
J. D. WALKER.

SETTLERS ON DES MOINES RIVER LANDS.

JULY 26, 1882.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DWIGHT, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following as the

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY:

[To accompany bill H. R. 6597.]

The undersigned does not concur in the report of the majority of the committee in favor of House bill 6597, for the following reasons:

The object of the bill, as expressed in the title, is "to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands." I am of the opinion that it could not have any such effect, but would lead to renewed litigation. The title to the lands to be affected by this legislation is not in the United States, or in the settlers. Therefore no act of Congress could quiet the title of settlers or confer any right upon them. In fact, the substantive provision of the bill is that in section 2, which directs the Attorney-General to institute suits "to assert and protect the title of the United States to said lands"—to continue litigation, and not quiet it.

No satisfactory explanation is given why such legislation is necessary. If the United States had any title to the lands and the lands were trespassed upon or wrongfully claimed, or if the title of the United States had been procured by fraud and imposition, the Attorney-General would then find it his duty "to assert and protect" the title of the United States by legal proceedings, and could proceed without the aid of this or any other special act of Congress.

Where no right of action exists at common law, Congress cannot, by legislative enactment, create a right of action. (*United States vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company et al.*, 98 U. S. Repts., p. 569.)

The insuperable difficulty in this case is that the United States Supreme Court has repeatedly decided that *the title of the United States to the lands which the bill is intended to affect has long since been divested by a legislative act confirming a title adverse to the settlers.*

The present title is that of the owners of the lands, who hold as *bona-fide* purchasers from the State of Iowa, under the Des Moines River grant. This title, which before that time was invalid, was confirmed and made good in the holders of it by the joint resolution of Congress of March 2, 1861. It is impossible now to revoke that action so as to affect the title to these lands.

The majority of the committee do not claim that an act of Congress vesting title can be repealed, and that the title of the United States can be resumed and recovered in that way. And as this title is now vested in private owners—and the United States Supreme Court has deliberately, unanimously, and repeatedly so decided—the proposed leg-

isolation would be as futile as the repeal of the grant. In fact, it is not claimed in the report of the majority that the suits which the bill directs to be instituted would be successful, nor does their report disclose any ground of complaint or right of action against the present owners of the land.

It is necessary, perhaps, to explain a little more in detail.

Section 1 of the bill, declares that "all the lands for which indemnity lands were received" by the State of Iowa, in a certain settlement, excepting only such as were sold by the United States prior to March 2, 1861, "are, and are hereby, declared to be public lands of the United States."

Section 2 makes it the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to institute suits "to assert and protect the title of the United States," and leaves nothing to his discretion in the matter. He must bring suits at the expense of the United States, whether there be any possibility of recovery or not, and the suits must seek a recovery of the title to all lands for which indemnity was taken by the State of Iowa.

Among the lands for which the State of Iowa received indemnity in 1866, there are about 187,290 acres in the odd-numbered sections above the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, which, being common to the descriptive limits of the grant by act of August 8, 1846, and also the railroad act of May 15, 1856, were, as the minority understand the matter, classed as tracts for which indemnity was allowed in the settlement between the State and the United States made in 1866, although they had been listed to the State under the Des Moines grant in 1851, 1852, and 1853. (Letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Hon. A. Oliver, dated June 24, 1876.)

These the bill proposes to declare public lands, and then to recover the title from those now holding it.

In the opinion of the undersigned said lands are not public lands, and a declaration by Congress cannot make them public lands.

The joint resolution, approved by the President March 2, 1861, is as follows:

Resolved, &c., That all the title which the United States still retains in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River and above the mouth of the Raccoon Fork thereof, in the State of Iowa, which have been certified to said State improperly by the Department of the Interior, as part of the grant by act of Congress approved August 8, 1846, and which is now held by *bona-fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa, be, and the same is hereby, relinquished to the State of Iowa.

These 187,290 acres of land were embraced in the lists, amounting to 271,413 acres, referred to in said joint resolution as having been improperly certified to the State of Iowa, and on the said 2d March, 1861, were held by the *bona-fide* purchasers under the State.

At common law and by the statute of Iowa the relinquishment of the title of the United States *inured to the said purchasers* and made their title complete, and so the United States Supreme Court decided in the case of *Wolcott vs. the Des Moines Company*. (5 Wall., 681.)

OTHER DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

That the United States has no title in the odd-numbered sections described in the joint resolution of 1861, after the enactment thereof, has been repeatedly decided. In *Williams vs. Baker*, and *Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company vs. Martindale* (17 Wall., 144), Justice Miller, pronouncing the opinion of the court, said that by the prior decisions it had been settled—

That by the joint resolution of 1861 the title erroneously certified to the State, under the act of 1846, was validated and made good. * * * And we therefore reaffirm * * *

that by the joint resolution of 1861 and the act of July 12, 1862, the State of Iowa did receive the title for the use of those to whom she had sold them as part of that grant (August 8, 1846), and for such other purposes as had become proper under that grant.

In *Iowa Homestead Company vs. Des Moines Navigation Company* and others, Justice Davis said—

It is, therefore, no longer an open question that * * * the joint resolution of March 2, 1861, and the act of July 12, 1862, transferred the title from the United States and vested it in the State of Iowa for the use of its grantees under the river grant.

It has been also recently decided in the United States Supreme Court, in two elaborate opinions prepared by Chief Justice Waite, that the title to the lands in question was vested in the *bona fide* purchasers from the State by the said joint resolution, and that Litchfield and others in like relation to the State are such *bona-fide* purchasers.

In *Litchfield vs. Webster County* (101 U. S. Reports, p. 773) the court says—

By the joint resolution (March 2, 1861) Congress relinquished all title the United States then retained to the lands which had before that time been certified by the Department of the Interior as part of the river grant, and which were held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State. No further conveyance was necessary to complete the transfer, and the description was sufficient to identify the property. The title thus relinquished inured at once to the benefit of the purchasers for whose use the relinquishment was made. All the lands involved in this suit had been certified, and Litchfield, or those under whom he claims, were *bona-fide* purchasers from the State.

The Des Moines grant of 1846, and all the subsequent legislation of Congress and of the State legislature of Iowa upon that subject were fully reviewed by the court in the late case of *Woolsey vs. Chapman* (101 U. S. Rep., 766). We have space to quote only a few paragraphs of the decision, viz:

At the December term, 1872, of this court, after full consideration, the case of *Wolcott vs. Des Moines Company*, and *Riley vs. Wells*, were distinctly affirmed in *Williams vs. Baker* (17 Wall., 144); and in *Homestead Company vs. Valley Railroad Company* (17 Wall., 152), it was said to be "no longer an open question that neither the State of Iowa, nor the railroad companies for whose benefit the grant of 1856 was made, took any title by that act to the lands claimed to belong to the Des Moines River grant of 1846, and that the joint resolution of 2d of March, 1861, and the act of July 12, 1862, transferred the title from the United States, and vested it in the State of Iowa for the use of its grantees under the river grant.

At pp. 771, 772:

2. As to the right of Chapman to question Woolsey's title. Of this we entertain no doubt. If the State had no title when the patent issued to Woolsey, he took nothing by the grant. No question of estoppel by warranty arises, neither does the after-acquired title inure to the benefit of Woolsey, because when the United States made the grant in 1861 it was for the benefit of *bona-fide* purchasers from the State, under the grant of 1846. This is evident as well from the tenor of the joint resolution of 1861 as from the act of 1862. The relinquishment under the joint resolution is of all the title which the United States retained in the tracts of land above the Raccoon Fork "which have been certified to said State improperly by the Department of the Interior as part of the grant by the act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, and which is now held by *bona-fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa"; and by the act of 1862 the lands are in terms to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant. This legislation, being *in pari materia*, is to be construed together, and manifests most unmistakably an intention on the part of Congress to put the State and *bona-fide* purchasers from the State just where they would be if the original act had itself granted all that was finally given for the river improvements. The original grant contemplated sales by the State in execution of the trust created, and the *bona-fide* purchasers referred to must have been purchasers at such sales. This being so, the grant when finally made inured to the benefit of Chapman rather than Woolsey. Neither took title from the State at first, and as the final grant from the United States was in legal effect to Chapman or his grantors, he has the right to have that fact declared by a judicial decision against Woolsey, who sets up his adverse claim.

4. As to the adjustment of 1866.

We are clearly of the opinion that this adjustment settled no rights as between other parties than the State and the United States.

There have been two decisions of the Supreme Court made in cases in which the contests were between parties holding deeds from the State of Iowa and settlers having pre-emption land patents for the same tracts, granted by the President of the United States, and in both the cases the deeds of the State were held to give a prior and better title than the pre-emption entries and patents.

Hannah Riley *vs.* W. B. Welles was No. 397 at the December term, 1869, of the United States Supreme Court. Justice Nelson, delivering the opinion of the court, said:

In the present case the defendant claims title under, and in pursuance of, the pre-emption act of September 4, 1841.

Her husband took possession of the lot in 1855, and she was permitted by the register to prove up her possession and occupation May, 1862. The patent was issued October 15, 1863.

It will appear from the case of Wolcott *vs.* The Des Moines Company that the tract of land of which the lot in question was a part had been withdrawn from sale and entry on account of a difference of opinion among the officers of the land department as to the extent of the original grant by Congress of lands in aid of the improvement of the Des Moines River, from the year 1846 down to the resolution of Congress of March 2, 1861, and the act of July 12, 1862, which acts we held confirmed the title in the Des Moines Company. As the husband of the plaintiff entered upon the lot in 1855 without right, and the possession was continued without right, the permission of the register to prove up the possession and improvements, and to make the entry under the pre-emption laws, were acts in violation of law and void, as was also the issuing of the patent.

At the December term 1872, in the case of Geo. Crilley *vs.* R. S. Burrows, No. 129, Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court, and said:

This case is controlled by the recent decisions of this court relating to the Des Moines River land litigation, and especially by the decision in Riley *vs.* Welles. That case is in no essential respect different from this, and we need not, therefore, repeat the argument by which the judgment there was supported.

In both cases the entries were made and patents issued after plaintiff's title accrued under the joint resolution of 1861, and in both cases the settlements were made in 1855.

It is argued that Crilley can defend his possession under the statute of limitations of Iowa, but this is not so, because the statute does not begin to run so long as the title is in the State or the United States, and his proof of pre-emption was never offered until after the United States parted with its title to the State.

THE SETTLEMENT WITH THE STATE OF IOWA IN 1866.

The minority are of the opinion that the settlement made by and between the officers of the United States and those of the State of Iowa, had no such effect as to make the lands in question public lands of the United States. If in that settlement the State obtained indemnity lands in excess, or otherwise erroneously, it could not divest the titles of the lands confirmed in 1861 by Congress to the *bona-fide* purchasers from the State of Iowa. Those parties had no notice of or participation in the settlement. The act of Congress which granted the indemnity lands erroneously listed (March 3, 1871, 16 Stat., p. 582), provided expressly "that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect adversely any existing legal rights," and thus forbids that any court should construe that law as affecting vested titles under the Des Moines grant. The bill (H. R. 6597) proposes a legislative assertion of title to lands as public lands of the United States, as the result of that act, in direct conflict with the terms of that law which provided that it should not adversely affect any existing legal right of private property.

If suits were instituted, however, by the United States to recover lands because of an error in the settlement, they should, on the plainest

principles of dealing, be addressed to a correction of the error—to a recovery of the indemnity lands erroneously conceded in 1866, and not of those relinquished by Congress to the State in 1861.

OPINIONS OF COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS AND OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

That Congress has no power to interfere with the vested title of the present owners, in order to relieve the settlers illegally occupying the lands has been generally conceded in public documents relating to this subject.

By reference to the Journals of the House of Representatives for the second session of the Forty-first Congress, it will be found that a resolution of the legislature of the State of Iowa was presented and referred, in which a grant of lands by Congress to the State was requested—

To be used by said State to indemnify such persons as have purchased of the United States, or pre-empted, any of the odd sections lying along the Des Moines River, and whose titles have since been held invalid on account of the grants by Congress to the State of Iowa of August 8, 1846, and the acts in extension thereof.

In 1873, Congress assuming that the title to these lands was complete in the individual owners holding under the State of Iowa, passed an act authorizing the appointment of three commissioners to ascertain, among other things, "the terms upon which the adverse owners (of the lands) will relinquish the same to the United States." (17 Stat., p. 618.)

Messrs. O. P. Chubb, of Minnesota, Charles Aldrich, of Iowa, and J. S. Robinson, of Ohio (now a member of this House), were appointed commissioners, and they made a report. (H. Ex. Doc. No. 25, Forty-third Congress, first session.) In the progress of that report they say, p. 2:

It was not until the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of William B. Welles *vs.* Hannah Riley, that the title was finally set at rest in favor of the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, to whom the State had transferred its interest in these lands.

The House Committee on the Public Lands in that Congress reported a bill (H. R. 1142) to carry out the act of March 3, 1873, and the report of said commissioners, which was supported by an elaborate report (Report, p. 39, Forty-third Congress, first session), in which they say, speaking of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court adverse to the claims of settlers:

In view of the many decisions made in this case, it is, in the opinion of your committee, *useless to expect these decisions will be reversed, and HENCE IMPOSSIBLE TO CONFIRM THE TITLE IN THESE PERSONS.*

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in a letter to Hon. Addison Oliver, June 24, 1876, said:

This department understood, and still understands, from the decisions of the Supreme Court, at the December term, 1872, that the absolute title to these lands, both "in place" and for "indemnity," was vested in the State by joint resolution of March 2, 1861, act of July 12, 1862, and act of March 3, 1871, without regarding as valid any pre-emption or settlement rights whatever alleged to have been acquired subsequent to the original withdrawal under the grant of 1846, which was, at various times, held by the Executive to extend above the Raceoon Fork and to the northern boundary of the State.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands, forty-third Congress, second session (Report 609, p. 4), say:

Since the acts of 1861 and 1862 were passed by Congress, the rulings of the Supreme Court have been uniform that all the lands embraced in this controversy belonged to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. * * * The con-

clusion of the committee is, that the settlers show no valid claim to relief by Congress, the general law making ample provision for a return to them of the purchase money paid to the United States; and they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

In the last—the Forty-sixth Congress—the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate (third session, Report 890), made a report upon a bill substantially the same as that now under review, concluding as follows:

The more recent decisions (*Wolsey vs. Chapman*, 101 U. S. R., 775, and *Litchfield vs. County of Webster* *Ib.*, 773) approve the earlier cases on this subject already cited, and from them all it is clearly to be gathered that this matter has passed beyond the reach of Congress, and whatever rights the settlers seek to show or may wish to establish, they are not within any remedial legislation of Congress; they cannot be affected by any act of Congress; in fact, it is a subject over which Congress has no jurisdiction; and the committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed.

How far the United States will aid unfortunate settlers who have been misled by the opinions of local land officers and settled upon private property supposing it to be public land, may deserve the serious consideration of Congress.

But never, it is believed, has Congress done what this bill proposes—authorized suits in the name and at the expense of the United States to endeavor to reclaim the land from prior grantees and private owners of the lands in order to confer it on such mistaken settlers.

The minority are opposed to it especially as it places the purse and power of the government upon one side in a private controversy regarding title.

The persons for whose benefit this bill is proposed are mostly, if not wholly, embraced in the list furnished by the commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of March 3, 1873. (17 Stat., p. 618. chap. 306.) Their report is Ex. Doc. No. 25, Forty-third Congress, first session, and gives the number of settlers at 344. It is shown by that report that the large number of 45 or 50 of those settlers *already have patents from the United States* for the lands they claim. By those patents all the title and interest which the government could thereby convey passed to the respective settlers, and they now have as full opportunity under said patents to prosecute and defend law suits as they can ever have; and it is not perceived that the cases can be made better by directing the Attorney-General to prosecute suits in their interest and at public expense.

The minority are not in favor of this bill, because its enactment would have the appearance of providing by law for further litigation by and in support of the titles of parties who have already had the judgment of the United States Supreme Court upon their cases. It would actually direct new trials in cases now determined, for the names of Hannah Riley and George Crilley are found on H. Ex. Doc. No. 25, Forty-third Congress, first session, p. 13, as parties to have the benefit of the proposed legislation.

We do not believe that Congress has the right to compel the holders of its title to go to the expense of further litigation, when they protest against such interference with their rights of private property, and protest against being sent again into the courts, with the purse and power of the United States against them.

The protestants claim that the enactment of any such bill will prolong, and is designed by the promoters of it to prolong, this controversy, and protect the settlers in continuing their illegal possession of the lands from which they are annually gathering the crops without paying either taxes or rent.

It will be found, by reference to H. Ex. Doc. No. 25, first session Forty-third Congress, that there were then 344 settlers, claiming 39,549.46 acres of land, which the commissioners appraised at \$10.22 per acre, in the aggregate \$404,228.49. The statements submitted to the committee on this point were contradictory, but warrant the belief that the present number of claimants and the quantity of land now claimed are greater than they were in 1873.

By the laws of Iowa these settlers, pending ejection by legal process, can claim, and are entitled to, the appraised value of all improvements and betterments which they have placed upon the land, and are thus protected against any injustice or actual loss, and can hold their possession until the value of their improvements is paid into court.

The minority disapprove said bill also for the reason that it discriminates in favor of citizens of Iowa and against citizens of other States. The first section proposes to confirm the claims of Iowa settlers, and to declare the lands to be public, while the second section provides that *they shall not be open to general settlement. If they are public lands, they should be open to emigrants from other States and countries.* No distinction should be made.

The suits provided for in section 2 will not be brought against citizens of Iowa, as the Iowa settlers on the lands are to have confirmation; but they are to be brought solely against the non-resident owners of the lands residing in other States.

It is respectfully submitted that Congress ought not to favor the people of one State to the detriment of citizens in other States.

Again, this measure for instituting the suits proposed by this bill has not been introduced on the recommendation of any head of any executive department, nor has the Attorney-General been asked his opinion in the premises.

The only executive communication to which our attention has been called is the letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Hon. Mr. Oliver, of Iowa, in which that officer says the department recognizes the existing decisions of the United States Supreme Court as having settled the controversy.

To enact the second section of the proposed bill would, in the opinion of the minority, be improper, in view of the relations which the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government bear to each other.

Prior legislation and executive action conferring title to lands have been fully, repeatedly, and unanimously interpreted by the United States Supreme Court adversely to the settlers whom this bill seeks to relieve by *enacting an opposite construction of the laws involved*, and instructing the United States Attorney-General to unite with the settlers in attempts to enforce this new construction by instituting new suits in the name and at the expense of the United States, but for the sole benefit of litigants defeated and disappointed by the existing judicial decisions. This is, in the opinion of the minority, entirely wrong, and affords sufficient reason why the bill (H. R. 6597) ought not to pass.

J. W. DWIGHT.

LEGISLATION OF THE STATE OF IOWA FOR THE
BENEFIT OF SETTLERS ON THE DES
MOINES RIVER LANDS.

OCCUPYING CLAIMANT LAW OF IOWA.

Revision of 1860, Chapter 97. [Revised Statutes p. 400.]

SEC. 2264. "Where an occupant of land has color of title thereto, and in good faith has made any valuable improvements thereon, and is afterwards, in the proper action, found not to be the rightful owner thereof, no execution shall issue to put the plaintiff in possession of the property, after the filing of the petition hereinafter mentioned, until the provisions of this chapter have been complied with."

The law further provides, in detail, for a trial by jury, *on petition of defendant*, to ascertain the value of improvements, and that a judgment in his favor may be entered, unless the amount of the judgment be paid forthwith; and if the owner of the title does not pay the judgment within three years, then the occupying claimant may have execution therefor, and levy on and sell the land, or any other property of the owner of the title, to satisfy his said judgment.

Act securing to settlers on the Des Moines River Lands
the benefit of the Occupying Claimant Law.

[Laws of 1870, page 93.]

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, CHAPTER 88.

Settlers on Certain Lands.

An act in relation to Occupying Claimants.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That when any person shall have settled upon any land within said State, and shall have occupied the same for three years, under or by virtue of any law of said State, or any contract with its proper officers for the pur-

chase of said lands, or under any law of, or by virtue of any purchase from the United States, and shall have made valuable improvements thereon, and who shall have been, or shall hereafter be, found not to be the true owner thereof, or not to have acquired a right to purchase the same from the State or the United States, such person shall be deemed an occupying claimant within the meaning of chapter ninety-seven of the revision of eighteen hundred and sixty.

SEC. 2. This act being deemed of immediate importance shall take effect from and after its publication in the *Iowa Northwest* and the *Montana Standard*.

Approved, April 12, 1870.

I hereby certify that the foregoing act was published in *The Iowa Northwest*, on the 21st day of April, and in the *Montana Standard*, on the 23d day of April, 1870.

ED. WRIGHT, *Secretary of State*.

[Laws of Iowa, 1870, p. 256.]

No. 22.

Joint Resolution asking a Grant to Indemnify Settlers upon the Des Moines River Lands.

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to use their influence to procure from Congress a grant of lands to the State of Iowa, to be used by said State to indemnify such persons as have purchased of the United States or pre-empted any of the odd sections lying along the Des Moines river, and whose titles have since been held invalid on account of the grants by Congress to the State of Iowa, of August 8, 1846, and the acts in extension thereof.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Approved, April 12, 1870.

For Senator Hearst.

VETO

OF THE

DES MOINES RIVER LANDS BILL

BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 11th, 1886.

49TH CONGRESS, }
1st Session. }

SENATE.

{ Ex. Doc.
{ No. 94.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING

The bill (S. 150) entitled "An act to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands, in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes," with his objections thereto.

MARCH 11, 1886.—Read, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

I return herewith, without approval, and with a statement of my objections thereto, Senate bill No. 150, entitled "An act to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands, in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes."

This proposed legislation grows out of a grant of land made to the Territory of Iowa, in the year 1846, to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines River.

The language of this grant was such that it gave rise to conflicting decisions on the part of the Government Departments as to its extent, and it was not until 1860 that this question was authoritatively and finally settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. Its decision diminished the extent of the grant to a quantity much less than had been insisted on by certain interested parties, and rendered invalid the titles of parties who held, under the Territory or State of Iowa, lands beyond the limit of the grant fixed by the decision of the court.

For the purpose of validating such titles and to settle all disputes so far as the General Government was concerned, the Congress, in the year 1861, by a joint resolution, transferred to the State of Iowa all the title then retained by the United States to the lands within the larger limits which had been claimed, and then held by *bona fide* purchasers from the State; and in 1862 an act of Congress was passed for the same general purpose.

Without detailing the exact language of this resolution and statute, it certainly seems to be such a transfer and relinquishment of all interests in the land mentioned on the part of the

United States as to relieve the Government from any further concern therein.

The questions unfortunately growing out of this grant and the legislation relating thereto have been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court in numerous cases; and as late as 1883 that Court, referring to its many previous decisions, adjudged:

That the act of 1862 (C. 161, 12 Stats., 543) transferred the title from the United States and vested it in the State of Iowa, for the use of its grantees under the river grant.

Bills similar to this have been before Congress for a number of years, and have failed of passage; and at least on one occasion the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate reported adversely upon a measure covering the same ground.

I have carefully examined the legislation upon the subject of this grant, and studied the decisions of the court upon the numerous and complicated questions which have arisen from such legislation, and the positions of the parties claiming an interest in the land covered by said grant; and I cannot but think that every possible question that can be raised, or at least that ought to be raised, in any suit relating to these lands, has been determined by the highest judicial authority in the land. And if any substantial point remains yet unsettled, I believe there is no difficulty in presenting it to the proper tribunal.

This bill declares that certain lands which, nearly twenty-four years ago, the United States entirely relinquished, are still public lands, and directs the Attorney-General to begin suits to assert and protect the title of the United States in such lands.

If it be true that these are public lands, the declaration that they are so by enactment is entirely unnecessary; and if they are wrongfully withheld from the Government, the duty and authority of the Attorney-General are not aided by the proposed legislation. If they are not public lands because the United States have conveyed them to others, the bill is subject to grave objections as an attempt to destroy vested rights and disturb interests which have long since become fixed.

If a law of Congress could, in the manner contemplated by the bill, change, under the Constitution, the existing rights of any of the parties claiming interests in these lands, it hardly seems that any new questions could be presented to the courts which would do more than raise false hopes and renew useless and bitter strife and litigation.

It seems to me that all controversies which can hereafter arise between those claiming these lands have been fairly remitted to the State of Iowa, and that there they can be properly and safely left; and the Government, through its Attorney-General, should not be called upon to litigate the rights of private parties.

It is not pleasant to contemplate loss threatened to any party acting in good faith, caused by uncertainty in the language of laws or their conflicting interpretation; and if there are persons

occupying these lands who labor under such disabilities as prevent them from appealing to the courts for a redress of their wrongs, a plain statute, directed simply to a remedy for such disabilities, would not be objectionable.

Should there be meritorious cases of hardship and loss, caused by an invitation on the part of the Government to settle upon lands apparently public, but to which no right or lawful possession can be secured, it would be better, rather than to attempt a disturbance of titles already settled, to ascertain such losses and do equity by compensating the proper parties through an appropriation for that purpose.

A law to accomplish this very object was passed by Congress in the year 1873. Valuable proof is thus furnished, by the only law ever passed upon the subject, of the manner in which it was thought proper by the Congress at that time to meet the difficulties suggested by the bill now under consideration.

Notwithstanding the fact that there may be parties in the occupancy of these lands who suffer hardship by the application of strict legal principles to their claims, safety lies in the non-interference by Congress with matters which should be left to judicial cognizance; and I am unwilling to concur in legislation which, if not an encroachment upon judicial power, trenches so closely thereon as to be of doubtful expediency, and which at the same time increases the elements of litigation that have heretofore existed and endangers vested rights.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 11, 1886.

[Forty-ninth Congress of the United States of America, at the first session, begun and held at the city of Washington, on Monday, the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.]

AN ACT to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands, in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes.

Whereas, It is alleged that all the lands along the Des Moines River above the mouth of the Raccoon Fork, in the State of Iowa, referred to in the joint resolution of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one (twelfth Statutes, page two hundred and fifty-one), as certified to said State improperly by the Department of the Interior, as under the grant of August eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and which were treated in the Harvey settlement, of May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as having been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States, as mentioned or provided in the act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two (twelfth Statutes, page five hundred and forty-three), to extend the grant of eighteen hundred and forty-six, and for which lands the State, in the Harvey settlement, received and accepted indemnity lands, as provided she might do by the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which settlement was fully accepted by the State legislature March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and confirmed by Congress March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, are public lands, as held by the Department of the Interior after Secretary Brown- ing's decision of May ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and that

by such settlement Iowa, in accepting the indemnity lands as referred to, is estopped from all claim to the lands in place that were improperly certified as river land, or under the act of eighteen hundred and forty-six; and

Whereas, There are many settlers who, believing that the said lands were public lands, entered upon the same in good faith, and with the consent of the Department of the Interior, as pre-emptions and homesteads, and since so doing, and after receiving patents, have been held by the courts as trespassers, or that the lands were reserved from settlement; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the lands improperly certified to Iowa by the Department of the Interior under the act of August eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, as referred to in the joint resolution of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for which indemnity lands were selected and received by the State of Iowa, as provided in the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, are, and are hereby declared to be, public lands of the United States; *Provided,* That the title of all *bona fide* settlers under color of title from the State of Iowa and its grantees, or the United States and its grantees, which do not come in conflict with pre-emption or homestead claimants, are hereby ratified and confirmed, and made valid; *Provided, further,* That the claims of all persons who, with intent, in good faith, to obtain title thereto under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States, entered or remained upon any tract of said land prior to January, eighteen hundred and eighty, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, are hereby confirmed and made valid in them, their heirs or their proper assigns, and upon due proof thereof, and payment of the usual price or fees, where the same has not been paid, shall be carried to patent; *Provided, further,* That the title of all *bona fide* claimants under color of title from the State of Iowa and its grantees, or the United States and its grantees, which do not come in conflict with persons who, with intent, in good faith, to obtain title thereto under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States, settled upon the said lands prior to January, eighteen hundred and eighty, are confirmed and made valid.

SEC. 2. That it is hereby made the duty of the Attorney-General, within ninety days after the passage of this act, to institute, or cause to be instituted, such suit or suits, either in law or equity, or both, as may be necessary and proper to assert and protect the title of the United States to said lands, and remove all clouds from its title thereto; and until such suits shall be determined, and Congress shall so provide, no part of said lands shall be open to settlement or sale except as hereinbefore provided. And in any suits so instituted, any person or persons in possession of or claiming title to any tract or tracts of land under the United States involved in such suits, may, at his or their expense, unite with the United States in the prosecution of such suits.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN SHERMAN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

I certify that this act originated in the Senate.

ANSON G. McCOOK,
Secretary.

46TH CONGRESS, }
3d Session. }

SENATE.

{ REPORT
{ No. 890.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 21, 1881.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GARLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 1067.]

On the 8th of August, 1846, Congress granted certain lands to the Territory of Iowa to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines river. The grant was of "one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered, or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width, on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States."

Soon afterward a question arose as to the extent of the grant; whether it extended simply to the Raccoon fork, or to the northern limit of the State, or to the source of the river in Minnesota. This doubt arose from the purpose of the grant as it was stated in the body of the act, which was "to improve the navigation of the river from its mouth to the Raccoon fork." Mr. Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury, as early as March 2, 1849, held that the grant extended on both sides of the river, from its source to its mouth, and following this decision the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by letter to the register and receiver of the land office at Iowa City, directed them to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd-numbered sections within five miles on each side of the river above the Raccoon fork.

This construction was sustained by Mr. Johnson, the Attorney General.

Mr. Ewing, the Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of the Treasury Department, in a letter addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated April 9, 1849, and held that the grant, without an explanatory act of Congress, terminated at the fork.

His successor, Mr. Stuart, held a different opinion, and, in a letter to the Commissioner, dated October 29, 1851, said he was willing to recognize the claim of the State, and to approve the selections made, without prejudice to the rights, if any there were, of other parties, thus leaving the question as to the proper construction of the grant entirely open to the judiciary.

Attorney General Crittenden, to whom Secretary Stuart had referred the question for his opinion, decided, on June 30, 1851, that the grant did not include the land above Raccoon fork.

Under the ruling of Mr. Stuart, the lands north of the fork for a distance of 80 miles were certified as inuring to Iowa, under the act of August 8, 1846. Within this belt are contained all the lands in controversy.

There were still further rulings.

Thus, on the 25th of March, 1856, the Commissioner held that the grant did not extend above the fork, and in this he was sustained by Mr. McClelland, the Secretary of the Interior, who was also sustained in his opinion by Mr. Cushing, the Attorney General. There were other rulings and complications not necessary to be stated. The question finally came before the Supreme Court of the United States in what is known as the Litchfield case, (23 Howard, 66,) and at the December term, 1859-60, it was held that the grant was limited to the Raccoon fork and did not extend above it. But in consequence of the acts of Congress of 2d March, 1861, and July 12, 1862, the same court afterward held, in the Wolcott case, decided at the December term, 1866, that the grant extended to the north boundary of the State and inured to the benefit of the grantees of the State, notwithstanding the act of May 15, 1856, which attempted to divert a portion of these lands to the benefit of certain railroad companies.

This is but a partial recital of the legislation of Congress and the rulings of the Supreme Court, but is sufficient for the present.

Many persons having settled upon the lands claimed at the time to be part of the public domain and not included in the grant of August 8, 1846, but which were subsequently adjudged to belong to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, as grantees of the State of Iowa, and being liable, by the decisions of the courts, to be turned out of possession of their homes unless they could come to some terms with this corporation, an act of Congress was passed March 3, 1873, authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners to ascertain the number of acres and the value thereof, exclusive of improvements, of all the lands lying north of the fork as were held by said corporation or persons claiming title under it adversely to persons holding said lands either by entry or under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and on what terms the adverse holders thereof would relinquish the same to the United States.

A commission was accordingly appointed by the President, who made their report to Congress. (See Ex. Doc. No. 25, 43d Congress.)

All of these lands were entered as part of the public domain under the pre-emption and homestead laws—the greater number under the former. When they settled upon these lands does not appear; but the dates of filing their applications for entries are given.

The earliest date of filing is 1862, and the latest is November, 1868. In a portion of the cases patents have issued. As to the lands taken under the pre-emption laws, the settlers have paid the United States \$1.25 per acre, in a few cases \$2.50; for those taken under the homestead laws, they have paid the fees and commissions only, varying from \$7 to \$18 a tract, according to the number of acres entered.

The general law is, and has been since January 12, 1825, that when any tract of land has been sold erroneously by the United States, so that from any cause the sale cannot be confirmed, the Secretary of the Interior shall repay to the purchaser, his heirs, or legal representatives or assignees, the same amount of money he has paid, without interest. (4 Stat. at Large, p. 80.)

It appears in this case that all the lands in question were withdrawn from market by the Secretary of the Interior, and on October 30, 1851, he approved the selections made by the State north of the Raccoon fork as inuring to her under the grant made by the act of August 8, 1848. The amount thus certified to the State was 271,572 acres.

Under and pursuant to the contract made by the State with the Des

Moines Navigation and Railroad Company on 9th of June, 1854, the State of Iowa conveyed to this Company in 1858 all the lands granted to the State by the act of 1846, a belt eighty miles long above the fork, except 25,487.87, which had been sold by the United States at the Iowa City land office in 1848, as to which latter lands there has never been any question of title.

By repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States all the lands thus certified to Iowa inured to the benefit of this Company under the acts of Congress above quoted, of March 2, 1861, and July 12, 1862. This court decided, May 13, 1867, in the Wolcott case, (5 Wallace, 681,) that the reservation made by the Secretary of the Interior in October, 1851, was made under competent authority vested in the Department. It results that the settlers could found no valid claims upon the land by settlement and cultivation after that withdrawal was made.

The Wolcott decision seems to have been misunderstood by the Secretary of the Interior. He treated the lands in question as restored by force of that decision to the public domain and subject to the pre-emption and homestead laws, and hence the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by an order made May 20, 1868, opened the lands to entry under the pre-emption and homestead laws. In point of fact they belonged to the Des Moines Navigation Railroad Company, under the contract and conveyance above specified.

Under such circumstances, we hold that no legal or equitable title can be set up by the settlers; they were bound to know, as a matter of law, that the certification of the lists by the Secretary was a valid act, and the lands were no longer liable to entry.

As to the lands entered subsequently to the letter of Mr. Browning of May 9, 1868, and the order of the Commissioner, it appears that the Company immediately took steps to enjoin the officers of the local land offices from allowing entries to be made, and accordingly injunctions were issued by the United States circuit court for the district of Iowa. These injunctions the registers and receivers of the land offices at Fort Dodge and Des Moines were ordered by the Commissioner to disregard. This conflict of opinions resulted in a suit and called for another decision of the Supreme Court at the December term, 1869, (*Hannah Riley vs. William B. Welles*,) when it was definitely ruled that the settlers entered upon the lands without right, and their possession was continued without right, and that the permission of the register to prove up the possession and improvements, and to make the entries under the pre-emption laws, were acts in violation of law and void, as was also the issuing of patents.

The court say in this case as follows:

In the present case the defendant claims title under, and in pursuance of, the pre-emption act of September 4, 1841.

Her husband took possession of the lot in 1855, and she was permitted by the register to prove up her possession and occupation May, 1862. The patent was issued October 15, 1863.

It will appear from the case of *Wolcott vs. The Des Moines Company*, that the tract of land of which the lot in question was a part had been withdrawn from sale and entry on account of a difference of opinion among the officers of the Land Department as to the extent of the original grant by Congress of lands in aid of the improvement of the Des Moines river, from the year 1846 down to the resolution of Congress of March 2, 1861, and the act of July 12, 1862, which acts, we held, confirmed the title in the Des Moines Company. As the husband of the plaintiff entered upon the lot in 1855 without right, and the possession was continued without right, the permission of the register to prove up the possession and improvements, and to make the entry under the pre-emption laws, were acts in violation of law and void, as was also the issuing of the patent.

The reasons for this withdrawal of the lands from public sale or private entry are

stated at large in the opinion of the case of *Wolcott vs. The Des Moines Company*, and need not be repeated. The point of reservation was very material in that case, and we have seen nothing in the present one, either in the facts or in the argument, to distinguish it.

Since the acts of 1861 and 1862 were passed by Congress, the rulings of the Supreme Court have been uniform that all the lands embraced in this controversy belonged to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company.

Notwithstanding the opening of the land offices in 1868, by the direction of the Secretary, to the entry of these lands as Government lands, it seems to the Committee that the settlers were put upon their guard, not only by the decision in the *Wolcott* case, but the injunctions granted by the circuit court, that there was a question as to their rights to enter the lands. They chose to take the risk, and the ultimate decision proves they acquired no title. From the very start there was a cloud of doubt. They cannot, in face of these facts, be regarded as innocent purchasers. The intrinsic value of the lands at the time when they made their filings and entries was probably nearly as great as now, aside from the improvements. But the Committee understand the fact to be that the lands in controversy were all settled upon while the order was in force withdrawing them from sale, although many applications for entering at the land office appear to have been made since.

The more recent decisions (*Wolsey vs. Chapman*, 101 U. S. R., 755, and *Litchfield vs. County of Webber*, *ib.*, 773) approve the earlier cases on this subject already cited, and from them all it is clearly to be gathered that this matter has passed beyond the reach of Congress, and whatever rights the settlers seek to show or may wish to establish, they are not within any remedial legislation of Congress; they cannot be affected by any act of Congress; in fact, it is a subject over which Congress has no jurisdiction; and the Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed.

○

S. F. 1330.

DES MOINES RIVER LANDS.

Was the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company a good faith purchaser, under its contracts and the legislation of Congress and the State of Iowa, and did the title of the State enure to the benefit of such purchaser and its grantees?

If the River Company was a "bona fide purchaser under the State of Iowa," within the provisions and meaning of the act of March 2, 1861, and other acts of the General Assembly of the State and Congress, and the contracts made pursuant thereto, then no one will claim that it will be either judicious or competent to legislate as is proposed by this bill. That it was such purchaser, we think is susceptible of the most absolute demonstration, not only from the acts themselves, but from the repeated decisions of our courts both State and Federal.

I.

Prior to the act of 1861, the State had settled with the River Company, and in consideration of work done and money advanced, conveyed to it these lands, and this under a contract proposed by an act of the legislature of the State and accepted and complied with by the company, (act March 22, 1858.) The proposition thus accepted contains, among other things, these provisions:

"That it was to the interest of all parties to have all matters and things adjusted, * * * that the company should execute to the State releases and discharges * * * excepting such (lands) as are hereby by the State *secured* to said company, * * * and the State shall certify and convey to the company all lands granted by an act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, * * * which have been approved and certified to the State by the General Government, * * * and said company and its assigns shall have right to all of said lands so herein granted to them, as fully as the State of Iowa could have, under or by virtue of said grant, *or in any manner whatever*, with full power to settle * * * claims in reference to the same * * *. The liabilities assumed by the State under this contract shall not be a charge against the State in its sovereign capacity, but shall be payable out of the remaining lands belonging to the Des Moines river grant, * * * if Congress shall permit a diversion of the lands of said grant, or the title thereto shall become vested in the State, * * * the said remaining lands, after the payment of all the liabilities as assumed against said improvement, * * * shall be granted to the Keokuk, Des Moines, and Minnesota Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of a railroad up and along the valley of the Des Moines river, upon such terms, * * * as the legislature may determine; * * * *and provided further*, that if the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company shall ratify and accept these propositions for a contract by filing a written acceptance thereof in the office of the Secretary of State within sixty days from the passage of this act, then this contract shall be in force and bind both parties thereto."

As already suggested this contract was accepted by the company in due form and time; and the State by its proper executive officers executed deeds [one for each county where the lands were located] dated May 3, 1858, which contain specific and particular descriptions of every tract of land then held by the State under certificates and approved by the General Government, and which this bill proposes to declare public lands. We quote from these deeds as follows:

* * * "That the party of the first part (the State of Iowa) for and in consideration of one dollar, paid by the parties of the second part, (the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company), and in pursuance of the contracts and agreements between the State of Iowa and the said Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, for the improvement of the Des Moines river, does hereby *sell, grant, bargain,*

and convey to the said Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company the following referred to and described lands:

(Here follows a full description of the lands.)

"To have and to hold the above described lands, and each and every parcel thereof, with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatever nature thereunto belonging, unto the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, *their successors and assigns forever, in fee simple.*

"In testimony whereof, I, Ralph P. Lowe, Governor, &c.

(Signed)

RALPH P. LOWE.

(Great seal of the State of Iowa.)

(Signed)

ELIJAH SELLS,
Secretary of State."

Prior to this time these lands had been certified and approved to the State as a part of the grant, and were held by the State by all the muniments by which it can hold any grant for any purpose from the General Government. It was using, treating, and contracting in reference to these lands as its own, just as if its title was the most indisputable and infeasible. The governor of the State in the discharge of his duty, as its executive head, on the 28th of April, 1858, certified to the President of the United States, as follows:

* * * "that there has been expended from time to time, prior to the date hereof, in the improvement of the Des Moines river * * * under certain contracts made by the State of Iowa with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, the sum of \$332,634.04, and in consideration of said expenditure on said improvement, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, (approved August 8, 1846.) there will be conveyed to said Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company 266,107 23-100 acres of the land belonging to said grant, and which have been certified and approved to the State of Iowa under said act, for the prosecution of the improvement of said Des Moines river."

Now all these agreements, these certificates, and approvals, and these deeds, and the last contract of settle-

ment, preceded the act of March 2, 1861, and were within the knowledge of Congress at the time.

And hence you will find that when the bill, which was finally enacted into law, was before the Senate, the following debate took place:

"Mr. Polk. I move to insert 'and by the State sold to actual settlers.'

"Mr. Grimes. If the Senator will change it so that it will apply to any purchaser or grantee of the State, it will be entirely satisfactory. * * * The man who, by virtue of his own action, the action of your own officers, went there and obtained the land, if he be not an actual settler, he is morally and politically and in every way just as much entitled to receive justice at the hands of the Senate as the man who is an actual settler. *He is a bona fide purchaser.* If the Senator will insert the words, 'any bona fide purchaser from the State of Iowa,' I shall be satisfied.

"Mr. Harlan. A part of this land has been sold by the State to actual settlers. A part of this grant has been sold to gentlemen who were applying their money in putting in locks and dams * * * and they in turn have sold to other parties. Some of them, perhaps, are not improving the land, but many of them are actual settlers. The purpose of the amendment he proposes (Mr. Polk's) is to cut out all those who may have bought these lands of the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. That would be unjust to the company and unjust to the purchasers of the company. All that we claim is that the General Government shall quit-claim to Iowa the amount of lands conveyed to Iowa by the officers of the General Government, although as alleged, wrongfully conveyed or without legal authority. We do not claim an acre above the Raceoon Fork which has not been certified to the State," &c.

"Mr. Doolittle. I move an amendment by the State or grantee of the State to any actual settler.

"Mr. Polk. I will accept that amendment.

"Mr. Crittenden. I would suggest, as there is some difficulty about the provision in reference to actual settlement, to say, all bona fide purchasers deriving title under the State. It seems to me that would cover everything.

"Mr. Grimes. That will be entirely satisfactory to me. It seems to be just to all parties. I understand it is satisfactory to the Senator from Missouri.

"Mr. Polk. I agree to it.

The amendment was agreed to, and the act (joint reso-

lution) was passed as thus amended, except that the words of Mr. Crittenden's amendment "deriving title" were omitted; the amendment being finally agreed upon as follows: "*And which is now held by bona fide purchasers under the State of Iowa.*" There were but seven votes against the resolution on its final passage. (2d session, 36th Congress, 1860-61. Part 2; 1131-2.)

In view of the contract, certificates, approvals, deeds, and this discussion, can anyone doubt that the River Company were bona fide purchasers? Can anyone doubt that the prime object of Congress was to validate the very title the company had taken from the State? The fact that the State had conveyed a part of these lands to this company was brought plainly and prominently to the attention of the Senate, and the amendment finally adopted, and especially in view of those offered and not pressed, shows most conclusively that Congress regarded and treated the company and those taking title from it as bona fide purchasers, and indeed the persons to be largely benefited by the act. As was suggested by Mr. Grimes, the man who obtained these lands by his own action and that of the officers of the Government was morally and politically and in every way as much entitled to justice as the actual settler. He is a bona fide purchaser; he paid a consideration, good and valuable; took his deed, held the land or sold to others who had held it without settlement, or settled upon it, paid taxes, and would seem by every principle to be as much protected, as much entitled to justice, to be as much of a bona fide purchaser, as the actual settler and purchaser under the homestead, pre-emption, or other laws.

II.

The contract between the State and the company provided, as will be remembered, that the lands "were secured to the company." The deeds undertook to "sell, grant,

bargain and convey" these lands, and that *the company and their successors and assigns should hold them forever in fee-simple.*

This, though not in form a warranty deed, was such as the State executed in all such cases or as to all these grants and had the effect of passing not only the title which the State then had, but all that it might acquire. It is said that this cannot be so, since this was not a deed of warranty. We answer that, however this might be by the common law, all doubt is removed under the Iowa statute, and especially, as in this instance, where a deed is made by a sovereign State.

The code of that State (1851) in force when these deeds were made, provided:

"§ 1201. Every conveyance of real estate passes *all the interest* of the grantor therein, unless a contrary intent can be inferred from the terms used.

"§ 1202. When a deed purports to convey a greater interest than the grantor was at the time possessed of, any after-acquired interest of such grantor, to the extent of that which the deed purports to convey enures to the benefit of the grantee." (These sections were re-enacted in the Code of June of 1860, and were in force in 1861-62.)

You will see that the statute refers to and includes *all deeds*, not *warranty deeds* alone, but "when a deed purports," &c., and as a consequence when the act of 1861 was passed it had the effect, *ex proprio vigore*, of making good, and passed to the company, its successors and assigns, all the title which the State took thereby or had before that time, and which it had conveyed by the deeds aforesaid.

That in this we are right see *Van Orman vs. McGregor*, 23 Iowa, 300. Also *Wolcott vs. Des Moines N. & R. R. Co.*, 5 Wallace, 681, where Nelson, J., speaking for the court, says, page —:

"For although the State possessed no title to the lot in dispute at the time of the conveyance to the Des Moines N. & R. R. Co., yet,

having an after-acquired title by the act of Congress, it would enure to the benefit of the grantees, and so in respect to these conveyances to the plaintiff. *This is in accordance with the laws of Iowa.*"

Also:

Williams vs. Baker, and

C. R. & M. R. R. Co. vs. Martindale & others, 17 Wallace, page 144.

These were suits in chancery, and Miller, J., for the court, goes over the whole ground, examines most fully and ably this long contested title, and, among other things, says:

"This decision (*Litchfield vs. D. & R. R. Co.*, 23 Howard, 66, decided in 1860), in which the Supreme Court held that the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Fork, was accepted as a final settlement of the long contested question of the extent of the grant. But it left the State of Iowa, which had made engagements on the faith of the lands certified to her, in an embarrassed condition, and it destroyed the title of the Navigation Company to lands of the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars, which it had received from the State *for money, labor and material actually expended and furnished.* What was also equally to be regretted was, that many persons, purchasers for value from the State or the Navigation Company, found their supposed title an invalid one.

"This decision was made and published in 1860, and to *remedy the grave evils* above-mentioned, Congress, on the 2d March, 1861, passed a joint resolution in the following words:

(Here follows a copy of the joint resolution.)

"To show still further the intention of Congress to make good to the State, as far as possible, all that was claimed by her under the original grant, Congress passed an act, approved July 12, 1862, by which the grant was, in express terms, extended to the northern boundary of the State, and as some of the land had been sold by the United States, provision was made for the selection of an equal quantity of lands of the Government in any other part of the State.

"This legislative history of the title of the State of Iowa, and of those to whom she had conveyed the lands certified to her by the Secretary of the Interior as part of the grant of 1846, including among her grantees the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, needs no gloss or criticism to show that the title of the State *and her grantees*

is perfect, unless impaired or defeated by some other and extrinsic matter which would have that effect.

"Such matter is supposed to be found in the act of 1856, already referred to, granting lands to the State of Iowa to aid in building railroads."

And he then proceeds to show that the title of the State and her grantees, including the River Company and its grantees, is perfect and complete, notwithstanding the other matters thus suggested. He reviews and reaffirms the Wolcott case, saying that it was then decided—

"That by the joint resolution of 1861, the title erroneously certified to the State, under the act of 1846, was validated and made good. * * * And we therefore re-affirm * * * that by the joint resolution of 1861 and the act of July 12, 1862, the State of Iowa did receive the title for the use of those to whom she had sold them as part of that grant (Aug. 8, 1846,) and for such other purposes as had become proper under that grant."

Also:

Iowa Homestead Co. vs. Des Moines N. & R. R. Co.,
& others, 17 Wallace, page 153.

Davis, J., after reaffirming the Wolcott and other cases above cited, says:

"It is, therefore, no longer an open question that * * * the joint resolution of March 2, 1861, and the act of July 12, 1862, transferred the title from the United States and vested it in the State of Iowa for the use of its grantees under the River grant."

Also:

Crilly vs. Borrows, Dec. Term, 1872, (not reported.)

"DAVIS, J. This case is controlled by the recent decision of this court relating to the Des Moines river land litigation. * * * We have already decided that the Des Moines river lands were reserved from sale, and this reservation continued until Congress, by joint resolution of 1861, released to the State, for the use of its grantees, the legal title still in the General Government, without any saving clause in behalf of settlers, or those who might claim under the pre-emption laws of the United States. This may have been a *casus omisus* on the part of Congress, but this court has no power to supply the omission."

Also:

Wells vs. Riley, December Term, 1869, (not reported.)

This action was brought to remove a cloud upon complainant's title, (who claimed under the river grant by deed from the Navigation Company,) cast by a pretended pre-emption certificate and patent to the defendant; patent dated October 15, 1863; pre-emption entry, proofs and payment May 30, 1862, and settlement in 1855. It was conceded on both sides and most elaborate arguments were made upon the assumption and understanding that the case involved, as between a pre-emption claimant and the River Company and its grantees, the validity of the title under the act of August 8, 1846, and those confirmatory thereof, to which counsel and the court refer, and which we have already cited more than once, being the joint resolution of 1861, and October, of 1862. We cannot quote for want of space and time from the very elaborate argument of appellant's counsel, (who resisted the title under the river grant,) to show that he covered the whole ground in his effort to satisfy the court that the company was not a *bona fide purchaser*, that the act of 1861 and 1862, did not enure to the benefit of that company and its grantees; and that the land was subject to entry and pre-emption at the time appellant settled upon it, made her proof and obtained her patent. Here was a case where the land had been patented, where the title of the company was attacked in every way possible; where the settler was heard to contest the *bona fide* character of the purchase of the company, and yet where the title was upheld and again affirmed. The plaintiff was one holding under the river grant, and defendant's counsel expressly put her case upon the ground that "plaintiff has failed to show either a legal or an equitable title superior to the defendant." Plaintiff had to rest upon the *strength* of his own title, and not the weakness of defendant's. Every

opportunity was given to attack this title upon all grounds possible, and any one can see that whether defendant had or had not title under her pre-emption and patent, plaintiff would be equally remediless in that action unless he had title, and title, too, under the very acts of Congress to which we have referred.

(This case you will find set out in Mr. Orr's report, page 32, from the Committee on Public Lands, H. R., No. 344, 1st Sess. 43d Cong., March 31, 1874.)

In it the court held :

"That the case was not distinguishable from that of Wolcott—that defendant sought to defeat plaintiff's title under and in pursuance of the pre-emption laws ; that the lands, however, had been reserved from sale on account of a difference of opinion as to the extent of the original grant, from the year 1846 down to the resolution of 1861, and the act of 1862, which acts are held to confirm the title in the *Des Moines Company*. We see nothing in the present case, either in facts or argument, to distinguish it," (that is from the Wolcott case.)

Supplement these decisions with the act of March 3, 1871. ("An act confirming the title to certain lands.") And every lingering doubt, if any can remain, must be removed. This act declares that the title to all land certified to the State of Iowa, * * * under the act of July 12, 1862, * * * be and the same is, hereby ratified and confirmed to the State of Iowa, and its grantees, &c. And see the force and effect of this last act most aptly discussed and presented by Davis, J., in the case of the Homestead Company vs. the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, above cited.

And so too in Iowa, it was held as far back as 1867, in *Stryker vs. Polk County*, (22 Iowa, 131,) that the company and its grantees were "*bona fide purchasers*." In that case it is shown that deed was made to the company by the State claiming to be the owner ; it also recited the decree in the Litchfield case ; that the agents of the State and General Government, as well as the River Company, re-

garded the grant of 1846 as extending to the source of the river ; that Congress in 1861, by reason of the decision in that case, passed the act of March 2, 1861, and to carry out the construction which had been given to the grant transferred and relinquished to the State for the use of its *bona fide purchasers* all the title of the United States, &c., and that this was confirmed by the act of July 12, 1862 ; that the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 22d June, 1862, asked the governor of the State to furnish a list of the lands held by "*bona fide purchasers* of the State of Iowa," and that he give date of sale, name of purchaser, consideration, date of patent, order of conveyance, with all the essential particulars connected with the transaction ; that in compliance with this request the governor furnished lists, which were afterwards duly certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, &c.

The land, there as here, in controversy was included in this certificate, and the court held :

"That Congress, in 1861, made not a new grant, but for the purpose of giving effect to and carrying out the construction placed upon the original act, relinquished to the State, for the use of *bona fide purchasers*, all the interest which the United States still retained. * * * Plaintiff held under a deed from the State, made to the River Company ; the State claimed under the original grant, the tracts being duly certified ; he was a *bona fide purchaser*, and the title still retained by the United States was relinquished by the State for his use. The subsequent action on the part of the State and Federal authorities was necessary, that the proper officers might know the specific tracts held by *bona fide purchasers*. The United States had already, in the manner contemplated by the act of 1846, parted with the title ; the State, upon the faith of the title thus acquired, had sold and conveyed, and the joint resolution was intended as a matter of justice and right to secure and quiet *bona fide purchasers* in their titles, unsettled as they were by the decision of the Supreme Court." (Referring, as Judge Miller did, in his opinion from which we quoted, to the Litchfield case.)

We also call attention to the report of the Senate Com-

mittee on Public Lands, accompanying H. R. F., 1142, made February 5, 1875, by the Hon. D. D. Pratt, of Indiana, recognized by all as among the ablest lawyers and most faithful and thoughtful Senators ever occupying a seat in that high legislative body.

In it you will find this language :

Under and pursuant to the contract made by the State with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, on the 9th of June, 1854, the State of Iowa conveyed to this company in 1858, all the lands granted to the State by the act of 1846.

* * * * *

By repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, all the lands thus certified to Iowa inured to the benefit of this company, under the acts of Congress above quoted, of March 2, 1861, and July 12, 1862. This court decided May 13, 1867, in the Wolcott case (5 Wallace, 681,) that the reservation made by the Secretary of the Interior, was made under competent authority vested in the Department. It results that the settlers could found no valid claims upon the land by settlement and cultivation, after that withdrawal was made.

* * * * *

Under such circumstances we hold that no legal or equitable title can be set up by the settlers; they were bound to know as matter of law that the certification of the lists by the Secretary was a valid act, and the lands were no longer liable to entry.

* * * * *

The report also, after referring to and quoting from the repeated decision of the Supreme Court on this subject, and setting out in full the opinion in the Welles-Riley case, as if to close the whole argument, adds :

Since the acts of 1861 and 1862 were passed by Congress, the rulings of the Supreme Court have been uniform that all the lands embraced in this controversy belonged to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company.

* * * * *

The conclusion of the committee is, that the settlers show no valid claim to relief by Congress, the general law making ample provision for a return to them of the purchase money paid to the United States; and they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

From which legislation and decisions we feel fully justified in asserting, without fear of contradiction :

I. That the legislation of 1861 and 1862 *did enure to the benefit of the grantees of the State*, whatever the form of the deed made by the State.

2. That the River Company was *intended to be treated—was treated—and was, in fact, a bona fide purchaser* within the meaning of said several acts, and as such its title was made as complete and perfect as that of any settler who had previously and directly bought from the State. The quantity of land purchased cannot make any difference in the legal status of the *purchaser*. Surely the purchaser of 1,000 or 10,000 acres is as much a *bona fide purchaser* as the man who buys 40 or 160 acres.

3. The acts of August 8, 1846, of March 2, 1861, and of July 12, 1862, made *direct grants to the State and its grantees* and vested a complete title *at the moment of their enactment*.

4. That in any event the question of who was a *bona fide purchaser*, within the meaning of the act, is one for the courts, and must depend upon the legislation and conveyances by the State. And hence, if the State, having taken under the grant, has parted with its title to the River Company, and is not now contesting its right and the right of its grantees to hold the same as *bona fide purchasers* (and it is not), the General Government cannot interfere, and certainly not as against those who took title twenty years since, and have, during all this time, claimed and exercised ownership over such lands.

5. That the State, by the joint resolution of 1858, for a valid and valuable consideration, sold *absolutely and irrevocably*, these lands to the company, and that it was this *very transaction* which it was intended to validate—this very title more than all others, which it was intended to make perfect and complete. This resolution, of itself, *incontrovertibly and conclusively established* the fact that all

the lands which had been certified to the State, under the act of August 8, 1846, had been and were by the State transferred to *bona fide purchasers*.

6. Congress, when it passed the act of March 2, 1861, had knowledge of the intended grantee, or party beneficially interested, for the governor of the State, by his certificate of April 28, 1858, had notified the Federal Executive of how much had been expended by the company, and to what quantity of lands it would be entitled.

7. The act of July 12, 1862, does not make a *new grant* or an addition to the former one, but declares that the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include, *not* other lands, but the *very* lands which the State had always claimed under it. In other words it *confirmed* the claim of the State and thus made it good, by relation, to the date of the original act—good as to the lands conveyed and which it had claimed, as well as those not thus conveyed, but which it had always claimed.

8. The act of March 3, 1871, *ratified* and confirmed to the State and its grantees, the title to the land certified to the State by the Commissioner of the General Land Office under the act of July 12, 1862. This *ratified* and confirmed the title to the *grantees* of the State; and nothing is said about their being *bona fide purchasers*. That was evidently regarded as having been conclusively settled by the repeated decisions of the courts and the action of the State in the conveyance made. This act treats the *good faith* of the ownership as either no longer open to controversy, or quite immaterial, since the adjustment had been made; and it was to the interest of the State, the General Government and all parties concerned, that it should be forever and finally closed and settled, except, of course, that the courts were still open to any party who might claim to be affected by such legislation. The legislative branch of the Government, at least, manifestly intended

to settle the title, once and forever, so far as it was concerned. While the company was not a party to this adjustment, yet such adjustment and the legislation confirming it, instead of *denying* the title of the State and its grantees to the lands, admitted, confirmed and ratified it in all the lands, included in the approved lists under the act of August 8, 1846. In a word, the State had title. We held by grant and patent from the State, and this was confirmed and ratified.

9. And hence we submit, in conclusion, in view of this legislation and these decisions, that it is quite outside of and beyond the power of Congress to disturb this title; that it is *perfect and complete* and *fully vested* in the company and its grantees, and has been for near twenty years; and that the proposed bill, instead of being in the interest of peace, can only result in protracting this most unhappy controversy, in retarding the prosperity and settlement of the counties where these lands are situated; and in entailing upon those who have purchased and made improvements upon the faith of congressional and State legislation and the acts of the official agents of each, needless and onerous taxes, burdens, and costs. It does seem to us that a fair, considerate review of the state of this title, in view of all the facts and the clear legislation and judicial history, will lead the very able and always thoughtful Senator reporting this bill, as well as any committee of the Senate, and the Senate also, to the conclusion that Congress cannot now interfere, and that all proper and needful remedies are to be well and sufficiently found in the courts.

We beg to add one further word. Not an acre of these lands is now held by the River Company. It has all been sold to raise means to pay the debts of the company. It is now held by many hundred different owners, is actually occupied by several hundred farmers, who have taken title from the company and its grantees, made large and valuable improvements, and have paid taxes on the same

lands for nearly a quarter of a century. In many instances, too, the owners have died, the lands have descended to their children, not a few of them minors: money has also been borrowed on the strength of these titles, mortgages and deeds of trust executed which are held by and relied upon by the holders, who are found in the States of the East as well as in the West.

Now, we put this plain and not to be avoided question: Will Congress under such circumstances declare these lands to be, as is proposed by this bill, "*public lands of the United States?*" Concede that the River Company was not a good-faith purchaser, (which we are far from doing,) would you at this time, in view of all that has been enacted, decided, and done, so legislate as to turn from their homes all these settlers, declare invalid all these titles, as well as all taxes collected, all mortgages made and liens created, and inaugurate a carnival of litigation inevitably to result, and not to be ended for the next quarter of a century?

We have thus attempted to present in this paper considerations establishing the good-faith character of our purchase. More than this we have not intended to do, since all other questions have been fully discussed in the arguments heretofore submitted. The whole matter is now left to the just judgment of the committee and Congress.

GEO. G. WRIGHT,

For River Co. and its Grantees.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1879.

OBJECTIONS TO S. F. ~~1330~~ 130.

"A Bill to quiet title of Settlers on the Des Moines River Lands in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes."

1st. This bill proposes to set aside seven decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Wolcott vs. Des Moines N. and R. R. Co., 5 Wall., 681.
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C. R. and M. R. R. vs. Martindale et al., 17 Wall., 153.
Iowa Homestead Co. vs. Des Moines N. and R. R. Co. et al., 17 Wall., 153.
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2d. It proposes to set aside three acts of Congress, and the executive acts of the Departments of the United States and of the State of Iowa thereunder.

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Act of July 12, 1862.
Act of March 3, 1871.

3d. It proposes to set aside several legislative acts of the State of Iowa, and the contracts and deeds made thereunder.

Acts of January and February, 1853.
Contract, June 9, 1854, and December 24, 1856.
Joint Resolution and Contract March 22, 1858.

4th. It proposes to discriminate between purchasers of these lands from the State of Iowa, in this, that it affirms the title of residents of the State, and sets aside those of non-residents.

1st Sec. of Bill, line 24, etc.

5th. It seeks to confirm claims and authorizes patents to persons who, "*with intent, in good faith, to obtain title to these lands,*" entered or remained upon any tract, &c., assuming they are public lands—and without any limit as to time, or right of entry, or the rights of other citizens or existing laws.

1st Sec. of Bill, line 28, etc.

6th. The title to these lands, which this bill proposes to bring into litigation, was secured for a valuable consideration under contracts made in June, 1854, and deeds made in May, 1858, by the State of Iowa, and confirmed by acts of Congress of March 2, 1861, July 12, 1862, and March 3, 1871.

7th. The holders of these titles paid the State of Iowa upwards of \$330,000 for these lands (266,000 acres) in 1854 to 1858, and have paid taxes thereon since 1859, about half a million dollars.

8th. Of these lands at least 150,000 acres have been sold and parties are in possession and have made valuable improvements. Loans have been made thereon by eastern people of large sums of money.

9th. If passed, the immediate effect of the bill would be a carnival of law suits and possibly would cause mobs and open defiance of the decrees of the Courts. It is not based on justice or equity, and there are no rights which are attempted to be given by this bill, which are not secured by existing laws.

GEORGE G. WRIGHT,

Attorney. &c.

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GEORGE G. WRIGHT,

Attorney, &c.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 104.—OCTOBER TERM, 1879.

William T. Wolsey and others, and the
State of Iowa, Appellants,
vs.
Richard B. Chapman. } Appeal from the Circuit Court
of the United States for the
District of Iowa.

Mr. Chief Justice WAITE delivered the opinion of the Court.

This case presents again for consideration the Des Moines River improvement grant.—(9 Stat., 77.) It is a suit in equity brought by Chapman, who claims under the river grant, to quiet his title as against Wolsey, whose rights depend on a patent from the State of Iowa granting the lands in dispute as part of lands ceded to the state under the 8th section of the act of Congress passed September 4, 1841, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights."—(5 Stat., 453.) That section is as follows:

"Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be granted to each state specified in the first section of this act five hundred thousand acres of land for purposes of internal improvement: Provided, That to each of the said states which has already received grants for said purposes there is hereby granted no more than a quantity of land which shall, together with the amount such state has already received as aforesaid, make five hundred thousand acres, the selections in all of the said states to be made within their limits respectively in such manner as the legislature thereof shall direct; and located in parcels conformably to sectional divisions and sub-divisions, of not less than three hundred and twenty acres in any one location, on any public land except such as is or may be reserved by any law of Congress or proclamation of the President of the United States, which said locations may be made at any time after the lands of the United States in said states respectively shall have been surveyed according to existing laws. And there shall be, and hereby is, granted to each new state that shall be hereafter admitted into the Union, upon such admission, so much land as, including such quantity as may have been granted to such state before its admission, and while under territorial government, for purposes of internal improvement as aforesaid, as shall make five hundred thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as aforesaid."

Sec. 10 granted pre-emption rights in the public lands, but provided that "no lands included in any reservation, by any treaty, law, or proclamation of the President of the United States, or reserved for salines, or for other purposes; no lands reserved for the support of schools, nor the lands acquired by either of the two last treaties with the Miami tribe of Indians in the State of Indiana, or which may be acquired of the Wyandot tribe of Indians in the State of Ohio, or other Indian reservation to which the title has been or may be extinguished by the United States at any time during the operation of this act; no section of land reserved to the United States alternate to other sections granted to any of the states for the construction of any canal, railroad, or other public improvements; no sections or fractions of sections included within the limits of any incorporated town; no portion of the public lands which have been selected as the site for a city or town; no parcel or lot of land actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade and not agriculture; and no lands on which are situated any known salines or mines, shall be liable to entry under and by virtue of the provisions of this act."

At that time Iowa was a territory, organized under the act of June 12, 1838.—(5 Stat., 235.) On the 8th of August, 1846, Congress passed the act making the Des Moines River grant, the material parts of which are as follows:

"An act granting certain lands to the Territory of Iowa, to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines River, in said territory.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to

the Raccoon Fork (so-called) in said territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold, and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered, or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said territory, nor by any state to be formed out of the same, except as said improvements shall progress; that is, the said territory or state may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the governor of said territory or state shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said territory or state may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended; and thus the sale shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

"Section 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a state, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said state for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other, provided the legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose."

On the 28th of December, 1846, Iowa was admitted into the Union as a state.—(9 Stat., 117.) By the Constitution, under which the admission was granted, the 500,000 acres of land to which the state became entitled by the act of 1841 were appropriated to the use of common schools, (Const. Iowa, 1846, Art. IX.; School Fund and Schools, sec. 3.) and on the 2d of March, 1849, Congress, by a special act, assented to this appropriation.—(9 Stat., 349.)

On the 17th of October, 1846, the Commissioner of the General Land Office requested the governor of the territory to appoint an agent to select the land under the river grant, at the same time intimating that the grant only extended from the Missouri line to the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River. On the 17th of December, a few days before the admission of the state, the territorial authorities designated the odd-numbered sections as the lands selected under the grant. The state accepted the grant in form by joint resolution of the general assembly approved January 9, 1847. On the 24th of February following, the state created a "board of public works," to whom were committed the work, construction, and management of the river improvement, and the care, control, sale, disposal and management of the lands granted the state by the act of 1846. This board was organized September 22, 1847, and on the 17th of February, 1848, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in an official communication to the secretary of the board, gave it as the opinion of his office that the grant extended throughout the whole length of the river within the limits of the state. On the 19th of June, 1848, without any notice of a revocation of this opinion, a proclamation was issued by the President, putting in market some of the lands above the Raccoon Fork which would go to the state if the commissioner was right in the construction he gave the grant. This led to a correspondence on the subject between the proper officers of the state and the United States, which resulted in the promulgation of an official opinion by the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing date March 2, 1849, to the effect that the grant extended from the Missouri line to the source of the river. In consequence of this opinion, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the first of the following June, directed the registers and receivers of the local land offices to withhold from sale all the odd-numbered sections within five miles on each side of the river above the Raccoon Fork.

Afterwards, the state authorities called on the Commissioner of the General Land Office for a list of lands above the Raccoon Fork which would fall to the state under this ruling. The list was accordingly made out, and on the 14th of January, 1850, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval; jurisdiction of matters of that kind having been before that transferred by law from the Treasury to the Interior Department. On the 6th of April, the secretary returned the list to the land office with a letter declining to recognize the grant as extending above the Raccoon Fork without the aid of an explanatory act of Congress, but advised that any immediate steps for bringing the lands into market be

postponed in order that Congress might have an opportunity of acting on the matter if it saw fit.

On the 20th of July, 1850, the agent of the state having in charge the school lands and school fund gave notice at the General Land Office that he had selected the particular piece of land in controversy in this suit as part of the 500,000-acre grant under the act of 1841. Other lands coming within the river grant, if extended above the Raccoon Fork, amounting, in the aggregate, with this piece, to 12,813 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, were included in a list of similar selections approved at the Land Department in Washington on the 20th of February, 1851. Two days afterwards, February 22, the board of public works of the state formally demanded of the Secretary of the Interior for the river grant, all the alternate odd-sections above the fork. On the 26th of July, the order of the Secretary of the Interior under date of April 6, 1850, withholding the disputed lands from sale, was continued in force until the end of the approaching session of Congress, in order to give the state an opportunity of petitioning for an extension of the grant.

On the 29th of October, 1851, the Secretary of the Interior, after consultation with the President and his Cabinet, and pursuant to a decision there made, wrote the Commissioner of the General Land Office as follows:

"SIR: I herewith return all the papers in the Des Moines case, which were recalled from your office about the first of the present month.

"I have reconsidered and carefully reviewed my decision of the 26th July last, and in doing so find that no decision which I can make will be final, as the question involved partakes more of a judicial than an executive character, which must ultimately be determined by the judicial tribunals of the country, and although my own opinion on the true construction of the grant is unchanged, yet in view of the great conflict of opinion among the executive officers of the government, and also in view of the opinions of several eminent jurists which have been presented to me in favor of the construction contended for by the state, I am willing to recognize the claim of the state, and to approve the selections without prejudice to the rights, if any there be, of other parties, thus leaving the question as to the proper construction of the statute entirely open to the action of the judiciary. You will please, therefore, as soon as may be practicable, submit for my approval such lists as may have been prepared, and proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Fork, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned."

The lists were made out accordingly, and the following endorsement put thereon by the secretary:

"The selections embraced in the within list (No. 3) are hereby approved in accordance with the views expressed in my letter of the 29th instant to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to any rights which may have existed at the time the selections were made known to the land office by the agents of the state, it being expressly understood that this approval conveys to the state no title to any tract or tracts which may have been sold or otherwise disposed of prior to the receipt, by the local land officers, of the letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, communicating the decision of Mr. Secretary Walker, to the effect that the grant extended above the Raccoon Fork."

No. 3 showed the vacant lands above the Raccoon Fork subject to the claim of the state, and included the particular parcel involved in this suit. On the 16th of March, 1852, the list was forwarded to the several local land offices as showing the land which fell to the state under the construction given the river grant by the Secretary of the Treasury, March 2, 1849, and by the Secretary of the Interior, October 29, 1851.

On the 20th of August, 1853, the school fund commissioner of Webster Company, under the authority of an act of the general assembly of the state of the 25th of February, 1847, entitled "An act to provide for the management and disposition of the school fund," contracted to sell to William T. Wolsey the land about which this suit arose. The purchase-money having been paid in full, the governor of the state, on the 20th of December, 1854, issued to Wolsey a patent in the form required to pass title under such a sale. This patent purported on its face to have been granted as and for a conveyance of school lands.

On the 6th of January, 1854, after the contract of sale to Wolsey, but before the issue of the patent, the Commissioner of the General Land Office formally withdrew the approval by the Land Department of the

selection of lands as part of the 500,000-acre grant which fell within the river grant, according to the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, March 2, 1849, and the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 29, 1851. On the 30th of December, 1853, the Secretary of the Interior approved to the state, "under the act of August 8, 1846, without prejudice to the rights, if any there be, of other parties," a list of the 12,813¹/₂ acres erroneously approved, 20th February, 1851, as lands selected under the act of 1841, "previous to the adjustment of the grant and before it was known that they belonged to the state under the Des Moines River grant."

Until the 17th of December, 1853, the state itself, through its board of public works, carried on the work of improving the river, paying the expense from the proceeds of the sales of the lands included in the river grant. A land office had also been established for the sale of these lands. On that day the state entered into a contract with one Henry O'Reilly to complete the work. This contract O'Reilly transferred, with the consent of the state, to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, a New York corporation, and on the 9th of June, 1854, in consequence of this transfer, a new contract was entered into between the state and the corporation for the purpose of simplifying and more fully explaining the original contracts and agreements. By the new contract the state agreed to convey to the company "all of the lands donated to the State of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River by act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the said party of the second part" (the state) "had not sold up to the 23d day of December, 1853." This was the date at which it was supposed the sale of the lands could be stopped at the state land office after the contract with O'Reilly.

On the 15th of May, 1856, Congress passed an act, (11 Stat., 9,) granting to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of certain railroads, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for six sections in width on each side of each of the several roads. The granting clause of the act contained, however, the following proviso:

"And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States."

In 1856 the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided not to certify any more lands to the state under the river grant, and thereupon the navigation company suspended work on the improvement. This led to a settlement between the state and the company, under the authority of a joint resolution of the general assembly for that purpose, passed March 22, 1858, by which the state agreed to convey to the navigation company all the lands contained in the river grant which had been approved and certified to the state by the general government, "excepting all lands sold or conveyed, or agreed to be sold or conveyed by the State of Iowa, by its officers and agents, prior to the 23d day of December, 1853, under said grant." Afterwards, May 3, 1858, the governor of the state executed to the company a deed conveying the lands now in controversy, with others, by a specific description of sections, townships, and ranges, and on the 18th of the same month he executed another deed, which purported on its face to have been made pursuant to the joint resolution of the general assembly authorizing the settlement with the company, and described the lands in the exact language of general description used in the resolution.

Chapman, the plaintiff below, has all the title to the lands involved in this suit which passed in this way to the navigation company.

At the December term, 1859, of this court, and during the month of April, 1860, in the case of The Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company vs. Litchfield, 23 How., 66, it was decided that the river grant as originally made did not extend above the Raccoon Fork, and thereupon, on the 18th of May, 1860, the Commissioner of the General Land Office sent to the registers and receivers of the local land offices a notice to be promulgated, as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that the lands along the Des Moines River, in Iowa, and within the claimed limits of the Des Moines grant in that state, above the mouth of the Raccoon Forks of said river, which have been reserved from sale heretofore on account of the claim of the state thereto,

will continue reserved for the time being from sale or from location by any species of scrip or warrants, notwithstanding the recent decision of the Supreme Court against the claim.

"This action is deemed necessary to afford time for Congress to consider, upon memorial or otherwise, the case of actual, bona fide settlers holding under titles from the state, and to make such provision, by confirmation or adjustment of the claims of such settlers, as may appear to be right and proper."

On the 2d of March, 1861, (12 Stat., 251,) Congress passed the following joint resolution:

"Joint resolution to quiet title to lands in the State of Iowa.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the title which the United States still retain in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River, and above the mouth of the Raccoon Forks thereof, in the State of Iowa, which have been certified to said state improperly by the Department of the Interior as part of the grant by act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, and which is now held by bona-fide purchasers under the State of Iowa, be and the same is hereby relinquished to the State of Iowa."

And on the 12th July, 1862, (12 Stat., 543,) the following act was passed:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grant of lands to the Territory of Iowa, for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Forks and the northern boundary of said state; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the general assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858; and if any of said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, excepting those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under the joint resolution of March 2, 1862, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said state to be certified in lieu thereof: *Provided*, That if the said state shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of this grant, the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said state in lieu thereof, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons respectively whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid."

After the passage of the joint resolution of March 2, 1861, the Commissioner of the General Land Office called on the governor of the state for a list of the tracts of land "held by bona-fide purchasers of the State of Iowa" on that date. In response to this request, the governor and land commissioner of the state, on the 20th of November, 1862, furnished the list required, and, among others, included the tracts granted to the navigation company, on the settlement made with that company under the joint resolution of March 22, 1858. This list was filed in the General Land Office December 1, 1862.

On the 30th of March, 1866, an act was passed by the general assembly of Iowa, providing for the adjustment of certain land claims with the general government. By this act, Josiah A. Harvey, the register of the state land office, was appointed a commissioner to adjust the matters in dispute, and especially the excess of land which had been certified to the state above what it was entitled to receive under the act of September 4, 1841, and the lands falling due under the joint resolution of March 2, 1861, and the act of July 12, 1862.

This act contained the following section:

"Sec. 2. Said commissioner shall proceed to Washington City, and present said claims to the Department of the Interior, and urge the same to settlement as early and as speedily as may be consistent with the interests of the state, and he is hereby authorized to adjust the said excess of the 500,000-acre grant by permitting the United States to retain, out of the indemnity land falling to the state under said act of Congress, of July 12th, 1862, an amount equivalent to such excess: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to be a relinquishment of the claim of the state under the said 500,000-acre grant to the 12,813 55-100 acres

selected as a part of such grant, and subsequently rejected from a supposed conflict with the act of Congress approved August, 1846, known as the Des Moines River grant; and the said commissioner is hereby instructed to secure a restoration of said selections as a part of the 500,000-acre grant, and a confirmation of the title of the state thereto, as a part of such grant."

Under this authority, an adjustment was had with the United States, by which it appeared that the state was entitled to 558,004¹⁰⁰/₁₀₀ acres, under the river grant, and that under the 500,000-acre grant, it had received certificates for 22,660¹⁰⁰/₁₀₀ acres more than it was entitled to if the 12,813¹⁰⁰/₁₀₀ acres, also certified under the river grant, was not included, and 35,473¹⁰⁰/₁₀₀ if it was. The excess was charged to the account of the river grant, and a balance struck accordingly. The navigation and railroad company was not a party to this settlement. The adjustment was ratified by an act of the general assembly of the state passed March 31, 1868.

At the December term, 1866, of this court, it was decided, in the case of Wolcott vs. Des Moines Company, 5 Wall., 681, that the lands included in the river grant above the Fork, as finally settled by Congress, did not pass to the state for the benefit of the railroad companies under the act of 1856, because, at the time of the passage of that act, the lands were reserved for the purpose of aiding in the improvement of the Des Moines River and, therefore, fell within the proviso limiting the grant to lands not so reserved.

At the December term, 1869, of this court, it was decided in the case of Riley vs. Wells, No. 397, on the docket of the term, but not reported, that the lands above the Raccoon Fork were so far "reserved" by the action of the officers of the United States as not to be subject to pre-emption in 1855, under the tenth section of the act of 1841.

On the 3d of March, 1871, Congress passed an act (16 Stat., 583) ratifying and confirming to the State of Iowa and its grantees the title to the lands, in accordance with the adjustment made in 1866; but expressly provided "that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect adversely any existing legal rights, or the rights of any party claiming title, or the right to acquire title, to any part of said lands under the provisions of the so-called homestead or pre-empted laws of the United States, or claiming any part thereof as swamp lands."

At the December term, 1872, of this court, after full consideration, the cases of Wolcott vs. Des Moines Company, and Riley vs. Wells, were distinctly affirmed in Williams vs. Baker, 17 Wall., 144; and in Homestead Company vs. Valley R. R. Co., 17 Wall., 152, it was said to be "no longer an open question that neither the State of Iowa, nor the railroad companies for whose benefit the grant of 1856 was made, took any title by that act to the lands claimed to belong to the Des Moines River grant of 1846, and that the joint resolution of 2d of March, 1861, and act of July 12, 1862, transferred the title from the United States and vested it in the State of Iowa for the use of its grantees under the river grant."

The state voluntarily made itself a party to this suit for the purpose of defending its title to the lands in controversy as part of its school lands. An act of the general assembly was passed March 12, 1874, authorizing this to be done.

Upon this state of facts the court below granted the relief asked by the bill and sustained the title of Chapman. To reverse that decree this appeal was taken.

The following propositions were relied upon in the argument for the appellants:

1. That the lands in question were not "reserved" lands within the meaning of the exception in section 8 of the act of 1841.

2. That Chapman, claiming as he did under a patent from the state later in date than that to Wolsey, cannot impeach Wolsey's title in this action.

3. That Wolsey was such a bona-fide purchaser from the state that the grant of Congress under the joint resolution of March 2, 1861, enured to his benefit.

4. That as the lands had been sold by the state previous to December 23, 1853, no title passed to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company under the settlement made upon the authority of the joint resolution of the general assembly of March 22, 1858; and—

5. That by the adjustment and settlement between the state and the United States in 1866, the title of the state under 500,000-acre grant, and as part of the school lands, was confirmed.

These several propositions will be considered in their order.

1. As to the right of the state, on the 20th of February, 1851, to select these lands as part of the 500,000-acre grant.

It has been settled in this court that the title of the Des Moines Company is good as against the state and railroad companies under the railroad grant of 1856, and as against pre-emptioners after 1855 under the act of 1841. We are not asked to disturb these rulings, and should not be inclined to do so if we were. It is contended, however, that the language used in the eighth section of the act of 1841, defining the reservation, is so different from that of the tenth section, under consideration in *Wells vs. Riley*, and from that of the act of 1856, involved in *Wolcott's case* and the cases reported in the 17th *Wallace*, as to render our former decisions of no controlling authority on the question now to be determined. We do not so understand the effect of those decisions. Whatever might be the force of such an argument if the cases involving the act of 1856 stood alone, it seems to us impossible to distinguish the question now presented from that disposed of in *Riley vs. Wells*. In that case the language under consideration was, "lands included in any reservation, by any treaty, law, or proclamation of the President of the United States, or reserved for salines, or for other purposes," and in this, "any public land, except such as is or may be reserved from sale by any law of Congress or proclamation of the President of the United States." In the act of 1856 the corresponding language is, "any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatever."

It is conceded that the lands in controversy were actually reserved from sale by competent authority when the selection was made under the act of 1841. They were reserved also in consequence of the act of 1846. The proper executive department of the government had determined that, because of doubts about the extent and operation of that act, nothing should be done to impair the rights of the state above the Raccoon Fork until the differences were settled, either by Congress or judicial decision. For that purpose an authoritative order was issued, directing the local land officers to withhold all the disputed lands from sale. This withdrew the lands from private entry, and, as we held in *Riley vs. Wells*, was sufficient to defeat a settlement for the purpose of pre-emption while the order was in force, notwithstanding it was afterwards found that the law by reason of which this action was taken did not contemplate such a withdrawal. This, it is agreed, settles the present case, unless that decision resulted from the addition of the words, "reserved for saline or for other purposes," which appear in the tenth section and not in the eighth.

The object of all interpretation is to ascertain the intent of the law-makers—to get at the meaning they wished their language to convey. A critical examination of particular words is never necessary except in cases of doubt. Sections eight and ten are parts of the same act. By one, a grant of public lands to certain states for certain purposes was provided for, and by the other pre-emption rights were given to individual citizens. Both had reference to public lands, and gave the respective beneficiaries the power of making their own selections. There seems to be no good reason why the selections of the pre-emptioner should be restricted within narrower limits than those of the state, and we cannot believe it was the intention of Congress to give a state the power to take lands under section eight, which had actually been reserved by the United States for any purpose whatever. It is true in that section only reservation by a law of Congress or the proclamation of the President are specially spoken of, but it must have been the intention to include in this all lawful reservations. In the tenth section a reservation by treaty is specially mentioned, but we can hardly believe it would be seriously contended that, under the eighth section, a state could select lands reserved by a treaty because the word treaty was omitted in that section.

The truth is there can be no reservation of public lands from sale except by reason of some treaty, law, or authorized act of the executive department of the government, and the acts of the heads of departments, within the scope of their powers, are in law the acts of the President. In *Wilcox vs. Jackson*, 13 Pet., 498, the question was directly presented whether a reservation from sale by an order from the War Department, was a reservation "by order of the President," and the court held it was. The language of the statute then under consideration was, (p. 511,) "or which is reserved from sale by act of Congress or by order of the President, or which may have been

appropriated for any purpose whatever," and in the opinion of the court it is said (p. 513): "Now, although the immediate agent in requiring this reservation was the Secretary of War, yet we feel justified in presuming that it was done by the approbation and direction of the President. The President speaks and acts through the heads of the several departments in relation to subjects which appertain to their respective duties. Both military posts and Indian affairs, including agencies, belong to the War Department. Hence we consider the act of the War Department in requiring the reservation to be made, as being in legal contemplation the act of the President; and consequently that the reservation thus made was, in legal effect, a reservation made by order of the President, within the terms of the act of Congress." That case is conclusive of this, unless the word "proclamation," as used in the present statute, has a significance so different from "order" in the other as to raise a material distinction between the two cases. We see no such intention on the part of Congress. A proclamation by the President, reserving lands from sale, is his official public announcement of an order to that effect. No particular form of such an announcement is necessary. It is sufficient if it has such publicity as accomplishes the end to be attained. If the President himself had signed the order in this case, and sent it to the registers and receivers who were to act under it, as notice to them of what they were to do in respect to the sales of the public lands, we cannot doubt that the lands would have been reserved by proclamation within the meaning of the statute. Such being the case, it follows necessarily from the decision in *Wilcox vs. Jackson* that such an order sent out from the appropriate executive department in the regular course of business is the legal equivalent of the President's own order to the same effect. It was, therefore, as we think, such a proclamation by the President reserving the lands from sale as was contemplated by the act. This being the case, under our former decisions, no title passed to the state by the approval of the selection of the lands in dispute under the act of 1841. Being lawfully reserved from sale at the time of the selection, they were not included in the grant which that act provided for.

2. As to the right of Chapman to question Wolsey's title.

Of this we entertain no doubt. If the state had no title when the patent issued to Wolsey, he took nothing by the grant. No question of estoppel by warranty arises, neither does the after-acquired title enure to the benefit of Wolsey, because when the United States made the grant in 1861 it was for the benefit of bona-fide purchasers from the state, under the grant of 1846. This is evident as well from the tenor of the joint resolution of 1861 as from the act of 1862. The relinquishment under the joint resolution is of all the title which the United States retained in the tracts of land above the Raccoon Fork "which have been certified to said state improperly by the Department of the Interior as part of the grant by the act of Congress approved August 8, 1846, and which is now held by bona-fide purchasers under the State of Iowa;" and by the act of 1862 the lands are in terms to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant. This legislation, being in *pari materia*, is to be construed together, and manifests most unmistakably an intention on the part of Congress to put the state and bona-fide purchasers from the state just where they would be if the original act had itself granted all that was finally given for the river improvement. The original grant contemplated sales by the state in execution of the trust created, and the bona-fide purchasers referred to must have been purchasers at such sales. This being so, the grant when finally made enured to the benefit of Chapman rather than Wolsey. Neither took title from the state at first, and as the final grant from the United States was in legal effect to Chapman or his grantors, he has the right to have that fact declared by a judicial decision against Wolsey, who sets up his adverse claim.

3. As to the alleged bona-fide purchase of Wolsey.

This has been substantially disposed of by what we have already said. He purchased under the school-land grant. His patent so in terms declares. Consequently he cannot be a purchaser under the river grant, to confirm which, as has been seen, the legislation of 1861 and 1862 was had.

4. As to the adjustment of 1866.

We are clearly of the opinion that this adjustment settled no rights as between any other parties than the state and the United States. The conflicting claimants were not parties to that settlement. The agent of the state was instructed not to relinquish the claim of the state under the school-land grant, and he did not do so. The United States simply applied them-

selves to the adjustment of quantities under all the grants, and whenever they did speak were careful to say that nothing which was done should be construed as affecting adversely any existing rights. The result was to leave the whole question to the ultimate determination of the courts.

5. As to the right of the governor to convey the lands in question to the Des Moines Company under the joint resolution of March 22, 1858, authorizing a conveyance upon settlement with the company.

The original contract between the state and the company contemplated a conveyance of all the river-grant lands not sold by the state on the 23d of December, 1853. This should be construed in the light of the fact that the act making the river grant provided for sales of the granted lands to furnish the means of making the required improvement, and if this contract stood alone, we should have no hesitation in holding that the sales referred to were such as had been made in the execution of the trust under which the lands were held, but if there could be any doubt on that subject, the resolution which authorized the settlement removes all grounds for discussion. By that resolution, all the lands which had before that time been approved and certified to the state under the river grant were to be conveyed to the company, excepting such as had been sold or agreed to be sold by the officers of the state prior to December 23, 1853, "under said grant." The land now in controversy had been so certified, and it had also been sold under that grant. Therefore, the governor was expressly authorized to include it in his conveyance.

This disposes of all the questions urged upon our consideration, and the decree of the court below is consequently affirmed.

5:6

" A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE
HON. GEORGE HEARST "

by W.V.N. BAY

ca. 1891-1892

172/204
c

Chicago Dec 14-

My Esteemed Friend

Thinking I might
possibly visit San Francisco
again before returning to Mo.
I have omitted to answer.

Your kind letter of the 28th
Oct, but as I expect to start
for home in a few days

I shall have to forgive the
pleasure of seeing you;
hence drop you a few lines
by my Brother Harmon who
leaves for your city tomorrow

morning - My general
health has improved but I
am still much troubled with
facial Neuralgia - As a last
resort I had 4 sound teeth
extracted which I had reason

to believe caused me
a less imitation of the name,
but as yet it has given
me but little relief while
I am terribly annoyed with
sacness in the face and jaw.

Present my thanks to
Mrs H for calling upon me
at the Adams Hotel to take
a ride - I am sorry that I
was too unwell to call
upon her, for I should have
been much pleased to see
her -

I should like
very much to get a few
small specimens of muscivora
for my little boy who takes
a good deal of interest
in such matters - If you
can put up a few labelled
without putting you to much
trouble, I shall be much

pleased to have them -
My Brother can bring them
up -

Present my kind
regards to Mr. Apperson
when you see him
again - Also to Mr.
Belant -

Truly
Your Friend
W. F. N. Day

A brief sketch of the life of the Hon
George Hearst late a member of
the United States Senate from
California.

The recent death in Washington
City of this gentleman, and public
benefactor, has been heralded by
the press throughout the Country, and
yet but little is known of his public life
and services outside of California, and
still less of his early life and boyhood,
outside of his family.

One and the chief cause
of this was his aversion to holding
office, and having his name branded
about by the public press.

His natural desire was to
lead a domestic life, and he looked
to his family circle for that happiness,
and contentment which he could not
reasonably hope to find elsewhere.

When a man in this country
departs this life, no inconsiderable
part of which has been spent in promoting
the interests of his fellow-citizens, and who
by a course of his strong will, and great
moral power, has endeavored himself to
his country, and countrymen, who

in return have elevated him to one of the greatest, and most exalted positions of honor, and trust, such for instance as the Federal Senate composed of a body of men noted for their patriotism, love of Country, and brilliancy of intellect, his memory should not be permitted to pass into oblivion, but his example should be placed before the young men of his state, and country, as most worthy to be followed.

The subject of this biographical sketch was a son of ^{Hurst} formerly a citizen of Franklin County, Virginia, whose occupation was that of a Farmer and Miner, a kind and hospitable gentleman of good address, and of more than ordinary intelligence.

His farm was within 3 or 4 miles of the Virginia lead mine, and he divided his time between farming, and lead mining.

I became acquainted with him as early as the Spring of 1837, and from that time till his death met him quite often, His son was then a mere school boy, and I

became much attached to him
for ^{good} qualities, not often found
in a boy of his age.

We would not undertake
to speak in detail of the numerous acts
of benevolence which stand to the credit of
Young Heart in after life, as it would
extend this sketch to an unreasonable
length. We would however state
that there is scarcely a College, ^{Seminary}
Academy, or any public institution
of learning, or any church, hospital
or asylum, which came under
his notice in California within
the last ten or twelve years which
has not been aided by his liberality,
and a few of which have risen
from comparative want to comparative
opulence by his bounty.

He often expressed a wish to become
wealthy, but in this he was prompted
by a desire to exercise his charitable
disposition. Even when comparatively
poor he was liberal in his donations,
which increased in proportion to his
increase of means. He was often ~~the~~
the subject of imposition, which however
did not deter him from exercising
his benevolence.

He was a true practical Christian, but never imposed his creed on others, leaving all to settle the question of belief for themselves - He was persuaded that the thousand and one creeds which had found their way into the Church had done more harm than good by dividing, and separating the masses, and converting them into hostile sects -

Mr. Hurst was a young man of excellent spirits, and when thrown into a Society of young people whose age approximated his own, he was the life and soul of the company. He told a good anecdote and heartily enjoyed one when told by others. He would have made a poor parson in the serious family if called upon to delineate the character. He would ~~he~~ unquestionably have made a good lawyer for he had a combination of traits in his character which have always been deemed essential in a good lawyer - These are diligence, industry, perseverance, a love of truth, a detestation of falsehood, and a keen perception of what is just and proper between man and man.

upon a given state of facts, and they were prominent traits of character in Mr. Hurst, and when added to his searching, and probing mind, would have placed him in the front ranks of the legal profession. Upon several occasions it was made the subject of conversation between us. I urged upon him to commence the study of the law and he combatted it with objections that seemed plausible.

He said he did not see how he could ^{do} so, and reconcile it to his duty to other members of the family -

That he was the chief assistance of his Father in carrying on the farm - that it would take at least two years study in some good college before he could prepare himself to commence the study of the law, and at least three ^{additional} years of the study in the office of some competent Attorney before he commenced the practice, and several more years before he could obtain a paying practice - that in the mean time he would be unable to assist his Father upon the farm - That it would add to

to the labor of his Father, and might
propitiously deprive others of many of the
comforts of life which they then enjoyed.

This thoughtfulness was ever prominent
in his mind. Thus the matter rested
until the breaking out of the California
gold fever in 1849, when he made
up his mind to start for the Golden
State with the first Train that left
Independence. So fixed was he
in this determination that nothing
short of death or some physical
disability could have prevented him
from going.

The discoveries of Gold
and Silver in California in
1848 and the early part of 49
set the country in a blaze of
excitement and expectation.
Even the Old World sent her miners
out by the thousands to reap the
rich reward promised the laborer
for his labor.

It is not strange
therefore that Mr. Hunt whose
education, inclinations, and
experience, so eminently fitted him
for a Miner, should fall a willing
victim to the Gold fever.

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Even the Old World sent her miners out by
the thousands to reap the rich reward promised
the laborer for his labor. It is not strange
therefore that Mr. Hunt, whose education,
inclinations, and taste, eminently fitted him
for a Miner should fall a willing victim to
the Gold fever.

But it is strange, manifestly
strange, unaccountably strange, that this
poor Missouri Boy, after spending
years in California striving and struggling
against what appeared to be a fixed
unchangeable destiny, to accumulate a
little means to place him above want,
should after a few decades spring
into a fortune of twenty millions of dollars
the largest ever made by any individual in
this Country - It is true that a few
larger fortunes such as those possessed by
the Astors - Vanderbilts and a few
others in the City of New York have reached
an enormous amount, yet it required
several generations in which to accumulate it,
and most of it was obtained by the present owners
by inheritance, while George Hearst obtained
his in little over one third of a generation,
and no part of it by inheritance. He was the
maker and architect of his own fortune,
It was the hand of destiny that led him to the Gold

fields of California. What was it
that destiny that saved Napoleon
Bonaparte from annihilation while
crossing the Bridge of Lodi with his favorite

Regiment, and with forty thousand
 Austrians and forty Cannons
 disputing his passage. History tells
 us that after the smoke from the
 guns had passed away, he was seen
 with a single member of his staff
 standing on the bridge, unhurt,
 and unhurt, while the balance
 of the Regiment were swept into
 Eternity. If this was not Destiny
 what was it? Again what but
Destiny could have induced him
 to place 300,000 of his Soldiers
 within the walls of burning Moscow,
 against the advice of his Generals,
 and most experienced Marshalls, in
 the dead of winter; and a Russian
 winter at that, to encounter starvation
 and death - Surely Destiny had
 something to do with this, and lastly
 what but the iron hand of Destiny
 could have driven him upon that
 sickly, lonely, and barren island,
 in mid-ocean known as St Helena,
 there to mourn, grieve, and languish,
 and die of a broken heart.

But let us return to
 Mr. Hurst whom we left struggling
 against what would appear to

was
 >

most any other man as an inevitable
 fate, not so however with him, for
 he had an abiding faith in the future
 which strengthened his arms, and warmed
 his heart - He was for a moment doubtful
 his ultimate success but always appeared
 joyful, and hopeful; while many of
 his friends under a feeling of despondency
 talked of returning to Missouri, he
 continued cheerful, and said
 California was good enough for him.

He felt an assurance that fortune
 in the end would smile upon him.

To us an expression of his, "He saw
 no necessity for going into mourning"

Had he been able to lift
 the veil that hid the future it is
 questionable whether it would have
 produced any change or alteration
 in his method of life. He duly
 weighed, and considered his plans
 for the future, and with care and
 confidence awaited the final result.

Such a thing as despondency
 was unknown to him.

He looked upon the world
 as a school of Learning in which
 we are taught to accept adversity
 as a common inheritance.

History furnishes so many examples tending to support the theory of human destiny that it requires a bold man to combat its existence.

When alluded to the fact that the Father of Young Hearst was a Scotchman - George occasionally boasted of this for it is a fact which admits of no contradiction that the Scottish Nation is not excelled by any other people for their intelligence, profound learning, and deep Scotch wisdom. They are not as far advanced in the science of War, Government, and Agriculture as the Americans, English, French, or Germans, but in some other respects they are the superiors.

I became acquainted with George, the Father as early as 1837. In conversation with him at that time his accent of many words plainly disclosed his nationality.

The Scotchman is brave, and makes a good soldier, but his dislike for war prevents him from attaining distinction as a warrior.

The paths of peace are his paths, and he makes them smooth and inviting. When I came to Mexico in 1836 over half a

When night overtook
me

11
century ago, Education here was
under a dark cloud. The next
year I traveled on horseback over the
entire state south of the Missouri River,
several times turning my horse loose
and hobbling, and with my saddle
for a pillow, and the beam above
for my covering, & slept soundly till
day light. I have no recollection of
seeing or hearing during my journey
of a single Seminary for the education
of young ladies unless perhaps
it was the same seat of St. Louis,
and I am not certain that even
that institution received pupils for
the higher branches of learning.

Surely this was a poor prospect
for a western farmer to educate
his daughters without sending them
abroad, and if he felt disposed to
do that he was prevented by the high
price of tuition, board, and other
charges. He even had to pay an
exorbitant price for school books.

The father of George Hearst
was a good farmer, and owned a
good farm well supplied with
stock, and was able to live better
than most of his neighbors,
particularly when he had

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George to assist him, and Patrick
his daughter to take charge of his
household affairs; but it must be
recalled that in those days a good cow
and calf could be bought for ten
dollars, and a good farm horse for
fifty dollars, and other stock in proportion.

George could not have had a good
recollection of his mother as she must
have died when he was very young.

Farming in those days was not
any remunerative as there were
few agricultural implements then
invented, and there were no rail-
roads to convey the products of the
farm to market but Mr. Hearst had
brought up his children to habits of
industry and economy, and by throwing
in their way good books, pamphlets,
and essays, he inculcated on them
from a fondness for reading
which to some extent obviated
the necessity for a more regular
attendance upon school.

George for a little recreation
would sometimes visit me at
Union, and spend a few days
with me as I have in my private
room a small miscellaneous

Library, besides my Law Library in my office, and I gave him full access to my books with the privilege of taking such home with him which he wished to read, and on such occasions I often noticed him most diligently engaged searching their contents.

It was stated by some of Mr. Hearst's neighbors that when George was not over fourteen or fifteen years of age he was often noticed wandering about the hills and rocky points near his home with a stick or wand in his hand searching for indications of Mineral Ore -

frequently he found it in patches but he hoped at some future period to stumble upon a vein that might prove valuable, as Gibson an uneducated Farmer did when he discovered the Virginia Lead, the most extensive lead mine in the State - While walking out on his farm after a shower of rain he stepped on something that was slippery, and he fell to the ground -

After getting up he saw something shining which upon closer examination he discovered to be a large piece of mineral - He explained this to me

on two occasions and knowing him to be an honest man I had no reason to question the truth of his statement, It proved to be the great Virginia Lead - Gibson knew but little if any thing about mining, and he never derived any particular benefit from his discovery -

The vein crossed the Minnesota River opposite from Gibson's house, and ran into a high bluff, and after being worked for years by about 400 English and Scotch miners, under the direction of a New York Company, was finally abandoned on account of water in the shafts which defied all the machinery that could be brought to their aid -

I have mentioned this for the purpose of showing the current of thought which instigated the young Hearst to conceive the idea of establishing a Seminary for Boys and Girls, and endowing it with a fund arising from the rent of the grounds, for it was on the 16th section of the Township, and all sections were donated by Act of Congress to the people of the Township foreabove

15-44

Purposes. The fund that had ¹⁵
accrued from the rents already received
twenty thousand dollars, and would have
soon reached fifty thousand dollars;
when both George and his Father
learned that the money had
been loaned out by the County Court
to irresponsible parties upon insufficient
Security, and was entirely lost -

This caused them to abandon the
educational scheme which had
so engrained the minds of George Hurst
as well as his Father - This may be
thought to know very little to do
with Young Hurst's life, but
it shows that he was far, a dreamer
about boys of his age in reference
to all matters of public interest,
and will account for many things
which interested him at this time.

He was greatly disappointed at
the loss of the money, and Young
as he was did not fail to properly
estimate the advantages and benefits
that a well organized Seminary
properly conducted, would confer
upon the children of that Township.

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~~As stated~~ Mr Hurst brought his children up
with habits of industry and economy,
and by placing good books, pamphlets
and Epics before them he inculcated
on their part a taste, and fondness
for reading which to some extent
obviated the necessity of a more
regular attendance upon the schools.

This habit of reading so beneficial
to children whose education is limited
for the want of good schools, is too
often neglected by parents.

George was greatly disappointed
by the failure to establish a Seminary,
showing that in matters of public
enterprise, particularly that of education,
he was far in advance of boys of his
of his own age - He had a sister by
the name of Patsy about two years
older than himself - She was a large,
fleshy, and rosy cheeked girl whom
every body in the Southern part of Franklin
County N. C. loved, and were beloved
by her in return - Our first acquaintance
with her was at a camp - meeting
of the Methodist persuasion, held
within a mile of her home -

These meetings were well attended, and lasted a week or ten days -

It was on an occasion of this kind that Miss Patsy found a field in which she displayed the goodness of her heart, for she was a noble hearted girl, and cared beyond all things to administer to the wants of others - She had George always had a tent and table, in the first of which a large number of mattresses were spread with quilts, blankets, and pillows to correspond - After the night service, and after the inner men had been duly supplied with creature-comforts Patsy sent George out to invite strangers to come and rest for the night in their tent. After the mattresses were appropriated both George and Patsy with their father in the rear, returned to the homestead, frequently followed by a dozen others mostly strangers who spent the night there, and obtained food for their horses from a well filled manger. Patsy often came down to Union, and most of the young men and young ladies called to pay their respects to her.

Without Change or Expense

George Feather was of Scotch descent, in figure not unlike his son, tall, slender, and of good address.

He came to Missouri at an early time, and purchased the farm on which he lived, near the Meramec River, and within three miles of the Virginia lead, and there divided his time between farming and mining.

It was about sixty five miles from St. Louis, and on the road leading from St. Louis to Springfield.

He was highly respected by his neighbors for his intelligence, and hospitality.

George would have made a good lawyer, for he had a combination of qualities that have always been deemed essential in a successful Attorney, and Counsellor -

These are diligence, industry, application, perseverance, love of truth, detestation of falsehood, a clear head, and a true perception of what is just and proper between man and man upon a given state of affairs.

18 19

19

These would have placed him in the front ranks of the profession.

I urged him several times to commence the study of the law, but he said he could not do so in justice to other members of the family - that it would require at least two years study in some good college - three or four years close application in the office of some good Attorney, and as much as two years, if not more, before he could expect to obtain a practice sufficient to support him - that in the mean time he would have to be absent from home, and his Father would be deprived of his services, which he might greatly need, and that it would necessarily increase his labor and responsibility, which he did not want to do, so as he was getting a little advanced in years.

I had offered to give him the use of my law library, and to aid him all in my power, but the force of his reasoning I could not well deny, though I did not tell him so; but it

1920

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would certainly have been very gratifying to me to see him embark in a profession that I thought him so well fitted for.

No sooner did Young Hearst reach Independence than his good judgment and remarkable foresight induced him to urge further delay - His argument was that the grass was too young to furnish forage for so many teams and cattle - that those who had the strongest teams would be able to keep a little ahead of the others and thereby reap the first crop of grass to the exclusion of many - that it would require at least two or three weeks to put all on an equality - that the want of sufficient forage would cause delay in the progress of the Train after they had started, and that a large number would be compelled to leave their animals to perish by the roadside from famine. The force of this argument could not be seen by those whose judgment was warped by their anxiety to reach the promised land as soon as possible. Mr. Hearst however, remained with them to partake of their hardships, and to aid

and to ~~aid~~, assist, and encourage those who were sick, weary and depressed.

He was in point of fact the Guardian Angel of the Expedition -

When not otherwise engaged he was seen going from camp to camp to encourage those who were desponding and to inspire a more hopeful feeling among the weary and sick.

His merry voice was often heard warbling the notes of some pretty song which he had learned in the days of his early youth when sitting cross-legged upon his knee and joining in the chorus.

How often the Heavenly Throne was invoked in behalf of our Hero

No one knows, and no one can tell, but his mission bore the semblance of a Christian undertaking, and was well calculated to inspire a better feeling among those who indulged in gloomy forebodings.

For years after he reached California nothing occurred in his life to inspire an ordinary man with much hope for the future - Fortune certainly had not smiled

upon him, for while she had filled the coffers of many others with gold and silver she held out no apparent hope for him, notwithstanding she had waited upon her with the patience of Job, for a bare recognition. I now come to one of the most interesting parts of Mr. Hearst's life.

It was claimed by a few of the miners who worked on the Virginia Lode that Young Hearst possessed a supernatural gift for detecting the presence of minerals in certain localities.

I have never heard that he claimed it himself, nor am I aware that any member of his family claimed it for him - It is however true that a few persons have exhibited

wonderful powers in this respect which have baffled the ingenuity of mankind to explain, or account for.

Two or three striking examples of this kind will be sufficient to lay the foundation for such a belief known and called by the name of "Knowledge by Intuition".

Lena Colburn when took on

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23

Algebra, though compiled by others from his inspirations, has been for the last half century a text book on that subject in most of our Colleges, Academies, and Schools, was able, some time before he reached maturity, to solve some of the most difficult problems in Mathematics, but when called upon to show how he did it, was wholly unable to do so.

Some of the problems which it took hours and even days of some of the most expert Mathematicians in our Colleges, gave him but a few minutes thought to furnish a correct answer - He could solve within three or four minutes, how many seconds there were in any given number of years, and rarely, if ever, made a mistake,

while it took some of our leading Mathematicians the best part of a day to do it, and he was a man of very ordinary capacity on most subjects. Some weeks after writing the above of Mr. Colburn I was looking over the St. Louis Republic of the 2nd of January 1892, and came across a notice of him which I here give, as it is more than corroborated by statement.

✓ To solve
 > After being questioned.

23

24

« A Human Wonder »

« Irah Colburn, who was born in Vermont in 1804, and died in 1840, at the age of 36, was without doubt the most gifted natural Mathematician the world has ever known. He was taken to London when only eight years old, and while there was examined by all the great Mathematicians of England. At one of these examinations he raised the number 3 successively to the sixteenth power, and in stating the last result which consisted of fifteen figures, he was right in every one. When being asked the square root of 106,929, he answered 327 before the old gray-haired philosopher questioner had time to put it down.

He was next asked how many minutes there were in forty eight years, and instantly replied 25,228,800, and five seconds later gave the astonished savants the exact number of seconds.

✓ of his features

Another instance came under my notice at Schneider's Garden in St. Louis while I resided in that City - In the Summer and Fall Schneider generally kept a band of music on his place, and his Garden became a place of much resort, particularly on Sunday - It was well patronized by the foreign population of the City, particularly by the Germans, ~~and all classes of music.~~

On several occasions I took my children there to regale them with music -

On one ~~of these~~ occasions I noticed in the arms of a lady sitting near the orchestra a child who seemed to me to be about two years of age listening attentively to the music - My attention was called to it by a friend, who stated that a violinist had been directed to drop a few notes and produce a harsh grating sound to see what effect it would have upon the child.

He did so, and the Babe manifested his displeasure by ~~distorting~~ and appearing to feel pain. - Another example of the same kind is said to have taken place at a Theatre in New Orleans a few years ago, and with a child near the same age - These would seem to indicate that the children possess some knowledge of music by intuition, for upon no other hypothesis could be explained.

Now I will be asked what has this to do with George Hearst - My answer is that it had much to do with him, for he undoubtedly possessed the same power to a more limited extent and with reference to a different subject.

Collburn was confined to Mathematics. Mr. Hurst was an intelligent man on all subjects, and ^{his knowledge} embraced a wide scope of inquiry in reference to mining particularly - On this subject his knowledge came from intuition chiefly. But for this it is hardly probable that the little experience he had in Missouri mining would have given him any advantage over other miners - While he amassed one of the largest fortunes that any one life time has yet produced, ninety nine out of every hundred California miners were doomed to bitter disappointment - Mr. Hurst's knowledge of farming was as good as his Father's and kept pace with his general information in most matters of public enterprise, while Collburn's knowledge of mathematics absided his knowledge of every thing else - This was the marked difference

✓ if not only.

between the two men -

Another instance of this marvellous knowledge of intuition was furnished by a Kentucky man whose name was Wilson, though it is possible that I have mistaken his name. He had the same gift, but like Colburn's, it was confined to Mathematics.

He also solved the most difficult problems, and while travelling over that State giving exhibitions of his wonderful power. He drew immense crowds to hear him.

That this knowledge of "Intuition" is not wholly confined to Adults, some of the Biographers of Paganini the greatest Violinist that the world has yet produced assert that when a little under two years of age his nurse was in the habit of taking him to concerts when he listened with the utmost attention to the performer on that instrument, and upon a given signal the Musician would drop a few notes, and make a harsh grating sound, when the child would manifest its displeasure by kicking, and by terrible contortions of his features, and sometimes by screaming.

I desire here to state that ever since I have been old enough to reason on this

V Subject of knowledge of Intuition
I have not doubted its existence notwithstanding
a few deriding captions have treated it
as a delusion.

V Some become afoolish

Mr. Hurst married a daughter of Randolph W. Apperson who when I knew him was, and saw him last was a resident of Dent County Missouri, and who I am pleased to learn is still living, though he must have reached a good old age judging from my own which is several years more than three score and ten - The marriage took place at her Father's residence on the day of 18 and he returned to California with her as his Bride. He must have known her as a school girl. Mr. Apperson was highly esteemed by all who knew him, as an honorable high minded, and enterprising citizen, and if I have not been misinformed felt a social pleasure of honor and trust most creditly. - He took much pains to

give his children the best education the County afforded, and Mr. Hurst did not fail to appreciate her fine qualities of head and heart some time before the match was consummated, and the marriage turned out very happily for both.

Intellectually she was far above mediocrity, and when her husband went to Washington City as a Senator from California he took her with him, and they

at the National Capitol -

Her intellectual superiority was soon recognized, and she originated, and organized while there a Literary Society which most of the Ladies in Washington joined. It promised to accomplish much good, and as she is a Lady of high mental culture, and general intelligence, it could not otherwise than succeed under her supervision, and patronage; but the death of Senator Hurst has made it necessary for her to return to California, and it can no longer have the benefit of her presence - The only issue of this marriage is a son named William

Hurst who is generally known by the name of Will Hurst, now about twenty seven years of age, said by those who know him to be a young man of good promise, excellent habits, and an excellent writer -

It is said that he contemplates publishing a paper in the City of New York to be devoted to politics.

With his ability as a writer, and his abundance of capital, no cause can be given why he should not succeed.

He and his Father conducted a Successful journal in California.

Ever since Mrs Hurst emerged from Childhood she has advocated a wide field for female education, and in this respect is in advance of her Sex - Her argument is that if the female is thrown upon her own resources for support she will not be so dependent upon others as she now is.

It is true that some advancement has been made of late years in this respect, yet it is not at all commensurate with what is needed.

It is generally admitted that in some of the professions, and in a large number of employments, now and heretofore appropriated by the Stronger Sex, she is as capable of following as he is - Take for instance the Medical profession - Why should the doors of that profession be closed against her when a majority of those who need and require the services of a Physician belong to her own Sex, and certainly the privacy of a sick room is better preserved by her than by the male physician whose rough, and unceremonious manner

often disquiet the nervous, and sensitive patient. Why should she be disturbed from entering the pulpit, and preaching the love of Christ to the female as well as the male attendant - Is she not as capable of discoursing against sin and iniquity as man, and cannot she as well as man stand behind a counter, and sell tape, calico, and ribbons, and is it not now generally admitted that in some of the professions, now and heretofore appropriated by the sterner sex, she is as capable of filling as he is.

And how many other employments might she not be trained to that would place it in her power to relieve the wants of a Mother, or Sister, or Invalid Brother.

We are very willing to admit them as Nurses in our Hospitals where they are liable to contract disease, but we are too careful of the health of our young men to ask them to wait upon the sick for fear they may be deprived of some pleasure or association. A Revolution in public sentiment on this subject will yet be brought about through the efforts of some of our patriotic and enterprising Ladies.

made as to labor between the sexes in behalf of the male, and against the female.

It has been truly stated that nearly all the underclothes such as shirts, drawers &c, worn by males, and exposed for sale in the clothing houses of our large cities, are sent by Tailors and others to females to make up, who receive but one half of what is charged for the labor, while the other half goes into the pockets of those who send the work out - If true in this country it must be fully so in the large cities of Europe. If this is not an outrage upon females that needs an abatement it would be extremely difficult to name one that does -

Whether the Society inaugurated in Washington contemplates taking action in matters of this kind I am not advised, but they certainly are worthy of the utmost effort to produce a reformation.

often disquiet the Nervous, and Sensitive patient. Why should she be disturbed from entering the pulpit, and preaching the love of Christ to the female as well as the male Attendant - Is she not as capable of discoursing against Sin and Iniquity as man, and cannot she as well as man stand behind a counter, and sell tape, Calico, and Ribbons, and is it not now generally admitted that in some of the professions, now and heretofore appropriated by the Stronger Sex, she is as capable of filling as he is.

And how many other Employments might she not be trained to that would place it in her power to relieve the wants of a Mother, or Sister, or Invalid Brother.

We are very willing to admit them as Nurses in our Hospitals when they are liable to contract disease, but we are too careful of the health of our young men to ask them to wait upon the sick for fear they may be deprived of some pleasure or recreation. A Revolution in public Sentiment on this Subject will yet be brought about through the efforts of some of our Patriotism and enterprising Ladies.

made as to Labor between the sexes in behalf of the male, and against the female.

It has been truly stated that nearly all the underclothes such as shirts, drawers &c, worn by males, and exposed for sale in the clothing houses of our large Cities, are sent by Tailors and others to females to make up, who receive but one half of what is charged for the labor, while the other half goes into the pockets of those who send the work out - If true in this Country it must be fully so in the large Cities of Europe. If this is not an outrage upon females that needs an abatement it would be extremely difficult to name one that does -

Whether the Society inaugurated in Washington contemplates taking action on matters of this kind I am not advised, but they certainly are worthy of the utmost effort to produce a reformation.

There is one fact connected with Mr. Hurst's California life which should be mentioned - It is stated by those who were cognizant of his business habits that he manifested much reluctance to purchasing mineral lands for himself and only did so when the occasion required it. He preferred acting for others as their agent, and hence he sought employment in the examination of such lands and mines as they contemplated buying, he receiving a bonus for his services. This would indicate that he fully believed he was in possession of that intuitive knowledge which I have attributed to him. Else he would not have accepted payment for services he was unable to render - When the wealthy miners became satisfied what they soon did, that this remarkable gift belonged to him, they employed him to visit Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, and all parts of California, and report to them his opinion of the value and extent of mineral prospects then in market for sale, and it is claimed that he sometimes received a bonus.

X of twenty thousand, fifty thousand, and occasionally as high as seventy five thousand dollars which he wanted in real estate.

When California was admitted into the Union she was greatly in want of Federal legislation, not only to protect and provide for a large immigration, but to guard her mining, and other interests, which were supposed to be very valuable, and to accomplish this she adopted the policy of sending as Representatives in Congress, men of extensive influence, and personal popularity, who in addition thereto possessed large wealth -

Experience soon taught them that these elements of strength were not to be overlooked, for the wealth of her ^{last} two Senators when combined could not fall short of forty millions of dollars - Mr. Hurst had no desire for a seat in the Senate as he had no experience in legislation, and it furnished no inducement for him to abandon the quiet, and enjoyment of home, with a family and host of friends to interest him -

Still if the people of his adopted state thought he could be of service to them, he did not feel at liberty to refuse their request. This I understand was the position he occupied.

When California was admitted into the Union she was greatly in want of federal legislation, not only to protect and provide for a large influx of immigration, but to guard her mining and other interests, which ~~which~~ are supposed to be very large and valuable, and to accomplish this she adopted the policy of sending as her Representatives to Congress men of extensive influence, and personal popularity, who in addition thereto possessed large wealth. Experience had taught them that these elements of strength were not to be overlooked and acting upon this belief she sent two Senators whose combined wealth could not have been less than forty millions of dollars. Mr. Hearst had no desire for a seat in the Senate, for he had no experience in legislation, and it furnished no inducement to abandon the quiet and comfort of home, and a host of friends to ~~water~~ ^{water} him, still if the people of his State thought he could be of service

to them he did not feel at liberty to refuse their request. This is the position he occupied when called upon for the use of his name.

He was first appointed a Senator by the Governor of the State, and afterwards elected for a Term of the Legislature. He had not been in the Senate long when he was taken sick, during a session of Congress, and was called upon to lay down his life in this world, for one that his Heavenly Father had provided him in another.

He was confined to his room for over a month, and his bed almost as long, and most faithfully did his good wife nurse, and take care of him. He died on the day of 1891, in his

year. A Committee of the Senate was appointed to accompany his remains to California for interment, and it is in contemplation to erect there a suitable monument to his memory.

W. V. N. Bay.

W. V. N. Bay

Hon

MRS.

George Hurst.

San Francisco

California

W. V. N. Bay.

Sketch of
Mr. Hurst's life.

5:7

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

1892, n.d.

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Studied ~~as to moral force, however, the effect~~ ^{for its moral effect, the force} of his living has been of not less consequence than ~~as an agent~~ ^{in its agency} in the development of industry in which he has carried forward along with himself and enriched to a greater or less degree many who owe all that they have and have enjoyed ~~through~~ ^{to} his enterprise and aggressive energy. He began to battle with the world equipped not with the finish of the schools but with the character which is superior to every source of artificial ~~help~~ ^{help}. Reproducing in himself the virtues of a strong and respectable ancestry, inheriting directly the sterling traits of a wise and good mother, whose counsels have been his guide through life, he went forth brave self-reliant and honest.

Heaven helps those who help themselves it is true, and in this saying is comprised a world of valuable human experience;

57(e)1

ment, of the ^{whenever that maybe} occasion, and is ~~still~~ fresh for another call, so though his faculties need only rather stimulated than impaired for meeting still greater drafts upon it.

Senator Hearst's reserve manifests itself in various ways. One of the phases under which it appears is his not telling all he knows. There is always something more that he could say if he wished to or thought best, but which will be better if spoken later or left unsaid altogether, as his judgment dictates. He will discuss a subject apparently very fully today; tomorrow he ~~will~~ will talk about it just as well, perhaps, better, making it as instructive and agreeable as though he presented it for the first time. There is good soil in his mind and any seed planted there grows. He understands men; he takes their measure, I should say,

57(e)2

very accurately, but he is wise enough not to publish his opinions of people. These about him ~~and~~ a superficial observer might suspect, know a more about him ^{than they} he does about them, ~~A more radical mistake could not be made,~~ and, perhaps, that he maybe more influenced by them than they by him. He may help out such a supposition by ^{good-naturedly} allowing ~~the~~ ~~air~~ ~~inferior~~ ~~about~~ ~~him~~ people about him to enjoy an ~~air~~ enjoy a fancied sense of ^{superior} wisdom and importance, while, at the same time, ~~in his~~ ~~slaves~~, he has ~~weighed~~ ~~and~~ ~~measured~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~rich~~ ~~and~~ ~~poor~~. Yet these very persons may think that they seem as important to him as they do to themselves. If asked about such people he might say: "That's all right; why should I disturb them. They are ~~happy~~."

MEMORIAL ADDRESS

ON THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

HON. GEORGE HEARST (LATE A SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA),

BY

HON. WILLIAM B. BATE,

OF TENNESSEE,

DELIVERED

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Friday, March 25, 1892.

The Senate having under consideration the following resolutions:

Resolved. That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of George Hearst, late a Senator from the State of California.

Resolved. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay proper tribute of regard to his high character and distinguished public services.

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives"—

Mr. BATE said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: In the successful life of the late Senator from California, Hon. George Hearst, the great fact was realized that nothing is denied well directed labor, and that nothing valuable and worth living for is to be attained without it; that only the labor of a lifetime can obtain that success which wins the confidence of the public. It was the ambition of our late colleague to raise himself, to win his way to power and influence through the laborious gradations necessary to one of limited education and adverse circumstances. It was his lot in life to confront and overcome difficulties, and with rare sagacity he learned to use every difficulty so overcome, as an instrument for new conquests over new difficulties.

With a strong natural understanding and a stout and resolute heart; with an industry and application unwearied, he would delve and dig in the bowels of the earth until experience had brought him that wisdom which made his judgment and foresight almost unerring in all that related to the many and multi-form features of mining for the precious metals. He found the road to wealth and eminence no easy one to travel, but he never

faltered, and however weary it may have been, he followed it to this temple of honor, which, while always open to honest integrity, is but seldom reached without difficulty and struggle.

An argonaut of the modern Eldorado, he literally worked his way from Missouri to California, and was one among that band of American pioneers who founded an empire on the Pacific; and from a laborer, with pick and spade, so shaped his life's work that he rose without the factitious aid of speculation in stocks and bonds (for he was in its true sense a miner) to be one of the wealthiest citizens of that land of gold, without encountering the envy and malevolence which so often follow the accumulation of wealth.

He exemplified the remark of a distinguished author, De Tocqueville, that—

The inhabitants of the United States are never fettered by the axioms of their professions; they escape from all the prejudices of their present station; they are not more attached to one line of operation than to another; they are not more prone to employ an old method than a new one; they have no rooted habits, and they easily shake off the influence which the habits of other nations might exercise upon their minds from a conviction that their country is unlike any other and its situation is without precedent in the world.

Such unquestionably was the condition and situation of California when the Argonauts undertook its civilization. It was a land of wonders, in which everything was in constant motion and every movement was one of improvement. With that band of pioneers the idea of novelty became that of amelioration, with no bounds or limits to the efforts of man. Our late colleague was one of that heroic race who held that what is not yet done is only that which he has not yet attempted to do.

Amid those pregnant vicissitudes of fortune, accompanied with unforeseen fluctuations of wealth, life in California in the days of the "Forty-niners" was that of feverish agitation, but which invigorated action and kept the mind in a state of excitement above that of the ordinary level of mankind; it was a game of chance, a great crisis, a battle, in which our late colleague courageously entered with all the ardor and enthusiasm of youth. A man of singular warmth and earnestness in his desires, enterprising, fond of adventure, and devoted to innovation and change. He became successful because he was intelligently industrious and preëminently practical; and he became popular because he was just and kind and generous.

His party, the Democratic, promoted him to the Senate, and upon this floor the maxim which directed his public course was that the nation's will is the legitimate rule of its government, as much as the Constitution is the supreme law of its existence; that the one is as obligatory as the other, and that without both there can be no real and substantial liberty. Engaging but little in debate, his vote never lost sight of this maxim, and no member of this body was more true to its spirit or more devoted to this principle.

With inflexible steadiness to his political convictions, he was invariably gentle and urbane in asserting them. In his temper and disposition he was not only kind and affectionate, but generous and considerate of the feelings of all around him.

Of this, Mr. President, I know whereof I speak, for in this Chamber we sat side by side, desk-mates, so to speak, which con-

stantly brought us in personal contact in the varied phases of social intercourse and political confidence.

Senator Hearst was a typical Californian in ready risks and dash in money-making and money-spending. No enterprise, however hazardous, appalled him, provided it was within the legitimate channel of mining operations, in which he felt at home. Outside of that sphere he was wanting in self-confidence, and if venturing at all in the realm of speculation outside of mining and mining operations, it was with prudence and caution, because he mistrusted his own judgment.

It was in this way, not in "bulling and bearing" stocks and bonds, that he amassed his large fortune which he enjoyed in a generous manner, and bequeathed to his devoted wife and son.

Tall and gainly in form; with manners straight-forward and unaffected; with heart free from guile, and reposing in confidence, he was easily approached. Full of the milk of human kindness he always remembered and loved his friends. In this, he beautifully and truly illustrated the epigram—

O, Memory! thou art no weather bauble;
O, Friendship! thou art not an empty name.

His home, whether the rude shanty in the mining camp, on Sutters Fork, or the Yuba, or that modern Pactolas, Feather River, or in a mansion on the hills of San Francisco, or an elegant residence in the national capital, that home, however humble or palatial, was the emblem of hospitality, and "welcome" was the password.

Senator Hearst held to his death an unabated love for his comrades of the "olden times," and when fortune smiled upon him, putting means at his command with which to help, he never found one of them in need that he did not supply his wants. It is a part of his history that in later years many of those "old timers," his former comrades of the pick and spade, made regular pilgrimages to see "George," as they familiarly called him. They well knew that wealth could never seduce him from the plain and genuine simplicities of nature and decorate him with pretentious "airs," and that no political station, however exalted, could taint him with the "proud man's contumely and the insolence of office," and they also knew that "George" would replenish their empty pockets, if desired, to meet necessities and give comfort.

Pertinent to, and illustrative of this, let me, Mr. President, relate the simple incident that, while on a visit two years ago to California, on one occasion when I was in the Palace Hotel with a social party, Senator Hearst becoming the subject of conversation, one of them who knew well his generous nature and his habit of helping his friends—especially those old adventurous "Forty-niners"—illustrated his character in this regard by pithily saying, that if "courts of arms" were recognized in this country as in England, that of George Hearst ought to be a "purse of gold, open at both ends, with a charity box attached."

Mr. President, in fulfillment of the duty assigned me by yourself, as one of the committee to escort the remains of our late colleague to his home in San Francisco, Cal., I had afforded me the opportunity of witnessing the unaffected devotion of all classes of citizens to his memory. The day of his funeral was

exceedingly inclement, rainfall continuing throughout the day, yet it seemed not to lessen the vast crowd of friends who had come from various parts of the State to attend the funeral of their old friend.

When en route, as we rapidly passed along in modern railway coaches, impelled by steam power over the great highway, piercing tunnels, leaping chasms, and here and there trimming the brows of the Rocky Mountains, and spinning through the cañons of the Sierra Nevada, I could but reflect on the eventful changes effected in the short space between the time that George Hearst, poor and friendless, traveled by slow gradations, with pack mule and slow-moving wagon train, along the uncertain trail through desolate regions uninhabited and comparatively unknown to civilized man, and the swift, electric-like transit bearing his remains in state along the mighty highway to the sepulture prepared to receive them in the heart of a marvelous city which meanwhile had sprung up on the ocean shore of the West.

This is food for thought, for inspiration, and philosophy. It is the romance of history. It is a revelation to man, showing the wonderful working of progress in mind and matter, and the wonderful opportunities this country affords for the advancement of civilization, for the development of material and scientific resources, and for possibilities to the unaided individual man of courage and energy properly applied.

After an adventurous life, marked by "fitful fever" and full of vicissitude, Senator Hearst was gathered, as a ripened sheaf, into the great hereafter. He sleeps now in the bosom of that wonderland he loved so well: a land that honored him with a seat in this body and to which he was ever faithful: a land, Mr. President, that has borne apples of gold on waiters of silver, in untold value, to the coffers of our national Treasury.

The spot on which our late colleague has final repose is just outside the corporate environs of San Francisco, the city of his pride and his home. It is a romantic hilltop, warmed by a California sun, cooled by the sea breeze, and

Where the woodbine spices are wafted abroad
And the musk of the roses blow.

It overlooks the Golden Gate, through which the unrest tide of the Pacific ebbs and flows. It is a fitting place for the final rest of an old "Forty-niner," who began his life with pick and spade, and ended it in the Senate of the United States.

5:8

Miscellaneous

72/204
c

Secretary.

W. E. WILLIAMS,

the Committee.

Presence requested, by order of the Executive

of the Chinese Immigration Association, meeting at 11:00 A.M. on

(Comm) 11:00 A.M.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of the

Secretary

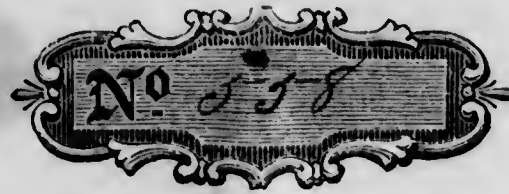
Chinese Immigration Association
831 N. Market St. San Francisco, Cal.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
12 District Court.

Declaration of Intention.

J. C.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

District Court of the 12th Judicial District of the State of California.

In and for the City and County of San Francisco.

I *Kieje Geofroi Adolphe* do
declare on oath that it is bona fide my intention to become a **CITIZEN OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**, and to renounce forever all allegiance and
fidelity to all and any foreign Prince, Potentate, State and Sovereignty whatsoever:
and particularly to

The Emperor of the French

Subscribed and sworn to this 21st
day of October 1869 before me,

Signed,
Kieje Geofroi Adolphe

Ben Morgan
Dep. Co. Clerk

Office of the Clerk of the District Court of the 12th
Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the } ss.
City and County of San Francisco,

I, **WASHINGTON BARTLETT**, Clerk of the District Court of the 12th Judicial
District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, said Court
being a Court of Record, having common law jurisdiction, and a Clerk and Seal, do certify that
the above is a true copy of the original Declaration of Intention of
Kieje Geofroi Adolphe on his application to become a Citizen of the United
States, remaining in my office, upon the Records of said Court.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed
the Seal of said Court, this 21st day
of *October* in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and *Sixty nine* in the year of our
Independence the ninety=*fourth*

WASHINGTON BARTLETT, Clerk.
By *Ben Morgan* Deputy Clerk.

Roams Monument Association,

408 Montgomery Street,

San Francisco, *Nov 23 1866*

Dear Gen. Halleck
Sir

In compliance with instructions from the Executive Committee of the California Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association, I have the honor to place in your hands, the enclosed Circular and Subscription List for the Monument, with other papers relating to the organization of the Association.

These papers will be sent to all parties named in the resolution of the Association, and referred to in the enclosed Circular as authorized and requested to collect funds for the Monument, and it is desired that every one will obtain as large an amount as possible for this noble purpose, and remit the same to the Treasurer, D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of California.

When the subscription list is completed, you will please return the same to the Secretary to be kept with the records of the Association.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

Maxim Kinn
Secretary.

Roams Monument Association,

408 MONTGOMERY STREET.

San Francisco, *1866*

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the CALIFORNIA UNION SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, held at the Occidental Hotel, in San Francisco, on the 2d of October, 1866, Major-General HALLECK, presiding, the following plan of Organization was adopted, Officers and Executive Committee elected and Resolutions passed.

NAME.

"California Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association."

OBJECT.

The object of this Association shall be to erect in the name of the Loyal People of California, a Monument to the honor and memory of all United States Soldiers and Sailors from this State, who lost their lives during the late war.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary, and the details of its business shall be managed by an Executive Committee of five.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, when present; in his absence, the Vice-President shall perform such duties; and, in the absence of both, the officer present who has been highest in rank in the service, shall preside.

TREASURER.—The Treasurer shall receive and keep all moneys and securities belonging to the Association, and shall pay out the same for the purposes and benefits of the Monument, on orders drawn by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Association, conduct the correspondence, and keep its books and papers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The business of the Association shall be managed by an Executive Committee of five, who shall superintend the collection and disbursement of funds, auditing of accounts, making contracts, building the Monument, and such other duties as may be necessary for the successful accomplishment of the object of the Association.

The following Officers and Executive Committee were duly elected:

PRESIDENT..... His Excellency F. F. Low, Governor of California.
VICE-PRESIDENT..... Major-General L. H. ALLEN, California National Guards.
TREASURER..... D. O. MILLS, Esq., President Bank of California.
SECRETARY..... Captain C. MASON KINNE.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE..... Major-General H. W. HALLECK, Major-General J. F. MILLER,
Brigadier-General G. S. EVANS, Colonel D. W. C. THOMPSON, Captain S. E. WOODWORTH.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this Association request the following citizens of California to collect and remit subscriptions for the "Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument," to the Treasurer of this Association, viz: All State Officers; Senators and Assemblymen; Judges of the Supreme Court; District Court Judges; County Judges; Sheriffs; County Clerks; Veteran Associations; General Field and Staff Officers of the California National Guard; Military Companies; local Express Agents and all Post Masters in the State.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Association, that the Monument proposed to be erected in honor of deceased Federal Soldiers and Sailors of California, be placed on Union Square, in the City and County of San Francisco, and that the President of this Association request the Honorable Board of Supervisors of said City and County to grant permission for that purpose.

Resolved, That Military Officers and Architects in this State be requested to furnish, to this Association, designs for a Monument to be constructed of California granite, marble or other California material, and to cost fifty thousand dollars.

Resolved, That every member shall use his influence for the successful and immediate accomplishment of the object of this Association, but no member shall receive any pay for services rendered for such purpose.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

Secretary.

Hoops Monument Association,

408 MONTGOMERY STREET.

San Francisco, November, 1866.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee for the collection and disbursement of funds for the erection of a monument to the honor and memory of all United States soldiers and sailors from this State, who lost their lives in the late war.

By a resolution of the Association, the Governor of the State, *ex officio* President of the Association, applied to the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco for permission to erect the proposed Monument on Union Square between Stockton, Powell, Post and Geary streets in the City of San Francisco.

The permission has been granted, and the Committee propose to erect the Monument in the centre of that square.

By another resolution of the Association, the following citizens of California are requested to collect and remit to the Treasurer, D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of California, San Francisco, subscriptions for the Monument, viz: All State officers, Senators and Assemblymen, Judges of the Supreme Court, District Court Judges, County Judges, Sheriffs, County Clerks, Veteran Associations, General, Field, and Staff Officers of the California National Guard, Military Companies, Local Express Agents and all Postmasters in the State.

Architects, military officers and others are requested to furnish designs for the Monument, to be constructed of California granite, marble, or other material, with estimates of cost, which must not exceed \$50,000. The designs and estimates will be sent to Captain C. Mason Kinne, the Secretary of the Association, 408 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

All subscriptions will be made on the accompanying form, and when completed, transmitted to the Secretary of the Association, so that they can be bound together and kept with the records of the Monument.

All citizens of California are respectfully requested to contribute to this praiseworthy enterprise. When traitors attempted by force of arms, to overthrow the government which had been organized by our ancestors, many gallant sons of California left their business, their homes and their families, to peril their lives in the defense of their country, and many of their bodies now lie buried upon the battle-fields of the war. It is meet that their fellow-citizens should do honor to such patriotism in a way that following ages may see that this State has not been neglectful of the memories of those who sacrificed their lives in the defense of the Union.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

H. W. HALLECK, Major General U. S. Army.
JNO. F. MILLER, late Brevet Major General U. S. Vols.
GEO. S. EVANS, Adjutant General California.
D. W. C. THOMPSON, late Major Cala. Cavalry Batt'n.
SELIM E. WOODWORTH, late Commander U. S. Navy.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco,

July 27 1871

Mr Geo Hearst

Dear Sir:

Your account appears overdrawn on
our books \$2,462.⁵⁵

Our rule is to permit no over-drafts. We
will therefore thank you to call and arrange
for same by Note, or otherwise, as may be
agreed upon.

Yours, truly,

W. C. RALSTON,
Cashier.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF
MINING ENGINEERS,
Secretary's Office,
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

EASTON, PA., FEBRUARY 1ST, 1877.

Mr. George Hearst

Dear Sir:

In order that the expenses incurred by the publication of the annual volume of Transactions of the Institute be met by the receipts for the corresponding year, it is necessary that the dues of all the members and associates be paid. The Institute has been under the additional expense, this year, of the publication of the volume of Discussions on Technical Education, and the number of members and associates in arrears is unusually large.

Permit me, therefore, urgently to request you to send me promptly your dues, (ten dollars) to May, 1877, on the receipt of which I will send you Volume IV, Transactions, and also the volume on Technical Education; and the sending of the Engineering and Mining Journal will be resumed.

The Transactions may be had in library binding for seventy-five cents.

Yours Respectfully,

THOMAS M. DROWN,

Secretary.

MUSEUM COMMITTEE,
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS,
1100 GIRARD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1876.

George Hearst Esq.

DEAR SIR;

The undersigned, appointed by the Council of the Institute a Committee to receive and install in permanent quarters the numerous donations of mineral and metallurgical products received from foreign governments, commissioners and exhibitors, estimate that the sum of \$5,000 will be required to remove the donated objects from the various buildings in the Centennial Grounds, and properly label and arrange them in cases in Memorial Hall, where ample and handsome accommodations have been generously placed at the disposal of the Institute by the Trustees of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.

The Committee, not being authorized to contract liabilities in the name of the Institute, proposes to raise this sum by voluntary subscription; and you are respectfully requested, if you desire to co-operate, to notify Mr. John S. Alexander, at the above address, of the amount you are willing to subscribe, (subscription blank enclosed).

The donations thus far received represent an estimated cost of over \$25,000, and additions are being made almost daily. With the opportunity thus presented for the Institute to obtain by gift, and keep without expense for rent or attendance in a building admirably suited for the purpose, an invaluable collection of objects bearing upon the professions embraced within the scope of the Institute, at the simple cost of installation; and which, under the favorable arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Museum, need not necessarily entail much expense for maintenance, it is hoped that the work of this Committee will secure the hearty endorsement and co-operation of the individual members and associates of the Institute.

Already several subscriptions ranging from \$100 and \$200 down to \$10 have been received; and the cordial approval the project meets on every side, justifies the expectation that a sufficient amount will be raised to permit of the undertaking being carried out on a scale worthy of the Institute. The plans of the Committee, however, must entirely depend upon the subscriptions received, and there is much to be done before the close of the Exhibition; therefore, if it is your intention to subscribe, you are earnestly requested to respond as promptly as possible.

Yours very truly,

JOHN S. ALEXANDER,
WILLIAM SELLERS,
J. P. LESLEY,
THOMAS EGGLESTON,
ALEX. L. HOLLEY,
WM. METCALF,

Committee.

WM. G. NEILSON,

Secretary.

San Francisco, April 21st, 1883.

To George Hearst Esq & Friends
With Compliments Board of Trustees

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association,
ANNUAL SPRING MEETING.

Oakland Trotting Park, April 21, 25, 28, and May 2, 5, 1883.

NOT TRANSFERABLE.

THEO. WINTERS, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

This Ticket will admit you
during entire meeting.

E. M. Chase Asst. Sec.

STEAMSHIP SONORA.

FIRST CABIN.

Mr. Hearst & Wife

State Room, 22 Berth 186

From PANAMA.

E. M. Chase
Purser.

Mr. George Hearst

115. The... ..

San Francisco, April 21st, 1883.
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With Compliments Board of Trustees
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STEAMSHIP SONORA.
FIRST CABIN.
Mr. Hearst & Wife
State Room, 22 Berth _____
_____ 186
From PANAMA. E. J.
Purser.

Mr. George Hearst
1195 Massachusetts Avenue

Note to researcher: Retake of preceding frame.

For Account of

Memberships

Table, No. _____

Seat, No. 608

Feb 12 - 57

J. J. Hooker
22 Warren St.
New York

000188

For Account of
Memberships

Table, No.

Seat, No. 6 + 8

. Feb 12 - 59.

J. A. Mackinnon.
22 Warren St.
New York.

Note to researcher: Retake of preceding frame.

For the YEAR ending July 1st, 1872.

Tag No. 2863 Municipal License for Dogs. \$2.50.

George Hearst, San Francisco, Nov 3rd 1871
having paid to the City and County
Collector of Licenses the sum of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS. License Tag
No. 2863, is hereby granted for a Black Setter
Dog, in conformity with the provisions of Order No. 816, of the Board of
Supervisors.

(Bruno) Countersigned, E. S. Buckley
Collector of Licenses.

Alta Printing House.

(Dyer)

No. 1.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to, by the sender of the following message.

JAS. GAMBLE, General Sup't,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WILLIAM ORTON, President,
G. H. MUMFORD, Secretary, } New York.

1872

Received at 18 M.

To Geo Hearst and
Meathouse
To Telegram
Drummond Washington
D.C. \$10.37
Paid
C. H. Dyer
agt

Five Million Memorial Fund.

*A Circular Letter to Members of Presbyterian Congregations
within the bounds of the Synod of the Pacific.*

The United General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its meeting in Pittsburg, in November, 1869, passed the following resolution, which was renewed by a unanimous vote of the last Assembly:

ORIGINAL RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That it is incumbent on the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, one in organization, one in faith, and one in effort, to make a special offering of FIVE MILLIONS of dollars to the treasury of the Lord; and we pledge ourselves, first of all, to seek in our daily petitions the blessing of God to make this resolution effectual; and second, that we will, with untiring perseverance and personal effort, endeavor to animate the whole Church with the purpose to secure the accomplishment of this great work before the third Thursday of May, 1871.

This resolution has been sanctioned by all the Synods and Presbyteries of the *United Church*. To carry it out will require a sum equal to \$11 for each member.

It is expected of each to contribute an amount large enough to constitute a sacrifice to God, requiring a special effort. If you are poor, cast in the widow's mite; if rich, donate largely. Act promptly; the time is far spent; give and induce others to give. See that a committee of the congregation is appointed, and each person applied to for an "OFFERING." Let the Sabbath-school take a part in the work. Let no church fall below the standard of \$11 to each member.

Let it not be said that the Pacific Coast has failed in duty; but rather let us maintain our reputation for large liberality and promptness. Those who work now shall succeed; those who procrastinate must fail. Every church, great and small, should be heard from.

To those who are not communicants, we also appeal with confidence. You have ever been liberal, given occasion for gratitude, that the adherents of the Presbyterian Church are so numerous, and so well united in building up the institutions of religion.

You are gratified that union has brought strength to the Church, and are, no doubt, willing to make this a time of special benevolence by contributing to the various objects selected as Memorial, in proportion as you feel an interest in them, and as God has given you ability.

The Memorial objects, recommended by the Synod's Committee as especially worthy of aid, are—

1st. The University College of San Francisco. The Synod voted to raise \$25,000 to enable the Trustees of this institution to enlarge its usefulness by freeing it from debt, adding a Theological Department, and giving to it other facilities with which to educate the youth of the Church and the country. This institution now owns a fifty-vara lot on the corner of Geary and Stockton streets, covered with buildings, in which is an excellent school, under the supervision of Rev. P. V. Veeder, D.D.; also, twenty-five acres of land at University Mound, in San Francisco, with a commodious building, and a school of high order, in charge of Rev. Geo. Burrowes, D.D.; the entire property worth \$150,000, and rapidly advancing in value.

2d. CHURCH DEBTS, when so designated by the donor. This object was admitted recently by the Assembly's Committee to meet cases where congregations feel oppressed by debt.

3d. Aiding Mission Churches in building houses of worship, including the contributions of such churches.

Applications for assistance have been made from Ana-

heim, by Rev. L. P. Webber; from Santa Barbara, by Rev. H. H. Dobbins; from Milpitas, by Rev. W. W. Brier; and from San Rafael, by Rev. T. E. Taylor. Other places will, no doubt, apply.

4th. Sustentation Fund.

5th. Chinese Mission College, of San Francisco.

The Synod voted to secure \$50,000 for this institution. If every congregation on this coast will make a contribution, and report it before February, we may, with the moral force thus furnished, make an appeal to the East, which will procure an endowment for this noble enterprise, designed to raise up a native ministry of the Gospel among a people composing one-third of the human race.

6th. Manses.

7th. The ALEXANDER ACADEMY, of Healdsburg.

It is earnestly recommended—

1st. That congregations give at least a part of their contributions to demands outside of home objects.

2d. That they keep an accurate account of all sums contributed, by whom, and to what Memorial object given; and whether the donor desires a "Memorial Certificate" from the Committee of the Assembly.

3d. That these facts and accounts be sent to Rev. W. W. Brier, Alvarado, California, Agent of the Memorial Fund on the Pacific Coast, who desires to record all donors and donations in a book, report the same to Synod and to the Committee of the Assembly. A certificate of the receipt of all Memorial Funds should be sent to the Agent by the Trustees of institutions receiving the money, who will forward to the Secretary of the Assembly's Committee.

4th. All money for objects at a distance from the donor should be sent to Stephen Franklin, Esq., at the Bank of California, or to the Agent, with directions as to its application.

JOHN HEMPHILL,
W. W. BRIER,

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10, 1870.

Committee.

519 WALLET

n.d.

12/204
c

5:10

POSTCARDS

n.d.

172/204
c

Granada. Vista general de la Alhambra y Generalife desde Sn Miguel.



Panorama de la Alhambra y Granada desde el barrio de los gitanos.



792. - NICE. - Vue prise de la Jetée



000148

VOLUME 1

Scrapbook of clippings about
Senator Hearst's death, 1891

8326-1240
L-31

~~PCE~~
SM7

PATENT BACK
Prescription Book
Pat. March 28, 1876.



SENATOR GEORGE HEARST,
Died in Washington, D. C., February 28, 1891, Aged 70 Years.

BRITTON A

SENATOR HEARST DEAD.

Passing Quietly Away at His Home
in Washington.

THE END OF AN ACTIVE AND USE-
FUL CAREER.

A Gradual Change for the Worse Within
a Few Days, Terminating Fatally Last
Night—The Senator's Early History—
Born in Missouri and Turning Pioneer
in 1850—A Terrible Journey Across the
Plains—His First Mining Ventures—One
of the Most Successful of Experts—His
Entry into the Field of Politics and
Election to the United States Senate—
His Was a Remarkable Career.

[Special to the EXAMINER.]

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Senator
George Hearst of California died at his
residence on New Hampshire avenue at
9:10 o'clock to-night.

Senator Hearst had been ill a long time,
and in December last he went to New York
city to consult with Dr. Charles Ward. Dr.
Ward found he was afflicted with a compli-
cation of diseases, resulting primarily from
a serious derangement of the bowels.

Acting upon the physician's advice, he re-
turned to his family in this city and yielded
himself entirely to medical treatment. Ab-
solute quiet and rest were strictly enjoined
and his official duties lightened as much as
possible.

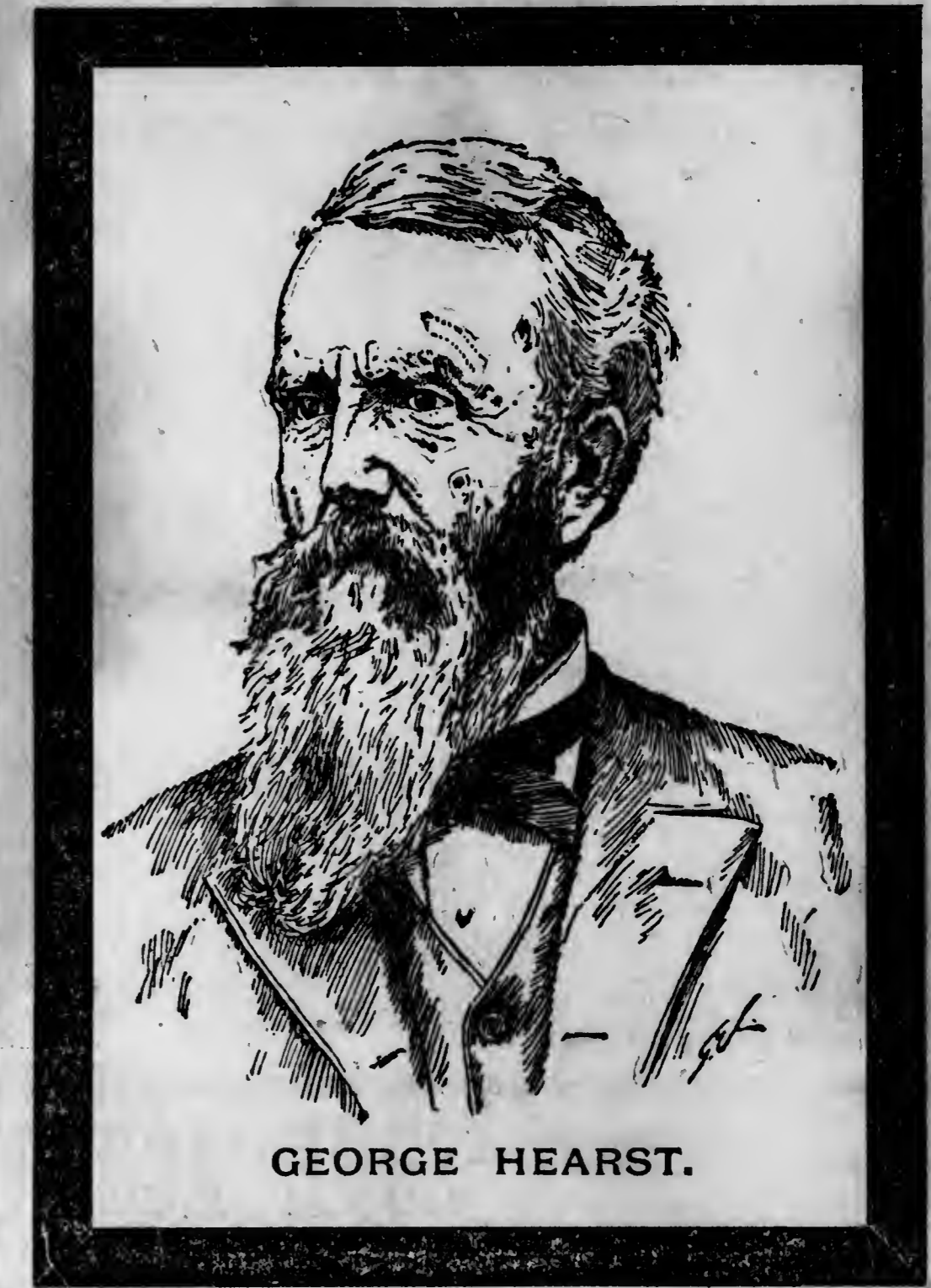
Notwithstanding the fact that he received
the benefit of the most careful nursing and
most skillful medical attention, a steady
and uninterrupted decline was observed,
and it was seen several weeks ago that his
case was hopeless.

Within the past day or two there was a
change for the worse. This evening he
sank rapidly, and the family was summoned
to his bedside. Those present were
Mrs. Hearst, William R. Hearst, the
Senator's son; J. G. Follansbee, Dr.
Ward, and the nurses. The dying
Senator's hands were held by Mrs.
Hearst and Dr. Ward, and so quietly and
easily did he pass away that Mrs. Hearst
did not know he was dead until so informed
by the physician. He gave no indication
whatever of pain or discomfort, and seemed
to the anxious watchers merely to have
fallen asleep.

Dr. Ward said to-night: "Senator
Hearst displayed wonderful fortitude in his
long illness, and had not, during its entire
course, uttered a complaining word. I have
been the Senator's Eastern physician since
he came to Congress. At one of his visits
to New York about four years ago he con-
sulted me on account of an alimentary
trouble, and from time to time thereafter he
was under my advisement for these troubles,
though they were ordinary ailments. The
first malady of any seriousness for which I
was consulted was a beginning lupus just
under the left orbit, which I removed.
This was somewhere in the neighbor-
hood of two years ago. Last September he

showed signs of a general failure of
health, but as he was anxious to go
to California on business I had no
opportunity to take him under treatment.
He went to California, but returned to New
York in December to see me. His condition
was so ominous at that time that I advised
him to go to his home in Washington, where
he could be with his family and have the
comforts of home, for I found that he was
then suffering from a fatal malady which
has been rapidly progressive. He so fully
realized his condition that he desired my
personal attention and sent for me to come
to Washington. I came to see him four dif-
ferent times in response to telegrams.

although he never made mention of it to
others. In conversation with me in Decem-
ber, he said: 'I do not fear to die. It is
the lot of man. I only regret leaving my
family and the good friends who have been
with me.' I said to him, 'Senator, you have
had to regret leaving friends many times
before, and I think when the time comes for
you to go the regrets will be with them.'
"Within the last few days, though ap-
parently about the same, the intolerance of
his stomach of food was an evidence of
the encroachments of the disease which
was destroying him. Senator Hearst was
really dying, though making no complaint.
He was justifying his words, that he would



GEORGE HEARST.

When I last came he said, 'Doctor, I want
you to stay with me and see me through
this.' My last visit has extended over a
period of more than five weeks, previous
to which he had suffered a great deal
of abdominal pain which prevented him
from resting comfortably at any time. Dur-
ing my last visit such was the hopeless na-
ture of his malady that he has been kept
under the influence of anodynes and hyp-
notics so that, while he has progressively
and rapidly failed, he has not been allowed
to suffer pain. He has the more rapidly
failed for the reason that the malady was in
the digestive tract, preventing him from tak-
ing adequate nourishment, thereby hasten-
ing his demise. He escaped the surgical
accidents that frequently occur in
such cases and died purely from
the exhaustion incident to such a patho-
logical condition. During the entire time
he realized that he could not recover,

'die as he had lived, and take it when it
came.' During his entire illness he did not
utter a complaining word, and accepted
with the same rugged spirit the ministrations
of his wife, son and friends.

"During the last two hours preceding his
death he lapsed into unconsciousness,
and died as gently and quietly as a child
falls asleep, showing no pain or discom-
fort."

Senator Stanford, who has been a fre-
quent visitor at the house of his late col-
league, called there a few minutes after
Senator Hearst's death and extended his
sympathy to Mrs. Hearst. Many other
Senators, Congressmen and leading offi-
cials called and left messages of con-
dolence.

While the arrangements for the funeral
are not entirely completed, it is settled
that the remains will be taken to San
Francisco for interment. The funerals

services in Washington will be brief and simple. They will probably be conducted at his late residence in this city to-morrow or Monday, as it is desired to convey the remains to California as soon as possible.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.

Both Houses of Congress Adjourn Upon the News of Senator Hearst's Death.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—2 A. M.—The news of Senator Hearst's death was communicated to President Harrison soon after the event.

In the Senate an all-night session was in progress when Senator Stanford announced to that body the death of his colleague. It was then half an hour past midnight. The Senate at once postponed the consideration of all business and adjourned as a mark of respect.

The news was conveyed to the House of Representatives at 12:50 o'clock by the Hon. Thomas J. Clunie, who said:

"It has been made my duty by my colleagues from California to announce to this House the death of the Hon. George Hearst, late Senator from California, who died at his residence in this city at 9:10 o'clock. At his bedside, prostrate with grief and nursing, were his devoted wife and his only son. He lived, Mr. Speaker, the three score years and ten allotted to the average man, and passed away silently and without pain. I had the honor of knowing him a great many years. I knew him well and intimately, and I may say truthfully that no man possessed a stronger hold on the hearts of the people of California than did the Hon. George Hearst, and no man could have been taken away who would be regretted more by the masses of the people of that State. He left the good old State of Missouri in pioneer days, crossed the plains and helped to carve out the destinies of the great State of California. All her material industries found him an able advocate and a warm assistant. There is no industry in California in which Mr. Hearst did not interest himself. He started in mining with a pick and shovel on his shoulder. He continued in that calling until at the time of his death 5,000 men were in his employ. During all his long career in that State no man ever accused George Hearst of a dishonest act. On many occasions I have seen him approached by broken down old miners. He would stop at their request and with tears in his eyes put his hand in his pocket and furnish them relief. He was as gentle as a woman, a kind and devoted husband, a loving father and a sincere and good friend. I can say without fear of contradiction that no man in our great State did more in a quiet, unostentatious manner to relieve the distress of unfortunate Californians than did Senator Hearst. The people of our State, differing from him politically, when his name was suggested for the high office of United States Senator reversed a Republican majority of forty on joint ballot and gave us a Democratic majority of eleven in order to elevate him to the position of United States Senator. No man could talk with Senator Hearst without going away from him feeling that he had learned something, and I regret, Mr. Speaker, that at this late hour I cannot do justice to his many virtues. I presume that, under the practice of the House, some future time will be set apart and opportunity offered his friends to pay tribute to his memory."

A BUSY LIFE.

Biographical Sketch of the Late Senator Hearst.

George Hearst was seventy years of age. He was born in Franklin county, Missouri, in 1820. His father, William G. Hearst, of Scotch descent, was a native of South Carolina, and had moved from that State in 1808 into Missouri at a time when the latter was the far West. He had acquired considerable landed property, on which he raised cattle and food for his family—there was no object in his growing cereals. Franklin county, which is bounded on the north by the Missouri river, and every portion of which is now within easy reach of St. Louis by rail, was then too far removed from market and too destitute of transportation

facilities to offer inducements for the cultivation of wheat or corn for sale. Mr. Hearst, the father of the subject of this biography, raised horses and cattle, which he drove into St. Louis to sell to the trappers and traders of that frontier settlement; with the proceeds he added to his estate and purchased interests in lead mines and slaves, the only labor used at that time in Missouri. He married Elizabeth Collins, daughter of Jacob Collins, who moved to Missouri from Georgia in 1808. They had two children—a girl, who lived to womanhood and died unmarried in the fifties, and the boy, who lived to be United States Senator.

Franklin county lies in the lead belt of Missouri, and ever since the first settlement of the State lead mines have been worked in a rude and imperfect way in it and in the adjacent counties. In a region where bullets were of constant usefulness, lead was an article which was always property. About the first venture in which George Hearst is known to have embarked was operating a lead mine and selling the output at St. Louis. He also evinced at an early age an interest in raising horses, and, while quite a young man, had a reputation as a good judge of a horse. But his health interfered with both pursuits. As a boy he was slim and sickly. He was never sure any day that he would be well enough to work the next.

The father died in 1846, leaving the bulk of his property to his son. Young George continued to operate the family farm and to do the best he could with the father's interest in lead mines. But he does not seem to have prospered to any marked extent, for shortly after his father's death he opened a small country store. Whether fortune favored this enterprise it is now impossible to say. It was certainly not a striking success, for, in 1849, the news of the gold discoveries in this State determined the young man to shake off the dust of Missouri from his shoes.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

In the early summer of 1850 he settled up his business, converted his available property into money and started out with a band of gold-seekers to cross the plains. It was a terrible journey, with cholera always in the camp and Indians hovering on the trail. In after life Mr. Hearst often referred to it with a shudder. But he survived when others fell; and in October, 1850, he reached his goal on the banks of the streams of El Dorado county. Their sands had been full of placer gold, and though fortunes had already been taken out of them, there was still money in washing the gravel and in operating the "long tom." Mr. Hearst made some locations near Diamond Springs and on creeks adjacent, hired what labor he could find and went to work patiently and industriously. He did not make a fortune, but he kept ahead of the world and he recovered his health.

In the following year accounts of gravel deposits and stories of quartz veins rich in gold attracted him to Nevada county, and he abandoned El Dorado to make his home for the next eight years in the snowy county. He had the sagacity to realize that washing for gold in the beds of streams was at best a precarious pursuit; that the precious metal must be sought in the veins where it lay imprisoned in the quartz, or at any rate in the gravel where it had been deposited in past ages and of which it had become an integral part. He worked some placers on Gold Flat and Gold Run with moderate success, but his chief reward he obtained in a quartz vein on Deer creek, known as the Lecompton. This mine, under his careful management, became very profitable. He was soon destined, however, to operate in a larger field.

In July, 1859, a party of men on horseback brought into Nevada City ore which had been taken from mines newly opened on what has since been known as the Comstock lode. They were ignorant of its value. There was not a single assay office in the

State of Nevada. At the city of the same name assayers of skill and experience were numerous. They tested the strange ore and declared that it carried from \$3,000 to \$5,000 worth of silver to the ton. So many of them agreed on the assay that there could be no question of its correctness. A new El Dorado had been found, and a migration from Nevada county to Mount Davidson set in which threatened to depopulate Grass Valley and all the adjacent camps. Among those who resolved to go was George Hearst.

TO NEVADA.

Three companions went with him; Judge Walsh, who is now in Arizona; Melville Atwood, a mining engineer, and A. E. Head. All had money. They rode on horseback or muleback across the mountains. It was a journey of four or five days.

Immediately on his arrival at Virginia City, Mr. Hearst made a close examination of the mines which had been opened. The result was the purchase by him of one-sixth of the Ophir from Pat McLoughlin for a good round sum. Within a few days he sold it out to Ben Holladay. The profit on the trade amounted to a small fortune.

With the capital thus acquired he began to trade in mines, in interests and in locations, and his success was as uniform as his judgment was sound. He made a few locations of his own, but he spent little money on them. He refused to identify himself with any one mine, or to take the management of any; but at times his interest in leading properties was so large that he exercised considerable control over their administration. When he saw a property which he considered good he was generally ready to buy the whole or a portion at his price; and again, at his price, he was generally willing to dispose of his holdings to any one who thought them worth more money.

A VISIT TO THE OLD HOME.

He was then, at the age of forty, in a position to fulfill a vow he had made to himself many years before. He was going back to the scenes of his boyhood in Missouri, to see the fields he had plowed, the holes out of which he had dug galena, the roads over which he had driven his horses to market. But there was something he yearned to see more ardently than the fields or the mines or the roads; and that was the face of a young girl whom he had long before marked out, while she was still a child, as the one woman whom he hoped to call his wife.

Phoebe Elizabeth Apperson was the daughter of Randolph W. Apperson, a Virginian who had settled in Missouri. Her father was a farmer, a man of more than ordinary shrewdness and in comfortable circumstances. He removed to this State some years ago and bought a place in Santa Clara county, where he still lives. His daughter was famous through out her county for her wit and her generous disposition. She was a universal favorite; it was a matter of general regret that she should leave her old home to become the wife of a Californian. But she followed her destiny and became Mrs. Hearst.

With her Mr. Hearst returned to California in 1862 and made his home in a house he bought on Leavenworth street, San Francisco. He resumed the business of operating in mines, but not always with his old good fortune. In 1859 he almost always made and hardly ever lost. In the sixties fortune was as fickle with him as with other operators. But he was never "broke," nor ever did he need to lay a mortgage on any of his properties.

SAN SIMON RANCH.

About 1865 he purchased one-half of the San Simeon ranch, in San Luis Obispo, and shortly afterward secured the other half. This was an old Spanish grant, embracing 48,000 acres. Much of it was broken, hilly and only fit for pasturage; portions of

the lowland were rich and well adapted for fruit culture. It is not known exactly what the ranch originally cost; but it was probably not over \$30,000. He may have spent \$40,000 more in stocking it and erecting the necessary buildings. It is now one of the great stock farms of the State, on which some of the best horses and cattle are raised.

About twenty years ago or a little sooner Mr. Hearst discovered his vocation—which was that of a mining expert. He was the best judge of a mine in this or perhaps in any part of the world. He had an intuitive capacity for judging of the value of masses of ore and for guessing at the course of a vein. It would not be true to say that he was never mistaken; more than once he put money into holes in the ground and never got it out again; but these errors were rare, and he was quick to discern that they were errors and to abandon the enterprise. Against them must be set his discoveries of great mines, in which work he has had no rival.

DEVELOPING MINES.

It was his good fortune to associate himself nearly twenty years ago with James B. Haggin. A partnership between Hearst and Haggin, for the purpose of developing mines, was an ideal co-operation. The pair adopted two rules, to which they adhered throughout their association. In the first place they never bought interests in a mine, nor shares in properties which were controlled by others. When they purchased they purchased the whole, kept it, and managed it themselves. Occasionally they sold an interest, or a few shares, to their superintendents or the public, but they kept the control in their own hands.

Secondly, Mr. Hearst was never willing to give for a mine more than the value of the ore that was in sight. When owners, seeking to sell, urged that the invisible supply of ore was probably larger than the ore in sight, and should be considered in the purchase money, Mr. Hearst would reply: "That's why we are willing to buy. If there is no more ore in your mine than I can see we shall make a bad bargain in paying you the value of that visible ore for the property." When the owner retorted that if he was to get no more for his mine than he could see in it he had better keep it and work it himself, Mr. Hearst would bid him do so. "We," he would say, "are not hankering after your mine. We think well enough of it to give you in cash down the money which you can take out of it in three or four years work. We look to the invisible supply for our profit. But we haven't the least objection to your taking both the visible and invisible supply. We can find other uses for our money."

THE ONTARIO MINE.

Mr. Hearst examined many mines before he found one that he felt safe in buying. At last he struck the Ontario, in Utah. This was a rich mine, of which the ore was that known as roasting ore, which was valuable, but expensive to work. Mr. Hearst and his associate gave a very large sum for the mine, but they had to spend on it a million, more or less, before it began to yield profits. There was so much sulphur in the ore that it had to be roasted in Stedfeldt furnaces before it could be reduced. Then for the reduction, the new owners had to put up a forty-stamp mill. But with these appliances, and under careful management it soon began to pay, and it has never ceased to pay from that time. It has yielded some \$23,000,000 of silver, has paid \$11,000,000 in dividends and looks as good to-day as it ever did. There is nothing extraordinary in the mine; the average of the ore treated in the mill is about 45 ounces. There is some higher grade ore, which will run 80 to 100 ounces, and is shipped to Eastern smelters, but the quantity is prodigious and the mine has always been well

managed. Messrs. Hearst and Haggin purchased a number of adjacent properties, most of which are being worked. The Daily mine, which is one of them, pays almost if not quite as well as the Ontario.

THE HOMESTAKE.

Encouraged by the success of the Ontario, Messrs. Hearst and Haggin next purchased a group of mines in the Black Hills of Dakota. These properties are best known by the name of the principal mine—the Homestake. Mr. Hearst was slow to make up his mind about these properties, the ore was so low grade. On the Comstock, at that time, ore which ran below \$20 to the ton was not considered pay ore, and was left in the mine or thrown on the dump—the ore of the Homestake did not average over \$3 or \$3.50. But there was a mountain of it; it could be quarried rather than mined; there was little or no expense in moving it to a spot on which mills could be erected. Mr. Hearst made elaborate calculations, by which he satisfied himself that by treating vast quantities of this ore at once under a great number of stamps, and by using automatic power instead of steam or water power to convey the ore to the stamps, there would be a profit in the business. Accordingly, the Homestake and two or three adjoining properties were bought, and a 550-stamp mill set up. Subsequently, the Deadwood Terra, the Highland and other mines were acquired. The enterprise proved successful. Ore running as low as \$2 to the ton has been worked without loss, and the annual shipments of gold to New York have amounted to \$2,000,000. The mines are not as profitable as the Ontario, but they pay regular dividends and are good property.

THE ANACONDA.

The last great mining purchase effected by Messrs. Hearst and Haggin was the famous Anaconda, in Montana. This, like the Ontario and the Homestake, is a consolidation of adjoining mines. They were bought in 1882, and are understood to have cost originally about \$200,000. Their sole owners are the estate of George Hearst, James B. Haggin and the Superintendent, Marcus Daly. Mr. Hearst owned three-tenths of the whole.

Near the surface the ore was a carbonate, carrying rather more silver than copper. But as depth was gained it changed into a copper glance, which carried from 10 to 60 per cent of copper. The Lake Superior ore rarely carries over 4 per cent of ingot copper. But to reduce this ore to a matte, in which shape it is sent to market at Baltimore or Swansea, most expensive and elaborate smelting works are required. They cost so much that such mines can only be exploited by corporations with large capital. Happily, the owners were men accustomed to deal with large sums of money. They made such financial arrangements that the Anaconda was enabled to erect a smelting plant and other necessary works at a cost which exceeded \$5,000,000, and when a fire destroyed buildings and machinery worth a million, to replace them also. Then the enterprising owners began to make money. How much they made is only known to themselves. Their output was larger than that of any other copper mine in the world. What their income was when they were selling their whole output to M. Secretan's copper syndicate at 14 cents a pound may be reckoned. The present annual net income of the Anaconda and adjacent mines in the same ownership is supposed to be \$2,500,000; but this is largely conjecture.

In the past few years Mr. Hearst added two extensive landed properties to his possessions. One was in New Mexico and was bought jointly with Mr. Haggin and A. E. Head. The actual number of acres in this joint ownership is not known, but the partners own all the water sources from which 250,000 acres of good grazing land derive

their water, and the ownership of the springs carries with it the substantial ownership of the land. There are 20,000 head of cattle on this ranch.

Another vast ranch, comprising 600,000 acres in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, about 160 miles west of the city was purchased by Mr. Hearst a few years ago. It cost about 40 cents an acre, or about a quarter of a million for the whole. The Mormons the other day wanted to buy it for a million.

RAISING BLOODED STOCK.

On these ranches Mr. Hearst engaged, some years ago, in the business of raising blooded stock.

He was an enthusiastic devotee of the turf, though he never made money at it. He bred racehorses, as a gentleman should, for the love of the sport and for the improvement of the breed of horses. But it would require a succession of Tournaments to recoup him for his outlay on his stables and racing farms. He was never a betting man; the stories which have been published about his winning large sums, over and above his stakes and handicaps, were fictions.

POLITICAL LIFE.

He entered political life late. He had been a Democrat from his boyhood, and a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian type. He believed that the Federal Government was an instrument created for the performance of certain duties which could not be conveniently discharged by the people or by the States. Paternalism in any form struck him as unamerican. He believed that the American people were capable of taking care of themselves and asked no odds of their government. For himself, he asked no favors of any one, and he held that others should be equally self-reliant.

He was one who thought deeply on public questions, and one against whom the talkers of the day liked to lean. There were few topics of current politics on which he had not reached convictions, but he never obtruded them on public notice, nor cared to enter into controversies about them. He would say, when pressed to take part in an argument, that he left discussions to those who were fine speakers. He had his notions: if they were right, people would find it out some day; if he was wrong, the less he said the better. His mind inclined to a calm equipoise on controverted issues, and especially on those ephemeral issues which have cut so large a figure in California politics.

He did not come to the front in political life till he was over sixty. He served a term, however, in the Legislature in 1865-6. At the Democratic Convention at San Jose in 1882 he was a prominent candidate for Governor; but the prize was borne off by General Stoneman. A vacancy occurring in the Senatorial representation of the State by the death of General Miller he was appointed by Governor Stoneman to fill it, and at the close of General Miller's full term he presented himself to the Legislature as a candidate for the succession.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

There was no lack of candidates. Prominent among them were ex-Chief Justice Wallace, Samuel Wilson and Frank G. Newlands. All three were men of high character, excellent standing at the bar, finished education, and well fitted to hold their own in debate against the oldest Senators from the East. But the Democratic Legislature did not hesitate. The sterling worth and hard common sense of George Hearst carried the day against the more showy qualities of his rivals. Those who gave him their votes have had no subsequent reason to regret the act. He has been a faithful worker in committee, and has displayed in the Senate a clear head and sound judgment, which have made him one of the silent leaders of that body. It has

not been in his power, his party being in a minority, to leave his stamp on the legislation of his times. But when his eulogies come to be delivered in Congress more than one of his colleagues will confess how much he and others have been indebted to him for wise counsel and discreet guidance.

In 1880, recognizing the necessity for a morning daily newspaper which should meet the demands of the Democracy of the State, Mr. Hearst, with a few other gentlemen, purchased the *EVENING EXAMINER* and converted it into a morning paper. Mr. Hearst in a short time became its sole owner, and in 1886 presented it to his only son, the present proprietor.

IN PRIVATE LIFE.

The public life of the dead Senator may perhaps be less generally remembered than his private life. Thousands will think of him as the kindly, genial, whole-souled friend who never forgot or had a harsh word for any one. What he was in his youth, when he was directing his men in his shirt sleeves at the mines, that he remained after he became a millionaire and counted his acres by the hundreds of thousands. Long after he became the Hon. George Hearst, United States Senator, to the world at large, he remained plain George to the hard-fisted, red-shirted miners of Nevada county. For them neither his name nor his heart ever changed. To them his hand and his purse were always open. Not one who worked in the fifties in old Nevada ever applied in vain to Mr. Hearst. His generosity, in fact, amounted to a foible. A clerk at his office on Montgomery street complained that it was impossible to keep him supplied with pocket money. "I give him a hundred dollars in coin when he leaves the office; it is odds that by the time he gets home he will not have over a couple of dollars in small silver in his pocket." To borrowers of a higher grade his in-dorsement was quite often extorted by a plea of embarrassment. He gave it and paid the note as a matter of course.

Very few men now inhabit this State who, when they die, will be mourned as deeply and as widely as George Hearst.

GEORGE HEARST.

George Hearst is gone from the world, and it has been the lot of but few men to be mourned with a sorrow so general and deep. Thousands will feel the grief of personal friends; for though his long life was passed in the hot strife of competition for fortune he possessed in rich measure qualities which inspired affection.

He held a large space in the field of business, and his departure must have widely felt effects. For thirty years and more George Hearst has been one of the vital potent individual forces that have inspired and given direction to that swift and vast development of its resources which stands forward among the material miracles of the century. In California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and the northern States of Mexico, his figure has been as familiar to the people as that of Astor, Vanderbilt or Gould in New York. To his insight, courage and capital civilization in the West owes much. Wherever there were mines, or the prospect of mines, he was drawn as by instinct. He appeared to divine by intuition where the precious metals lay hidden, and he bore in the mineral districts of the Slope the reputation of being the best judge in the world of a mine.

George Hearst had a genius for affairs. A comparatively poor man until middle life, his years had been one sustained determination to meet or make opportunity. When it came he seized it with a mastering hand and quickly became a financial power. There was in him the rare capacity to conceive and organize great enterprises and to conduct many at once. Though of a highly strung temperament, no one ever saw him excited about a matter of business. The greater the stake and the more critical the emergency the calmer and clearer of brain he became. At a danger point his were the nerve, the phlegm and the daring decision of mind of a great general when the battle wavers.

Nature did everything for George Hearst, the training of schools very little. Born on a Missouri farm, his boyhood and early manhood were passed in the hard and narrow struggle of ranch life on the frontier. From this cramping environment he escaped to the educating freedom and chances of California's pioneer era. As a gold-digger he worked among the concourse of bright-witted adventurers in the gulches and on the rivers with pick and shovel and rocker. It was a time and a life to bring out all that a man had in him. It developed and broadened George Hearst, exciting in him a large ambition. He bent his mind on making a great fortune. He was not one of the exceptionally lucky, and being impatient of small things, he moved from camp to camp in search of richer prizes: Thus he acquired that varied and close knowledge of practical mineralogy which eventually brought him his millions, and gave life and prosperity to regions before untenanted and barren. His wanderings as a miner, too, made him acquainted with the agricultural and other possibilities of California, its natural commercial and manufacturing points, and in general conferred on him an education at first hand that armed him for opportunities as they arose. He made and lost small fortunes in the early days, but it was not until the discovery of silver on the Comstock that he handled millions.

But it is not as the penetrating mining expert, the organizer of gigantic enterprises, or the possessor of immense wealth that he will be mourned. It is the simple truth, and not an obituary commonplace, that his death will carry pain to a multitude of hearts.

Change of fortune made no change in the man. As a millionaire, as a Senator of the United States, he remained the same simple, straightforward, unaffected, clear-headed and warm-hearted George Hearst who mined on the Feather and Yuba in the fifties and cheerily took his rough share in the free, manly life of the claims and cabins. To the comrades who knew him then he was ever after a comrade. Ostentation and pretense were necessarily abhorrent to a man framed on his rugged lines, and his generosity of nature no alteration of circumstances could quench. It will never be known how many successful men owe their beginnings to him, or how many broken lives were made easier to live because of his hidden helping hand. To hundreds upon hundreds of the associates, and even the chance acquaintances, of pioneer times he was a good providence. The cold shoulder never was turned upon them or their sons after them.

Because he was himself so thoroughly Californian George Hearst's memory will be held in affectionate remembrance by all Californians; and more especially by those whose experience reaches back to the days when railroads and nickels and the sharp, selfish battle of our later commercial life were unknown on the Coast. His years of hard work, thwarted plans and disappointed hopes, his intimate mingling with men of every social and intellectual grade, endowed him with a knowledge of human nature and a sympathy with its defects and weaknesses which kept him free from that pride of purse, that arrogance of success, and that hardness of feeling that commonly accompany the riches of self-made men. While he had a singularly keen perception of character and a shrewdness that baffled all pretenders, his heart was tender and his charity great. His capacity for forgiveness was inexhaustible. Neither in business, politics nor private life would he cherish enmities—though when blows were going he would give as well as take, for he was a man of an intense and masculine nature. But the conflict over, he was for shaking hands, with a good-humor that had in it no admixture of guile. If he has left enemies, he passed away hating none.

Without previous experience of public life George Hearst, the miner and man of business, went to the Senate; and although in that body he seldom spoke, he being under none of the illusions of vanity, he took to his duties a conscientiousness and an industry that made him in his committee work and through his personal influence highly useful to his people. The sturdy good sense of the man, his knowledge of affairs, and particularly of the needs of the Pacific Coast, more than compensated his constituents for his want of the orator's talent. He earned the esteem of the Senate, and the best men in it became his friends, as honest men did everywhere. His death is a serious public loss, not alone to California, but to the entire Pacific Coast, and consequently so to the miners, whose steadfast friend and advocate he was.

A strong man, an able man, a good and very human man, has been taken away in George Hearst. He had a manly, a gentle and a loving heart. There will be moist eyes in unnumbered Western homes, grand and humble, at the news of his death; and the sorrow will not be least in the cabins dotting the canyons and streams of the Sierras.

MARCH 2, 1891.

THE LATE SENATOR HEARST.

Funeral Services to Be Held in Washington on Thursday.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT ADOPTED BY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

A Committee From the Senate Appointed to Attend the Funeral—His Body Will Be Brought to California—The Funeral Services in Washington Are to Be Simple—Many Messages of Condolence.

[Special to the EXAMINER.]

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Senator George Hearst will be held on Thursday at his late residence, and will be brief and simple.

The day of the funeral was delayed until Thursday so as to enable the members of the Senate and the House who desire to attend the funeral an opportunity to do so without interfering with the pressing business that demands their attention during the few remaining days of Congress. On Thursday night or Friday morning, the exact time not being determined upon as yet, the remains will be taken to the railroad station, deposited in a private car attached to the regular train and started on their way to San Francisco, where the interment takes place.

Mrs. Hearst and her son, and possibly some intimate friends of the family, will accompany the remains.

SYMPATHY AND CONDOLENCE.

Many persons called at the house to-day to express sympathy with the family, and a number of telegrams of condolence were received. Vice-President Morton was among those who called. The honorary pallbearers have not yet been selected.

The Congressional committees will be taken to San Francisco, where a public funeral will take place.

The following committee has been appointed to attend the funeral on behalf of the Senate: Senators Stanford, Vance, Vest, Hoar, Sawyer, Bate, Berry, Stockbridge and Barbour.

Senator Stanford's resolution, adopted by the Senate, was as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with sorrow of the death of Hon. George Hearst, late Senator from the State of California.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members of the Senate be appointed by the President of this body to act in conjunction with the committee of the House to make the necessary arrangements and accompany the remains to the place of interment.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the Senate do now adjourn.

A TRIBUTE.

Last night in the House Mr. McKenna spoke feelingly about the late Senator Hearst. He said: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Hearst had been sick for some months, but his friends had entertained hopes of his recovery. The announcement of his death, therefore, comes to us with surprise and with the deepest sorrow. At another time I may display to the House the elements of good and of the good example with which his character and life abounded. I will not dwell now to do so. He was a practical man, able in business affairs and attained eminence both in fortune and with his fellow-men, dying a United States Senator.

"He was a gentleman in the best sense of that much-abused word. He was courteous and considerate to everybody. No man in the State of California had more friends than he, nor deserved or justified their friendship more than he. His death is a severe loss to them and to his State, and will be mourned by them and by it sincerely, profoundly, lastingly."

The following resolutions were then presented:

Resolved, That the House has heard with great sorrow of the death of Hon. George Hearst, late Senator from California.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to make the necessary arrangements and to accompany the remains to the place of burial.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect, the House do now adjourn till 10 o'clock Monday.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Appreciative Tributes From the Eastern Newspapers.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The following are some of the editorial tributes paid to the late Senator Hearst by the papers in this city:

The *Times* says: Mr. Hearst was a kind-hearted man, lavish in his expenditures for the relief of the poor, and it is said he never forgot his old friends. Said the correspondent of the *Times* in 1886:

"I have personally seen him on more than one occasion leave a party of broad-clothed men to step across the street and shake hands with some ragged wreck of a pioneer whom he had known in early days."

"He was a man of good sense, quick perception and excellent judgment, and had clearly defined ideas upon all public questions which he had the faculty of expounding in unmistakable terms. When with his intimates he was a delightful companion, full of good nature and accustomed to deliver himself of many wise, original and homely thoughts and phrases. He was quite free from affectation.

The *Tribune* says: Mr. Hearst was known as the "patient Senator." His long gray beard gave him the appearance of a patriarch. He talked slowly and walked slowly, never permitting himself to be hurried. His intimates addressed him as "Uncle George," and he liked the sound of it.

In its usual column devoted to turf matters Monday's *World* will say: Senator Hearst's death comes at an especially untimely period for the turf, as within the past few months the death of Mr. Belmont and the practical retirement of Mr. Scott and Mr. Haggin, have left big gaps in the ranks of the gentlemen on the turf. Senator Hearst rarely bet on his own horses, and, although he was a familiar figure at the clubhouses of the big tracks, he was practically unknown in the ring. He was universally beloved for his kindly gentle ways and his unostentatious manners. "Uncle George," as he was lovingly called, had a pleasant word for everybody, and in these days of rampant snobbishness his old-fashioned

Democracy was as refreshing as dew in the desert.

While the great people are mourning in Washington there is many a wet eye down among the humble stable boys at Sheephead and Gravesend.

The *Herald* says: In the death of Senator Hearst the turf loses one of its most liberal and ardent supporters, the kind of a man it can ill afford to spare. Like the late Mr. Belmont, the tall turfman from the Pacific Coast loved the thoroughbred horse and raced him for the fun there was in it and not for gain.

The following tribute under the heading, "A Typical American," is in the *Recorder*:

Farm boy, pioneer, miner, speculator, banker, millionaire, philanthropist, sportsman and politician, George Hearst, native of Missouri and United States Senator for California, exemplified in his career the opportunities and characteristics of American life as strikingly as any man of his generation.

Senator Hearst will be missed in other fields than that of politics. Self-taught, with the exception of brief and scanty instruction at night school after days of hard labor, he appreciated keenly the advantage of thorough education and was a liberal patron of schools.

The turf has suffered no greater loss than that of Mr. Hearst even in a year during which the death of Belmont was followed by that of Haggin. Like the New York banker the Californian was a turfman from love of the sport and admiration of fine animals, with little heed for the gains or losses of the course. Few, if any, have really done more to improve the breed of American horses than the owner of Tournament. Most seriously of all will Hearst's death

be felt by the beneficiaries of his private benevolence. A rough diamond in manners, he gave a great deal of which the world knew little. Most of it he donated in a sort of shamed-faced fashion, and a battalion of unsuccessful pioneers were indebted to their successful fellow-Argonaut for unofficial pensions.

All in all, George Hearst was an American to be proud of.

AT SACRAMENTO.

Governor Markham Pays a Tribute to the Dead Senator and His Character.

[Special to the EXAMINER.]

SACRAMENTO, March 1.—Shortly after life had left Senator Hearst in Washington, D. C., last evening, the news of his death was received here and was soon known all over the city. On all sides but expressions of regret were heard. Governor Markham received the news with much feeling. He took occasion to say that he counted Senator Hearst as one of his personal friends. The Governor formed, while a member of Congress, a warm attachment for him.

"The Senator was," Governor Markham said, "a man of broad and liberal views, which partisanship could not shake or alter. No citizen of California enjoyed a more extensive personal friendship, and no one held a warmer place in the hearts of the thousands in every part of the State who knew him."

The Governor spoke with earnestness and said that he felt he had lost a friend and the State a citizen whose loss will be real.

Governor Markham has sent the following telegram of condolence:

SACRAMENTO, March 1, 1891.
Mrs. George Hearst, Washington, D. C.: It is with deep regret that I learn of your husband's death. He was a true Californian, ever alive to the interests of the people. As a representative he will be sincerely mourned by them, irrelative he will be sincerely mourned by me, a personal friend and a man for whom I entertained the highest regard.
H. H. MARKHAM,
Governor of California.

MARCH 3, 1891.

SENATOR HEARST'S PLUCK

Remarkable Wisdom Shown by California's Representative Man.

HOW HE FOUGHT THE FORCE BILL.

Notwithstanding His Bedridden Condition He Insisted on Being Daily Informed on the Status of the Measure.

[Special to the EXAMINER.]

NEW YORK, March 2.—A New York *Times* Washington special says: Senator Hearst was deeply interested in the Force bill fight, which took up so much of the time of the Senate in the session just ending.

No man had a keener appreciation than he of the infamous character of that measure, and of the blind partisanship of the men who were striving to make it a law, in spite of the protests of the people.

More than once during that memorable struggle the situation was such as to cause apprehension in the minds of the opponents of the Force bill, and it was then that Mr. Hearst showed the most anxiety about his own health.

Every vote the Democrats had was of vital importance and Mr. Hearst and his colleagues knew that the Republican radicals would not hesitate to take every possible advantage which would follow his death.

The California Senator insisted upon being kept well informed of the progress of the contest, and whenever the outlook seemed unfavorable, he would turn to his callers and declare he would not die until the Force bill was beaten. It was not unlikely that the Senator's strong will power was second only to his vigorous constitution in keeping him alive until it was certain the outrageous Force bill must fail to become a law.

hats as the hearse rolled by.

A platoon of police preceded the hearse as it drove up Market street to Sutter and cleared the way for the cortege. Behind the hearse marched the soldiers, and the rattle of their muffled drums, and the slow wall of the traffic as the funeral procession went by. Up Market street they marched and thence via Sutter and Leavenworth streets to California, where the body was to rest in Grace Episcopal Church for the two days preceding the burial. There they carried the casket in and laid it down with the guard of honor at its side and many flowers about it. Then they marched away—soldiers, friends and all—and left only the sentries and the flowers and the dead.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the interment will take place at Laurel Hill. The body will first, however, be only in a temporary receiving vault, for as yet the Hearst family has no burial plot there, and the final interment will not be made until Mrs. Hearst can select an eligible piece of ground.

FUNERAL PREPARATIONS.

The funeral escort will be under the direction of General J. H. Dickinson, and all societies desiring to participate will report to him for assignment in the line.

The ushers are requested to report to Major R. P. Hammond Jr., at the church at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

Among those who have already signified their intention of assisting at the exercises are the Democratic State Central Committee, who have invited their friends to accompany them; the Second Brigade of the National Guard of California, the Governor's staff, the Board of Supervisors, the City Council of Oakland, the Iroquois Club and the EXAMINER Chapel. Besides these a large delegation of Senators and Assemblymen from Sacramento is expected.

Several additional pall-bearers have been appointed: Judges Wallace, Hoge and Coffey, representing the Judiciary; Louis Glass and Edward McGettigan, representing the Iroquois Club, and Judge Mesick.

Governor George B. Stoneham was invited by telegram to act as pall-bearer, but responded that his health would not permit him to do so.

Arrangements for the music at the church will be made to-day with the organist of Grace Church.

The Congressional committee express both surprise and indignation at the story printed in some evening papers here that the funeral journey had been transformed into a junketing trip; that many persons not authorized to be there were upon the train bent on a pleasure tour to California, and that Senator Stanford had withdrawn his special car and remained behind because of the shock which these circumstances gave his sense of propriety. There was no truth in the outrageous dispatch. Only the members appointed by the houses of Congress came, the two California members being accompanied by their home-coming wives. Senator Stanford stayed in Washington because had he come to California he and his wife would have been obliged to return immediately and come out again with the guests whom they have invited to witness the opening of the Palo Alto University, and the double journey would have been too much for the health of both, which is delicate.

THE ITINERARY.

Each member of the party carried an itinerary or time-table of the route taken, which was charmingly gotten up in a little black-bordered cardboard booklet by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It read as follows:

Pennsylvania Railroad. Time-table of special train conveying the remains of Hon. George Hearst from Washington to San Francisco. March 7, 1891.

Congressional Escort. Senate Committee—Hon. Leland Stanford, Hon. James L. Fugh, Hon. Francis B. Stockbridge, Hon. Charles H. Vance, Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, Hon. William B. Bate, Hon. James H. Berry, Hon. John S. Barbour, Hon. Philine Sawyer.

House Committee—Hon. Thomas J. Clunie, Hon. L. E. McComas, Hon. Seth L. Milliken, Hon. Thomas J. Geary, Hon. James S. Sherman, Hon. H. St. G. Tucker, Hon. Charles H. Gibson, Hon. Joseph Washington, Hon. T. C. Catchings, R. K. Valentine.

Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, in charge of the party: R. A. Parke, representing Pennsylvania Railroad.

ITINERARY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7TH.

Leave Washington, Pennsylvania R. R. 7:40 P. M.

Leave Baltimore, Pennsylvania R. R. 8:45 P. M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 8TH.

Leave Harrisburg 12:25 A. M.

Leave Altoona 4:10 A. M.

Arrive Pittsburgh (Eastern Time) 7:45 A. M.

Arrive Pittsburgh (Central Time) 8:45 A. M.

Arrive Pittsburgh 7:10 A. M.

Arrive Maunfield 1:10 P. M.

Arrive Fort Wayne 5:00 P. M.

Arrive Chicago 9:30 P. M.

Leave Chicago, Chicago and N. W. R. R. 11:00 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 9TH.

Arrive Dixon 1:52 A. M.

Arrive Cedar Rapids 9:40 A. M.

Arrive Council Bluffs 2:00 A. M.

Leave Council Bluffs, U. F. R. R. 2:35 A. M.

Arrive Omaha 2:50 A. M.

Arrive North Platte 11:40 A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10TH.

Arrive Cheyenne (Mountain Time) 7:00 A. M.

Arrive Green River 8:05 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11TH.

Arrive Ogden 3:30 A. M.

Leave Ogden (Pacific Time) 3:00 A. M.

Arrive Elko 1:05 P. M.

Equipment of the special train: Pullman composite smoking-car "Golden Gate"; Pullman vestibule dining-car "Capitol"; Pullman vestibule sleeping-car "Africa"; Pullman vestibule sleeping-car "Concho"; Pullman vestibule private car "Coronet."

THURSDAY, MARCH 12TH.

Arrive Sacramento 8:15 A. M.

Arrive Oakland 11:38 A. M.

Arrive San Francisco 12:15 P. M.

ACTION OF THE "EXAMINER" CHAPEL.

The EXAMINER Chapel held a special meeting yesterday to take measures towards expressing its respect for the dead Senator's memory, and the following resolutions were drawn up and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this world George Hearst, a man distinguished for those virtues which characterize manhood in its highest sense, and

WHEREAS, The members of the San Francisco EXAMINER Chapel desire to fitly express their sense of bereavement in the taking away of a man so eminently characterized by that true and fundamental democracy which recognizes the universal fellowship of man to man upon the basis of worth, and to testify their admiration of the sterling qualities of mind and heart which, through all the vicissitudes of fortune, made George Hearst a comrade and friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby convey to the bereaved family of our late friend and former employer our heartfelt condolences in the great grief which has befallen them and signify by this testimonial our admiration of the nobility of character which distinguished the departed.

Resolved, That the members of the EXAMINER Chapel attend the funeral of the late George Hearst in a body.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be conveyed to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this chapel and a copy furnished the San Francisco daily press and Pacific Union Printer for publication.

JOHN J. NEELY,
V. WHITE,
J. D. HARVEY,
L. P. WARD,
J. T. KELSEY,
Committee.

MARCH 14, 1891.

PREPARING FINAL HONORS.

The Arrangements for Senator Hearst's Funeral.

DETAIL OF THE MILITARY ESCORT.

Grace Church Shrouded in Flowers, Immortelles and Evergreens—The Guard of Honor—All Invitations Positively Declined by the Congressional Committees—Tributes From Many of the Leading Organizations.

The preparations for the last honors to the late Senator George Hearst have assumed such proportions that the gentlemen in charge find their original calculations of the extent of the tribute so far exceeded that many of the arrangements decided upon must be altered. The direction of the cortege has been surrendered to General Dickinson, and his arrangements yesterday were seriously hampered by the failure of many bodies and organizations intending to participate to notify him of their intention. It is important that such notification be filed before noon to day, in order that the formation of the line may be definitely decided upon at the final meeting this evening.

Four regiments of the Second Brigade, N. G. C., have been detailed for escort duty, and they will form with the right of line resting on Leavenworth street by 1 P. M. Before the close of the services the brigade will be drawn up in front of the church,

with the center opposite the entrance in order to present arms as the casket leaves the edifice. In forming the escort Governor Markham's staff, mounted, will be attached to General Dickinson and his staff, the Governor in person serving as one of the pallbearers.

The four regimental bands are ordered out. The task of clearing the way is assigned to the San Francisco Hussars, mounted, and Light Battery B, also mounted. Next in line is the Signal Corps, then the Second Artillery Regiment, Third Infantry Regiment, Fifth Infantry Regiment, and then the First Infantry Regiment, in the order named. The hearse is next in line with the pallbearers, directly followed by the carriages of Senator Hearst's relatives.

THE SENATORIAL COMMITTEE.

The next positions are assigned to the committees from the United States Senate and House of Representatives and the State Senate and Assembly. Dispatches from Sacramento yesterday would comprise twenty-two Senators and thirty Assemblymen. These gentlemen will meet the Congressional committees and Board of Supervisors and municipal and Federal officials and heads of organized bodies at the Palace Hotel at 1 P. M. and report to General Dickinson. Most of them will proceed to Grace Church in the same order that they will take in the final procession.

No definite conclusion as to the route of the cortege was reached yesterday, but the majority of views inclined toward a turn into Pine, over the hill to Van Ness avenue, along the avenue to Post, and out Post to a point of dismissal of the militia yet to be determined upon. The staff officers and the Third Regiment will complete the distance after their comrades present arms. The final scene at the tomb will consist either of three volleys or the sounding of bugles by the regimental bugler, as may be decided upon after further deliberation. The temporary resting place of the remains will be the Sanderson vault at Lone Mountain.

BEAUTIFUL CHURCH DECORATIONS.

Yesterday afternoon Superintendent McLaren of Golden Gate Park, and a corps of assistants, began the execution of General Hammond's designs for the floral decoration of Grace Church. The work promises to be the most elaborate and extensive ever attempted in San Francisco, and it had progressed far enough by night-fall to show that the result will be most imposing. The massive pillars lining the main aisle have been wound with heavy wreaths of acacia and their summits, from whence squally heavy festoons are hung to the apex of the arches. Slender spires of bamboo also surround the pillars. The corners of the chancel will be completely filled with two magnificent specimens of the Seaforthia palm, each thirty feet in height. Their foundations are banked with ferns and lilies. The many-branched candelabra also furnish the clustering points of banks and masses of greens and flowers, mainly clusters of white azaleas. Sentinel-like, at the head and foot of the bier, are two tall plume palms, set in bases of Bermuda lilies. In front of the organ and sacristy the spaces are devoted to giant fan palms and tree ferns and the baptismal font is designed to be almost completely hidden in a sea of beautiful blooms.

The altar rail and chancel are being trimmed with smilax and other light embroidery greens, thickly studded with flowers and feathery fronds of asparagus.

FLOWERS AND LEAVES EVERYWHERE.

Every nook and space about the head of the church has been devoted to bunches and pots of flowers and the window seats are solid beds of violets, pansies and maidenhair.

The entrance of the church, which is still shrouded in the rough planks used to protect the walls during the recent reconstruction of the California-street end, but it was accomplished by smothering all the inequalities with great masses of the morning acacia to a height of twenty feet. The end wall is similarly buried. Only the green festoons and heavier pieces will be set today. The remainder will be stored in the basement, labeled with their assigned positions, until the close of the regular services Sunday morning, when placing them will be a matter easy of accomplishment with the force at Mr. McLaren's disposal.

THE GUARD OF HONOR.

The heavily draped bier, almost buried beneath the floral tributes of friends, stands just in front of the chancel, guarded every instant by the detail of twenty-four members of the Third Regiment. Two keep

watch at the head and foot with fixed bayonets, while a third paces with unceasing tread back and forth over the short beat afforded by the width of the aisle. A fourth sentry stands his guard at the entrance and forbids all admission to the idly curious. The guards are relieved every two hours, and are in sufficient force to have eight hours' respite.

ADMISSION TO THE CHURCH.

No cards of admission to the church will be issued, it was decided yesterday. The front portion will be reserved for the family and those accompanying them. The ushers will consist of ten members of the Iroquois Club and ten gentlemen from other organizations, and they will exercise their discretion concerning admission. They will report to General Hammond at the church at 1:30 P. M., and act under his instructions.

The list of pallbearers has been completed as follows, all of the gentlemen named having signified their acceptance:

THE PALLBEARERS.

Governor H. H. Markham, Judge Selden S. Wright, Lloyd Tevis, R. P. Hammond Jr., Irwin C. Stump, Russell J. Wilson, General John Gibbon, William D. English, A. B. Butler (Fresno), Judge Niles Searls (Nevada City), Judge R. S. Mesick, Barry Baldwin, Arthur Rodgers, Irving M. Scott, Senator A. P. Williams, Governor George C. Perkins, Louis Sloss, John H. Wise, Admiral Benham, E. G. Waite, J. P. Le Count, A. N. Towne, Judge William T. Wallace, Judge J. P. Hoge and Judge J. V. Coffey.

They will assemble in Parlor A, Palace Hotel, at 1:15 and proceed to the church in a body.

ONLY HERE TO HONOR THE DEAD.

The Congressional committees who accompanied the remains from Washington have peremptorily declined the score of invitations that have greeted them since their arrival, returning the invariable answer that their sole errand here is to do honor to their dead comrade. Yesterday a number of them visited various points of interest about the city, but went singly or in pairs, declining all attentions offered to them in a body. This course will be maintained until their departure for the East next Tuesday, with the single exception of Monday forenoon, when nearly the entire delegation will make a tour of the bay to learn something of San Francisco's adjacent geography for use when the fortification appropriation bills are next under discussion.

"We feel that Senator Hearst would be glad to have us do this were he alive," said Representative McComas yesterday, "or otherwise we would not deviate even this far from the rule we adopted to govern our stay. Every one of us has a strong desire to see something of your beautiful State, if only to see what it is that develops such men as our late colleague and other Californians we have met, but we think that the proprieties would best be subserved by our return as soon as our errand is accomplished. Besides that, we are not in a mood for anything that savors of pleasure."

A few of the delegation will make short visits to Monterey, San Jose, Santa Cruz and such other points as they can cover in a day.

VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The Democratic County Committee held a special meeting yesterday in the rooms of the Manhattan Club, on Stockton street, to express their sorrow at the death of Senator Hearst. It was resolved to attend the funeral in a body in token of the respect they bore the man whose memory they all revere. As an expression of their regret the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, an all-wise Providence, to remove from the people of California our honored, respected and beloved citizen, the Hon. George Hearst, United States Senator, by death; and whereas, feeling that this calamitous event concerns every individual, not alone in this city, but throughout the State of California; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. George Hearst we deplore the loss of a great and good man, an able, faithful and honest citizen, a sagacious and pure-minded representative of the people.

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with Mrs. Hearst and other members of her family, and that we tender our heartfelt condolence, hoping that the grace of God will sustain and comfort them in their sorrow.

Resolved, That in the death of Senator Hearst the Democracy of California has sustained a loss, the magnitude of which we cannot in our present sorrow adequately estimate.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the family of the late Senator, and that they be entered at length on the minutes of this committee and published in the public press of this city.

THE IROQUOIS CLUB.

The Iroquois Club will attend in a body, reinforced by delegations from the Iroquois Clubs of Alameda and San Rafael.

The members assembled in the club-rooms last night for the purpose of deciding the details of their participation in the ceremonies. The committee who had the matter in hand reported that the place of honor in the funeral cortege had been accorded the club, and that those officiating at the church as ushers were to be chosen from the Iroquois' members.

Those chosen to act in this capacity were: M. H. Dreyfus, P. A. Finnegan, D. J. Gordon, C. J. Sullivan, E. P. E. Troy, J. J. Clark, C. H. Holcomb, M. D. Clark, D. N. de Leon, W. L. Ashe, L. V. Mule, J. A. Steinbach, J. A. Fichtelhaer, M. Hinnimer and L. J. Welch. The ushers are to meet at the church at 12 o'clock, and the balance of the club is to proceed in a body from the club-rooms, 207 Sutter street, precisely at 1 o'clock.

There will be no concert in Golden Gate Park to-morrow out of respect to Senator Hearst's memory.

Will Attend Senator Hearst's Funeral. (Special to the EXAMINER.)

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—The Assembly adopted a resolution to-day to attend in a body the funeral of the late Senator Hearst. Nearly all of the Senators have signified their intention of also attending the obsequies. The legislators will leave for San Francisco Saturday afternoon.

MARCH 15, 1891.

TO-DAY'S MOURNING PAGEANT

The Arrangements for Senator Hearst's Funeral, as Completed.

ASSIGNMENT OF LINE POSITIONS.

Thousands of Friends Desirous of Admittance to the Church, and Only Room for Hundreds—The Route to the Tomb—A Guard of Honor From the Regulars—The Formation of the Militia.

It is unfortunate for Senator Hearst's friends that the walls of Grace Church place unkindly limit on their desire to participate in the final honors to his memory to-day. No building in the city, much less any sacred edifice, would hold a tithe of the Californians who desire to show their respect for their dead friend and the friend of the State. Over 600 people arrived in this city yesterday from the interior of the State, many from remote sections, and several from points in Colorado, Nevada and Arizona, with the sole purpose of attending the funeral.

Grace Church will not hold any part of them, and the gentlemen in charge of the arrangements were distressed beyond measure at being forced to deny countless applications for admission to the church services.

With the reservation of 300 seats for the family, pallbearers, Congressional, legislative, military, political and civic delegations, room will be left for less than 600 friends.

Admission by card was simply a matter of impossibility under the question, and in lieu of such a plan it was decided to select a number of ushers acquainted with the late Senator's friends and place the matter of admission in their hands.

USHERS AND PALL-BEARERS.

The gentlemen named for this service are: A. S. Baldwin, Major Frank McLaughlin, James E. Tucker, Arthur Wallace, Grosvenor P. Ayers, John Wedderburn, W. B. Wightman, Edward W. Townsend and James T. Murphy, and the following from the Iroquois Club: M. H. Dreyfus, P. A. Finigan, D. J. Gordon, C. J. Sullivan, E.

P. E. Troy, C. H. Holcomb, J. J. Clark, D. N. De Leon, M. D. Clark, W. L. Ashe, L. V. Merle, J. A. Steinbach, J. L. Fichtelhaer and M. Hinnimer.

The decoration of the church, in accordance with the plan outlined in yesterday's EXAMINER, occupied Mr. McLaren and his force until a late hour last night. The floral tributes sent in by friends and organizations were countless in number, and finding room for them taxed the chancel space to the utmost. They were not put in place last night, nor will they be until the close of the regular church services this morning.

THERE WILL BE NO SERMON.

At the special request of Mrs. Hearst no sermon or eulogy will be delivered either in the church or at the cemetery. Only the simple ceremonial of the Episcopal Church burial service will be used. A sermon was preached in Washington and the dead Senator has been shown all honor by Grace Church since the arrival of the casket here. It was met at the ferry landing by William H. Crocker and Alanson H. Phelps, representing the church, and they escorted the body to the church doors, where it was surrendered to Bishop Nichols, Rev. R. C. Foute and his assistant, Rev. C. J. Mason. The reverend gentlemen were in full robes and performed all the ceremony of the church pertaining to such occasions.

Some changes in the list of pallbearers were necessitated yesterday, and as finally arranged it is as follows:

Governor H. H. Markham, Judge Selden S. Wright, W. D. English, Charles N. Felton, Lloyd Tevis, W. E. Goad, Major R. P. Hammond Jr., E. G. Waite, Mayor George H. Sanderson, Senator A. P. Williams, Governor George C. Perkins, Hon. Frank McCoppin, Arthur Rodgers, Irving M. Scott, Judge Niles Searls, John H. Wise, A. B. Butler (Fresno), Louis Sloss, Captain C. L. Taylor, General John Gibbon, Admiral Benham, Jeremiah Lynch, Irwin C. Stump, Barry Baldwin, Judge W. T. Wallace, Russell J. Wilson, Louis Glass, Judge R. S. Mesick, Edward McGettigan, Judge J. P. Hoge, Judge J. V. Coffey, A. N. Towne, J. P. Le Count, William H. Crocker, and Judges William H. Beatty and R. C. Harrison.

These gentlemen are requested to meet in parlor A of the Palace Hotel at 1 P. M. without further notice. From there they will proceed to the church in carriages.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MILITARY.

General Dickinson's marshaling of the procession has been arranged in the best possible manner under the circumstances. After the General and his staff and the Governor's staff the Second Brigade comes in as escort. The official orders for the escort duty are as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, N. G. C.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 14, 1891.

To Commanding Officers:

The brigade line will form to-morrow on Golden Gate avenue, facing north, right resting on Leavenworth street, at 1:45 P. M., in the following order:

- 1—San Francisco Hussars.
- 2—Light Battery B.
- 3—Signal Corps.
- 4—Second Artillery.
- 5—Third Infantry.
- 6—Fifth Infantry.
- 7—First Infantry.

After being turned over the brigade will proceed up Leavenworth to Pine and down Pine to Stockton, and will go on left into line, faced to the rear, at such point as will bring the center of the brigade opposite the entrance to Grace Church, on the corner of California and Stockton.

All music, both band and field, will cease playing just before reaching Stockton, on Pine street, and the brigade will move quietly into line with as little noise as possible, so as not to disturb the services in the church.

At "Attention," sounded by the brigade bugler at the close of the services, each commanding officer will bring his command to a "carry," when arms will be presented at a command given by the General from the center of the line.

After the body has been placed in the hearse arms will be "carried," and the brigade will move to the right in column of "fours." After clearing the church the line will be halted until the carriage and the remainder of the funeral cortege are ready to proceed, when the brigade will proceed in "platoon front" of sixteen files out Pine street to Van Ness avenue, down Van Ness avenue to Post street, and out Post to within three blocks of the Cemetery, where the brigade will come into column of "fours," halt, and present arms as the hearse passes by. This excepts the Third Infantry, which will proceed and escort the hearse into the cemetery, where, after the services are over, the commanding officer of the Third Infantry will cause "taps" to be sounded. The remainder of the brigade will be dismissed at the halting point after the procession has passed. Each command will "present arms" as the hearse approaches its left, and remain at a "present" until it clears the right, when it will be brought to "place rest."

The regular troops at the Presidio will be represented by a guard of honor, consisting of four Sergeants and two Corporals from Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, under Lieutenant Nolan.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The bulletin for the formation of other organizations is as follows:

The Democratic State Central Committee will form on California street, facing north, the right resting on Stockton street, back against the curb. On their left the California State Democratic Club. On their left the Iroquois Club will form. The EXAMINER Chapel will form on the north side of California street, facing south, right resting on Stockton street, and other delegations from the same paper will form on their left. Unattached citizens desiring to participate in the procession will form on the east side of Stockton street, north of Clay.

After the militia the order of the procession will be as follows: Carriages containing pall-bearers and clergyman; the family and their immediate friends; the Congressional Committee; the Senate and Assembly of California; the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco; Major-General Dimond and staff; General Gibbons' staff, and a representation from the Society of California

cate with General Dickinson and inform him that the whole Senate would attend.

In the Assembly, on motion of Fowler, it was resolved to have the resolutions passed by the Assembly in memory of Senator Hearst engrossed on parchment and presented to the relatives.

Fifty-two members signified their intention to attend.

The members of the Assembly have had prepared a magnificent floral piece which will be sent to San Francisco to-morrow morning to be placed upon the grave of the late Senator George Hearst. The piece is beautifully designed, and rests upon an iron easel six feet in height. Across the top is an arch which bears the words "A friend of his fellow man," the sentiment being worked in violets. Beneath the arch is a bunch of *ycas revoluta* (a species of palm), and across the end of this is a small sheaf of wheat tied with ribbons. Below this is a pillow made of hyacinths, camellias and

It seemed fitting that the land the dead man loved should shroud its accustomed brightness during the journey to the tomb.

True, the downpour had some effect on the organizations which had planned to march to the cemetery, causing them to fall out of the long line sooner than programmed, but this was all. The desire to pay a parting tribute was not a whit dampened, and thousands, unable to gain admission to the church, stood patiently in the pouring rain until the services were concluded and the cortege moved. A forest of umbrellas blackened and hid the streets for blocks in all directions from the church and hundreds of carriages were unable to get their occupants near the edifice.

The attendance was a tribute that has never been surpassed in California in point of spontaneous outpouring of the people of all classes, from highest dignitary to humblest citizen.

PRELIMINARY SCENES.

The Final Occurrences Before the Episcopal Services.

Grace Church was crowded during the regular morning services. The faithful guard from the Third Infantry Regiment of the N. G. C. removed the bier and the casket containing the remains shortly before 10 o'clock to the church library room below.

At noon the sentinels were changed for the last time. During the long vigil each relieved officer has lifted the coffin lid to exhibit, in accordance with military regulations, the object of the guard to his successor. With the noon relief this ceremonial ended, and the top of the casket was permanently closed, shutting out the well-known features forever.

At the conclusion of the services the bier and casket were restored to their position in front of the altar, and the final guard mounted to remain until the removal.

Many, with little hope of gaining admission any other way, attended the regular services, and remained at their conclusion, a fact which tended to hamper the movements of the men detailed to place the scores of beautiful floral pieces, and also to debar many of the dead Senator's old friends from seats which were intended for their occupancy.

The main doors of the church were kept closed until the conclusion of the services, admission being limited to the side doors on Stockton street. Here the ushers were stationed, and as they were all provided with diagrams showing the seats allotted to organizations, delegations and friends and relatives, the seating was accomplished without any confusion whatever. Sentinels from the Third Regiment guarded the aisles at the reserve division line, so that there was no intrusion on the space provided for official attendants.

Shortly after 1:30 o'clock the first delegations began to put in an appearance, the United States Senators and Congressmen coming first. The full committees from both branches of Congress were present; their distinguishing badges were broad white pleated sashes with black shoulder knots.

General Dimond and staff and the Governor's staff were next, all in full uniform, with the usual badge of mourning shrouding their sword hilts. The Democratic State Central Committee, the California Democratic State Club and the County Committee furnished three large delegations, and the Iroquois Club, the largest of all, 150 of the braves turning out wearing mourning badges for their dead chief and headed by the club banner furled and wrapped in black.

A number of prominent members of the Union League Club were escorted to seats on the west side, and just ahead of them

were the full Board of Supervisors of this city and a number of Oakland Councilmen. The California Legislators were present over one hundred strong and were seated in the central portion of the church. On the east side were the California Pioneers' representation, their gold badges surrounded with black veiling. Half a hundred of the EXAMINER's employees, men who were connected with the paper during the days of Senator Hearst's proprietorship, were assigned seats bordering on the main aisle.

The pall-bearers, headed by Governor Markham, marched in a body and occupied the first two rows of pews back of the mourning relatives.

Those necessary reservations left scant room for unattached friends of the deceased, and so much of what little there was was so taken up by the people who remained from the regular morning service that hundreds of old comrades of the Senator, many of whom had come from remote parts of the country, were unable to gain admittance. These possessed themselves with such patience as they were able to command, and braved the falling rain outside until the coffin was borne forth and they were able to pay their tribute of respect by falling into line behind their dead friend.

THE DECORATIONS.

Grace's Interior Transformed With Flowers and Evergreens.

Grace Church was beautifully decorated. The air was heavy with the scent of evergreens, the aroma of tropical plants and the mingled perfume of thousands of flowers, for the grand interior had been transformed into a bower of verdure and bloom. Massed about the chancel and the altar, in the nave and the aisles, in the outer vestibule everywhere were the white emblems of the life beyond the grave and the evergreen symbols of that eternity to which death is but the door.

R. P. Hammond Jr. directed the arrangements of the flowers, and his plans were most faithfully executed.

From column and cornice, from the arches of the doorways and the springing rafters supporting the lofty roof, from every regard upon which they could with a proper regard for artistic effect be suspended, hung long streamers of the green acacia, spangled with golden-hued blossoms, and looped into a myriad of beautiful designs.

In every niche and corner rose the spreading branches of the stately palm or the sprays of the graceful tree fern, while here and there the beautiful leaves of the holly lent their darker shade of green. Every window was arched with verdure, and the broad ledges bedded deep with flowers.

Within and about the chancel and sanctuary, around, upon and beneath the massive casket in which lay the form of him in whose honor all this had been wrought, were gems and treasures of the florist's art such as have rarely been brought together to do honor to the dead. The designs and devices were almost innumerable.

As was proper and in the best taste, the decorations in the interior of the church were marked by perfect simplicity, which did not prevent the general effect being in the highest degree elegant and effective. The chilling bareness of outline which it is so hard to remove from the interior of edifices such as this had been entirely done away with. There was no garish profusion of color, but wherever the eye turned there was only that to be met with which was restful and altogether beautiful.

From the chancel arches and at brief intervals along the lofty ceiling of the nave hung long double wreaths of acacia sprays and blossoms, drawn apart as they descended until their lower ends could be attached to the columns on either side. Here, too, they were looped and festooned in various designs, and the effect of the whole was a blending of massive masonry outlines and curving wreaths of evergreen.

Description fails on reaching the chancel and sanctuary, where lay the casket.

It is possible to speak of the stately palms which rose in every niche and corner of the walls; of the graceful tree ferns, whose spraying tops blended so perfectly with the glittering candelabra; the numberless rare and costly specimens of the florist's art which stood about the casket—these might all be mentioned one by one—all this might be done, and the reader still obtain no just idea of the loveliness that was there.

But amid it all, remarkable even amid the beauty by which they were surrounded, stood two massive white crosses, over seven feet high, on either side of the altar space. The one on the right was formed entirely of snow-white calla lilies, while the companion piece was a mass of English ivy leaves and white heath blossoms. About the base of each were set masses of snow-white azaleas, while beds of the same flowers, crimson in hue, surrounded the stems of the palms against the walls.

Immediately around the casket were placed masses of white St. Joseph's lilies, while the chancel-rail within the sanctuary was banked thick with white azaleas. The casket lid was covered with a beautiful pall of white flowers, and upon this a wreath of laurel.

Leaning against the chancel-rail was the tribute of the EXAMINER chapel—a representation in flowers of the first page of the paper embellished with a portrait of the dead Senator.

Wreaths of all manner of design were suspended at numerous points, among them one of ripened wheat—fit emblem of a long life well spent and worthy of the harvest.

BEAUTIFUL REMEMBRANCES.

A Wealth of Floral Tributes From Mourning Friends.

The floral tributes that were sent from all sides were the most elaborate and magnificent that have been seen on any like occasion in this city. Private citizens and public organizations vied with each other in showing their last marks of respect and esteem.

Such a collection of beautiful and rare flowers as that which concealed the altar of Grace Church from view would be difficult to duplicate. All that was rare and beautiful in the nurseries and private hothouses for miles around was utilized, and since Friday morning scores of florists had been busily engaged in weaving the designs, among which the following were the most conspicuous:

At the head of the casket stood the immense floral tribute from the Democratic State Central Committee. This consisted of a large easel, on which rested the coat of arms of the State of California, surrounded by a wreath of La France, Perle du Jardin and Marechal Neil roses and white and purple violets, from which hung jonquils, hyacinths, Bermuda lilies and rhododendrons, intertwined with ferns and croton leaves. The feet of the easel were made of palm leaves, to one of which was tied with purple ribbon a sheaf of wheat and to the other a bunch of Easter lilies. Surmounting the whole, with a bunch of Easter lilies between them, was the American flag on one side and the Bear flag on the other. The entire design was shrouded in black gauze.

Not less characteristic was the floral offering from the United States flagship Charleston, representing a miniature of the ship floating in a sea made of Marie Louise violets. The model was complete in every respect, and the design went so far as to exhibit the yards cock-billed, the nautical manner of expressing mourning. The hull was made of cape flowers and the decks covered with narcissus, camellias, pansies and violets. The masts were concealed by smilax and the smokestack was covered with black pansies. On each side were the necessary davits, from which were suspended three boats, and on the port side hung the steps leading to the water. On the tops of the masts were the look-outs with their guns, and from the port holes protruded the black mouths of cannon. At the bows were the coat of arms of the United States and the name Charleston printed in gold on white satin ribbons. At the stern floated the national colors at half mast. In the rear of the ship stood a white cross on the Rock of Ages with an anchor at its base.

The Iroquois Club sent a floral piece representing a gothic arch fully seven feet

high made of narcissus, heliotrope, roses and violets, bordered with smilax and maiden-hair ferns. At the head of the arch was a field of white stocks with the initials "G. H." in purple chenille. At the base was a white panel inscribed with the words "Iroquois Club" of the same material. Suspended from the arch was a shield of white chrysanthemums, bordered with black pansies, in the center of which was the head of an Indian brave made of euphorbias and violets, with headdress of eagle feathers.

On the head of the casket lay a spotless white pillow of azaleas, hyacinths and white pinks, on which rested a laurel wreath tied with a royal purple satin ribbon. This was sent by the editorial and business staff of the EXAMINER.

A large chair, the arms and legs of which were covered with smilax and ferns, was sent by the California State Democratic Club. The back was made of frezias, narcissus, azaleas, jelly flowers, Marechal Neil



FROM THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

roses and camellias and the seat of black pansies.

A basket of La France roses and white hyacinths, trimmed with maiden-hair ferns, to which was attached a card bearing the inscription, "Rest, great heart; you have made the world better and humanity happier," was sent by N., Ellen and Nelly Latham.

M. H. Wilkens and J. F. Miller sent a wreath of California poppies.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Head and Miss Head sent a beautiful pillow of fern foliage upon which rested a spray of lilac orchids tied with satin ribbon.

From the Union League Republican Club came a cross of white hyacinths, azaleas, narcissus and Nephitis, La France and Marechal Niel roses, trimmed with maiden-hair ferns.

The ladies of the Hahneman Hospital Association sent a column of St. Joseph lilies with asparagus ferns interspersed.

A pillow of Easter lilies, azaleas, roses, frezias and maiden-hair ferns was sent by Pierre Priest.

A wreath of Niphotos and Perle du Jardin roses with forget-me-nots and tied with a purple silk ribbon was the tribute sent by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sloss.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gerstle sent a basket of La France roses and white hyacinths, with bunches of violets, tied with a white silk ribbon.

The Park Commissioners were represented by a cross of ivy, filled in with roses, narcissus, laurestines, white stocks and azaleas. It was over nine feet high.

A cross of equal size was also sent by the Park employees. This was made of calla lilies, entwined with a garland of violets, heliotrope and ferns.

From James C. Nealon came a cross made of Nephitis roses, azaleas, frezias and maiden-hair fern. At the base was a white field of cape flowers with the legend "Eternal Rest" in purple immortelles. This was surrounded by orchids, La France and Perle du Jardin roses.

Miss E. Crockett sent a double wreath of Marie Louise and white violets with sprays of eucalyptus flowers and maiden-hair ferns, tied with white, lavender and green ribbons.

A wreath of wheat, intertwined with Easter lilies and white hyacinths and tied with white-silk ribbon, was sent by Mrs. W. T. Coleman.

Next to this stood the arch sent by the Mayor and Board of Supervisors of the city. This was made of black pansies, he-



THE GUARD OF HONOR FROM THE SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. C., WATCHING OVER THE REMAINS OF THE DEAD SENATOR IN GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

[From a sketch by an "Examiner" staff artist.]

Pioneers. Then come the organizations headed by the Democratic State Central Committee, the California State Democratic Club, the Iroquois Club, the County Committee and the EXAMINER delegation. The unattached friends will close the line.

The route is by Stockton, Pine, Van Ness, Post and Baker streets to Laurel Hill, where the remains will be temporarily deposited in the vault of the late Senator Milton S. Latham.

General Dickinson requests that the Congressional and Legislative delegations, the Supervisors and other officials meet in the gentlemen's reading-room of the Palace Hotel at 1 o'clock P. M. The Governor's and Brigadier-General's Staffs will meet in Parlor A.

TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

The Members of the Legislature to Honor the Late Senator Hearst.

[Special to the EXAMINER.]

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—After the joint convention agreed to meet again at noon next Monday, both houses adjourned and the members departed on the afternoon train for San Francisco to attend to-morrow in a body the funeral of the late Senator Hearst.

In the Senate this morning a communication was read from General John H. Dickinson, who has charge of the funeral ceremonies of the late Senator Hearst, asking how many Senators would attend the funeral, and requesting that they meet at the Palace Hotel on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. On motion of Senator Heacock the Secretary was instructed to communi-

other flowers, and at the base is a square composed of white hyacinths, with the letters "G. H." worked in black.

The work has been done under the direction of Fowler of Alameda.

MARCH 16, 1891.

SENATOR HEARST'S FUNERAL.

An Immense Assemblage for the Final Ceremonies.

BEAUTIFUL DECORATION OF GRACE CHURCH INTERIOR.

The Cortege, Headed by the Second Brigade, N. G. C., as Escort, and the March to Laurel Hill—A Wealth of Emblematic Floral Tributes—Simple Services at the Church and Grave.

Overcast skies threatened a miserable day when night faded yesterday morning, but the raindrops were stayed until within an hour of the appointed time for the funeral services of the late George Hearst.

liotrope, La France and Perle du Jardin roses. Half-way down hung a panel of black pansies, bordered with white chonille, with the initials "G. H." worked in hyacinths and corn flowers. At the top of the arch and on each side of the panel bunches of California poppies and wild forget-me-nots relieved the otherwise somber colors of the design.

At the foot of the casket stood the magnificent tribute designed in Sacramento by members of the Assembly. This was one of the largest pieces in the chancel. It consisted of a pillow of white stocks, camellias, azaleas, hyacinths and calla lilies, bordered with fronds of asparagus. In the center was a panel of Czar of Russia violets with the initials "G. H." worked in white hyacinths. Above the pillow was a scroll of white stocks which bore the legend, "A friend to his fellow-man," worked in double violets. Depending from this scroll was an anchor of black pansies.

Immediately in front of this stood a large shield, to which was attached the card of Jeremiah Lynch. The background was of roses, hyacinths, white boyardia, white flower de luce and maiden hair fern. A pick and shovel crossed filled up the central portion of the shield. The handles were of yellow polyanthus and the tools themselves of violets. Under the handles of the pick and shovel was a circle of black pansies filled with heliotrope and beneath this, in letters of violets, the single word "Vale." The entire shield was surrounded by a border of black pansies, stock, heliotrope and smilax.

Mrs. James H. Lawrence sent a basket of roses, polyanthus, hyacinths and heliotrope, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew M. Lawrence a sheaf of wheat tied with a lavender silk ribbon.

From Mr. and Mrs. Morton Mitchell came a bunch of St. Joseph lilies, tied with white silk ribbon.

A pick and shovel design came from Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wilson. The handles were of double violets, and the tools of single violets outlined with white hyacinths and bordered with maiden-hair ferns. On the shovel was a bunch of calandulae representing gold.

Mrs. George Van Gordon sent a large bunch of double violets and maiden-hair ferns tied with white silk ribbon.

Other handsome tributes were lost to sight in the crowding necessitated by the immense number sent.

In order to preserve a memento of the many beautiful floral pieces photographs of them will be taken this morning, after which they will be taken to the tomb.

THE SERVICES.

Religious Rites Limited to the Prescribed Church Ritual.

At 2 o'clock the Guard of Honor from the Third Regiment of the National Guard, that had watched beside the bier since its arrival at the church, withdrew from their sentinel position.

The church doors were closed. Rev. R. C. Foute, the rector of Grace Church, with his assistant, Rev. C. J. Mason, and Rev. Mr. Nixon entered and took their seats in the ministers' benches, Rector Foute at the head of the coffin and his assistant clergymen at the foot. Above, around, behind, beside them were the flowers sent by loving hands, and in their black and white surplices the clergymen only added to the grave solemnity of the picture. As they took their seats a hush fell over the throng within the church, and there floated through the church, at first in low, muffled, scarcely audible tones from the organ, at which H. M. Bosworth presided, the throbbing notes of the "Apotheosis," the grand funeral march composed by Louis Moreau Gottschalk on the occasion of the funeral of the King of the Belgians.

The last notes died away, and the deep voice of the rector sounded out:

"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me, shall never die."

He was reading from the gospel of St. John, that portion always used for the burial of the dead by the Episcopal Church, for there was to be no sermon, no eulogy—the bereaved relatives wished it so.

The reading continued; the solemnity increased.

"We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the Name of the Lord."

The reading ceased. The choir took up the anthem, taken from the thirty-ninth and ninetieth Psalms, "Lord, let me know

my end, and the number of my days."

While this anthem was being sung the clergy stood facing the altar, their backs to the congregation. When the last note of the final "amen" of the anthem ceased Rev. Foute stepped to the desk and began the reading of the lesson, from 1 Cor. xv.: 20, "Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept," continuing to the end of the chapter with the story of the resurrection and the life to come. The stillness was that of the grave but for the strong tones of the rector's voice giving the message of comfort for the mourners. As the chapter neared the close the voice of the rector softened as he told of the victory over death through faith.

After the rector had finished reading the lesson the choir, consisting of Mrs. Mariner-Campbell, Mrs. Eunice Westwater, Arthur Messmer and Walter C. Campbell, sang to the music of Elrey the favorite hymn of Senator Hearst, "Just as I am":

Just as I am, without one plea
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
And that Thou biddest me to Thee,
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am, and waiting not
To rid my soul of one dark blot,
To Thee, whose blood can cleanse each spot,
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am, though tossed about
With many a conflict, many a doubt,
Fightsings and fears within, without,
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am, poor, wretched, blind,
Sight, riches, healing of the mind,
Yea, all I need, in Thee to find,
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am, Thou wilt receive,
Wilt welcome, pardon, cleanse, relieve!
Because Thy promise I believe,
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am (Thy love unknown
Has broken every barrier down),
Now, to be Thine, yea, Thine alone,
O Lamb of God, I come!

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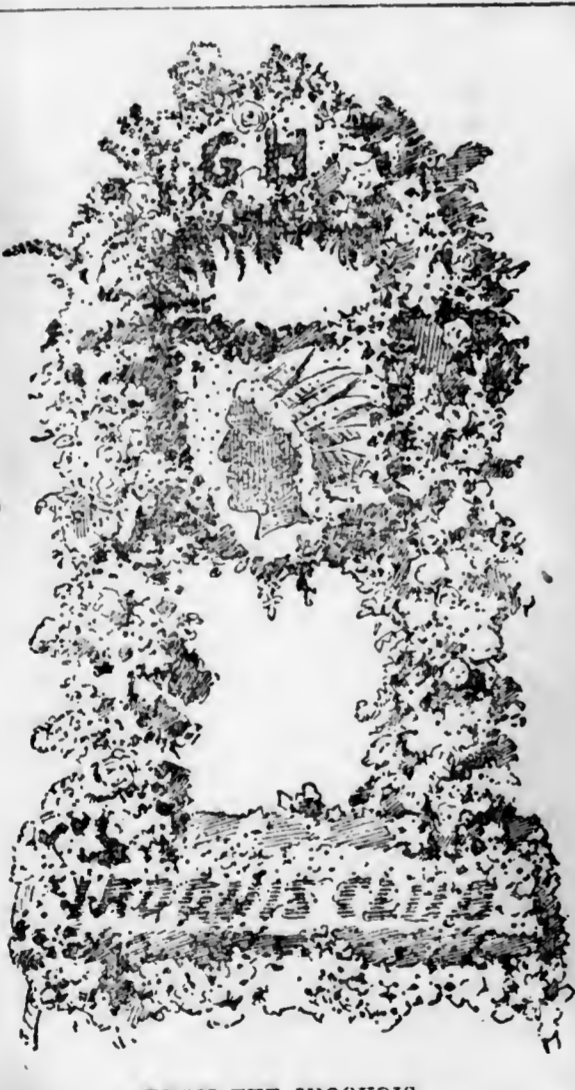
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FROM THE IROQUOIS.

At the conclusion of the hymn the congregation bowed their heads, while the Rev. C. J. Mason offered up the prayer in the liturgy for the repose of the dead, asking the God of the dead to comfort the living.

The choir's next number was the well-known hymn,

"Abide with me, fast falls the eventide,
The darkness deepens: Lord, with me abide;
When other helpers fail and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me."

The benediction was pronounced by the rector, with the congregation standing, and the choir closed with the hymn,

"When our hearts are torn with woe;
When our bitter tears o'erflow;
When we mourn the lost, the dear,
Jesus, Son of Mary, hear."

After a short interlude on the organ they sang Cardinal Newman's hymn, "Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom."

Then, again, were heard the tones of the organ—this time the slow, measured rhythm

of Chopin's funeral march.

The clergymen now came down about the bier, the Rev. Foute just back, while the others faced each other at either end. The floral pieces were removed from about the casket and the funeral detail lifted it from the bier and followed the clergy in the march from the church. The funeral cortege was headed by the Revs. Nixon and Mason, side by side, followed by Rev. Foute, and directly after came the pall-bearers, followed by the casket. Then came the ushers, the Congressional, legislative and municipal delegations. Following these came the widow, leaning on the arm of her son, W. R. Hearst. The intimate friends of Mrs. Hearst followed close after, and when these had filed down the center aisle of the church the general congregation left. It took fully half an hour for the body of the church to clear, so great was the throng that gathered to pay their last respects to the dead.

FORMATION OF THE CORTEGE.

An Imposing Column of Militia and Mourning Civilians.

During the services the military escort had formed on Leavenworth street and marched over the hill to Stockton street, to a point that brought the center of the brigade line opposite the church. Here they remained at place rest until the head of the cortege left the altar. Notice of the movement was conveyed to the chief of staff by General Dickinson's orderly, who gave a low-voiced command to an attendant bugler.

The next moment the call for "Attention!" sounded sharp and clear. Bugle after bugle down the long line took up the call, till it died away on the misty air half a dozen blocks from the church.

The casket made its appearance, and the chief signed to the little bugler. "Present!" was the call sounded, and in an instant every musket and sword in the Second Brigade was extended in the silent salute of the military. The casket was deposited in the hearse, the waiting carriages commenced to fill.

General Dickinson rode rapidly to the front, closely followed by his staff. A word of command, another bugle call, the statue-like soldiers wheeled right into line, and before the echo of the bugle notes had ceased the long column was in motion and turning into Pine street from Stockton. In fifteen minutes, and before half of the people had left the church, the military escort was well on its way to Laurel Hill.

It was a pretty picture from the Nob Hill heights, despite the drizzling rain. The column stretched over ten blocks, and the strains of the dirges and the long roll of the muffled drums were the only sounds above the patter of the rain. The regimental and company colors were draped in black. On the sword hilts of the officers were knots of crape. Company front was the order of formation.

Brigadier-General John H. Dickinson rode at the head of the column with Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards, Major Du Bois, Major Cluff, Major Stanley, Major Miles, Major Boyd and Major Wilson of his staff.

Immediately following them were the San Francisco Hussars, Captain Blumenberg, with open files, so that the prancing horses cleared the way. Behind the cavalry came the rattling guns and caissons of Light Battery B, Captain Hugh Sims. The Signal Corps, under Lieutenant Brown came next.

Then came the regular moving companies of the Second Artillery Regiment, at the head of which rode Colonel MacDonald and his field officers and staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Koster, Major Geary, Captain Ammerman, Major W. D. McCarthy, Lieutenant Kuhls, Lieutenant Pike and Lieutenant Fisher.

The Third Infantry Regiment was next in line headed by Colonel Thomas F. Barry and his field officers and staff, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. O'Connor, Major J. J. O'Brien, Major Hughes, Captain P. M. Delaney, Lieutenant Thomas Drady, Lieutenant Thomas I. Dillon, Lieutenant Kehrein, Lieutenant Miller, Lieutenant Oliver and Lieutenant Dwyer. The regimental band struck up Beethoven's funeral march as the procession started and to its stately measures the companies, stretching the width of the street, swept on to the second turn, which led into Van Ness avenue.

Heading the Fifth Infantry Regiment rode Colonel Fairbanks and with him Lieutenant-Colonel Whitton. In it were included several companies from the towns bordering the bay.

The First Infantry Regiment closed the

military portion of the procession. At its head rode Colonel W. P. Sullivan and Major Benedict, Lieutenant Cluff and Captain R. W. Burtis of his staff. Then came the regimental band playing funeral dirges and scattered between the companies of blue-coated soldiers with their reversed arms were the drum corps. Many of the companies in this regiment were muffled in their great coats.

Members of the Iroquois Club, over 100 strong, marched in fours at the head of the section of the escort made up of those in civilian's dress. Each member wore the white badge of the club pinned to the left lapel of his coat, and old as some of them were, they marched stoutly and firmly over the slippery streets and

N. Towne, J. P. Le Count, William H. Crocker and Judges William H. Beatty and R. C. Harrison.

Four coal-black horses, with jet trappings, drew the central feature of the pageant, the hearse. On either side marched the six Sergeants from the faithful Third, composing the guard of honor.

The mourning carriages were immediately next in line, in the following order: Mrs. Hearst, W. R. Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Apperson.

George Hearst Jr. and wife, Joseph Clark, Annie Apperson.

Mr. and Mrs. Munro, Susan and Joe Burke.

Mrs. A. Clarke, Mrs. K. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clarke.

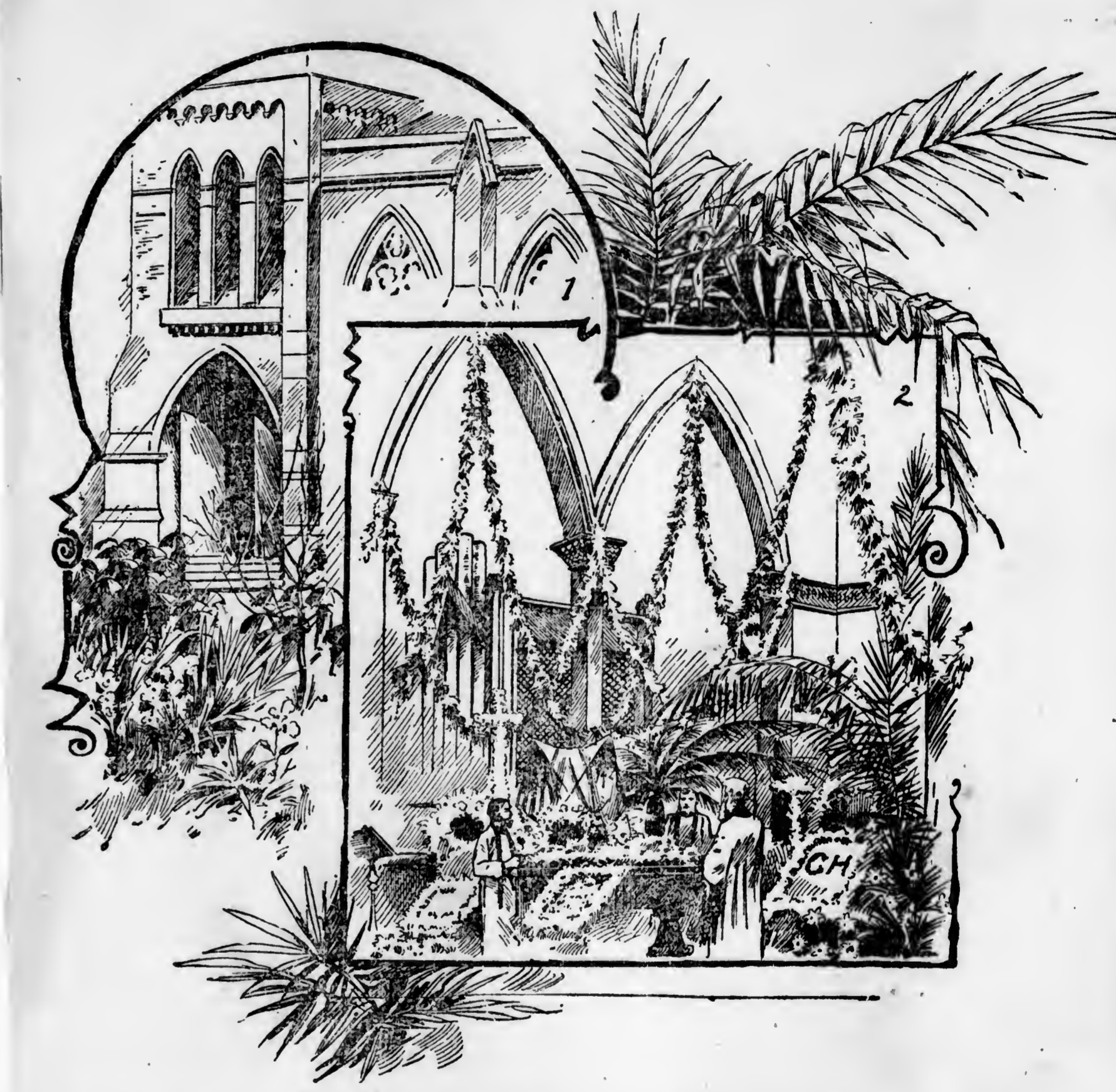
Mrs. S. B. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Howes.

Mrs. Richards, the Misses Stump, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Strauss, Mrs. William Willis, Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. White, Mrs. T. J. Clunie, Mrs. J. H. Lawrence.

Mr. Ferrer and family, W. H. Foote, J. F. Rathbone, the Misses Ferrer.

Next in the line were the carriages containing the Senatorial and House Committees, composed of the following gentlemen: E. K. Valentine, Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, in charge; Senators James L. Pugh of Alabama, F. B. Stockbridge of Michigan, Febulon B. Vance of North Carolina, Charles J. Faulkner of



GRACE CHURCH: ENTRANCE AND INTERIOR—THE CLERGY PERFORMING THE LAST RITES.

through to the avenue, where this portion of the procession fell out of line. Then they boarded the cable cars and reached the cemetery in season to witness the closing ceremonies.

Following the Iroquois was a little crimson banner bearing the words, "EXAMINER Chapel," and behind it marched eighty men in open fours, all belonging to the paper's type-setting department.

Then came the carriages of the clergy and pallbearers as follows: Reverends Foute, Nixon and Mason, Governor H. H. Markham, Judge Selden S. Wright, W. D. English, Charles N. Felton, Lloyd Tevis, W. F. Goad, Major R. P. Hammond jr., E. G. Waite, Mayor George H. Sanderson, Senator A. P. Williams, Hon. George C. C. Perkins, Hon. Frank McCoppin, Arthur Rodgers, Irving M. Scott, Judge Niles Searls, John H. Wise, A. B. Butler, Fresno, Louis Sloss, Captain C. L. Taylor, General John Gibbon, Admiral Benham, Jeremiah Lynch, Irwin C. Stump, Barry Baldwin, Judge W. T. Wallace, Russell J. Wilson, Louis Glass, Judge R. S. Mesick, Edward McGottigan, Judge J. P. Hoze, Judge J. V. Coffey. A.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitley, Miss Whitley and the Masters Whitley.

Mr. and Mrs. John Apperson, Edgar Apperson, Miss Apperson.

Robert Turner and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper McDonald, Mrs. M. W. Kincaid, J. G. Follansbee.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Chambers, William A. Robertson, Mrs. J. M. Robertson.

Mrs. Sanborn, Frank Kincaid, Miss Hughes, Miss Hough.

Mrs. and Miss Barreda, Dr. and Mrs. Sherman.

Mrs. and Miss Head, Mrs. C. Head, Miss Crockett.

Dr. and Mrs. Perrin, Miss Perrin, Miss Hillier.

Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Magruder Stone, Mrs. B. F. Sherwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutton Palmer, Harrold Wheeler, Alfred Wheeler.

Miss Wynn, Miss Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. Van Gorden.

Miss Sanderson, Mrs. Yost, Mrs. Ormsby, James Heron.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Deuprey, W. H. Clary, Miss Clary.

West Virginia, William L. Bate of Tennessee, James H. Berry of Arkansas, John S. Barbour of Virginia, Philletus Sawyer of Wisconsin; Representatives Thomas J. Clunie and Thomas J. Geary of California, L. E. McComas of Maryland, Seth L. Milliken of Maine, James S. Sherman of New York, H. St. G. Tacker of Virginia, Charles H. Gibson of Maryland, Joseph E. Washington of Tennessee, T. C. Catchings of Mississippi; Charles W. Adams, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives; Captain Merritt, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, United States Senate, and one page each from the Senate and House of Representatives.

The carriages of the members of the California Legislature were next in line, and the carriages of the Pioneers, the Democratic State Club, and the Democratic State Central Committee and a number of other organizations which originally intended to march closed the assigned positions in the cortege, and countless carriages bearing unattached friends of the deceased closed the procession.

The route lay out Pine street to Van Ness

avenue, to Post, to Devisadero, to Bush, to Central avenue and the cemetery gates.

When the advance guard of cavalry, headed by General Dickinson and his staff, reached the corner of Bush and Devisadero streets they wheeled into line on Bush street, facing south, and a halt was called until the funeral train passed. The artillery batteries occupied the east line of Devisadero street, from Bush to Sutter. Across Sutter street the Cadet Corps stretched, and down the next block, along Devisadero street, from Sutter to Post, facing west, and along the latter street facing south, were the companies of the Second Regiment. Directly next along the same street were the companies of the Fifth Infantry, and next to this regiment were stationed the companies of the First Infantry.

All of these halted as the advance guard stopped, and awaited the passage of the funeral train and escort. Ten minutes later the Third Regiment turned the corner of Post into Devisadero and the order "Present arms" was sent down the line. The Third Regiment only remained with the hearse as escort.

By 4:15 the cortege had passed up Bush street and the long salute was ended. The Second Regiment was the first to move, and hurrying back into Post street was followed by the Fifth and the First regiment. The artillery batteries moved up Devisadero street and the cavalry advance guard wheeled into Sutter street on the homeward march.

IN CONCLUSION.

The Final Scene in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Long before the head of the procession came in sight the avenues and byways of Laurel Hill, in the neighborhood of the Latham vault, where the casket was to be temporarily deposited, were packed with people, all eager to obtain an advantageous



THE ASSEMBLY'S TRIBUTE.

position to witness the closing ceremony. The mounted escort, however, soon cleared a passage for the approach of the carriages. After the long line of vehicles had passed before the vault the hearse drew up and the casket was borne by the guard of honor to the summit of the stone steps, where it was received by Rector Foute in black robes. The short, final service began with the reading of the liturgy. "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery," broke the solemn silence, and then until the cup of earth had been flung upon the coffin nothing was heard but the reading of the service. It closed with the Lord's Prayer.

The six sergeants lifted the casket and bore it the few feet necessary to reach the assigned position in the vault. The pallbearers fell back, each plucking a flower from the casket as a memento.

The widowed mother and her son were the last to leave the side of the casket. A sergeant bugler sounded the steps and the clear notes of "taps," the signal for lights out, the last call, rang out. With the echo the casket was pushed into its place and the vault was sealed.

The funeral of George Hearst was at an end.

Thousands of Spectators.

The morning service in the church had been barely finished when groups and knots began to gather about the church, some wanting to gain admission, only to find their efforts futile, while others took up positions on the hill, on the sidewalks and on steps of adjacent buildings. Soon the knots and groups were augmented by other knots and groups, until every available space within seeing distance was taken up by the umbrella-covered throng.

The streets about the church were black with people, who kindly refrained from blocking the entrances of the church, while Stockton street to Pine and the line of march were kept free by the ranks of the military.

From fifteen to twenty thousand people stood for hours in the rain waiting for the funeral procession to pass. Pine street was lined on either side four deep from Stockton to Van Ness, and from thence all along the line of march the sidewalks were crowded. In many places the streets and walks were so blocked that the side streets were called into requisition by the on-lookers. Not only were the streets and sidewalks filled, but windows were full of faces and steps were crowded. At the cemetery gates the throng was so great that only the vigorous efforts of those in charge kept the passage clear for the pageant to enter.

San Francisco Chronicle

SUNDAY MARCH 1, 1891

SENATOR HEARST DEAD

The Peaceful Close of His Career.

Scenes at the Deathbed in Washington.

The Remains Will Be Interred in California—Tributes of Respect.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHRONICLE.

WASHINGTON, February 28. — Senator George Hearst of California died at his residence on New Hampshire avenue at 9:10 o'clock to-night. He had been ill for a long time, and in December last went to New York city to consult with Dr. Charles Ward. The physician found that he was afflicted with a complication of diseases resulting primarily from a serious derangement of the bowels. Acting upon the physician's advice he returned to his family in this city and yielded himself entirely to medical treatment. Absolute quiet and rest were strictly enjoined, and his official duties were lightened as much as possible.

Notwithstanding the fact that he received the benefit of the most careful nursing and the most skillful medical attention, a steady and uninterrupted decline was observed, and it was several weeks ago that his case was a hopeless one. Within the past day or two there was a change for the worse. This evening he sank rapidly and the family was summoned to the bedside. Those present were Mrs. Hearst, William R. Hearst, the Senator's son; John S. Follansbee of California, the Senator's partner; Dr. Ward, the nurses and several domestics. The Senator's hands were held by Mrs. Hearst and the physician, and so quietly and easily did he pass away that

Mrs. Hearst did not know he was dead until so informed by Dr. Ward. He gave no indication whatever of pain or discomfort and seemed to the anxious watchers merely to have fallen asleep.

Dr. Ward said to-night that the Senator displayed wonderful fortitude in his illness and had not during its entire course uttered a complaining word or expressed the least fear as to the result.

The Senator's death was communicated by his private secretary to the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, and subsequently communicated to that body. The President was also promptly informed. Senator Stanford, who had been a frequent visitor at the house of his late colleague, called there a few minutes after his death and extended his sympathy to Mrs. Hearst. Many other Senators and Representatives and leading officials called and left messages of condolence.

While the arrangements for the funeral are not entirely completed it is settled that the remains will be taken to San Francisco for interment and that the funeral services in this city will be brief and simple. They will probably be conducted at his late residence in this city to-morrow or Monday, as it is desired to convey the remains to California as soon as possible.

The following committee has been appointed to attend the funeral on behalf of the Senate: Senators Stanford, Vance, Vest, Hoar, Sawyer, Bate, Berry, Stockbridge and Barbour.

In all probability Senator and Mrs. Stanford will accompany the funeral train to San Francisco, where the interment will occur, if it is not decided to-morrow to bury the Senator at San Simon, San Luis Obispo county, where he once lived.

The California delegation in Congress to-night met and drew up suitable resolutions to be presented to the House expressive of the regret which the news of Senator Hearst's death had been received. Senator Stanford's resolution, adopted by the Senate, was as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with sorrow of the death of Hon. George Hearst, late Senator from the State of California.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members of the Senate be appointed by the president of this body to act in conjunction with the committee of the House to make the necessary arrangements and accompany the remains to the place of interment.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. Clunie offered the same resolution in the House.

An effort will be made to hold the body in Washington until after Congress adjourns, so that the representative men of both parties in both houses can attend the remains to the Pacific coast. Among the names mentioned are those of McKinley and Crisp of the House, of which the committee has not yet been appointed.

AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

Sketch of the Career of the Late Senator from California.

George Hearst's career, now closed after a long and industrious life, was strikingly marked with exhibitions of courage and perseverance under difficulties and dispiriting reverses as well as a modest bearing in triumphant success.

Mr. Hearst was born in Franklin county, Mo., on September 3, 1820, and was a descendant from ancestry that came to America as early as 1680. His father, William G. Hearst, was a native of South Carolina, but in 1808 he came with his parents, who were of Scotch descent, to the then American frontier, which has since become the great State of Missouri. Mr. Hearst's grandfather on his mother's side, Jacob Collins, was of English descent and was also a Missouri pioneer. Brought up on the frontier, where schools were scarce and far between, the educational advantages which Mr. Hearst enjoyed were necessarily limited, but those which were within his reach were made the most of by a strong, inquiring mind, and consequently Mr. Hearst began the battle of life with a good plain English education. It was but natural that he should drift

into mining as a pursuit, as he was born and reared in the vicinity of what was then the scene of the principal mining operations of the United States—the lead mines of Missouri. In this line he soon became regarded as one of the best experts of that region.

In 1850, following the rush of fortune-seekers to the newly discovered gold fields in California, Mr. Hearst crossed the plains with an ox team and settled in Nevada county, then one of the most prolific sections of the State in placer mines and which, even at this day, contains inexhaustible treasures in gold. Mr. Hearst



Senator Hearst.

at once engaged in placer mining, working with pick, shovel and pan, although buying, selling and trading in claims was more to his bent, and he entered the latter business, continuing with varying success until 1859, being up and down, but most of the time as poor as a church mouse.

In that year he became interested in quartz mining, and in this he found the school where he took the first lessons that, with added experience, made him perhaps the best judge in the United States of the value of a mine.

Mr. Hearst was among the eager crowd that flocked to the Washoe diggings in 1859. He went on horseback, and was, in mining parlance, "flat broke," although he managed to get hold of a horse, saddle and bridle. Once on the Comstock Mr. Hearst got into the thickest of the wild struggle for wealth, locating claims here, buying "feet" there and selling them in another direction. He obtained an interest in some of the most valuable mines, but it cannot be said that he made a success of his first visit to the Comstock. A second visit, however, proved more successful. He made contracts for an interest in one of the most important claims, which is now known as the Ophir.

After shipping forty-five tons of pulp silver to San Francisco at a cost of 25 cents a pound for freight it was found that there was no means of working the pulp and that it was unsalable at any price. At last a metallurgist agreed to erect furnaces and smelt it for \$450 a ton. It yielded \$3800 a ton, and this being coined into silver dollars at the Mint settled the question of the actual and speculative value of the Comstock mines, and Mr. Hearst found himself in opulent circumstances.

In 1860 Mr. Hearst returned to his old home in the East and remained there until after his mother's death.

Marrying Miss Phoebe E. Apperson, daughter of Randolph W. Apperson, a Virginian of excellent family, he returned to this coast with his wife in November, 1862. He then engaged in active mining operations, and in 1865 was estimated to be worth about \$1,000,000. About this time the financial failure of some other parties and of one or two large mining enterprises in which he was interested almost shattered the large fortune which he had built up.

Many another man of less pluck and endurance would have sunk under this blow, but it scarcely staggered Mr. Hearst, and he went to work to recover the ground he had lost. He did this and more. By judicious speculations in San Francisco real estate and by well-placed mining investments he once more became a very rich man. He was part owner in the famous Ontario mine of Utah, which for a long time paid annual dividends amounting to \$3,000,000, and still shows no sign of exhaustion. He also had large mining interests in the Black Hills and in California, Arizona and Nevada. For a time he employed from 1000 to 2000 men in his mines and other industries.

Unlike many other Californians he never stored his money in bonds nor took it from the State, but nearly all of it has been used in California to develop its resources and advance its prosperity.

In 1865 Mr. Hearst was elected to the State Legislature and in 1882 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor before the San Jose convention. In 1885 the Democrats, who were in the minority in the State Legislature, gave him their unanimous vote for United States Senator, and on March 23, 1886, he was appointed United States Senator, as a Democrat, by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller. He took his seat April 9, 1886. In politics Mr. Hearst was always a firm, unflinching Democrat, who did his party good service, though in a quiet way. He dipped into journalism at one time, becoming the owner of the San Francisco *Examiner*, now under the proprietorship of his son, W. R. Hearst. Mrs. George Hearst, the widow of the deceased, is a woman of many charities and of fine breeding. In a quiet way she has contributed much to the needy.

With all his wealth Mr. Hearst was a very plain man, but naturally kind and open-hearted and singularly free from affectation or exclusiveness.

SENATOR HEARST'S DEATH.

The long and painful illness of Senator George Hearst was mercifully terminated yesterday. His death was unaccompanied by the agony which not unfrequently heralds the coming of the king of terrors, and he passed from the state which we call life to the unknown region of death as peacefully as an infant drops into slumber upon its mother's breast.

George Hearst was so prominently identified with the pristine interest of California, mining, that his memory will linger as long as men search for the hidden treasures which the kindly earth conceals. Long before he had turned his attention to politics he was known as one of the very best mining experts on the Pacific coast, and his very large fortune was acquired in an entirely legitimate way by the exercise of a judgment trained by careful observation and ripened by a large and varied experience.

Of Senator Hearst's private and domestic relations it is enough to say that he leaves a widow who will honor and revere his memory and a son who gladly acknowledges the infinite debt he owes to an ever kind and indulgent father. The kindest sympathies of all Californians must go out to that widow and son in their affliction, and all differences of opinion, political or otherwise, must be silenced in the presence of death.

Under the act of Congress the Legislature of California now in session must fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Hearst upon the second Tuesday after information of the occurring of the vacancy, which, in the natural order of events, will be the 10th of March. A Republican will succeed Senator Hearst, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the choice of the Legislature may fall upon someone who is as thoroughly a Californian and as much devoted to her material interests as was George Hearst.

San Francisco Chronicle

MONDAY MARCH 16, 1891

HEARST AT REST.

Funeral Honors to the Late Senator.

A Great Throng at Grace Church.

Rare and Beautiful Floral Decorations.

One Thousand of the Militia in the Cortege.

National, State and Municipal Bodies Well Represented at the Bier.

All that is mortal of the late Senator George Hearst now lies in a narrow vault in the cemetery at Laurel Hill.

Such funeral honors as those which were bestowed yesterday upon the distinguished dead have rarely been witnessed in this city before. Nearly 2000 people took part in their bestowal, and fully one-half of these—by far too great a number had gathered at the services to admit of a greater proportion attending them—witnessed the funeral ceremonies in Grace Episcopal Church.

A drizzling rain had been falling nearly all the morning and the flags that trailed at half-mast on many buildings in the city hung wet and heavy, refusing to wave in the light breeze that was blowing. The threatening weather had no effect whatever upon the multitude that was bent upon doing honor to the dead Senator, nor did it deter those who gathered along the way to witness one of the most magnificent funeral parades that has ever been seen in California.

Inside the church the wealth of greenery, flowers and blooms that had been used in the decorations was such as to bewilder the eyes. Palms, ferns, acacias, trailing vines, lilies, violets, azaleas and a confusion of fragrant sprays and blossoms made the scene one of surpassing beauty. The columns of the great arches were joined all about with greenery, and the chancel presented a picture of floral magnificence. The set pieces, of which there were many, were of great beauty, having been carefully arranged with lovely culled flowers of the choicest order. The pieces included an immense arch and pillow, a tall white cross of orchids, a large cross of lilies, a printing press, an arch of violets, pillows of orchids, lilies, violets and many other flowers, an arm chair, a Bear flag, wreaths in great number, the seal of the

State, a pick and shovel and a great shield.

Gathered in the church were many high officials of the republic, of the State and of the city. Among them were the Congressional committee and escort detailed to represent the Government at the closing scene in the history of its honored representative. The Governor of the State was there, with his staff, and so were many of our California legislators, the Mayor of the city, the Supervisors and other municipal bodies, besides social and political organizations and hosts of friends



A view inside Grace Church.

of the deceased.

The main feature of the funeral procession was the Second Brigade of the National Guard, which, under command of Brigadier-General John H. Dickinson, paraded fully 1000 men, who made an excellent appearance. The local companies all paraded with strong ranks, and the three companies of the Fifth Infantry which came from surrounding towns to aid in the bestowal of honors upon the dead deserve praise for their strength and appearance.

The civic societies which followed the militia in the parade were all well represented.

AT GRACE CHURCH.

The Beautiful Decorations—The Funeral Service.

The great Gothic church was still as the tomb. Not a sound, not a movement disturbed the solemn silence.

The seats at 1 o'clock were yet unoccupied, the bustle, haste and confusion, the low-spoken commands and orders which a few minutes later marked the coming of mourning friends and associates of the distinguished dead had not yet broken the quiet of the sacred place.

The grand old edifice presented a beautiful picture. Through the rich colors of the window panes the light streamed faintly. Emblazoned on each were the historic trials and triumphs of many a saint and hero, whose cunningly carved and beautiful images looked down into nave and transept upon majestic columns whose height was lost in the dim outlines

The white marble of the baptismal font gleamed through its drapery of smilax. The pulpit was hidden in a garb of green.

Silent, with bowed heads, with white-gloved hands crossed before them, four figures stood in the chancel. They were the faithful soldiers of the National Guard who had stood unceasing watch over the body of the dead.

Before them rested the black-bound casket weighted with the last simple tribute of the sorrowing widow. Behind the solemn group stood two full-lighted, glittering candelabra, shedding their flickering rays upon the scene.

Upon the chancel rail two great white crosses reared their forms in central view. High up, almost at the top of the chancel arches bright lights flashed and glittered into the gloom shed by immense palms.

Around the sanctuary careful hands had placed innumerable plants delicate in bloom and fragrance.

Perhaps the most eloquent testimony of the esteem and admiration in which the honored dead was held was the great number of floral pieces which were crowded into the sanctuary. They were of the greatest variety of design and formed of the most beautiful flowers.

A splendid tribute from the Examiner stood before the coffin. It represented the front page of that paper in white flowers. The column rules and heading were in blue violets.

A picture of the dead Senator was placed in the center. Below, in similar blooms, was a simple and pathetic sentence, suggestive in more than one aspect, "All In—Good Night."

Near it stood another offering from the stereotype, press and mailing departments of the Examiner. It was a large printing press of blue and white violets and acacia blossoms wonderfully woven in the intricate and elaborate miniature machinery.

Not far away was the last token of the Iroquois Club. A large arch of violets, white stocks, japonicas, white roses and maidenhair fern formed a handsome frame to a white shield, upon which rested the red-hued head of an Indian adorned with eagle feathers.

The floral base upon which the arch arose bore the phrase "Eternal Rest." The initials, "G. H.," found conspicuous place in the offering.

The white cross of lilies which stood upon the communion rail was twelve feet in height. It was the gift of the Park Commissioners. Its companion piece of equal height and similar design was formed of roses and azaleas on a base of ivy.

A pyramid of Bermuda lilies was sent by the ladies of the Hahnemann Hospital Association.

Not far from it were stationed an anchor, a wreath and a pillow of roses and violets, the gift of the California Legislature.

One of the most beautiful offerings in the chancel was from Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Head. It was a pillow of red orchids and ferns.

An immense arch and pillow of beautiful white flowers was the token of Mayor Sanderson and the Board of Supervisors. Upon the arch, which curved to a length of fully six feet, were the words: "A Friend to His Follow-man."

A large oak branch, simply tied with a broad purple ribbon, was sent by the Daily Report.

A tall white cross of orchids and azaleas, with a simple word of sympathy lettered in violets, was the tribute of James C. Nealon.

Upon a tiny card were the words: "Rest, great heart; you have made the earth better and humanity happier."

It came with a basket of beautiful roses and ferns from N. Latham, Ellen and Nelly Latham.

A vacant arm chair stood near the black-draped altar. Pink roses, azaleas and narcissus made its striking outlines. The seat was formed of dark-hued pansies studded with white wax-like japonicas. Its card bore the name California State

Democratic Club.

Not less prominent was the floral gift of the Democratic State Central Committee. Mingled in harmonious colors were the Stars and Stripes and the Bear flag. Over them was drawn a thin veil of black crepe, through which the glittering silk folds of the handsome emblems could be seen. Beneath was the seal of State.

A wreath of wheat and lilies came from Mrs. William T. Coleman.

A beautiful pick and shovel in white, red and blue flowers was the significant offering of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson.

A floral piece similar in design but with a great shield in the background worked in violets had the card of Jere Lynch.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sloss sent a wreath of La France roses.

A wreath of violets came from Miss E. Crockett and a basket of roses from J. H. Lawrence.

A fragrant bouquet of violets was given by Mr. and Mrs. Van Gorden and a bouquet and wreath of the same flowers by Alfred Wheeler.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew M. Lawrence laid a simple sheaf of wheat among the great confusion of tributes.

A basket of roses from Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Gersle, a large bunch of lilies from Mr. and Mrs. Morion Mitchell, and a bed of white roses from R. P. Hammond Jr. were all eloquent tributes of esteem and sympathy.

A huge white cross, in which here and there roses and lilies were placed, came from the Union League Club.

Almost in the center of the chancel was a large column of red roses given by Mrs. and Miss W. H. Smith.

A bunch of beautiful leaves bore the card of Miss Jennie Grover.

A bunch of palm leaves from Joseph Austin and a basket of flowers from W. B. Wilshire were also handsome gifts.

The gentleman to whom is due the greatest credit for the conception and superintendency of the decorations and the placing of the set pieces is the superintendent of the park, John McLaren.

Among all the floral offerings, beautiful and artistic as they were, one, perhaps, was of striking interest. It was a model of the Charleston, given by the officers of that vessel. It was four feet long and two feet high. Upon a broad bed of violets the little vessel rested. Ahead of it, as a figure of hope, was placed a white cross. The hull of the cruiser was of white violets. From the miniature white masts extended the spars of blue violets. Strung from point to point was the black rigging. The tiny davits of white held the lifeboats filled with blue violets. At the vessel's prow was the shield of the nation with its stars and stripes.

The church, so splendid in its varied adornment, was not long in its deep peace. Soon the doors were open and ushers were busy assigning to their allotted places the distinguished visitors and citizens who had come to do honor to him whose position and character won admiration and applause.

The great hall was rapidly filled. The officers of the State and national troop were there in all the gorgeous paraphernalia of rank and military station.

Naval captains in no less brilliant attire added with their presence a strange dignity to the scene.

United States Senators and Congressmen, men distinguished in the councils of great States and a great nation, whose names are known and honored throughout the republic.

Here and there sat representatives of the bench and bar, men who had won distinction in public life, officers of the municipality, officers of foreign peoples and governments.

It was a remarkable gathering, whose elements, so complex, united to constitute a truly international tribute, one of civic, military and ecclesiastical grandeur.

Just before the service began the sorrowing widow, closely veiled and in the deepest black, entered slowly, leaning on the arm of her son, whose face told eloquently of his sadness. To a seat just in front of the coffin they were assigned.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock the low droning of the organ murmured through the church. Gradually the modulation increased in volume of confusing power.

Then it sank to the sad, slow rhythm of the funeral march, whose low sweet tones expressed an overwhelming sentiment of awe and pathos. It was the grand march "Apotheose." The last service had begun.

Long-drawn chords, now sinking till the music was almost lost in the great recesses of the church, sustained a theme of solemn import. The low tremulous notes floated out into the crowded edifice, quiet

as death with its hundreds of men and women whose faces bore the thought of sympathy for the stricken family. The black-robed figure before the coffin was bowed in sorrow.

Distant and far away the music seemed as the white-surplised, black-stoled clergymen filed into the chancel and to their sad posts. Then came the eloquently spoken words of resurrection, of triumph and of life, the last phrases sounding softly as the choir began the glorious anthem of the burial service.

The Episcopal burial rite is wonderfully pathetic in its simple but sublime dignity. But it was a moment of dramatic intensity when the last words of the lesson were said, when its light of inspiring hope dispels the shadow in the black picture of death with which it deals. Slowly turning toward the coffin the minister in solemn accents uttered the glorious words: "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

Every head in the immense assembly was bowed. The simple service proceeded. The old beautiful hymns so touching in simple melody were sung it seemed with a pathos never before revealed.

It did not need words to tell their theme of emotion, intense and varied. Sad in color, the light and shade of their noble expression found a response in many a mind there present.

The prayers, with their burden of peace and hope and happiness were said, and as the closing hymn announced the end, the clergymen took up their station before the dead. In a moment the coffin was raised and carried from its place by six non-commissioned officers of the National Guard.

The clergymen led the way to the hearse. As the procession moved down the central aisle the organist began the saddest of all dirges, Chopin's funeral march.

The music rose and fell, now full in its bold phrasing; again low, plaintive and sweet as its tremulous tones, almost an echo, moaned their way to the hearts of those in the church. As the march of sorrow was sounded in subdued tones could be heard the trumpet call in the street. Far away it seemed.

The doors of the church were thrown open; the call reverberated with startling clearness in the crowded and sacred place. The services were over.

The officiating clergymen were: Rev. Dr. R. C. Foote, Rev. C. J. Mason and Rev. Mr. Nicholson of Sausalito. The choir was composed of the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Mariner-Campbell, Mrs. Eunice Westwater, Arthur Messmer and Walter C. Campbell; organist, H. M. Bosworth. The music was the following: Grand march, "Apotheose," composed by Gottschalk for the funeral of the King of the Belgians; chant, "Lord, let me know my end and the number of my days"; hymn, "Just as I am, without one plea"; hymn, "Abide With Me"; hymn, "When our heads are bowed in woe"; Chopin's funeral music.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.

Hundreds of Representative People Were Present.

In arranging the seats in the auditorium of Grace Church the committee of arrangements made the allotments for the various national, State, municipal and civic societies in accordance with the estimated attendance of the members of each furnished the committee on Saturday. Tickets of admission were then issued to relatives and friends of the deceased Senator and his family, together with all the prominent citizens of San Francisco, the number of the latter being sufficient to fill all the seats and standing room in the auditorium left over from the first issuance of cards of admission.

The friends of the deceased were the first to arrive at the church and were seated. When the societies and organizations began to arrive, it was found that in almost every instance the number that would attend had been underestimated to the committee, and consequently many were unable to gain admission to the church.

The following were among the hundreds present: Governor H. H. Markham and staff, as follows: Adjutant-General Allen, Assistant Adjutant-General Murray, Colonel Lutz, Jones, Laidlaw, Young, Knight, Sumner and Chaddock.

The Congressional Committee and escort, consisting of: E. K. Valentine, sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate, in charge; Senators James L. Pugh of Alabama, F. B. Stockbridge of Michigan,

Zebulon B. Vance of North Carolina, Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia, William L. Bate of Tennessee, James H. Berry of Arkansas, John S. Barbour of Virginia, Philletus Sawyer of Wisconsin, Representatives Thomas J. Clunie and Thomas J. Geary of California, L. E. McComas of Maryland, Seth L. Milliken of Maine, James S. Sherman of New York, H. St. G. Tucker of Virginia, Charles H. Gibson of Maryland, Joseph E. Washington of Tennessee, T. C. Catchings of Mississippi, Charles W. Adams, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives; Captain Merritt, assistant sergeant-at-arms United States Senate.

The Legislative Committee of the State of California, comprising the following State Senators and Assemblymen: Senators—Bailey, Banks, Britt, Byrnes, Campbell of Sonoma, Campbell of Siskiyou, Carpenter, Grandall, Dargie, De Long, Denison, Dray, Everett, Flint, Fraser, Goucher, Hamill, Heacock, Langford, Maher, Mahoney, McComas, McGowan, Mead, Preston, Seawell, Shippee, Simpson, Sprague, Streeter, Voorhies, Welch, William H. Williams, George H. Williams, Wilson. Assemblymen—Alexander, Armes, Barnard, Barnett of San Francisco, Baughman, Beecher, Bert, Bledsoe, Brown, Bruns, Bryant, Cargill, Carter, Clark, Coffey,



A scene at the side entrance.

Crain, Culver, Cunningham, Daly, Dennis, Dibble, Doty, Dow, Dunn, Durner, Eakie, Estey, Fowler, Freeman, Garver, Glenn, Gordon, Gould, Hail, Harloe, Hawley, Hayes, Hersey, Hocking, Hoey, Hune-will, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Kellogg, Lacey, Lewis, Lowe, Lux, Lynch, Marlon, Martin, Matthews, Matlock, McCall, Mor-decai, Murnah, Murphy, Phillips, Renfro, Rice, Robertson, Shanahan, Smith of Butte, Stabler, Steltz, Sturtevant, Tennis, Tully, Wentworth, Weston, Wolfskill, Young.

Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco—D. B. Jackson, James W. Burling, John B. Curtis, Washington Ayer, L. R. Ellert, George A. Carnes, P. J. Coffey, Albert Heyer, D. D. Hunt, C. W. Taber, William Wilkison.

Fire Commissioners of San Francisco—Messrs. Newman and Schmidt.

Park Commissioners—Joseph Austin, W. W. Stow and R. P. Hammond Jr.

Chief of Police Crowley.

General Dimond and staff, comprising Lieutenant—Colonels Castle, English, Hooper, Miles, Denicke and Du Bocce.

State Democratic Central Committee—A. T. Spotts, John C. Hays, Edward McGettigan, Max Popper, P. A. Finnegan, W. J. Bryan, W. H. Hammond and John Foley.

The Iroquois Club: J. C. Ruddick, Louis Metzger, W. J. Tinnin, P. J. Thomas, Otto Koepfer, H. Falk, Max Popper Jr., George Beatty, M. J. Hanley, Professor Hahn, E. Metzger, P. J. White, Judge Craig, T. J. Clancy, Captain Powers, S. Fleishach, P. J. Hawkins, E. G. Henderson, Fred Raabe, M. J. Crowley, Professor Simmons, J. H. Riley, L. J. Welch, C. Weller, L. V. Mervle, Charles Kilday, D. Mahoney, Captain Treklor, A. Levi, H. Zemansky,

Dr. G. W. Sichel, Arthur Sichel, Louis Glass, Robert Gordon, D. J. Gordon, H. P. Giannini, J. Coffey, Dr. Martin, S. C. Melis, Harry Nieman, William Kreling, P. Pryor, Joseph Pesca, Phil Krauss, James J. Flynn, H. Jacobs, M. H. Dreyfus, P. A. Finnegan, D. J. Gordon, C. J. Sullivan, E. P. E. Troy, J. J. Clark, C. H. Holcourt, M. D. Clar, W. L. Ashe, L. V. Merle, J. A. Steinbach, B. N. de Leon, J. A. Fichtaler, L. J. Welch and M. Hineman.

Society of California Pioneers: Colonel Von Schmitt; secretary, E. P. Marcellus; marshal, E. B. Vreeland; Colonel A. E. Dennison, W. Bradford, C. F. Adams, L. Given, J. M. Byrne, James Heron, A. J. Roulstone, E. B. Reynolds, Coleman Stevens, Edward F. Stone, Henry B. Hunt, William McPherson Hill, Eugene W. Levy, Francis M. Hackett, John W. Clasen, Aylett R. Cotton, Alfred Wheeler, P. Lynch, George C. Wickware, E. S. Perkins, John F. Sterling, Alfred Poett, Warren B. Ever, Thomas J. Knipe, A. Brand, James Palache, William Patton, John P. Biring, John T. Wright, Heber N. Tilden, E. B. Perrin, Charles J. Spaulding, James Herrmann, Edward W. Travers, Minor E. Smith, Edwin P. Hutchins, Daniel Norcross, James Neall, James L. Gibson, Charles E. Moore, George F. Neel, Harry M. Smith, William E. Price, Lander Van Orden, A. A. Louderback, Robert Vandercrook, James W. Randall, F. S. Winsinger, George D. Dorwin and Robert Wilson.

Democratic State Club: Delegates Schwartz, Guitte and Freidenreik.
Mayor Chapman of Oakland and the Common Council of that city, as follows: Messrs. Thornburgh, Earl, Nelson, Heitman, Johnston, Bronsahan, Pardee.

Among those in the general audience were: A. S. Baldwin, Major Frank McLaughlin, James E. Tucker, Arthur Wallace, Grosvenor P. Ayers, John Wedderburn, W. B. Wightman, Edward W. Townsend, Selden S. Wright, Lloyd Tevis, R. P. Hammond Jr., Irwin C. Stump, Russell J. Wilson, General John Gibbon, William D. English, A. B. Butler of Fresno, Judge Niles Searles of Nevada City, Judge R. S. Mesick, Barry Baldwin, Arthur Rodgers, Irving M. Scott, Senator A. P. Williams, Governor George C. Perkins, Louis Sloss, John H. Wise, Admiral Benham, E. G. Waite, J. P. Le Count, A. N. Towne, Judge William T. Wallace, Judge J. P. Hoge, Judge J. V. Coffey, Frank Moffitt, editor Oakland Times; W. E. Dargie, editor Oakland Tribune; Hon. Robert Howe of Sonoma county, James Budd, A. C. Paulsell, W. M. Gibson and Thomas Ryan of Stockton, Richard Bullis, R. P. Troy and Richard Kinella of San Rafael, Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, General John T. Cary, Major Rathbone, Hon. W. W. Foote, Dr. Latham, ex-Governor Perkins, ex-City Treasurer Reese, Hon. Jeremiah Lynch, Judge Penne, Judge Levy, Timothy O'Brien, Walter Stone, John E. Hammond, James C. Nealon, Walter Graves, J. McDonald, Arthur McEwen, Garrett McInerney, H. Dodge, A. L. Garse, J. H. Lawrence, Alfred Wheeler, Joseph Austin, Edwin W. McAfee, L. C. McAfee, Barnaby Murphy of San Jose, John Nesmith of San Jose, Eugene Cavanaugh, J. R. Howell, Frank G. Drum, Thomas Turner, Harry Creswell, J. P. White, Frank McCoppin, John J. Clark, William G. Bryan, Louis Schloss Jr., W. H. L. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. George Van Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Andy Laurence, Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Gerstle, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss Smith, Thos. O'Brien, Miss J. Glover, John G. Follansbee and sisters, Mrs. L. E. Wallace, Misses Wallace, Mrs. William T. Wallace, Miss H. L. Reed, R. E. Wallace, Mrs. W. L. Ashe, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wallace, Mrs. Colonel Barry, Captain and Mrs. Driscoll, Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton Bowie, Miss Stowe, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilshire, Mrs. F. B. Wilde and daughters, W. W. Wilde, Miss Wilde, Mrs. and Miss Foute, Miss F. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Jasper McDonald, Joseph Clark and sisters, Joseph B. Crockett and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Apperson of San Jose, Miss Belle Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Keene, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Fraser, Mrs. John H. Dickinson, Misses Stump, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Chambers, Misses Bollinger, Misses Zolles, Miss Jennie Sanderson, Mrs. John D. Yost, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Taylor, Captain and Mrs. W. H. Clary, Miss Clary, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Head, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Miss E. Crockett, Mrs. Creswell, Hon. M. F. Tarney and wife, Miss Lulu Wynn and Miss Hough.

About seventy personal invitations were

issued at the request of Mrs. Senator Hearst, and in addition to these and the names published there were hundreds in attendance whose identity, owing to the terrible crush in the church, it was impossible to learn.

The following party of ladies and gentlemen was specially invited by Mrs. Hearst to attend the funeral: Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Apperson, George Hearst Jr. and wife, Joseph Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Mowro, Susan and Joe Burke, Mrs. A. Clarke, Mrs. K. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Whitley and their two sons and one daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Apperson, Edgar Apperson, Miss Apperson, Robert Turner and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper McDonald, Mrs. M. W. Kincaid, J. G. Follansbee, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Chambers, William Robertson, Mrs. J. M. Robertson, Mrs. Sanborn, Frank Kincaid, Miss Hughes, Miss Hough, Mrs. and Miss Barreda, Dr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. and Miss Head, Mrs. C. Head, Miss Crockett, Dr. and Mrs. Perrin, Miss Perrin, Miss Hillyer, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Magruder Stone, Mrs. B. H. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton Palmer, Harold Wheeler, Alfred Wheeler, Miss Wynn, Miss Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. Van Gordon, Miss Sanderson, Mrs. Yost, Mrs. Ormsby, James Heron, Mr. and Mrs. Deuprey, W. H. Clary, Miss Clary, Mrs. S. B. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hewes, Mrs. Richards, the Misses Stump, S. J. Strauss, wife and child; Mrs. William Wills, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Fugh, Mrs. White, Mrs. T. J. Clunie, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Ferrer and family, the Misses Ferrer, W. H. Foote, J. L. Rathbone.

TO THE CEMETERY.

The Body Carried to Laurel Hill and Placed in a Vault.

The rain which had been threatened all the morning began to fall in a steady, gentle shower shortly after noon. The prospects were for a continuous storm, but this did not deter hundreds of people from assembling on the streets and sidewalks near the church, until at 1 o'clock fully 2000 spectators were assembled along California and Stockton streets, standing patiently in the rain until the procession should move.

At 1:30 o'clock the large detail of police on duty began to clear away the crowds from the immediate vicinity of the church in order to allow the various organizations who were to enter the edifice room enough to march up to the building and form in proper file.

The crowd on the streets kept steadily increasing during the services and not only were the sidewalks and streets for several squares in every direction from the church filled, but the yards, and even the residences themselves, opposite the square along Stockton from Pine to California streets were invaded by the people determined to see the cortege in honor of the dead Senator.

Along the streets on the line of march everywhere the sidewalks were filled with people, in fact the number of spectators must have numbered well up into the thousands.

Everywhere the utmost respect was paid and the police had but little to do other than keep the street on the north side and California street on the east side were closely packed with people anxious to catch a glimpse of the casket as it was borne from the church to the hearse. The streets and sidewalks next the church were kept clear, and the decorum which characterized the large crowds was surprising. It was an evidence of the general sense of propriety, and perhaps still more of the high esteem and profound respect with which the memory of the dead Senator is cherished.

As soon as the last notes of the old hymn "Abide With Me" had ceased, and the melancholy, moving strains of the funeral march fell on the ears of the large crowds within the church the doors near the corner of Stockton and California streets were thrown open. One by one the pallbearers went forth and silently formed an avenue from the doors to the hearse, which, with its four draped steeds and otherwise quite unostentatious appearance, stood a few feet up the hill.

The casket was borne by six young soldiers of the National Guard of California. They carried their burden gently forward and deposited it in the waiting hearse. Then three of them took up positions on each side of the vehicle.

As the coffin was being carried out of the church the bugle sounded and the word of command, "Present arms," was promptly responded to by the troops. The family and closest friends followed the casket from the church. The many carriages were quietly summoned and the mourners took their seats. Then the funeral cortege was re-formed and the march to the cemetery was at once begun.

Brigadier-General John H. Dickinson, commanding the Second Brigade, with his staff officers, headed the procession. Then followed the San Francisco Hussars under Captain Blumenberg, and Light Battery A, Second Artillery, under Captain Hugh I. Sime. The Second Artillery Regiment, under Colonel William Macdonald, the First, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sullivan, the Fifth, under Colonel Fairbanks, and the Third, under Colonel Barry, completed the military part of the parade. Then came the Iroquois Club members, each wearing his white badge, black bordered. The *Examiner's* chapel, that is to say the force of printers employed on the paper, all in black and wearing white gloves, marched just ahead of the carriages. The chapel banner was draped with crape. The carriages, four deep followed. Those containing the Governor and his staff, General Dimond and his staff, the Congressional and legislative delegates preceded the hearse.

Immediately after the funeral car were the carriages containing the members of the dead Senator's family, intimate friends and leading members of the *Examiner's* staff. Less well-known people followed and the stream of carriages was a very lengthy one.

The military portion of the procession formed in column of fours, and after clearing the church the line was halted so as to give time for the formation of the remainder of the procession. When the word was passed that all was in readiness the soldiers were formed in "platoon front" and marched up Pine street, the different bands playing the march in "Saul".

The procession wended its way west as far as Van Ness avenue, then turned south and wheeled on to Post street. Continuing along the latter thoroughfare the next turn was made at Devisadero street and the final one at Bush street, which runs up to the main entrance of Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Colonel Dickinson and his staff awaited the procession at the junction of Devisadero and Bush streets. The regiments, except the Third, on arriving there drew up on each side of Bush street and a final presentation of arms was called as the hearse passed between the columns. The Third Regiment continued in the lead and marched directly through the cemetery gates, only coming to a halt at the Latham vault, one of the most conspicuous and beautiful monuments in the burial ground. Large crowds had followed the procession, or had arrived by the cable cars ahead of the cortege, so that every foot of ground was occupied when the hearse arrived.

The closing ceremonies were very simple, but none the less impressive, and seemed well fitted to the recognized manly simplicity of the late George Hearst. Once more the six soldiers lifted the casket and bore it between the files of pallbearers to the raised platform which surrounds the vault. Rev. Dr. Foote took up the closing portion of the Episcopal burial service, commencing with the familiar words "Man that is born of woman." Then followed the symbolical "Earth to earth," and the final words of peace to the departed soul were uttered.

The coffin was taken up again and carried to where an opening in the base of the monument showed it should be placed. Into the small rectangular aperture the casket was gently moved. Then, as all stood round with bared heads in the rain, a bugler stepped forward and played "The Last Call."

A mason lifted the small marble slab up to the opening, and in a few seconds all that is mortal of the late Senator was hidden from view. The carriages moved forward one by one, the various pallbearers, officers and others in attendance took their seats, and soon the cemetery to which one silent tenant had been added was deserted.

The guard of honor at the church was under the command of Captain D. J. Driscoll of Company G, Third Regiment N. G. C., and consisted of twenty-five men. They were on duty from Thursday noon until the body was laid to rest.



**GEORGE HEARST
PASSES AWAY.**

**Death at Washington of the
California Senator.**

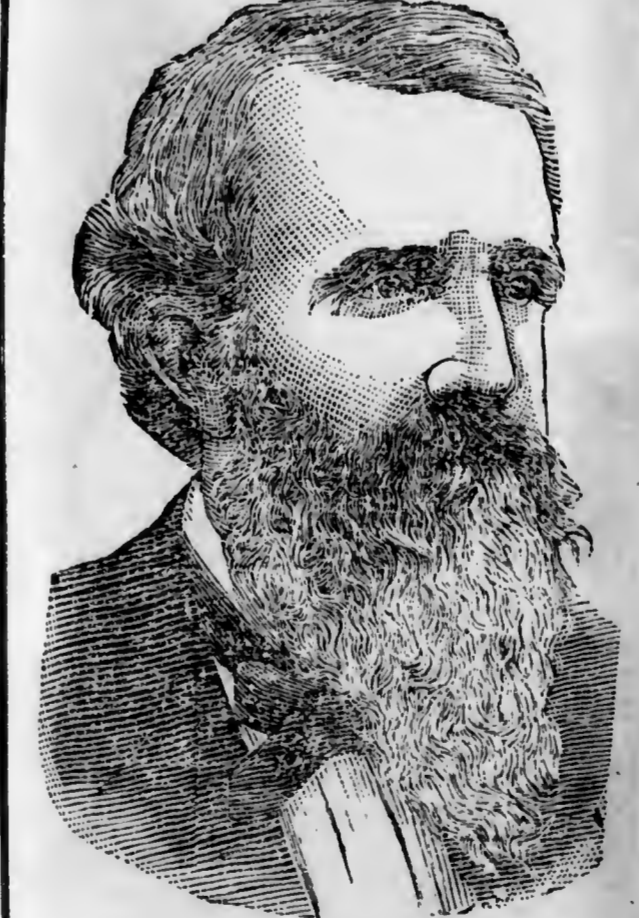
**Surrounded by His Family the End Came
Unawares—Action of the Senate
and House.**

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Senator George Hearst died at his residence on New Hampshire avenue at 9:10 o'clock to-night. He had been ill for a long time, and in December last went to New York to consult with Dr. Charles Ward. The physician found he was afflicted with a complication of diseases, resulting primarily from a serious disarrangement of the bowels.

Acting upon his physician's advice, he returned to his family in this city and yielded himself entirely to medical treatment. Absolute quiet and rest were strictly enjoined, and his official duties were lightened as much as possible.

Notwithstanding the fact that he received the benefit of the most careful nursing and the most skillful medical attention, a steady and uninterrupted decline was observed,



and it was seen several weeks ago that his case was a hopeless one. Within the past day or two there was a change for the worse.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Dr. Ward was closeted with Senator Hearst's private secretary for three hours to-night, and when he at last responded to numerous cards from the press men he simply said that Senator Hearst died without

any pain whatever. He refused to disclose the nature of the Senator's disease for family reasons. It is learned, however, that cancer of the stomach and liver was the immediate cause, although there were other complications.

Yesterday Dr. Ward told a close friend that Senator Hearst could live but a few hours more; that the cancer which had been eating his stomach had reached the liver and death would ensue from suffocation, heart failure or exhaustion.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon, when the Senator's private secretary visited the sick-room, Senator Hearst was conscious, but when a second visit was made at about 7:30 o'clock the Senator was lying on his back, his eyes closed and no one was present but a nurse.

Mr. Wedderburn took the Senator's hand, which was limp and cold, and the sick man, feeling the grasp, opened his eyes partly, but said nothing. The nurse said he could recognize no one. His labored breathing and vacant, cold stare indicated that death was not far away.

The private secretary communicated this condition of affairs to Mrs. Hearst, who doubtless was well aware of the near approach of death.

THE FAMILY SUMMONED.

At about 9 o'clock it became apparent to all that the end had come. Mrs. Hearst, her son and J. G. Follansbee, with the household servants, gathered around the bed-side and watched the life ebb away.

Mrs. Hearst held the Senator's hand to the last. The news of Senator Hearst's condition had meanwhile been communicated to Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Reed, who, later on, was apprised of the Senator's death by telegraph, but the official announcement was not made in the Senate until near midnight. The President was also promptly informed of his death.

Dr. Ward says that Senator Hearst was well aware that he must die and exhibited great patience, resignation and fortitude, and never uttered a complaint or gave his family reason to think that he was aware of his true condition.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Senator Stanford, who has been a frequent visitor at the house of his late colleague, called there a few minutes after the Senator's death and extended his sympathy to Mrs. Hearst. Many other Senators and Representatives and leading officials called and left messages of condolence.

While the arrangements for the funeral are not entirely completed, it is settled that the remains will be taken to San Francisco for interment and the funeral services in this city will be brief and simple. They will probably be conducted at his late residence in this city to-morrow or Monday, as it is desired to convey the remains to California as soon as possible.

THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION.

The California delegation in Congress to-night met and drew up suitable resolutions to be presented to the House, expressive of the regret with which the news of Senator Hearst's death had been received.

MR. CLUNIE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

In the House Mr. Clunie, in announcing Senator Hearst's death, said: "Mr. Speaker, it has been made my duty by my colleagues from California to announce to this House the death of the Hon. George Hearst, late Senator from California, who died at his residence in this city at 9:10 o'clock. At his bedside, prostrate with grief and nursing, were his devoted wife and his only son. He lived, Mr. Speaker, the three score and ten years allotted to the average man, and passed away silently and without pain. I had the honor of knowing him a great many years."

"I knew him well and intimately, and I may say truthfully that no man possessed a stronger hold on the hearts of the people of California than did the Hon. George Hearst, and no man could have been taken away from our midst more regretted by the masses of the people of that State."

HEARST'S EARLY LIFE.

"He left the good old State of Missouri in pioneer days, crossed the plains and helped to carve out the destinies of the great State of California. All her material industries found him an able advocate and a warm assistant. There is no industry in California in which Mr. Hearst did not interest him-

self. He started in mining with a pick and shovel on his shoulder. He continued in that calling until the time of his death; 5000 men were in his employment.

RESPECTED BY EVERYBODY.

"During all his long career in that State no man ever accused Senator Hearst of a dishonest act. I have walked by his side on many occasions. I have seen him ap-

proached by broken-down old miners. He would stop at their request, and, with tears in his eyes, put his hand in his pocket and furnish them relief. He was as gentle as a woman, a kind and devoted husband, a loving father and a sincere and good friend. I can say, without fear of contradiction, that no man in our great State did more in a quiet, unostentatious manner to relieve distress in California than did Senator Hearst, and, in fact, in several other States and Territories where he had an interest.

ELECTED TO THE SENATE.

"The people of our State, differing from him politically, when his name was suggested for the high office of United States Senator, reversed a Republican majority of forty on joint ballot, and gave us a Democratic Legislature of eleven in order to elevate him to the position of United States Senator. No man could talk with Senator Hearst without going away from him feeling that he had learned something, and I regret, Mr. Speaker, that at this late hour cannot do justice to his many virtues. I presume, under the practice of the House, some future time will be set apart and an opportunity afforded his friends to pay a tribute to his memory."

"In closing, Mr. Speaker, I desire that the resolutions passed by the Senate be read, after which I will offer the resolutions which I hold in my hand, when my colleague (Mr. McKenna) is through, should he desire to make any remarks."

MR. KENNA'S TRIBUTE.

Following Mr. Clunie, Mr. McKenna spoke feelingly as follows: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Hearst had been sick for some months, but his friends had entertained hopes of his recovery. The announcement of his death, therefore, comes to us with surprise and with the deepest sorrow. At another time I may display to the House the elements of good and of the good example with which his character and life abounded. I will not dwell now to do so. He was a practical man, able in business affairs and attained eminence both in fortune and with his fellow-men, dying a United States Senator."

"He was a gentleman in the best sense of that much-abused word. He was courteous and considerate to everybody. No man in the State of California had more friends than he, nor deserved or justified their friendship more than he. His death is a severe loss to them and to his State, and will be mourned by them and by it sincerely, profoundly, lastingly."

APPROPRIATE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then presented:

Resolved, That the House do hear with great sorrow the death of Hon. George Hearst, late Senator from California.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to make the necessary arrangements, and to accompany the remains to the place of burial.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect, the House do now adjourn till 10 o'clock Monday.

It goes without saying that George Hearst, United States Senator from California, was a rich man. His predecessor in office—Miller—was immensely wealthy, and Leland Stanford, his colleague, is a "Crossus." George Hearst was appointed by Governor Stoneman to fill the Senatorial chair made vacant by the death of Senator Miller—until January, 1887, when the Legislature elected in 1886 chose Mr. Miller's successor. The term expired in March, 1887. Mr. Hearst was born in Franklin County, Missouri, September 3, 1820. His father, William G. Hearst, was a native of South Carolina, and was Scotch by descent. His mother's father, Jacob Collins, of English descent, was also a pioneer of that section, having removed from Georgia in 1803. Their daughter, Elizabeth Collins, was born in Georgia. She and William G. Hearst were married in 1817, and the two families removed to Texas in 1818, but sickness, the loss of their property and other misfortunes caused them to return in about one year. George was born about a year after their return. The new Senator's boyhood and early manhood were passed on the stock farm with his parents till 1850 came, and with it news of the discovery of gold in this country. He decided to seek his fortune in this country, and in October of that year arrived in Placerville, El Dorado County. He started in as a placer miner, and while thus engaged discovered gold quartz. Soon after the discovery was made known, he and a number of others abandoned the placers and engaged in quartz

mining. The results were such that at the end of the year he cleaned up, and going into Sacramento opened a general merchandise business. Meeting with financial disaster he abandoned merchandising and returned to delving for gold. In 1859 he began prospecting on the Comstock, being among the first to discover the richness of that lode, and made a fortune. In 1860 he visited his birth-place. His mother was in ill health and in the following year she died. It was not until October, 1861, that he was enabled to return to this Coast. When he did come he brought with him his present wife, who was a Miss Phoebe E. Apperson, the daughter of an excellent Virginia family. Their son, W. R. Hearst, was born to them in April, 1863. In 1866 Mr. Hearst was again in reduced circumstances. He then made \$150,000 in real estate, took to mining again, and once more became a millionaire. He was considered the most expert judge and prospector of mines on the Pacific Coast, and it is said that his judgment in regard to a mine was seldom at fault. He was a little over 70 years of age, tall and well formed, but without superfluous flesh. In 1865-66 he served in the State Legislature, on the Democratic side. His political record is too familiar to need any extended notice. In 1882 he aspired to the Governorship of California, but General Stoneman secured the nomination and was elected. When Leland Stanford was made Senator Mr. Hearst was the Democratic caucus nominee. He was owner of some 40,000 acres of land in San Luis Obispo County. These lands are among the finest in California. Mr. Hearst was the sole owner of the Examiner of San Francisco, until March 4, 1887, when it was turned over to his son. At the time of his appointment to the Senatorial chair in 1887 Mr. Hearst was in Mexico, although his family was sojourning in Washington.

The recently elected California Legislature has a strong Republican majority, so that Senator Hearst will have a Republican successor. Hearst was immensely wealthy and was a famous turfman. Coming to California as a common mine laborer, he saved enough to become a partner in a mining firm. He was at the time of his death a leading partner in the firm of Hearst, Haggin, Tevis & Co., the leading mining house in the United States, owning gold, silver and copper mines in all the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. He was always a Democrat, and, since he was able, generous in the promotion of party success.

Among Mr. Hearst's possessions are several millions of acres of land in Mexico. It is said that the possession of this property, together with his vast landed estates held elsewhere, constitutes him as having been the largest land and mine owner in the world.

SENATOR HEARST.

The prolonged struggle of Senator Hearst for life has come to an end. Nothing in his eventful life is more characteristic of the man than his cheerful contemplation of its close. For some weeks he has been under the physicians' sentence of death, but the fact has not apparently disturbed him in the least. He is reported to have conversed cheerfully with his friends, to have expressed doubts if the physicians' sentence would be carried out within the limits of the time allowed him, and in other ways to have conveyed the impression that while he would like a few more years of life he was not phased at the approach of death. In many respects Senator Hearst was a remarkable man. He experienced a full share of the vicissitudes of early life in this State and was equal to any emergency in which he found himself. He often exhibited that cool courage which was so conspicuous in his last illness. Although for some years before his death he had been a very rich man he knew what it was to work for a living. Wealth did not come to him all at once, nor without effort on his part. It may be said also, in illustration of his personal traits of character, that no one who knew him envied him the success he finally achieved. He remained the same true friend to his associates in prosperity that he had been in adversity. Few men have put more wrecks of fortune on their feet, with the means for another trial, than George Hearst. Of his political career it is not necessary to speak. He was a Democrat from conviction, though some of his warm-

est personal friends were Republicans. His entrance into public life was the result rather of good nature than of personal ambition. His friends urged him to be a candidate for Governor and he finally consented. Falling in that, he reached for a higher office and gained it. It has been said that he never entered heart and soul into politics until he experienced one defeat. A setback in this as in other ventures only made him the more determined to win. Of a genial nature, true to his friends, liberal to those who disagreed with him and honest in his dealings with all, George Hearst passed from earth without leaving an enemy behind him.



THURSDAY..... MARCH 12, 1891.

THE DEAD SENATOR.

The remains of the late Senator Hearst will reach this city to-day, and will lie in state until Sunday at 2 o'clock, when the funeral will take place from Grace Church. A large Congressional delegation accompanies the body. Besides these, the military and civic authorities will be represented at the obsequies. Death dissolves parties and silences the voice of faction.

It is fitting that the remains of one who was in his lifetime a Senator from California should be received with respect. In the case of Mr. Hearst the respect will be meliorated with more tender feelings. In his lifetime the man was of that texture that he inspired affection among those who were admitted to his intimacy. He was a kindly man, with generous impulses and warm affections. No appeal to his liberality, it is said, ever remained unanswered, and while in the heat of political warfare he showed that he could give as well as take, he preserved no ill-will after the strife was over and cherished no grudges against his opponents. There was a strain of softness in his disposition, which, while it may not have helped him in politics, endeared him in private life.

Mr. Hearst was rather a thinker and a counselor than a leader. He contented himself with a station of usefulness rather than prominence. But he possessed qualities which may fairly compare in value with the showy attributes of the orator and the party manager: his head was clear and his heart was large. Men have gone down to posterity and been remembered with fewer claims on public regard.



MONDAY..... MARCH 16, 1891.

FUNERAL HONORS.

Senator Hearst's Remains Consigned to the Tomb.

Religious Services at Grace Church—Large Attendance at the Ceremony—The Military Pageant.

The funeral of California's late junior Senator, George Hearst, took place yesterday afternoon at Grace Cathedral, and was attended by a distinguished gathering of statesmen, of national as well as local rep-

utation, representing the general and State governments; men of mark in the professional, mercantile and commercial world; delegations from public bodies and political organizations, as well as the family of the deceased and mourning relatives; with whom the outside weather seemed to weep in sympathy.

Up to 1:30 o'clock the church was kept closed to the public, as the greater part of the space within had been reserved for the funeral guests, and even then in order to prevent a crush only the small side door on Stockton street was thrown open. A very few moments later the unreserved portion of the sacred edifice was fully occupied, and during the half-hour which followed there was a constant arrival of delegates and mourners.

THE CHURCH DECORATIONS.

The early comers had a good half hour to wait before the religious ceremonies began, which they utilized in a quiet inspection of the church interior. The center of interest, of course, was the catafalque, surrounded by a multitude of floral tributes, among which stood the silent sentinels of the military arm of the State, posted as a guard of honor. Unfortunately, the solemnity of the occasion was broken in upon at this time by the management of the committee in charge, who up to the last moment were occupied in placing and replacing the floral emblems, so that they, the committee, florists, soldiers and undertaker's assistants were at times in a jumble of confusion, which a little ordinary foresight would have prevented.

Aside from the set pieces, which entirely filled the chancel, the columns on either side of the nave were ornamented with long festoons of blossoming acacia, the windows and alcoves in the side aisles were banked with blossoms, and wherever it was possible to place a growing palm or fern there might be seen the foliage of the choicest exotics. A very tasteful arrangement of bamboo at the reading-desk and stalls gave a touch of verdure to the inner chancel, which glowed with bright-colored azaleas that formed the background.

THE FLORAL TRIBUTES.

In all of the arrangements, with one exception, there was not a suggestion of death. The casket itself was completely concealed with flowers, and with the sentiments on the tributes out of sight, they might have played a fitting part in the decoration for some glad festival instead of one of mourning. The solitary exception was the floral tribute from the National and State colors and a veil of crape.

THE SERVICES.

Just before 2 o'clock Mrs. Hearst, thickly veiled, escorted by her son, and followed by Mr. and Mrs. Head and other members of the family, were conducted to the seats reserved for them near the altar. Then the guard of honor was withdrawn, and immediately afterward the officiating clergy entered the sanctuary, Rev. Dr. R. C. Foute taking his place at the reading-desk and the assistant ministers, Rev. Mr. Mason and Rev. Mr. Nicholson, of Sausalito, seating themselves in the stalls. As they entered Gottschalk's funeral march, which the organ up to that moment had been rendering, was hushed, and a solemn silence fell upon the audience as the rector, in stentorian tones, began the funeral ritual.

After he had read appropriate texts from St. John xi: 25-26, Job xix: 25-27 and First Timothy vi: 7, the choir chanted the Thirtieth Psalm, "Dixi Custodiani," to music by Elvey. The lesson taken from the fifteenth chapter of the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians was then read and was followed by the favorite hymn of the deceased, "Just as I Am, Without One Plea." A prayer was next offered by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, which was succeeded by the hymn, "Fast Falls the Eventide." The Rev. Mr. Foute then gave the benediction, and after the choir had sung "Lead, Kindly Light," the religious services were at an end.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

Eight Sergeants of the Third Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., in full uniform, now stepped forward and raising the casket with its fragrant pall of choicest buds, moved into the aisle whence it was escorted to the hearse.

First in the procession came the ushers, Messrs. A. S. Baldwin, Frank McLaughlin, James E. Tucker, Arthur Wallace, Governor P. Ayers, John Wedderburn, W. B. Wrightman, Edward W. Townsend and James T. Murphy, and the following from

the Irons Club: M. H. Dreyfus, P. A. Finnegan, D. J. Gordon, C. J. Sullivan, E. P. E. Troy, C. H. Holcomb, J. J. Clark, D. N. de Leon, M. D. Clark, W. L. Ashe, L. V. Merle, J. A. Steinbach, J. L. Fichtlauer and M. Heimelinger.

Then came the pall-bearers, Governor H. H. Markham, Selden S. Wright, W. D. English, Charles N. Felton, Lloyd Tevis, W. F. Goad, R. P. Hammond Jr., E. G. Waite, Mayor George H. Sanderson, A. P. Williams, George C. Perkins, Frank McCoppin, Arthur Rodgers, Irving M. Scott, Niles Searles, John H. Wise, A. B. Buller of Fresno, Louis Sloss, C. L. Taylor, General John Gibbon, Admiral Benham, Jeremiah Lynch, Irwin C. Stump, Barry Baldwin, Judge William T. Wallace, Louis Glass, R. S. Mesick, Edward McGottigan, Judge J. P. Hoge, Judge J. V. Coffey, A. N. Towne, J. P. Le Count, William H. Crocker, Chief Justice W. H. Beatty and Associate Justice R. C. Harrison.

The remains carried by their military escort came next, and then the family of the deceased and other mourners, and last of all the Congressional Committee.

The wreaths and smaller floral tributes were then removed by the undertaker's assistants, while the larger ones were replaced in position by Major Hammond and Edward W. Townsend for the inspection of those who till then had been unable to enter the church.

OUTSIDE SCENES.

Long before the hour announced for the opening of the doors a large crowd of people gathered in the vicinity of Grace Church. A squad of forty police officers, in charge of Sergeant George Harmon, who was assisted by Sergeants Sharp, Whitman, Johns and Monahan, kept the streets clear and compelled the spectators to keep to the sidewalk. The Chief of Police was also present overseeing things.

At a quarter of 2 o'clock the door on Stockton street was opened to admit the general public. A grand rush was made from all sides for the entrance and a jam was the result. The twelve officers on duty on the steps had hard work to keep the crush back to some extent. In less than five minutes all had entered that could find standing room in the space left for the general public and the doors were closed.

A rush was then made for the vestry entrance higher up the street, but here a watchful guard of policemen and a detail from the Third Infantry Regiment kept out all except those who had tickets or who were otherwise entitled to enter. A number of well-known pickpockets mingled in the crowds that tried to or did obtain entrance, but they were closely watched by the police, and as far as is known no one was despoiled of his valuables.

The crowd was driven back again and again to the sidewalks, and there they stood in the drizzling rain; men, women and children, looking at one another and at Major Charles Stanley of the brigade staff who, mounted on a fine horse, was solemnly marching up and down in front of the church, ready to clear the street when the military escort appeared in view.

The sidewalks on Stockton, California and Pine streets for several blocks were black with people, the balconies and windows of the houses in the vicinity were crowded, and amateur photographers were out in full force.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the members of the Examiner's chapel marched up Stockton street in a body and entered the church, and were soon followed by the Board of Supervisors, a large delegation from the Pioneers, General Gibbon's staff, the Congressional Committee and other notable people. The services in the church were then commenced.

ARRIVAL OF THE ESCORT.

At 2:45 o'clock the military escort came on the scene. First came the Third Infantry Regiment, headed by its band and staff officers. As each company came on the block between Pine and California streets the order was given "fours left," and soon the regiment was formed in line opposite the church, facing west. At the command "about face" they faced the church. All were in full uniform.

Next came the First Regiment of Infantry and its band. The men were in undress uniform—blouses and fatigue caps—and two companies wore overcoats. The regiment formed in line on the west side of Stockton street, between California and Sacramento. The rest of the military escort formed on Pine street, from Stockton, out west.

At 3 o'clock the pall-bearers emerged from the church and formed a lane to the hearse, through which the casket was borne. As the casket, preceded by the clergy of Grace Church, was carried out, the military presented arms, the First Regiment Band played a funeral dirge and the drums beat a muffled roll. Then the funeral cortege started for Laurel Hill Cemetery, the route

taken being up Pine street to Van Ness avenue, to Post street, to Baker, to Bush, to the cemetery.

THE ORDER OF MARCH.

The cortege moved in the following order: Staff officers of the Second Brigade, N. G. C.; San Francisco Hussars; Second Brigade Signal Corps, commanded by Lieutenants W. E. Brown and C. J. Evans; Second Regiment of Artillery, N. G. C.; companies A and F of Oakland and D of San Rafael of the Fifth Infantry Regiment, headed by the Fifth Infantry Regiment, N. G. C.; Third Infantry Regiment, N. G. C.; the hearse; carriages containing the pall-bearers, family and friends, Congressional Committee, Senators and Assemblymen of California, Board of Supervisors, General Dimond and staff, General Gibbon and staff, society of California Pioneers, Democratic State Central Committee, Irons Club, Examiner employees, citizens. Along the whole route of the procession, notwithstanding rain fell heavily most of the time, the streets were lined with people.

When the head of the procession reached the corner of Bush and Baker streets the command to halt was given and the Second Artillery, Fifth Infantry and First Infantry regiments formed in line on Baker and Post streets and presented arms as the rest of the cortege, headed by the Third Regiment, passed them on the way to Laurel Hill. The three regiments mentioned were then dismissed and marched back to their respective armories.

AT THE CEMETERY.

When the cemetery was reached the rain was falling in torrents. The Third Regiment formed in line on the avenue facing the Latham vault and the casket was carried up the steps of the rotunda surrounding the vault. The Congressional Committee and the pall-bearers followed, but many of the attendants remained in their carriages.

After the band had played a couple of hymns Rev. Dr. Foute read the concluding portion of the Episcopal burial service, the muffled drums sounded taps and all that remained mortal of the late Senator George Hearst was placed in a niche in the vault and sealed up. Then the attendants at the obsequies hastened to their carriages and the crowd deserted the silent city of the dead.

SPECIALLY INVITED.

The following were specially invited by Mrs. Hearst to attend the funeral: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Apperson, George Hearst Jr. and wife, Joseph Clark, Jr. and Mrs. Morrow, Susan and Joe Burke, Mrs. A. Clarke, Mrs. K. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Whitley and their two sons and one daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Apperson, Edgar Apperson, Miss Apperson, Robert Turner and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper McDonald, Mrs. M. W. Kincaid, J. G. Follansbee, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Chambers, William Robertson, Mrs. J. M. Robertson, Mrs. Sanborn, Frank Kincaid, Miss Hughes, Miss Hough, Mrs. and Miss Barreda, Dr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. and Miss Head, Mrs. C. Head, Miss Crockett, Dr. and Mrs. Perrin, Miss Perrin, Miss Hillier, Mr. Minor, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Magruder Stone, Mrs. B. H. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton Palmer, Harold Wheeler, Alfred Wheeler, Miss Wynn, Miss Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. Van Gordon, Miss Sanderson, Mrs. Yost, Mrs. Ormsby, James Heron, Mr. and Mrs. Deuprey, W. H. Clary, Miss Clary, Mrs. S. B. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hewes, Mrs. Richards, the Misses Stump, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Strauss and child, Mrs. William Witts, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. White, Mrs. F. J. Chunie, Mrs. A. M. Lawrence, Mr. Ferrer and family, the Misses Ferrer, W. H. Foute, J. L. Rathbone.

Daily Alta California

San Francisco, - - - Sunday, March 1

SENATOR HEARST DEAD.

The End of His Long Illness Comes Without Apparent Pain.

For Many Days It Was Known That There Was No Hope.

The Body to be Brought to San Francisco as Soon as Possible—A Life-Sketch of the Rugged Pioneer.

WASHINGTON, February 28th.—Senator George Hearst of California died at his residence on New Hampshire avenue at 9:10 o'clock to-night. He had been ill for a long time, and in December last went to New York to consult with Dr. Charles Ward. The physician found that he was afflicted with a complication of diseases, resulting primarily from a serious derangement of the bowels. Acting upon the physician's advice, he returned to his family in this city and yielded himself entirely to medical treatment. Absolute quiet and rest were strictly enjoined, and his official duties were lightened as much as possible. Notwithstanding the fact that he received the benefit of the most careful nursing and the most skillful medical attention, a steady and uninterrupted decline was observed, and it was seen several weeks ago that his case was a hopeless one.

Within the past day or two there was a change for the worse. This evening he sank rapidly, and the family was summoned to the bedside. Those present were: William R. Hearst, the Senator's son; J. G. Follansbee of California, the Senator's partner; Dr. Ward, the nurse and several domestics. The Senator's hands were held by Mrs. Hearst and the physician, and so quietly and easily did he pass away that Mrs. Hearst did not know he was dead until so informed by Dr. Ward. He gave no indication whatever of pain or discomfort, and seemed to the anxious watchers merely to have fallen asleep.

Dr. Ward said to-night that the Senator displayed wonderful fortitude in his illness, and had not during its entire course uttered a complaining word or expressed the least fear as to the result.

The Senator's death was communicated by his private secretary to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and was subsequently communicated to that body. The President was also promptly informed. Senator Stanford, who has been a frequent visitor at the house of his late colleague, called there a few minutes after his death and extended his sympathy to Mrs. Hearst. Many other Senators and representatives and leading officials called and left messages of condolence.

While the arrangements for the funeral are not entirely completed, it is settled that the remains will be taken to San Francisco for interment, and that the funeral services in this city will be brief and simple. They will probably be conducted at his late residence in this city to-morrow or Monday, as it is desired to convey the remains to California as soon as possible.

The California delegation in Congress met to-night and drew up suitable resolutions to be presented to the House expressive of the regret with which the news of Senator Hearst's death has been received.

SENATOR HEARST'S LIFE.

A Successful Career, Marked by Many Vicissitudes.

George Hearst was born September 3, 1820, in Franklin county, Missouri. His father, William George Hearst, was of Scotch descent, and a native of South Carolina. About twelve years before George's birth his father moved to the frontier section which has since been formed into the State of Missouri. His mother's father, Jacob Collins, was one of the pioneers of this section, and had removed from Georgia in 1803. His daughter, Elizabeth, was born prior to this removal. William George Hearst and Elizabeth Collins were married in 1817. The following year the two families removed to Texas, from which section

they were only too glad to return after one year's trial. Sickness and the loss of their live stock were the bitter experiences of that early migration. On their return to Missouri the two families settled near their old home in proximity to the Missouri mines and resumed their occupation of stock-raising and farming.

It was not to be expected that young George Hearst would receive a brilliant education amid such surroundings, but the lad's quick judgment and sound common sense supplemented any deficiencies, and, unlike many promising college youths, he did not neglect opportunities for improvement as he grew to man's estate. He had, moreover, that sort of adventurous spirit and enterprising genius which cannot be confined by accidents of location or apparently limited spheres of action. He began to study mining in a practical way in the neighboring hills, and by the time he was twenty-two years old he had proved very successful in handling the lead and copper ore which abounded in the vicinity.

It was in 1850 that he caught the California fever and started across the plains toward the West. It was in March that he bade adieu to his Missouri friends; it was not till October that he arrived at the camp at Placerville, El Dorado county.

Placer mining was carried on in those days under disadvantages which forcibly impressed the young Missourian, and though he was by no means disheartened, he began to look around for the source of those stray grains and nuggets. Thus it was that in the following year he located a rich quartz ledge and put up a stamp mill, one of the earliest ever erected in the State. In the autumn of 1852 Mr. Hearst proceeded to Sacramento and engaged in general merchandizing business. It did not take him long to become dissatisfied with the small profits and slow returns of this trade. Once more he went back to the placer mines, but fickle fortune failed him, and in 1856 he was "stone broke," and "busted" about as badly as any new arrival that ever handled pick and shovel in a worked-out claim.

He had just \$40 when he drifted into Nevada county and began to make a little money. It was only a little, and just then the fame of the Washoe silver mines and of the treasures of Mount Davidson smote on the young man's attentive ear. He started out from Nevada City on a prospecting trip to the Comstock lode, then in Utah Territory, on July 29, 1859, and accomplished the journey in three days. His party was the second to arrive from California. The small party already there were working the ore for gold only, but Mr. Hearst soon found that the wealth in silver was phenomenal. He at once made contracts for an interest in the Ophir mines, and having succeeded in obtaining the money, took possession of his claim and went to work. Among his colleagues and fellow-workers were James Walsh, Joseph Woodworth, Colonel Raymond, Joseph Clark, Captain Fleeson, Theodore, Joseph and John D. Winters, John Ricketson, Henry Meredith, Major Ormsby, A. H. Hagedorn and A. E. Head—all honorably recorded among the pioneers of Virginia City. Mr. Hearst soon sold one half of his interest in the first claim for \$43,000. Returning to Washoe in 1860, he invested \$25,000 in various claims. Among these was the Hearst and Meredith ledge, on Cedar Hill, but this was found to be included in the Sierra Nevada location, which subsequently acquired possession of the property. He purchased a one-sixth interest in the Ophir mine, and had interests also in the Savage and Gould & Curry, which proved profitable investments. Some years later he became interested, with J. B. Haggin, in the Hermes mine, at Pioche, and managed the suit which the Raymond & Ely company brought in ejectment against that concern. On obtaining a verdict for the Hermes the control in that company was sold to the Raymond & Ely company for \$375,000, and the Hermes company went out of existence.

It was about this period that two important events happened in Mr. Hearst's career, the one being the death of his mother and the other his marriage. On hearing of his mother's serious illness he at once started for his old home in Missouri by way of San Francisco and Panama, returning to San Francisco in 1862. During his stay in Missouri he met Miss Phoebe E. Apperson, a daughter of Randolph W. Apperson of Virginia, and Mr. Hearst and Miss Apperson were married in the same year. A son, William R. Hearst, the only issue of that union, was born in the following year. On returning to Nevada Mr. Hearst actively resumed operations on the Comstock lode and gave his entire attention to the work. He made \$250,000 in 1865, but in 1866 he lost \$400,000, and once more the indefatigable miner was "down upon his luck."

He came to San Francisco and began to make small investments in the real estate market. In a few years he had realized \$150,000, and went back to the mining business with a stock of confidence not diminished by his checkered experiences. Very soon he sold the Eureka and Mineral Hill mines at great advantage. In 1872 he joined J. B.

Haggin in the purchase of the famous Ontario mine in Utah, for which only \$28,000 was paid, and which yielded \$3,000,000 dividends in eight years. The Daly mine, adjoining the Ontario, was afterwards acquired, and had paid in dividends \$1,762,500 up to December 1st of last year. It was these two mines that laid the foundation of Mr. Hearst's great fortune. About 1875 the Home Stake, in the Black Hills, was purchased, and from this also a large amount was realized in dividends. Mr. Hearst became possessed in succeeding years of other mining properties in Arizona, Mexico, South Carolina, and Montana, the last including the celebrated Anaconda mine at Butte, claimed to be the most productive copper mine in the world.

Among Mr. Hearst's real estate investments was the Piedras Blanco ranch, at San Simeon, in San Luis Obispo county, containing eleven leagues of land. On this ranch he had placed a number of thoroughbred horses and, many whose progeny has begun to attract considerable attention. He also owned a large cattle ranch in New Mexico.

Mr. Hearst's political career commenced with his election to the Legislature of the State of California in 1865. In 1882 he became a candidate for Governor before the Democratic Convention at San Jose, but was beaten by George W. Stoneman. In 1885 the Democrats in the State Legislature gave him their complimentary vote for United States Senator, and in March of the following year he was appointed to that position by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller. A few months later an extra session of the Legislature was called by Governor Stoneman to deal with the question of irrigation, and the Legislature, being Republican, on joint ballot immediately elected A. P. Williams in Mr. Hearst's place. But at the next regular session of the Legislature, in January, 1887, the Legislature was Democratic, and the pioneer miner was elected United States Senator for the full term, commencing March 4, 1887. His term would have expired on March 1, 1893.

Mr. Hearst leaves a widow and an only son, William R. Hearst, the present proprietor of the *Examiner*. Senator Hearst had many friends and few enemies. The rude surroundings of the frontier and the mining camp, where his early life had been spent before fortune came to him, had given him little opportunity to acquire the little arts and conventionalities of the world of fashion, but his unpretentious manners, his utter lack of anything approaching to ostentation, and his innate courtesy and easy good-nature, made him personally popular wherever he went. He was of a remarkably genial and convivial disposition, and peculiarly faithful in his friendships. To those who had been his friends and companions in the days when he was battling with fortune in the mining camps of California and Nevada, the millionaire United States Senator was as easily approachable as was George Hearst, the prospector and miner, before wealth came to him, and scores of old and broken-down miners could testify how readily the helping hand of "Uncle George," as he was affectionately termed by those who knew him best, was extended in response to an appeal based upon the recollection of those earlier days.

SENATOR HEARST.

Senator Hearst was the type of a class peculiar to the western half of the United States, a class that is fast disappearing. He was bred amid the rude surroundings of the older West, and ere the scream of the locomotive made his boyhood's home instinct with modern progress he migrated to the farther West, where the newly discovered goldfields were being made a muster ground for the most adventurous spirits of the age. Naturally his education was of the rudest sort, but his youthful training had taught him self-reliance and self-respect. Among the bright and brave, if too prodigal and oftentimes violent, spirits with whom he was thrown in companionship he was easily a peer and a more than welcome comrade. He had the free-handed fellowship and rugged virtues so especially attractive to the generous, adventurous miners of the flush gold-washing days. His native shrewdness stood him in good stead of the opportunities his youth lacked. He had pluck, push and an unflinching supply of self-confidence and good-nature. He had many ups and downs, and several times found himself, to use his own homely speech, afoot and without a dollar. But he never lost his courage or his good-humor, and in good or evil fortune never turned his back on his friends. These were the qualities which ultimately made him so successful in business and endeared him personally to so many men in this and adjoining States. He was so democratic in his tastes,

so free and easy in manner, so approachable and offhand of speech, that his very faults endeared him to the public. His educational disadvantages never counted for much against him, either in business or politics, for the reason that the popular judgment placed too high an estimate on his strong native sense to think him easily hoodwinked or misled. His odd mixture of simplicity and shrewdness was pleasing to the popular fancy, while his hearty, homely geniality was difficult to resist. His errors were mostly of the head, but his virtues were all of the heart, and if people are satisfied that the heart is in the right place they are not going to bother much about the mistakes of the head. Senator Hearst's generous deeds had a pleasant quality in themselves. He had the ready sympathy with misfortune of a man who has felt its keenest edge himself without losing spirit or turning sour, and he never embittered a kindness by saucing it with wise saws or lectures on past mistakes. In many respects he was a striking figure, and leaves an impression that will long be remembered with kindness.

Daily Alta California

San Francisco, - - - Monday, March 16

THE LAST TRIBUTE.

Imposing Services at the Hearst Funeral Yesterday.

Thousands of the Dead Senator's Friends Defy the Rain.

The Chancel of Grace Church Solidly Filled With Floral Decorations. The Route to the Grave.

The Congressional visitors who had come to California to pay the last tribute of respect to the late Senator George Hearst had a sample of the cloudy side of California weather yesterday, and, for the time at least, their enthusiasm on the subject of local climate was modified. It was not exactly the day to be chosen for any celebration, indoors or outdoors, and the threatening clouds of the morning gathered together thickly by noon, while, as if nature desired to share in the signs of sorrow, drops fell thick and fast the moment the doors of Grace Church were opened, at 1 o'clock, to receive the first installment of privileged spectators. Once the rain began to fall, it continued without cessation throughout the afternoon.

The lesson taught by yesterday's event is precisely that emphasized at the funeral of King Kalakaua, namely, that when public feeling is stirred up to do justice to the memory of a popular public man, be he who he may, some building possessing the proper seating capacity should be chosen for the occasion. In the Old World the great cathedrals and abbeys furnish such accommodation, but few of the San Francisco churches can accommodate more than 800 persons, and yesterday fully 2000 strove to gain admission and were disappointed. The managing committee had foreseen a difficulty of this kind and provided against it to the extent of issuing cards to friends and public officials and arranging for the admission of as many spectators as possible consistently with comfort. But when the privileged ones were seated it was soon seen that there was very little room for outsiders. Those who got in esteemed themselves fortunate, and those who could not get in made amends by crowding in after the service was over "just to see the flowers." In this way the aisles were crowded up to the very moment of the regular 4 o'clock service with an eager throng of spectators, all anxious to say they had seen something at least of the obsequies of Senator Hearst.

The Floral Decorations.

Comparisons are proverbially odious, but they suggest themselves very naturally when the funeral of a United States Senator follows closely on the nation's tribute to a deceased royal guest. When King Kalakaua died everything had to be done in a hurry. The King died on Tuesday morning and by 4 p. m. on Thursday the remains were required to be on board the Charleston on the way to Honolulu. Under such circumstances such perfection of adjustment in the details of the funeral decorations, was hardly to be expected, as when nearly two weeks were available, as was the case in Senator Hearst's obsequies. Nevertheless those who attended both events inclined to the opinion that in certain respects the Kalakaua funeral was benefited by the brevity of the time; it was not "overdone" in the decorative portion. So many floral tributes were sent in to the committee for yesterday's ceremony that the chancel was decidedly crowded with them, and the officiating clergy were practically hidden from view.

It will give some idea of the profusion of floral adornment when it is stated that 3500 feet of acacia trimmings, 12 very high palm trees, 50 small palms, 50 azaleas in bloom, 25 pots of white lilies, 500 fern leaves from Marin county, 200 miscellaneous pot plants and 800 feet of small trimmings were used. In a general view the aspect was impressive to a high degree; it was in the obliteration of the altar and chancel details by injudicious massing of floral tributes that the effect was spoiled on a detailed inspection. At the entrance of the church was a bower of ferns and palms. The windows and alcove were adorned with blue and white flowers, and from column to column stretched great loops of yellow acacia. Tall ferns and palm trees were arranged round the chancel, surrounded by white lilies in flower.

Forty set pieces sent by friends and organizations occupied nearly all the standing-room in the chancel; in fact, so closely were they packed that the rector, Mr. Foute, had to move with great circumspection in making his way to the lectern to read the lesson. One of the most beautiful of the floral emblems was that sent by members of the Assembly. It rested on an iron easel, six feet high. Across the top was an arch bearing the words, "A friend of his fellow-man," worked in violets. Below was a bunch of palm-leaves and across the end a sheaf of wheat tied with ribbons. At the foot was a pillow of hyacinths and camellias, set on a square base of white hyacinths, with the letters "G. H." in black. Other designs represented a model of the Charleston covered with white flowers, the masts and spars worked out in violets. There were several "chairs," "gates ajar" and other familiar emblems.

The following is a complete list of the set pieces: Cross of lilies and roses from members of the Union League Club; pyramid of lilies from ladies of the Hospital Association; wreath of escholtzias; anchor and wreath and pillow, from members of the Legislature; white roses, from Joseph Austin; column of La France roses, Mrs. W. H. Swett; pick and shovel, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson; wreath of roses, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sloss; sheaf of wheat, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Lawrence; bunch of lilies, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Mitchell; arch and pillow, the Mayor and Board of Supervisors; pillow of orchids and ferns, Mrs. Head; page of white flowers, *Examiner* employees; bed of white roses, R. P. Hammond Jr.; cross of ivy and azalea, the Park Commission; printing press, from the press and mail rooms of the *Examiner*; basket of roses, from Mr. J. H. Lawrence; bouquet of violets, Mrs. Geo. Van Gordon; California coat of arms, Democratic State Central Committee; basket of roses, Dr. and Mrs. Louis T. Gerstle; bouquet and wreath of violets, Mr. Alfred Wheeler; cypress leaves, Mrs. Jennie Glover; basket of roses, from N. Ellen and Nelly Lal; cross, J. C. Nelson; chair, California State Democratic Club; arch and Indian's head, Iroquois Club; model of steamship Charleston, the officers; wreath of wheat and lilies, Mrs. W. T. Coleman; wreath of violets, Miss E. Crockett; oak branch, *Daily Report*; calla lily cross, Park employees; shield with pick and shovel, ex-Senator Jeremiah Lynch.

Within the Church.

From 1 to 2 o'clock the work of seating the holders of cards went on quietly and uneventfully, the crowd outside being kept off from the doors by a strong contingent of police, while members of the Third Infantry at each inner door satisfied themselves that none but the privileged were admitted. The ushers were A. S. Baldwin, Major Frank McLaughlin, James E. Tucker, Arthur Wallace, Grosvenor P. Ayer, John Wedderburn, W. B. Wightman, Edward W. Townsend and James T. Murphy, and the following from the Iroquois Club; M. H. Dreyfus, P. A. Finnigan, D. J. Gordon, C. J. Sullivan, E. P. E. Troy, C. H.

Holcomb, J. J. Clark, D. H. De Leon, M. D. Clark, W. L. Ashe, L. V. Merle, J. A. Steinbach, J. L. Fitzthaler and M. Heininger. They performed their work admirably.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the organ sent forth the first subdued strains of the grand march "Apotheosis," composed by Gottschalk for the funeral of the King of the Belgians. While the march was being played the official delegation and the relatives of the deceased passed quietly in the United States Senators and Representatives wearing broad white diagonal sashes with black rosettes. Mrs. George Hearst and W. R. Hearst, the son of the deceased Senator, sat near the center of the church, where the principal part of the official delegations were seated.

Among others the following, specially invited by Mrs. Hearst, were prominent: Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Apperson, George Hearst Jr. and wife, Joseph Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Mowro, Susan and Joe Burke, Mrs. A. Clarke, Mrs. K. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Whitley and their two sons and one daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Apperson, Edgar Apperson, Miss Apperson, Robert Turner and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper McDonald, Mrs. M. W. Kincaid, J. G. Follansbee, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Chambers, William Robertson, Mrs. J. M. Robertson, Mrs. Sanborn, Frank Kincaid, Miss Hughes, Miss Hough, Mrs. and Miss Bareda, Dr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. and Miss Head, Mrs. C. Head, Miss Crockett, Dr. and Mrs. Perrin, Miss Perrin, Miss Hillier, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Magruder Stone, Mrs. B. H. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton Palmer, Harold Wheeler, Alfred Wheeler, Miss Wynn, Miss Wildo, Mr. and Mrs. Van Gordon, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Yost, Mrs. Ormsby, James Heron, Mr. and Mrs. Deuprey, W. H. Clary, Miss Clary, Mrs. S. B. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hewes, Mrs. Richards, the Misses Stump, S. J. Strauss, wife and child, Mrs. William Willis, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. White, Mrs. T. J. Clunie, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Ferrer and family, the Misses Ferrer, W. H. Foute, J. L. Rathbone.

General Gibbon and staff, in full uniform, formed a conspicuous group close by, as did one hundred members of the Iroquois Club and a strong contingent of the State and County Democratic Committees. The pall-bearers also formed a noticeable group, Governor Markham's figure towering among them. The others were: Judge Selden S. Wright, W. D. English, Charles N. Felton, Lloyd Tevis, W. F. Goad, R. P. Hammond Jr., E. G. Waite, Mayor George H. Sanderson, ex-Senator A. P. Williams, ex-Governor George C. Perkins, Hon. Frank McCoppin, Arthur Rodgers, Irving M. Scott, Judge Niles Searls, John H. Wise, A. B. Butler (Fresno), Louis Sloss, Capt. C. L. Taylor, General John Gibbon, Admiral Benham, Jeremiah Lynch, Irwin C. Stump, Barry Baldwin, Judge W. T. Wallace, Russell J. Wilson, Louis Glass, Judge R. S. Mesick, Edward McGettigan, Judge J. P. Hoge, Judge J. V. Coffey, A. N. Towne, J. P. Le Count, William H. Crocker, and Judges William H. Beatty and R. C. Harrison. Seats were also provided in the same quarter of the church for over fifty members of the State Legislature, the Board of Supervisors, delegates from the Oakland Council and the *Examiner* staff.

The Services and Music.

The utmost decorum and silence prevailed when the last of the funeral delegation had taken his seat and the services commenced. The rector, Rev. R. C. Foute, was assisted by the Rev. C. J. Mason and the Rev. Mr. Nicholson of Sausalito. The organ furnished a very beautiful subdued accompaniment while the rector read the introductory sentences, beginning, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." Every ear listened as the sentences proceeded, for even those unwont to worship in the churches of the Protestant Episcopal denomination are the readiest to admit the beauty of its burial service. Mr. Foute read with great deliberation and emphasis, and every word was heard all over the church. Then came the familiar extract from the thirtieth and ninetieth Psalms, "Lord let me know mine end and the number of my days," chanted by Mrs. Mariner Campbell, Mrs. Eunice Westwater, Arthur Messenger and Walter C. Campbell, the alternate solo verses being sung by Mrs. Campbell with great sweetness and pathos. The rector proceeded to read the inspiring and sublime lesson from St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, fifteenth chapter, twentieth verse, et seq: "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." The chapter is a long one, and as Mr. Foute read with exceeding deliberation, fully fifteen minutes were consumed in the reading. The choir then sang Senator Hearst's favorite hymn, "Just as I Am, Without One Plea," to Elvey's music, and, after prayers, the hymn "Abide With Me." The rector pronounced the benediction, and the choir sang in subdued tones the intercessory hymn, "When Our Heads Are Bowed in Woe." The musical services closed with Chopin's Funeral March.

The casket was raised from its bed by six members of the Third Infantry and borne down the central aisle, while the blare of a trumpet without proclaimed that the funeral escort was ready to march.

The Procession to the Grave.

General John H. Dickinson had charge of the arrangements outside the church. The commands assembled for escort duty were the San Francisco Hussars, Light Battery B, the Signal Corps, Second Artillery, Third Infantry, Fifth Infantry, First Infantry, N. G. C. There were no Federal troops in line, but a guard of honor of six men was sent from the Presidio. The pall-bearers and officiating clergy came next in the procession, then the family and friends, the Congressional Committee, the State Senate and Assembly, the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, Major-General Dimond and Staff, General Gibbon and Staff, the Pioneers, the Democratic organizations and the *Examiner* employees.

Immediately on the sound of "Attention" from the brigade bugler the brigade brought arms to a "carry" and "present," successively. Then, when the casket had been placed in the hearse and arms once more carried, the brigade moved to the right in columns of "fours." On clearing the church the brigade proceeded in "platoon front" of sixteen files out Pine street to Van Ness avenue, through a long line of spectators with dripping umbrellas, to Post street, and out Post to within three blocks of Laurel Hill Cemetery. Here the brigade returned to the "fours" formation, halted, fronted and presented arms as the hearse passed by. The Third Infantry proceeded as escort to the hearse into the cemetery.

Arrived at the vault of the late Senator Milton S. Latham, which is to be the temporary resting-place of the dead Senator, the remaining portion of the regular Episcopal burial service was proceeded with. In accordance with the spirit of Mrs. Hearst's wishes, which had been opposed to any sermon in the church, no eulogies or addresses were delivered at the grave-side. The services concluded, the casket was raised and slid into the vault, the bugle sounded the call, and the funeral party returned to the city. The brigade escort had been previously dismissed after passing down Baker to Bush street.

It was nearly half past 5 o'clock when the last of the funeral delegation reached town. There can be no doubt that but for the unfavorable weather a much larger attendance would have been noted, outside the church, along the line of route and at the grave side. As it was the tribute paid by thousands of his fellow-citizens to the memory of George Hearst, the representative Californian, is a sure proof that his fellow-citizens will keep his memory green.

THE EVENING POST.

MONDAY EVENING.....MARCH 2, 1891

SENATOR HEARST

He Passed Quietly Away on Saturday.

Stanford's Resolutions Adopted by the Senate.

The Remains Will Be Brought to California To Be Buried.

Special to the Post.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator George Hearst of California is dead. He passed away quietly while surrounded by his family this evening at 9:10 o'clock.

The Senator's death was not unexpected, for he had been ill a long while, suffering from a complication of diseases each of which in itself was sufficient to bring about a speedy demise.

Nearly three months ago the Senator went to New York to secure the attendance of Dr. Charles Ward, on whose advice he returned here, giving himself up entirely into the hands of his medical advisers. It was necessary that he abandon all cares of business and devote his entire time to regaining his health.

It was too late, however, and the strong constitution of the man alone carried him over so many weeks of suffering. He declined steadily, and the most sanguine did not expect to see him alive in February.

Like the flickering light of a lamp fast extinguishing, the life of Senator Hearst was brightest when he was just about entering the portals of the great beyond.

Two days before his death he appeared better than he had been in weeks, but this did not mislead his physicians, who informed his bereaved wife and son that this was only the last spark of life in the frame of their loved husband and father.

The Senator sank rapidly this evening and the family crowded closer about him.

Mrs. Hearst held her husband's hands in hers, while their son sat near them both, watching the slowly breathing form. The patient had been unconscious for some time, and when he breathed his last the transit from one world to another was so quietly done that Dr. Ward was obliged to inform Mrs. Hearst that she was a widow.

The good lady must have been prepared for the worst, having been at her husband's bedside since the beginning of his illness, and having observed his rapid decline, but the blow came hard nevertheless. She could hardly believe the Senator was dead, he had so quietly passed away.

President Harrison was informed immediately of Senator Hearst's death.

The Senate was holding a night session when Senator Stanford sorrowfully announced to that body that his colleague was no more.

Senator Stanford's resolution, adopted by the Senate, was as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with sorrow of the death of Hon. George Hearst, late Senator from the state of California.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members of the Senate be appointed by the President of this body to act in conjunction with the committee of the House to make the necessary arrangements and accompany the remains to the place of interment.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the Senate do now adjourn.

Hon. Thomas J. Clunie brought the sad news into the House of Representatives, saying:

"It has been made my duty by my colleagues from California to announce to this house the death of Hon. George Hearst, late Senator from California, who died at his residence in this city at 9:10 o'clock. At his bedside, prostrate with grief and nursing, were his devoted wife and his only son. He lived, Mr. Speaker, the three score years and ten allotted to the average man, and passed away silently and without pain. I had the honor of knowing him a great many years. I knew him well and intimately, and I may say truthfully that no man possessed a stronger hold on the hearts of the people of California than did the Hon. George Hearst, and no man could have been taken away who would be regretted more by the masses of the people of that state. He left the good old state of Missouri in pioneer days, crossed the plains and helped to carve out the destinies of the great state of California. All her material industries found him an able advocate and a warm assistant. There is no industry in California in which Mr. Hearst did not interest himself. He started in mining with a pick and shovel on his shoulder. He continued in that calling until at the time of his death 5000 men were in his employ. During all his long career in that state no man ever accused George Hearst of a dishonest act. On many occasions I have seen him approached by broken down old miners. He would stop at their request and with tears in his eyes put his hand in his pocket and furnish them relief. He was as gentle as a woman, a kind and devoted husband, a loving father and a sincere and good friend. I can say without fear of contradiction that no man in our great state did more in a quiet, unostentatious manner to relieve the distress of unfortunate Californians than did Senator

Hearst. The people of our state, differing from him politically, when his name was suggested for the high office of United States Senator, reversed, a Republican majority of forty on joint ballot and gave up a Democratic majority of eleven in order to elevate him to the position of United States Senator. No man could talk with Senator Hearst without going away from him feeling that he had learned something, and I regret, Mr. Speaker, that at this late hour I cannot do justice to his many virtues. I presume that, under the practice of the House, some future time will be set apart and opportunity offered his friends to pay tribute to his memory."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Congressman McKenna Speaks in the House of Representatives. Special to the Post.

WASHINGTON, March 1. — Hon. Joseph McKenna paid a respectful tribute last night in the House of Representatives to the memory of Senator Hearst. He said:

"Mr. Speaker, Mr. Hearst had been sick for some months, but his friends had entertained hopes of his recovery. The announcement of his death, therefore, comes to us with surprise and with the deepest sorrow. At another time I may display to the House the elements of good and of the good example with which his character



Senator Hearst.

and life abounded. I will not dwell now to do so. He was a practical man, able in business affairs, and attained eminence both in fortune and with his fellow-men, dying a United States Senator.

"He was a gentleman in the best sense of that much-abused word. He was courteous and considerate to everybody. No man in the state of California had more friends than he, nor deserved or justified their friendship more than he. His death is a severe loss to them and to his state, and will be mourned by them and by it sincerely, profoundly, lastingly."

Following the above came the presentation and adoption of these resolutions:

Resolved, That the House has heard with great sorrow the death of Hon. George Hearst, late Senator from California.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to act in conjunction with a committee from the Senate to make the necessary arrangements and to accompany the remains to the place of burial.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect, the House do now adjourn till 10 o'clock Monday.

GEORGE HEARST.

The death of Senator Hearst is a loss to California. He was a type of the successful Westerner, possessing the energy, enterprise, courage and capacity for affairs that characterize the great men who have built up the West during the last half century. In that group of great men George Hearst stood shoulder to shoulder with the greatest. That he had a big, generous heart is amply shown by the affection he

inspired. He was the hero that many of his less fortunate fellow miners in early days gladly admired and loved.

His career reads like a romance. He made and lost several small fortunes before he gained his final great wealth. During all the period of his life in California he was the same genial, hopeful, industrious, sagacious and courageous man, making friends with as much success as he made money. He had a taste for nearly all of the occupations that the early settlers engaged in. He was a miner, a land owner, a stock raiser, a speculator in real estate and a lover of fine horses.

George Hearst was a man of very strong and positive character. He was not harsh and rough, as many men are who have battled with adversity as he did. Hardships and intense struggle for success did not harden him or make him coarse and indifferent in his feeling and treatment of others. He maintained a rugged independence with a geniality of humor and a gentleness of disposition that was quite remarkable. He had his views on all subjects that interested him, but he held them without offensively asserting them.

George Hearst was one of the great state-builders of the West. Some people sometimes ask in regard to such men, Well, what have they done to deserve the gratitude of the people? This: He employed labor in fields in which it would not otherwise have been engaged. He developed industries that otherwise would not have been begun. He gave occupation to many, as a result of his enterprise, who would not otherwise have been so prosperous and successful. He stimulated those energies which made a great state out of an unoccupied and uncultivated and almost trackless country.

In his latter years he received political honors from his party. And he represented the great state of California in the Senate of the United States. He was a credit to us there. While not an orator, he had strong opinions, which he fearlessly yet inoffensively expressed. In the Senate he was recognized as a man of great common sense and good judgment on all affairs relating to the West.

He lived a noble life and he met death like a brave man. One of the picturesque figures of California has passed away. And there will be much genuine sorrow among that great host of friends who learned to know and love him while he lived.

THE EVENING POST.

MONDAY EVENING.....MARCH 16, 189

SENATOR HEARST.

The Funeral Services Held at Grace Church.

Thousands of Sorrowing Friends Escort the Remains to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

The remains of the late George Hearst were laid away to rest yesterday afternoon in Laurel Hill cemetery.

The funeral pageant, the grandest ever witnessed in this state, was a magnificent tribute of the love and esteem in which the deceased was held by all.

The drizzling rain that began falling early in the day, as though nature herself joined in the general sorrow, interfered somewhat in the arrangements mapped out by those having in charge the preliminaries of the funeral. It was expected, of course, that an immense throng would

crowd about Grace Church, where the funeral ceremonies were to take place, and in order that only those really entitled to space within the sacred edifice might not be pushed aside, the larger organizations, military and civic, were allotted to stations at different points, some many blocks away, but where they could, each in turn, drop in line following the hearse.

After the regular morning services the guard, composed of members of the Third Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., removed the casket containing the remains from the church library to in front of the altar, and the final guard was mounted until the ceremonies were concluded.

The military acted as sentinels at the various doors and at the aisles, hoping thereby to handle the crowd to better effect, but their efforts were unavailing.

Hundreds of people who had attended the regular service refused to vacate the church at its conclusion, and waited until the funeral services took place. In consequence, many old friends of the dead Senator were kept out of places that had been intended for them.

The first delegation to arrive was composed of the United States Senators and Congressmen. The full committees from both branches of Congress wore broad white pleated sashes, with black shoulder knots.

Governor Markham and his staff, and General Dimond, with his, all in full uniform and a crepe knot tied to the hilt of their swords, came next. The California Democratic State Club, the Democratic State Central Committee, the Democratic County Committee, with the Iroquois Club, filed in, their banners furled and draped in mourning.

The Union League members were seated to the right, to the rear of the full Board of Supervisors and a number of Oakland's Councilmen.

Over 100 members of the Legislature were present in the center of the church.

The California Pioneers and two score and ten of the Examiner employees were seated near the main aisle.

Governor Markham headed the pallbearers and they occupied the first two rows of seats, just back of the mourning relatives.

There was little room left, and outside the church 3000 people stood on the sidewalks and street, between carriages and almost under the feet of horses, with umbrellas raised waiting for the procession to begin.

The floral decorations of the church were profuse in the extreme. Aside from these, there were hundreds upon hundreds of baskets, broken columns, gates ajar and other set pieces, the rare orchids of their make-up causing the atmosphere to be redolent with sweet odors.

Several of the larger pieces were positively remarkable. The Democratic State Central Committee sent a large easel, on which rested the coat of arms of the state of California surrounded by roses and violets. Hanging below were lilies, hyacinths and other choice flowers. The easel was of palm leaves.

The floral offering of the United States cruiser Charleston was a miniature representation of the vessel floating in a sea of violets.

The graves of the Iroquois presented an arch fully seven feet in height made of narcissus, heliotrope and violets. In the center the letters "G. H." and below was "Iroquois Club."

At the head of the casket lay a spotless white pillow of rare flowers, on which rested a laurel wreath tied with royal purple ribbon. This offering came from the editorial and business departments of the Examiner.

A large arm chair, the offering of the California State Democratic Club, was covered with flowers. Bouquets of flowers by the hundred were strewn everywhere.

The services were the plain Episcopalian funeral reading. Rev. R. C. Foute, the rector of Grace Church, officiated. He was assisted by Rev. C. J. Mason and Rev. Mr. Nixon.

H. M. Bosworth presided at the organ. The rector read from the Gospel of St. John.

There was no sermon, no eulogy, at the request of the family of the deceased.

The choir, consisting of Mrs. Mariner-Campbell, Mrs. Eunice Westwater, Arthur Messmer and Walter C. Campbell, sang to the music of Elzey, the favorite hymn of the dead Senator, "Just As I Am." The funeral procession covered over ten blocks. General Dickinson and his staff rode at the head of his column. Following were the San Francisco Hussars, then the Light Battery B and the regular moving companies of the Second Artillery. The Third Infantry marched ahead of the Fifth In-

fantry Regiment, which was followed by the First Regiment.

The members of the Iroquois Club were just ahead of the Examiner Chapel.

Then came the carriages of the clergy and of the pallbearers.

The hearse, on either side of which marched six sergeants from the Third Regiment, was drawn by four coal black horses with jet trappings.

The carriages with the mourners came next. In them were: Mrs. George Hearst, W. R. Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Apperson.

George Hearst Jr. and wife, Joseph Clark and Annie Apperson.

The Senatorial House Committee, the members of the Legislature and others followed.

The route lay out Pine street to Van Ness, to Post, to Devisadero, to Bush, to Central avenue, to the cemetery gates.

Rev. Foute read a liturgy, and with the Lord's Prayer the services were concluded and the casket was placed in the vault.

"Taps" were sounded, and the remains of good old "Uncle George" were left in their final home.

THE EVENING POST.

TUESDAY EVENING.....MARCH 17, 189

HEARST.

Peace! peace! 'Tis the face of a sleeper
That, weary, to slumber is led,
The angel of Love is his keeper,
And such—such are never the dead.

Not lilies alone shall we weave in
The garlands that kiss the pale cheek;
But violets humble—for even
The flowers he loved were the weak.

Earth's great ones may sorrow beside him
And over his catafalque bend,
But we—we who knew him, and tried him—
The statesman mourn not, but the friend.

For our comrade he was from the hour
He toiled in ranks by our side,
The hand that grasped riches and power
Forgot not the pick that it plied.

And surely, if deeds of sweet pity
Are treasured for recompense meet,
The path to the beautiful city
Is smooth to his homefaring feet.

Then let his chief mourners, the lowly,
With tears he so often repressed,
The face of our dead cover slowly
And bear him away to his rest.

And though 'tis an omen that ever
Shall soften the pang of regret—
The great heart shall beat again never,
The smile on his face lingers yet.

Lingers yet—and we know 'tis a token
From the shores where the purified dwell
The Master's "Well Done" has been spoken,
We may bid him "Good Night," for all's well.

FRANK H. GASSAWAY.

Daily Evening Bulletin.

SENATOR HEARST.

His Death at Washington After a Long Illness—Sketch of an Enterprising and Successful Man—His Connection with the Great Mining Interests of this Coast.

Senator George Hearst died at his Washington, D. C., residence on New Hampshire avenue, last Saturday night. His wife and son were with him at the time. He had been ill for a long time, and last December he went to New York, city to consult with Dr. Charles Ward. It was found that he was suffering with a complication of diseases. His case has been considered hopeless for several weeks and it is said he fully understood the situation and faced it with composure. He lapsed into unconsciousness two hours before death and passed away painlessly. He had been unable to retain food for several days and wasted gradually away. Both branches of Congress, which were holding an all-night session, adjourned as a mark of respect as soon as his death was announced.

George Hearst was seventy years old. He was born in Franklin county, Mo., in 1820. His father, William G. Hearst, removed from South Carolina, of which State he was a native, to Missouri in 1808. William G. Hearst raised horses and cattle for the St. Louis market, investing the proceeds in lead mines and slaves. George Hearst was thereby early familiarized with cattle-raising and mining. It is said that his first business enterprise was the operation of a Missouri lead mine, the output of which was sold in St. Louis. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Collins. She was a native of Georgia and removed with her father's family to Missouri in 1808 and soon after married William G. Hearst. There were two children by this union, George and a sister. The latter has been dead many years.

George Hearst remained in Missouri until early in the summer of 1850. In the meantime his father had died and left him the bulk of his property. This he converted into ready money, and started with a party of other gold-seekers for California. After the usual share of vicissitudes which made memorable overland trips to this coast in those days, he reached El Dorado county in October, 1850. Many of his comrades died by the way. He made "locations" near Diamond Springs and on adjacent creeks, but subsequently removed to Nevada county, where he worked placers with moderate success. He soon gained possession of the Leecompton quartz mine on Deer creek, which under his management became very profitable. He secured capital thereby with which to engage in larger operations. In 1853 he removed to Nevada on account of the discoveries on the Comstock Lode. He purchased one-sixth of the Ophir mine, which he sold in a few days with a round profit to Ben Holladay. From that time he traded largely in mines, always being ready to buy on his own judgment, and generally to sell whenever any one was willing to offer a handsome profit.

He returned to Missouri to marry Phebe Elizabeth Apperson, daughter of Randolph W. Apperson, a Virginian, who had settled in Missouri. After his return to this city in 1862, when he bought a home on Leavenworth street in this city, he resumed his operations in mines with varying success. About 1865 he became a large owner of land in this State, purchasing the San Simeon ranch in San Luis Obispo county, which embraced about 48,000 acres. This has since been converted by him into a great stock farm. About twenty years ago he associated himself with James B. Haggin for the purpose of developing mines. He had great success in estimating the value of mining properties, and when he made a mistake he discovered it speedily. It is said they adopted a rule not to buy an interest in a mine which they could not control and never to pay more for the property than the probable value of the ore in sight. Among the large enterprises in mining in which he was interested with Mr. Haggin, were the Ontario, in Utah, which is said to have yielded \$23,000,000 in silver and to have paid \$11,000,000 in dividends, and the Homestake, Anaconda and other properties in Dakota. The last-named was operated on a great scale, the expenditure in the smelting plant and other works having been about \$5,000,000. This is famous as a copper mine, said to be the largest in the world. For a period the entire product of Anaconda was sold to the French syndicate, headed by M. Secretan, at 14 cents per pound. Other large amounts were so accumulated.

In the meantime Mr. Hearst bought additional tracts of land. He is reported to have purchased in New Mexico all the water sources from which 250,000 acres of land are irrigated, and to have 20,000 head of cattle on this vast area, which is owned jointly with Mr. Haggin and A. E. Head. He also acquired 600,000 acres in the State of Chihuahua. He raised blooded stock and maintained racing stables, his horses being known on all the leading race tracks. Politically his career was brief. He served a term in the California Legislature in 1865-66. He was also a candidate for the nomination for the Governorship of this State in 1882 but the nomination went to General Stoneman. He was appointed United States Senator by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General John F. Miller, and at the close of General Miller's term he was elected Senator by the State Legislature. Among his other ventures was the purchase of the *Examiner*, a daily newspaper published in this city, which he presented to his only son.

THE DEAD SENATOR.

The death of Senator Hearst was not a surprise to those who had been warned that his malady would have a fatal termination. The deceased furnished one of the most striking illustrations of success in enterprises which brought so many thousands to California in early times. He was successful where thousands had failed. He had a genius for mining ventures. Where he went outside of that line of business in earlier days he gained no distinction. His enterprises did not pay. Merchandising was not his forte. He found at last his place. He became an expert in mines, because he had made them a particular study. He was seldom deceived. His judgment stood him in the place of capital. He acquired small interests at first, and with the results made large investments. He had leading interests in some of the best mines in the Pacific States, and even outside in Mexico, where latterly he had invested considerable capital with presumably satisfactory results. He prosecuted his mining interests up to his last days.

It was hardly less than a mistake that Mr. Hearst entered prominently into politics. He won no distinction there. He was not well informed on the leading questions of the day. His political ambition, however, was gratified by his election to the Senate. He could afford to be politically generous, and he dealt bountifully with the friends who had been helpful to him. Any consideration he gained in the Senate resulted largely from his great wealth. He voted with his party and did not attempt to influence legislation by public speeches or discussions.

Senator Hearst's proper place was with a limited class of men who have drawn from mining industries and speculations great fortunes. The greater number of them have already passed away. These industries contributed to the prosperity of the State. Those who invested their wealth here have stimulated many industries. The mines have not all been exploited. The deceased and his associates furnished many demonstrations of that proposition. These early Californians had great staying powers. Temporary failures did not take the spring and hope out of them. Mining was always an uncertain business. But it has always had a fascination for many people. The lode once acquired, the next thing was to find what was in the rock. One good mine paid for many poor ones. Little account has been taken of the immense sums that have been expended in developing the mining industries of this and adjoining States. This money has gone for wages and for supplies that have increased the volume of trade. Every citizen who has expended large sums in this way has been helpful to the country. If he has gained a fortune that is an incident of the enterprise. It has been taken out of the ground and largely turned into the channels of business. While it cannot be said that Senator Hearst made any memorable record as a public man, he stood in political life and out of it as one of the most successful men who had made mining pursuits the foundation and the culmination of a great fortune.

Daily Evening Bulletin.

San Francisco, Monday, March 16, 1891

SENATOR HEARST'S FUNERAL.

An Impressive Military Display—The Simple Services at Grace Church.

The funeral of Senator George Hearst took place from Grace Episcopal Church Sunday afternoon. The interior of the church was elaborately craped and festooned and decorated with greenery and flowers. A large congregation assembled, including the Senate and House Congressional Committees, Governor Markham and staff, a committee of the California Legislature, Committees from the Board of Supervisors, Fire Commission, Park Commission, Democratic State Central Committee, Loggia Club, Democratic State Club, Society of California Pioneers, Mayor Chapman and Oakland and the Oakland City Council and a large assemblage of citizens. The clergymen taking part in the services were Rev. Messrs. Fouts, Mason and Nicholson. The burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Fouts. There was no sermon. A military escort to the Laurel Hill Cemetery, the place of interment, was furnished by the second Brigade, National Guard of California, headed by General Dickinson and staff. The military included the San Francisco Hussars, the Second Artillery, Third Infantry and First Infantry. The imposing procession was viewed by thousands. The services at the cemetery were conducted by Rev. Dr. Fouts.

San Francisco Daily Report

A STATE'S LOSS.

Senator Hearst of California Dies in Washington.

The Peaceful Close of a Long, Active, Useful and Honorable Life—Funeral Arrangements.

Senator George Hearst of California died at his residence on New Hampshire avenue, Washington, at ten minutes past 9 Saturday night last.

He had been ill a long time, and in December last went to New York City to consult with Dr. Charles Ward. Dr. Ward found he was afflicted with a complication of diseases, resulting primarily from a serious derangement of the bowels.

Acting upon the physician's advice, he returned to his family in Washington and yielded himself entirely to medical treatment. Absolute quiet and rest were strictly enjoined, and his official duties were lightened as much as possible.

Notwithstanding the fact that he received the benefit of the most careful nursing and most skillful medical attention, a steady and uninterrupted decline was observed, and it was seen several weeks ago that his case was hopeless.

Within the last day or two there was a marked change for the worse. On Saturday evening he sank rapidly, and the family was summoned to his bedside. Those present were: Mrs. Hearst, William R. Hearst, the Senator's son; J. G. Follansbee, Dr. Ward and the nurses. The dying Senator's hands were held by Mrs. Hearst and Dr. Ward, and so quietly and easily did he pass away that Mrs. Hearst did not know he was dead until so informed by the physician. He gave no indication whatever of pain or discomfort, and seemed to the anxious watchers merely to have fallen asleep.

Dr. Ward said of the Senator's illness:

During the entire time he realized that he could not recover, although he never made mention of it to others. In conversation with me in December he said: "I do not fear to die. It is the lot of man. I only regret leaving my family and the

good friends who have been with me." I said to him, "Senator, you have had to regret leaving friends many times before, and I think when the time comes for you to go the regrets will be with them." Within the last few days, though apparently about the same, the intolerance of his stomach was an evidence of the encroachments of the disease which was destroying him. Senator Hearst was really dying, though making no complaint. He was justifying his words, that he would "die as he had lived, and take it when it came." During his entire illness he did not utter a complaining word, and accepted with the same rugged spirit the ministrations of his wife, son and friends. During the last two hours preceding his death he lapsed into unconsciousness, and died as gently and painlessly as a child falls asleep, showing no quail or discomfort.

The remains will be brought to San Francisco for interment. The funeral services in Washington will be brief and simple.

Senator Hearst's Career.

George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Mo., September 3, 1820. His father was a South Carolinian, his mother of Scotch descent. He received but small scholastic advantages in his boyhood, for Missouri was then the frontier. It was the scene of the principal mining operations in the United States at that time, and naturally young Hearst became a miner at the age of 22. He made quite a success in extracting lead and copper in the neighborhood of his home. In 1850 he decided to go to California. He made the trip across the plains, reaching Placerville in August of that year. He at once began placer mining, but in a few months discovered a quartz vein. The stamp mill which he and his partners erected upon the claim was among the first put up in this State. The returns from this venture, and from a merchandise store in Sacramento were swallowed up in placer mining ventures, and in 1855, in Nevada county, he began his career anew with only \$40 in his pocket.

Deceased left Nevada City on July 29, 1859, for the Comstock lode, arriving there with the second party from California. Gaining an interest in the claim subsequently known as the Ophir, he made a fortune out of it and subsequently sold it for \$45,000. Then, investing his money in various claims, he went East by way of Panama, to visit his mother in Missouri. In 1863 he resumed his mining operations on the Comstock and became rated a millionaire. A bad turn in the tide of fortune reduced his wealth somewhat, but in 1866 he invested in real estate in San Francisco. In a few years his investments had turned out so well that he bought into the Mineral Hill and Eureka mine in Nevada, subsequently selling out at a large profit.

Senator Hearst became associated with J. B. Haggin in 1872 in the purchase of the famous Ontario mine, Utah, and subsequently with Mr. Haggin and Lloyd Tevis in investments in Dakota and Montana. For over twenty years the Senator's mining interests have included property in Nevada, California, Arizona, Utah, Idaho and Montana. In addition to these investments he has owned large areas of land and valuable real estate in San Francisco. His ranch at San Simeon, known as the Piedro Blanco, is the best known of his landed property, but he was a large investor in other parts of the State. The turf, with a Southerner's love for the horse, was, of course, an investment for pleasure and not for business. This year, however, it has unquestionably been a remunerative one, and the unanimity with which all have congratulated the Senator on his success with Tournament shows how kindly he was thought of. He had just accepted the Presidency of the Saratoga Racing Association.

In politics, Senator Hearst's principles were thoroughly and rigidly Democratic. He served with honor in the Legislature of 1865-1866, but after that, although always a promoter, he held no office until his election to the United States Senate in 1886. Four years previously he had been a candidate for the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket, and came within an ace of

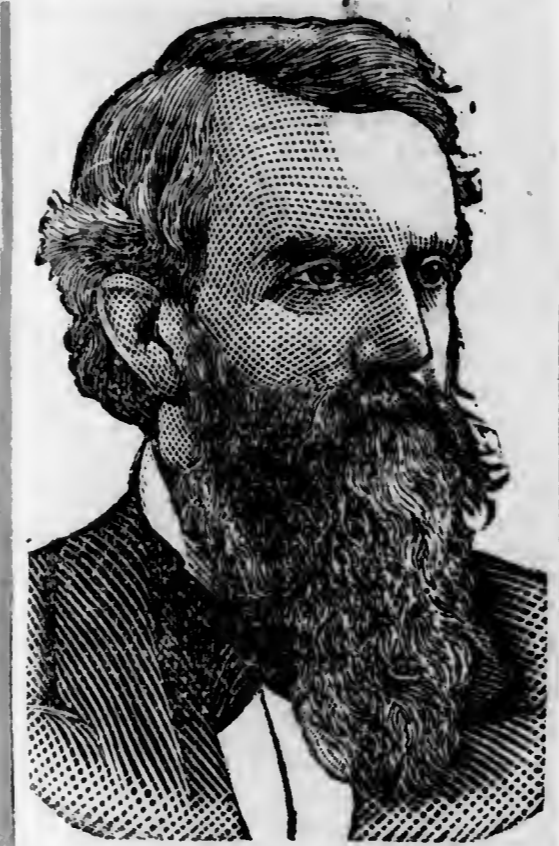
receiving the nomination. General George Stoneman finally received the nomination. Two years later he received the complimentary Democratic nomination for the United States Senate, but the Republicans, being in the majority, Leland Stanford was elected. In 1886 he was elected United States Senator.

He was married during his visit to Missouri in June, 1862, to Miss Phoebe E. Apperson, daughter of Randolph W. Apperson, a Virginian of English descent. On his return to California in November, 1862, his bride accompanied him. She survives him, with their son, William R., proprietor of the *Examiner*, who is their only child.

The Governor's Message.

Special to Daily Report. SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 2.—The Governor, at 2 P. M. to-day, sent in a message to the Senate and Assembly as follows:

Having been informed of the death of the Honorable George Hearst, Senator from this State to the United States Congress, I desire to express to you, as a co-ordinate branch of the State Government, my respect for the dead and my sympathy for the bereaved family. He was a well-known Pioneer and prominently identified



with the early development of the State when hardship and toil were required of every man, and from which he did not shrink. He afterward attained affluence, became prominent in all matters affecting public interest, and by his energetic, upright dealing and great business capacity he became a prominent factor in the commercial and political history of the State. In each and every capacity he was the same kind and thoughtful friend. In his capacity as a representative he was honest, thoughtful and intelligent, and highly respected by his colleagues in the Senate of the United States. H. H. MARKHAM, Governor.

THE LATE SENATOR HEARST.

California deeply regrets the death of Senator Hearst, for in him the State loses a valuable citizen and a man whom it was proud to consider representative. Senator Hearst was a self-made man who did not make himself at others' expense; a great millionaire, whose millions were not so many human tears and drops of blood. He did not acquire his vast wealth by chicanery and fraud or jobbery; but by developing the resources of the earth, and, while acquiring riches himself, he distributed millions to others and added to the wealth of the country. Nor was he one of the usurers and hoarders. He was an open-hearted, generous man, always helping somebody and ever ready to listen in sympathy to those to whom nature and fortune had not been as kind as they had been to him. He spent money freely, and in the establishment of a great daily newspaper in this city probably erected to himself a monument that will outlast the marble and bronze

which other millionaires have alone left behind them, to symbolize their character in the hardness of the one material and the coldness of the other. As a generous patron of sports, Hearst again showed his character. Were all owners of racing-stables what he was, the turf would bear a very different character than that which it labors under. He ran his horses, not to make money, but to win; and when the Hearst colors came to the post, everybody knew that horse and man were there to do their best. The same sentiment of honor pervaded his business enterprises. We well remember that Hearst was once offered an almost fabulous sum for a very rich mine he owned, the purchasers intending to put it upon Pine street and make a gigantic stock deal with it. Hearst refused to sell for any such purposes. He was a straight, square, honorable man, a credit to the American race and to his adopted State, and his manliness and honesty, his sound, shrewd common sense, his unswerving devotion to the State he represented, his freedom from all pretense and sham, and his gentle, unassuming, whole-hearted manner, commanded respect and affection in Washington, where, of all places on earth, a man finds his level—high or low.

The Report is sincerely sorry that Senator Hearst is dead, and extends its condolences to the bereaved, to whom however the deceased has bequeathed what is more than millions, a record and memory of which they may be proud among the proudest.

San Francisco Daily Report

MONDAY..... MARCH 16, 1891

LAI D TO REST.

Impressive Funeral Services Over Senator Hearst's Remains.

An Immense Gathering at Grace Church—Long Cortege—Beautiful Floral Tributes.

The remains of Senator George Hearst were laid to rest yesterday. The funeral, attended by representative men of the nation and of the State, took place from Grace Church. Rev. J. C. Fouts conducted the services, reading the burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. There was no sermon. The choir sang "Just as I Am, Without One Plea"—Senator Hearst's favorite hymn—and, also, "Abide With Me," and "Jesus, Son of Mary, Hear," ending with "Lead, Kindly Light." Dr. Fouts was assisted by Reverend Messrs. Nixon and Mason.

At the conclusion of the services the clergymen stepped from the chancel, and while the organ played Chopin's Funeral March, the coffin was borne after them out of the church. The pall-bearers were as published in the Report on Saturday. The Congressional, State, legislative and municipal delegations followed, and then came the widow, leaning on the arm of her son, William R. Hearst, and then the relatives of the deceased and immediate friends of the family. It took nearly half an hour for the church to clear, the attendance was so large. After the church

had been cleared those who were unable to enter during the funeral—an immense number—entered and passed through.

Rain had begun to fall, but the cortege formed in line and marched thus: Commander of the Second Brigade, N. G. C., and staff; San Francisco Hussars; Signal Corps; Second Artillery Regiment; four companies of the Fifth Infantry Regiment; First Infantry Regiment; Third Infantry; the hearse; carriages containing the widow and son and mourning party; the pall-bearers; Congressional and Legislative committees; Board of Supervisors; General Gibbon and General Dimond, with respective staffs; Senators and Assemblymen; Pioneers; Democratic State Central Committee; Iroquois Club; *Examiner* chapel; Typographical Union No. 21; citizens. In this order the procession moved to Laurel Hill Cemetery, where the three foremost regiments formed in line presenting arms for the rest of the procession to pass through.

At the grave the usual services were read and the remains were placed temporarily in the vault of the late Milton Latham, a bugler sounded taps and the mourners returned to the city.

The floral pieces at the church were many and magnificent. The Democratic State Central Committee had sent a large floral representation of the coat-of-arms of California. The Charleston, in flowers, was sent by the officers of that ship-of-war, and a large arch of flowers was placed in the chancel, from the Iroquois Club. Other pieces sent were arranged about the church and in the chancel. The altar was covered with lilies.

John Thompson and Frank S. French, members of the San Francisco Hussars, were thrown from their horses before the parade. Thompson broke his leg and French was bruised about the head and face.

Pacific Union Printer.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH, 1891.

GEORGE HEARST.

Senator Hearst is dead. In his demise the Typographical Union loses one of its best friends and the profession of journalism one of its most liberal patrons. The Daily Report truthfully remarks that he was a self-made man who did not make himself at others' expense; a great millionaire, whose millions were not so many human tears and drops of blood. He did not acquire his vast wealth by chicanery and fraud or jobbery; but by developing the resources of the earth, and, while acquiring riches himself, he distributed millions to others and added to the wealth of the country. He was an open-hearted, generous man, always helping somebody, and ever ready to listen in sympathy to those to whom nature and fortune had not been as kind as they had been to him. He spent money freely, and in the establishment of the *Examiner* in this city erected to himself a monument that will outlast the marble and bronze which other millionaires have alone left behind them, to symbolize their character in the hardness of the one material and the coldness of the other. * * * He was a straight, square, honorable man, a credit to the American race and to his adopted State, and his manliness and honesty, his sound, shrewd, common sense his unswerving devotion to the State he represented, his freedom from all pretense and sham, and his gentle, unassuming, whole-hearted manner, commanded respect and affection in Washington, where, of all places on earth, a man finds his level—high or low. The PACIFIC UNION PRINTER extends to the family of the deceased its heartfelt sympathy. We are consoled, however, by the knowledge that in the son of the deceased—W. R. Hearst—we have been left a friend cast in the same mold of his illustrious and generous father.

MINING GLEANINGS PRESS

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, March 7, 1891.

The Late Senator Hearst.

After a long illness, Senator George Hearst of California died at his residence in Washington on Saturday night. Senator Hearst was well and favorably known to the mining community of this coast, he having been closely identified with the mining interests since the pioneer days of this State. He was placer-mining at Placerville, El Dorado county, as early as 1850, and the quartz-mill he erected was among the first built and operated in California. He was in Nevada county when the Washoe excitement broke out, and his party, including Melville Attwood, Judge Walsh and A. E. Head, was the second to arrive there from California. He obtained interests in the lode which proved profitable, and he also was successful in mining ventures in Pluche and in Eureka. Mr. Hearst had his ups and downs financially for some years, and in 1872 joined J. B. Haggin in the purchase of the famous Ontario mine of Utah, which has yielded \$23,000,000 of silver and paid \$11,000,000 in dividends. The Daly mine, another dividend-paying property, was also purchased, and these two mines laid the foundation of Mr. Hearst's large fortune. Messrs. Haggin and Hearst next purchased the Homestake mine on the Black Hills of Dakota, where they put up one of the largest mills in the United States. This mine has also paid handsomely.

The most important mining purchase made by Mr. Hearst and his partner was the world-famous Anaconda copper mine, Montana. This mine has a plant which is valued at some \$5,000,000, and has paid its owners immense sums of money in dividends. The output is larger than that of any other copper mine in the world.

Mr. Hearst has made many other investments in mines in about all of the Pacific Coast States and Territories. He has also made large investments in land in California, New Mexico and Mexico.

Mr. Hearst never took the management of any one mine, and made few locations of his own. But he was always ready to purchase and to sell. Messrs. Hearst and Haggin were very successful in mining, and adopted two rules to which they rigidly adhered. In the first place, they never bought interests in a mine, nor shares in properties which were controlled by others. When they purchased, they purchased the whole, kept it, and managed it themselves. Occasionally they sold an interest, or a few shares, to their superintendents or the public, but they kept the control in their own hands.

Secondly, Mr. Hearst was never willing to give for a mine more than the value of the ore that was in sight. When owners, seeking to sell, urged that the invisible supply of ore was probably larger than the ore in sight, and should be considered in the purchase-money, Mr. Hearst would reply: "That's why we are willing to buy. If there is no more ore in your mine than I can see, we shall make a bad bargain in paying you the value of that visible ore for the property." When the owner retorted that if he was to get no more for his mine than he could see in it, he had better keep it and work it himself, Mr. Hearst would bid him do

so. "We," he would say, "are not hankering after your mine. We think well enough of it to give you in cash down the money which you can take out of it in three or four years' work. We look to the invisible supply for our profit. But we haven't the least objection to your taking both the visible and invisible supply. We can find other uses for our money."

Mr. Hearst was a very plain man and his wealth did not in the least change his character. He was always approachable and always charitable. Many an old prospector or miner, or old pioneer "down on his luck," has had cause to thank him. The phrase of "honest miner" was aptly applied to him, for it has been truly said the accumulation of his fortune was not in any way due to the losses of others. He was not a stock-dealer, but made his fortune by legitimate investments in mines and their practical development.

Political Record

MONDAY - - - MARCH 9, 1891

HONEST GEORGE HEARST.

Our U. S. Senator died the 28th day of February at Washington. He had been ill for many months with internal cancer. His remains will be brought to San Francisco for interment. Both houses adjourned, and



HON. GEORGE HEARST.

appropriate resolutions were presented. He was a kind, generous gentleman, and his death will be a loss to his many friends.

Mr. Hearst was born in Franklin County, Missouri, September 3, 1820. His father, William G. Hearst, was a native of South Carolina, and was Scotch by descent. His mother's father, Jacob Collins, of English descent. The Senator's boyhood and early manhood were passed on the stock farm with his parents till 1850 came, and with it news of the discovery of

gold in this State. He started in as a placer miner, and while thus engaged, discovered gold quartz. Soon after the discovery was made known he and a number of others abandoned the placers and engaged in quartz mining. The results were such that at the end of the year he cleaned up, and going into Sacramento, opened a general merchandise business. Meeting with financial disaster, he abandoned merchandising, and in 1859 began prospecting on the Comstock, being among the first to discover the richness of that lode, and made a fortune. He was considered the most expert judge and prospector of mines on the Pacific Coast. He was a little over 70 years of age, tall and well formed, but without superfluous flesh. In 1865-66 he served in the State Legislature on the Democratic side.

In 1882 he aspired to the Governorship of California, but General Stoneman secured the nomination and was elected. When Leland Stanford was made Senator Mr. Hearst was the Democratic caucus nominee.

Mr. Hearst was the sole owner of the *Examiner* of San Francisco until March 4th, 1887, when it was turned over to his son.

The recently elected California Legislature has a strong Republican majority, so that Senator Hearst will have a Republican successor. Hearst was immensely wealthy, and was a famous turfman. He was at the time of his death a leading partner in the firm of Hearst, Haggin, Tevis & Co., the leading mining house in the United States. He was always a Democrat, and generous in the promotion of party success.

The Legislature of California will fill the vacancy upon the second Tuesday after information of the occurring of the vacancy, which will be the 10th of March. It will be hoped that the choice of the Legislature may fall upon some one who is thoroughly a Californian.

The Wave

San Francisco, March 7, 1891.

Oratory is a gift, it is the ornamental accessory of statesmanship. George Hearst not being an orator did not appear to much extent in the papers, but he was a shrewd, hard worker and made his mark not on the Senate floor, but in the committee rooms. He had, in certain directions, that unerring judgment and faculty of decision that are the noted characteristics of Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington and a few more of that caliber. He was constant in his attendance at Congress, and during the months of the session prior to his illness, missed but two days. He did, actually, attend to the business of the State; he was not attending race meetings as the majority of people out here believed. Now he is dead one hears occasional scraps of secret history—how he missed the Buckley banquet in New York, at which Clunie so intemperately displayed his collar. Uncle George was in town that night and had been invited with the rest. But the shrewd old man was taken with a severe headache, and on returning from the race track where he had been all day, he retired to bed. Some of his Washington friends fearing he would be inveigled into going, took the precaution of leaving out of his portmanteau his dress clothes—an omission the old man never discovered.

Hearst was a very rich man. His estate is appraised at between twelve and fourteen million dollars, about half of which consists of his interest in the Anaconda mine, of which he owns three-eighths. This mine has paid nothing yet, but its future is full of promise, and its owners will reap large profits for their patience. Besides, he owned thirty-three thousand shares of the Ontario, the best silver mine ever discovered in America. For ten years it has paid dividends, and the ore has been traced five years ahead. This stock is worth \$25 per share. He has a similar interest in the Daly mine, which pays magnificent dividends; he owns a quarter of the Homestake mine in the Black Hills. In all these, Haggin and Tevis are interested, too, the latter's holdings being less than the others. The relations of Haggin and Hearst were very intimate. The former attended to the firm's business and kept the accounts, acting also as the Senator's banker. Dividends were put to Hearst's credit, and he drew from the office what he required. He was a large borrower, and actually died, money poor. Indeed, he could not get his notes for any large sum dis-

counted—not that he was not good, but that he rarely troubled himself about paying the bill at maturity—if he did not have the money he would defer payment.

There was never any actual settlement between the partners. In the various properties, each partner had a certain number of shares which he is credited with on the books. The estate will, therefore, not be difficult to handle, though there are very large sums owing Haggin, which, however, the revenues will pay off without any difficulty. He estimated he would have, commencing the present year, a monthly income of \$60,000—\$720,000 per annum. Some four years ago he was understood to have lost several hundred thousand dollars in an Arizona speculation, and he



THE DEAD SENATOR.

THE DEATH of Senator Hearst removes from the sphere of action a remarkable man in many respects. He was eminently a type of the pure blooded American stock, which has so often proved its ability to push itself from obscurity to high places. He had many lovable traits of character. He was generous, true to his friends and considerate of those who differed with him. As a politician, he was not a success. Peace to his ashes and kindly remembrances of his honest face.

It now behooves the people of California to choose his successor. In doing so they discharge a grave duty. Shall our next Senator be a man or a figurehead? There are statesmen in the land—wide gauge, brainy men, who would do us honor. There are also accidents of wealth and political combination who seek the place. Let the Legislature do its duty by the people and let the people see the best man take the vacant seat of George Hearst.

THE WASP

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 7, 1891.

overdrew his account at Haggin's. He could not then get any more money until his income made up the deficiency.

Besides his great mining properties Senator Hearst owned 600,000 acres of land in Mexico, for which he paid 25 cents an acre.

This land is managed by John Follansbee, a nephew of Jim Keane and a college mate of Will Hearst's at Harvard. Then he had a cattle ranch in New Mexico, in which A. E. Head is interested, which has not turned out well. The San Simeon ranch pays about \$25,000 per annum, but is good only for grazing and pasturage, and is inaccessible at present save by sea. In San Francisco his estate includes four hundred lots at the Potrero, eighteen acres on the old Mission road, over the hills towards Oceanside. For this he was offered \$150,000 by an Eastern syndicate, and

the papers were almost signed when the result of the census was announced. The interested parties actually refused to complete the negotiation because of their disappointment at the meagre population of San Francisco. For the Nucleus Building, which Uncle George bought, intending to erect there a building for the *Examiner*, the sum of \$450,000 was paid. The purchase was made under the impression that the adjoining property could be purchased from the owner, James Cunningham. Herein Mr. Hearst was disappointed as this gentleman refuses to part with his holdings at less than \$7,000 per front foot. My impression is, that the Nucleus on which only \$50,000 has been paid will either revert back to its original owners or will be taken off Hearst's hands by an estate company here. That is all I know about the dead man. If ever a Californian deserved a great funeral, he does. Uncle George Hearst was one of the extraordinary men whose mental and physical endowments have given our State its wealth and individuality.

* * *

The senatorial toga of George Hearst is too big for some of the men who are so desperately struggling for it. It would not be wise to lay it on the shoulders of the \$ mark; and if it falls not there who is big enough to wear it? The man of honest worth must blush at the unexampled venality shown by the legislators whose business it is to elect a successor to the dead Senator. One of them bows before an accusation of the most infamous nature; a number of them have been openly charged with forming a conspiracy to extort money for their influence; bribery has been alleged against others, and there is few in either house whom a decency would permit you to greet as friends. To those gentlemen, then, has been given the task of electing a member of the highest legislative body in the world.

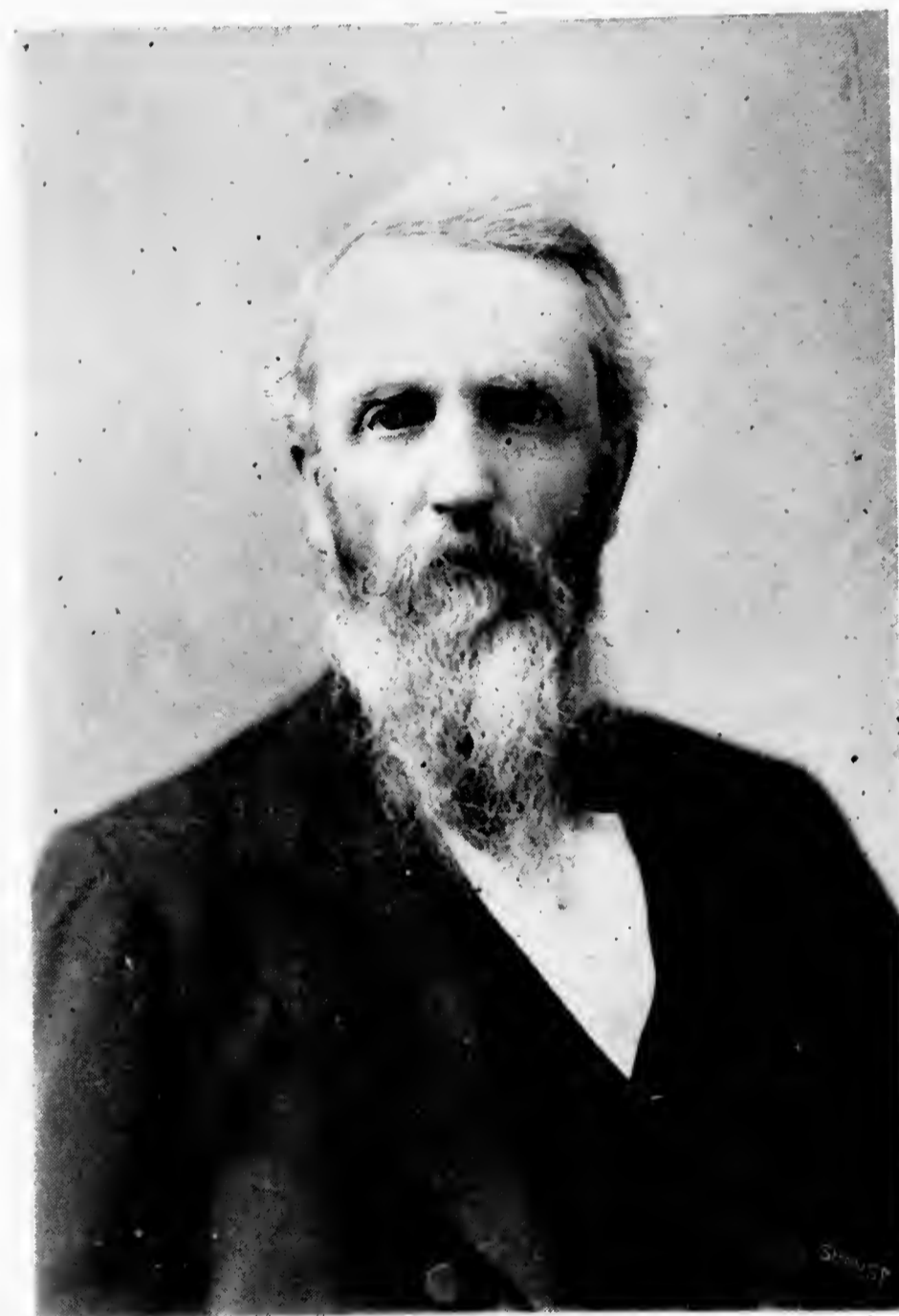
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THE CITY ARGUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 7, 1891.

UNITED STATES SENATOR HEARST, after a long and painful illness, died at his residence in Washington City, on Saturday evening last. His death is a loss to California. Senator Hearst was born in Franklin county, Missouri, in 1820, and at an early age took great interest in mining and horses. In fact, his first venture when old enough to care for himself was operating a lead mine and selling the output at St. Louis. In 1850 he converted his available property into money, and came with a party of gold-seekers to this state and engaged in mining, in which business he has ever since continued. In 1865 he served a term in the legislature, and at the San Jose convention, in 1882 he was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, and was only beaten by a few votes by Stoneman. At Senator Miller's death he was appointed to the vacancy, and at the close of Senator Miller's full

term he presented himself to the legislature as a candidate for the succession, and was duly chosen. He was a faithful worker in committee, and in the Senate his clear head and sound judgment made him one of the silent leaders of that body. In private life he was just and generous, and universally popular. His body will be interred in this city.



SENATOR GEORGE HEARST

His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might
stand up
And say to all the world, *This was a man!*

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 14, 1891.

THE "WAVE'S" PORTRAIT ALBUM.

With this issue, I present a portrait of the late Senator George Hearst, whose death was mourned by all who knew him, and whose memory should be a proud recollection for California.



SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

The Late Senator.

The end has at length come to an eventful career. Senator George Hearst passed away on the last day of February at his residence in Washington. For months his decease has been expected, as the most skillful medical opinion had pronounced his case hopeless, but yet the end was none the less un hoped for.

George Hearst was born in Franklin County, Missouri, in the year 1820. His father, originally from South Carolina, had settled in that State some twelve years earlier and had embarked in the profitable business of raising horses and cattle. Dying in 1846, he left the bulk of his property to his son, the subject of the present sketch, who, however, soon shook the dust of Missouri off his feet and joined the exodus of goldseekers western bound.

October, of the year 1850, saw him settled in El Dorado County and but moderate success attended his efforts both there and at Gold Flat and Gold Run. Nine years later the first ring in the financial ladder was mounted and he never left off climbing. In 1860, he carried out the one wish of his heart and married the daughter of Randolph Apperson, with whom he settled in a home he had bought on Leavenworth Street. Politics had no charm for him till late in life, and he was over sixty before he came to the front, when at the Democratic Convention at San Jose, in 1882, he was a candidate for Governor, though not elected. Appointed later by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Senatorial representation of the State by the death of General Miller, he at the close of the term presented himself to the Legislature as a candidate for the succession and was appointed in the face of some very strong candidates.

In his private life he was beloved for his whole-souled charity, his geniality, his warm-hearted friendship and his genuine thoroughness.

He never forgot the hardy-handed sons of toil who had been his companions in the days of his early struggles, and many a story is told of his liberality. No one ever applied to him to be refused, and his generosity was not only proverbial but actually a foible.

The memory of George Hearst will live long in the minds of Californians. In everything he was a true man and with few, if any, enemies; he died hating no man. No one was more esteemed in the Senate, and no one deserved that esteem more than he did. In the death of a manly, gentle, loving and lovable creature like George Hearst the country at large, and the State of California in particular, is a loser.



CALIFORNIA ILLUSTRATED WORLD.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE MINING

REVIEW.

JANUARY, 1889.

HON. GEORGE HEARST.

United States Senator from the State of California.

In presenting a pen picture of the gentleman whose features are delineated in the accompanying photo, let the reader imagine a tall, spare muscular man, symmetrical in figure, with a well-balanced head, hair and beard tinged with gray, dark complexion, features well proportioned and shapely outlined, no spare flesh and all bone, sinew and muscle. He has reached the mature age of 73. His walk is vigorous and with the elasticity of youth, showing no evidence of old age.

A Missourian by birth, his occupation from boyhood that of a farmer until he had reached the mature age of 37. During this time he had acquired the rudiments of the English language, having had the advantage of public school education. In 1853 the wonderful stories of easily acquired fortunes in the Eldorado of the West reached the section in which he resided, and with some chosen friends he made up a company and emigrated to the land of gold. He made his debut in Grass Valley, Nevada county, in the month of October of the same year as a full-fledged miner from the cotton and corn fields of Missouri. His keen perception, intuitive faculties and early training gave him an insight into the mysteries of mines and mining and he soon became an adept in the art, and was recognized as a master spirit by the leading capitalists of the Pacific Coast.

Upon the discovery of the celebrated Comstock lode of Nevada, in 1858, Mr. Hearst saw his opportunity in a new and untried field to establish his name and build himself up a fortune. With little means but energy and luck he started with his blankets and provisions on his back afoot and alone, and was one of the first that crossed the snow-capped Sierras to this new Silverado of Nevada. Early in the field his locations were made with good judgment, and in the spring of 1860 he had accumulated sufficient wealth with large reserves in locations to return to his Missourian home where he married his present estimable wife, Miss Phoebe Aperson.

After his marriage and immediate return to California, he located in San Francisco, and formed the great mining firm of Hearst, Higin & Pevis, taking the active outside and field management of all the firm's mines, personally visiting every mining district on the Coast, as far east as Dakota, examining, purchasing and operating such mines as he desired, until the firm had invested millions, and had become the largest mining firm in the world, which proud position they yet hold, and "Uncle George," as miners familiarly call Mr. Hearst, is their recognized expert and leader, as completely as his good wife is recognized as the friend of the poor and the leader of feminine culture and cultivated society on the Pacific Coast.

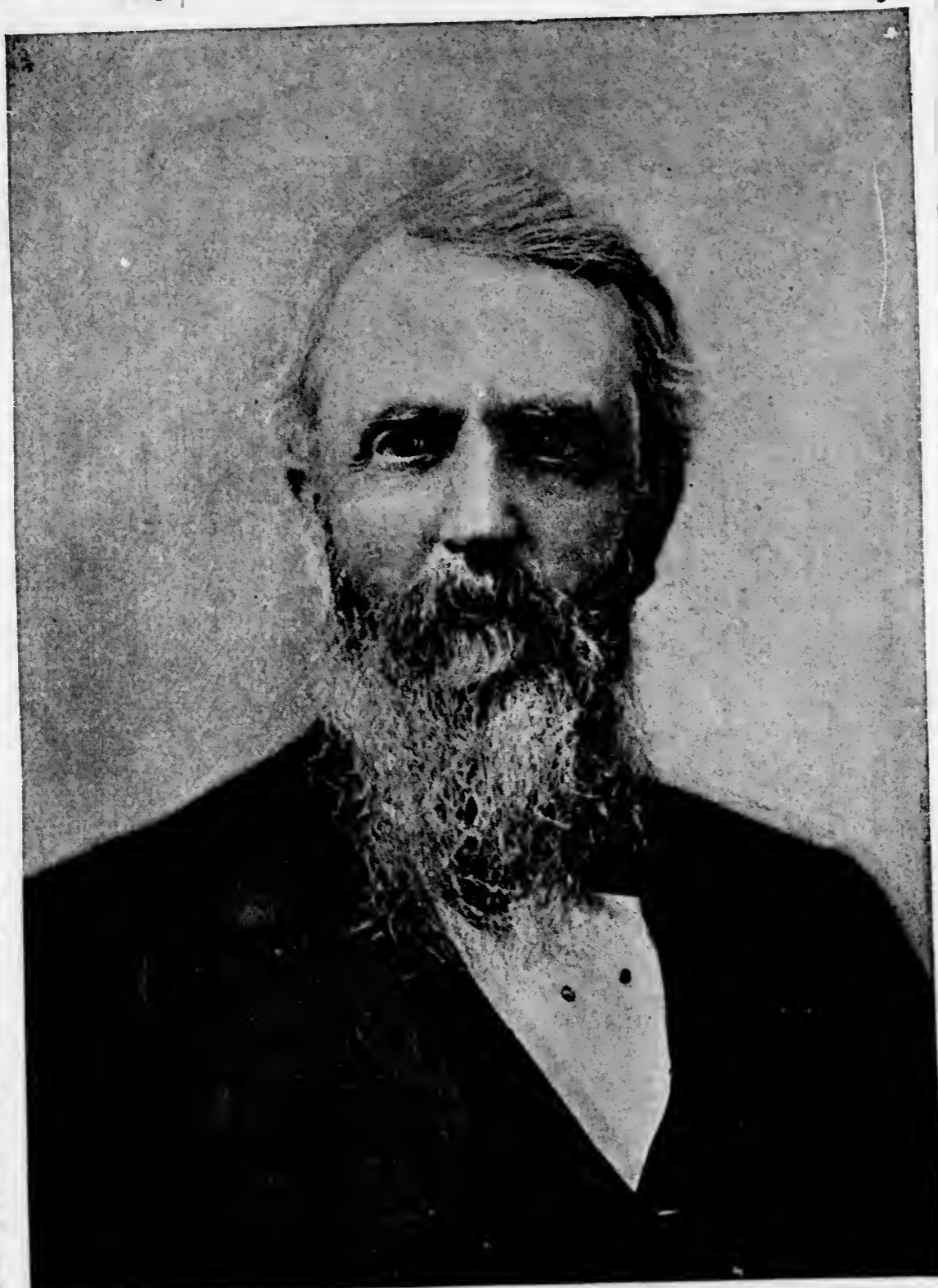
Mr. Hearst has been a Democrat from birth, and a zealous partisan. His warm heart and great wealth naturally drew him to the support of this party in its days of adversity on the Pacific Coast, and led him to purchase and build up the *Examiner*, now one of the most popular and reliable newspapers west of the Rocky Mountains.

As U. S. Senator during the last season he gave entire satisfaction to his constituents, and the honest and manly course that he took in prominent measures for the public weal has been universally endorsed. He is now serving his fourth term, during which we have confidence to believe that Uncle George will protect our interests to the best of his ability.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of his great mining and political enterprises, he has found time to enter many other fields of enterprise and speculation, having established and stocked several of the largest and most prosperous stock ranches on the

coast, which he now owns, besides extending his land operations into Mexico, where he is now owner of several million acres of the best land on the continent, making him, with his other immense landed and mining estates, the largest land and mine owner in the world.

Perhaps the life of no one man in America could be studied and patterned after with more interest and benefit by poor young men than that of Senator Hearst. Beginning as he has done, a poor Western boy, without friends or money, and with but the scanty education that a public school could give him during his boyhood, and reaching the eminence that he has reached, may well give hope to the young men of this age, and teach them the value of unceasing energy and integrity.



HON. GEORGE HEARST.

PRODUCE REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 20, 189

In the death of Senator Hearst, California suffered a great loss. Such men as he has shown himself to be don't appear often in any country. It is only when they pass away that we acknowledge their worth.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1891.

GEORGE HEARST.

New Artotype Series.—Plate 86.

TO-MORROW there is to be laid away from human sight forever the dust of a man whose name will live always with the history of California's heroic first half-century—George Hearst. Not one of all those who have fallen since the advance was made upon these shores by Americans has gone to his grave, leaving behind him more cordial respect, more general affectionate regard, or more sorrow for his taking off. Not one has departed who was so well, so universally understood. It is not alone as it relates to California, his home, that this is true, but of the whole country, to which he became known only during the past few years. In Washington, as a Senator, he encountered the men of the press, keen, suspicious men, as a rule, and by them none save kind words concerning him have been sent to their journals.

Of any man who had achieved the Senatorship and millions it is not likely that harsh truth would be written immediately after his death. But, in the obituaries of Senator Hearst appearing in the leading journals of the nation, there has been shown a feeling altogether wanting in the more or less perfunctory notices of wealthy and public men departed. His personal side attracted and impressed all with whom he was brought in touch, however casually. It was a very simple, a very amiable and a very human side. Everywhere he was the same. The George Hearst who dug with his pick for gold in the bed of the Yuba was the George Hearst who sat in the Senate chamber alert, sagacious and daring as the business man, fired with a determination to win as the politician, and eager, on the race course, for the triumph of his horses as the sportsman—thoroughly in earnest and always masterful in all his undertakings, whether impelled by ambition, desire for profit or love of amusement, the other side of his character, kindly, sunny, unaffected and wholly manly, remained untainted. The possession of a great fortune and the attainment of an official place of high honor altered the man not a particle. Under all circumstances and in every environment he was himself. It did not occur to him to seek to appear to be anything else. His manner to the humblest was his manner to the greatest. To the page in the Senate, to the miner in the canyon, his speech and bearing were those which the President heard and saw when the Senator visited the White House. In the gold of George Hearst's rugged nature there was not a trace of snobbery, or pride of purse, or arrogance of power. Unceremonious everywhere, he had no touch of rudeness, no thought of effect, and courtesy was to him as natural as breathing. He had dignity, too, but no pomposity—no hauteur—a natural man, simply, and one whose naturalness was good and won hearts.

It is not needful now to go into the details of George Hearst's singularly successful career. The memory of the people and the daily press since his death have preserved them. His life opened seventy years ago on a Missouri farm, and in his childhood, youth and early manhood he had the rude, toughening schooling of poverty. Had it been his fortune to be so circumstanced as to have at his command the education of a university, George Hearst's life would doubtless have followed other channels, and with his penetrating, capacious intellect, distinction would have awaited him, no matter what field of endeavor he had entered. But the surroundings of his first years gave his energies the material bent, and the resolve to make a fortune dominated his mind. He made that fortune, and made it clearly. His millions were dug out of the ground or reaped from the earth's honest produce. Not one of his vast pile of dollars had upon it the stain of a tear or the soil of a wrong's touch.

It was the rough scramble of the mining placers in the fifties, when adventurers of every degree, from all the ends of the world, gathered together here, which gave George Hearst that close knowledge of men, and his peculiar half-humorous charity for the weaknesses of human nature. A good man he knew instantly, and he was quite as quick to detect a rogue. He became the employer of thousands, and his ability to judge men was the secret of no small share of his financial success. He knew the world so well, too, that he did not measure men's deserts by the extent of their belongings, and failure was not, in his sight, always a proof of want of capacity. Rascals could not gull him, but he was not hard upon them, and they, like their betters, repaid him with esteem and liking.

Of his career as a public man it is sufficient to say that it was as honorable as brief. His party was disappointed when he failed to receive the gubernatorial nomination in 1882, and when he was raised to the Senatorship, the State approved. The State never had reason to regret that approval, for while he had no gift for oratory or public debate, his knowledge of affairs made him exceedingly useful in committee, and he acquired a strong influence with his fellow Senators. He was a hard and conscientious worker for his constituents. The friendship that he formed in the Senate were many and warm, and accrued to the advantage of California.

The fortune which George Hearst has left reaches high into the millions. It consists mainly of some of the best paying mines in the country and of real estate. One of his immense ranches, that in Chihuahua, Mexico, has an area only slightly exceeded by the State of Rhode Island. There are others of great size in this State and New Mexico.

His political ambition had one splendid and enduring result—the founding of the *Daily Examiner* as a morning journal. His

son, to whom he presented it, has placed it among the conspicuous newspapers of the United States, and it has revolutionized journalism on the Pacific Coast.

To-morrow the body of George Hearst will be borne from Grace church to the grave, and all honors that the Government—Federal, State and Municipal—can show will be paid. But, following the clay, and the bereaved wife and son, there will be a mourning multitude of others, his brother Californians, to whom he was not merely the Senator and millionaire, but the miner of olden days, the large-hearted, open-handed, genial man, easy of approach and never deaf to the appeal of any less fortunate fellow creature. The State stands uncovered with bent head and sad heart beside the bier of honest, kindly George Hearst.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891.

OUR DEAD SENATOR.

EVERYBODY will regret the death of California's junior Senator, which took place at Washington on Saturday last. "Uncle George" Hearst was essentially a man of the people. Commencing life as a farm boy in his native State of Missouri, he remained to the end of his days in touch with the class that earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and in him they had always a helpful and sympathetic friend. Perhaps no other experience of life gave him more gratification than that he was able to give work and bread to so large a number of his fellow men. At the time of his death he had no fewer than 5,000 workmen in his employ. His enterprises, especially in the mining regions, were on a large scale. His keen perceptions, combined with the requisite experience, constituted him the best mining expert on this coast, and that which was called "luck," but was really skill, gave him phenomenal success. He was a man who abounded in good-nature, and loved to bring enemies together and make them shake hands. This phase of his character was very touchingly described by Judge Niles Searles, in seconding his nomination for Governor at San Jose. Said the Judge: "In the early days of California, honest George Hearst almost starved us lawyers out of Nevada. As sure as a difficulty arose among friends or neighbors, he would want to compose it, and as certain as he undertook the task he would accomplish it. Thus he came to be looked upon as a kind of universal court, with whom there was no delay, and from whom no appeal was desired. No man in Nevada county wanted to litigate a claim that 'Uncle George' had declared insufficient or invalid. It was hard on us lawyers, but we had to stand it." It was a most sympathetic address, which we should like to see reprinted at this time, by one who knew Mr. Hearst's struggles and triumphs well. It visibly affected many who heard it, and the subject of it, perhaps, more than all. Mr. Hearst stood behind the wings of the theatre in which the convention was held, and, as he listened to his eloquent friend's touching references to by-gone days, great tears rolled down the old man's cheeks, showing that the rugged life of a miner had not changed his nature, but that through all he had preserved a heart as tender as a woman's. He often referred, later on, to Judge Niles Searles' address, and, to his last moment, he probably valued it more than he did the wearing of the Senatorial Toga, which, by the way, he was not very much in love with, and only wore because of the honor it might reflect upon his family, and because he had been persuaded no other Democrat could at that time hope to secure it from the State of California. Though not an orator, Mr. Hearst well represented his State in the Senate. Gifted with singularly quick intuitions, they almost unerringly led him to faultless conclusions; hence his advice was more often asked and followed than that of many an abler man. If he had been trained for the Bar he would have made an ideal Judge. Upon a stated and argued case his decisions would have been invariably perfect. During the first two years of the existence of the morning *Examiner*, he took great personal interest in its course, and frequently dictated it. If a vexed question arose, he would say to his editor, "We want to do right if we can find out how to do it. Let us talk it over and see." In the end he would indicate the right as unerringly as the needle does the direction of the Pole, and, once convinced, neither friends nor business partners could change him. The State mourns its loss, and sympathizes with the bereaved family.

Alameda Encinal.

ALAMEDA, CAL., MARCH 3, 1891.

SENATOR GEORGE HEARST, whose demise had been looked for daily for the past month or more, breathed his last on earth early last Saturday morning, at his residence in Washington, surrounded by his family and a few of his most intimate friends. We had no personal acquaintance with the deceased Senator, but know several gentlemen who were associated with him, in early days, in mining enterprises, when he and they realized but little more than "grab" from their daily labor, and they, with one accord, speak well of him—of his manly, generous nature and his unassuming manner. Taking their word for the dead man's good qualities, and setting aside the newspaper eulogies, we, in common with all old Californians who appreciate a man for what he is, and not for what he has, regret the death of an honest exponent of California's pioneer citizens.

The Amador Dispatch.

Jackson, . . . March 7, 1891.

U. S. SENATOR HEARST DEAD.

Senator George Hearst, of California, died in Washington last Saturday evening, Feb. 28th after a long illness. His death was not unanticipated, and yet his friends and constituents of California had tried to "hope against hope" that he might again be restored to health and public usefulness once more. He was a pioneer of California having come from the State of Missouri in 1850; and by judicious investments and working of mines, he has since amassed quite a fortune. He has also been very successful in the purchase of large landed estates, and the raising of fine horses and cattle. He leaves an estate of several millions of dollars valuation which will be succeeded to by his widow and only son, William R. Hearst, editor and proprietor of the S. F. Examiner. Mr. Hearst had figured but little in the political history of California prior to his elevation to the U. S. Senatorship—having simply served in the Legislature in 1865-6. He was, however, an aspirant for Governor in 1882, but was defeated for the nomination by Gen. Stoneman. Upon the death of senator Miller, Mr. Hearst was appointed by Gen. Stoneman to fill the unexpired term in the U. S. Senate, and at the succeeding session of the State Legislature, he was selected by the Democratic majority to succeed himself in the highest branch of national legislation for the full term of six years, which time

would have expired about two years hence. That he has been an industrious, faithful and honest public servant even his political opponents admit, and his death is regretted by all Californians, who respected him as an honest man in public spheres and an open-hearted liberal man in private life. Senator Hearst was about 71 years of age at the time of his death, and had therefore lived his full three score years and ten; and indeed, it can be truly said of him that his long eventful life had not been lived amiss. His death leaves a vacancy in the U. S. Senate for the next two years, which will be filled by the present session of the Legislature, but who his successor will be we have not the knowledge to tell at the present writing.

DAILY PLACER ARGUS.

AUBURN, MARCH 2, 1891.

THE LATE SENATOR HEARST.

George Hearst was born in Franklin County, Missouri, September 3d, 1820. He died at his residence in Washington city Saturday, and was therefore over 70 years of age at the time of his death. He received a good plain English education. He crossed the plains with an ox team in 1850, and settled in Nevada County. He at once went to mining in some of the many placers that were being opened then. In the intervals of labor with pick-shovel and pan, he found time to trade in claims, with varying success, until 1859, and as the *Chronicle* says, was "most of the time as poor as a Church mouse."

In 1859 he was one of the crowd that flocked to the Washoe mines, and like most of his fellow adventurers, was "flat broke." He located, invested, traded and contracted with varying success in the Comstock Lode. He finally made a splendid investment in the Ophir, made a big cleanup on a shipment of ore, and found himself a rich man. This was in 1860. He returned this year to his old home in Missouri, and married a Miss Apperson, and returned to this coast in 1862.

He was greatly prospered and as early as 1865 he was considered a millionaire. His great interests were for a time jeopardized by the failure of large enterprises, but he made fortunate investments in Utah, the Black Hills and other portions of Nevada.

Politically he was always a staunch Democrat. He was elected to the Legislature in 1865, was a prominent candidate before the San Jose Convention for Governor in 1882, but defeated on the nomination by Gen. Stoneman. He was appointed United States Senator by Gov. Stoneman, on the death of Gen. Miller in 1886, and in 1887 was elected for the full term.

He made no pretense of public speaking, but was credited with a good clear understanding of all public matters from his standpoint.

He purchased the San Francisco *Examiner* in 1884, and passed over his interest to his son, W. R. Hearst, in 1887.

He was one of the most popular public men at Washington, and was always true to his early associates, the miners. As Congressman McKenna says:

"He was a practical man, able in business affairs and attained eminence both in fortune and with his fellow-men, dying a United States Senator. "He was a gentleman in the best sense of that much-abused word. He was courteous and considerate to everybody. No man in the State of California had more friends than he, nor deserved or justified their friendship more than he. His death is a severe loss to them and to his State, and will be mourned by them and by it sincerely, profoundly, lastingly."

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, MARCH 14, 1891.

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

Senator George Hearst died at his residence, in Washington, at 9:10 on Saturday afternoon, February 28th, after a long illness from a complication of diseases, which he bore with great fortitude, never uttering a word of complaint; and thus departed from this life a good man, aged 70 years. (Senator Hearst was born in Franklin county, Mo., September 3d, 1820; came to California in 1850, going to El Dorado county, where he commenced mining, a business he steadily followed, and, it is said, at the time of his death had 5,000 men employed in his extensive mining operations. On the breaking out of the "Washoe fever," he went to Virginia City, bought one-fifth of the Ophir mine, and sold it to Ben Holliday for a snug sum. He continued to deal in mines, and often located. He purchased and stocked a large ranch in San Luis Obispo county, and it is one of the largest stock farms in the State. About twenty years ago he became a partner of J. B. Haggin and purchased the rich Ontario mine, of Utah; Homestake, of Dakota, and the world-renowned Anaconda, of Montana; bought lands in New Mexico, and the Senator paid \$250,000 for 600,000 acres of land in Mexico, for which the Mormons recently offered \$1,000,000. He was a great lover of horseflesh, and raised some of the finest stock in the State. On the death of Senator Miller, Gov. Stoneman appointed him Senator, but the Legislature, at its special session, elected Williams. The next Legislature elected him for the full term ending March 4th, 1893. Senator Hearst was generous, and no needy person left without relief. We are cognizant of many of his generous deeds, and but few of our millionaires will pass away and leave as good a name for generous deeds as Senator Hearst has, and as many sincere mourners.

Kern County Californian

THE COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

Entered at the Bakersfield, Cal., postoffice as second-class matter, March 9, 1888.

SATURDAY. - MARCH 7, 1891

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

This sad event, although long expected, was a painful shock to the people of California. He was a plain, unassuming, kindly, practical man, remarkably well informed and wise through much experience and close observation. His wealth was immense, but he acquired it honestly and fairly, his methods never eliciting a complaint, and he used it in his own state, in enterprises that will be of lasting benefit, and in aiding friends who had been unfortunate. He was an example of the great things a man may accomplish if, intellectually well endowed, he persistently applies his energies to one object. He devoted himself to prospecting, mining and to investigating the natural laws governing the location of mineral deposits until he became the best mining expert in the world and his judgment in relation to mines was considered infallible and the acquisition of wealth became easy. He owned some of the best mines in our mining regions and had large investments in mining property in Mexico that, no doubt, will some day, prove of enormous value. But his investments were not confined to mining property; he was also a large owner of valuable real estate, and of the *Examiner* which has become the leading newspaper on this coast taking always an intelligent and patriotic course on all public questions and leading its party rather than following its dictates. It is generally considered a mistake that he finally engaged in politics; but we are not of that opinion. There is no doubt but that, as a Senator, he wielded great influence and was always right on all public questions in so far as he could be without entirely throwing off allegiance to his party. We doubt if a successor can be found for him, for the short term, that will fill his place with half the satisfaction to his constituency. On the 2d inst. Governor Markham gave official notice of his death to the legislature in the following message sent to both houses:

Having been informed of the death of the Hon. George Hearst, Senator from this State to the United States Congress, I desire to express to you as the co-ordinate branch of the State government, my respects for the dead and my sympathy for the bereaved family. He was a well known pioneer and prominently identified with the early development of the State, when hardship and toil were required of every man, and from which he did not shrink. He afterward attained affluence and became prominent in all matters affecting the interests of the public, and by his energetic, upright dealing and great business capacity he became a prominent factor in the commercial and political history of the State. In each and every capacity he was the same kind and thoughtful friend. In his capacity as Representative he was honest, faithful and intelligent and was highly re-

spected by his colleagues in the Senate of the United States.

On the 3d inst. the committee of the Senate, appointed to draft resolutions in regard to his death, reported that in his death the whole country has lost a diligent, faithful and patriotic servant and California the services of a distinguished Senator, whose steadfast devotion and unswerving loyalty to her interests has earned for him a warm place in the hearts of every true Californian. That the Senate deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in the loss of a true and affectionate husband and a kind and indulgent father. That the President of the Senate appoint a committee of five to attend the funeral. That, as an additional mark of respect, when the Senate adjourns to-day it be out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The Assembly adopted similar resolutions and it was decided, as an additional mark of respect to his memory, to adjourn on the following evening until Friday morning.

Beaumont Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

United States Senator George Hearst of California died in Washington last Saturday night. He had been gradually sinking for some months with a complication of diseases resulting from derangement of the bowels. Mr. Hearst though possessed of immense wealth seemed to be free from charges of corruption and bribery that are so commonly and too often truly, made against millionaires. Obsequies were held in Washington Monday and in San Francisco Thursday.

The Calaveras Prospect.

SATURDAY, - - MARCH 7, 1891.

THE DEAD SENATOR.

The death of Senator Hearst is a loss to California. He was a type of the successful Westerner, possessing the energy, enterprise, courage and capacity for affairs that characterize the great men who have built up the West during the last half century. In that group of great men George Hearst stood shoulder to shoulder with the greatest. That he had a big, generous heart is amply shown by the affection he inspired. He was the hero that many of his less fortunate fellow miners in early days gladly admired and loved.

His career reads like romance. He made and lost several small fortunes before he gained his final great wealth. During all the period of his life in California he was the same genial, hopeful, industrious, sagacious and courageous man, making friends with as much success as he made money. He had a taste for nearly all of the occupations that the early settlers engaged in. He was a miner, a land

owner, a stock raiser, a speculator in real estate and a lover of fine horses.

George Hearst was a man of very strong and positive character. He was not harsh and rough, as many men are who have battled with adversity as he did. Hardships and intense struggle for success, did not harden him or make him coarse and indifferent in his feeling and treatment of others. He maintained a rugged independence with a geniality of humor and a gentleness of disposition that was quite remarkable. He had his views on all subjects that interested him, but he held them without offensively asserting them.

George Hearst was one of the great state-builders of the West. Some people sometimes ask in regard to such men. Well, what have they done to deserve the gratitude of the people? This: He employed labor in fields in which it would not otherwise have been engaged. He developed industries that otherwise would not have been begun. He gave occupation to many, as a result of his enterprise, who would not otherwise have been so prosperous and successful. He stimulated those energies which made a great state out of an unoccupied and uncultivated and almost trackless country.

In his latter years he received political honors from his party. And he represented the great State of California in the Senate of the United States. He was a credit to us there. While not an orator, he had strong opinions which fearlessly yet offensively expressed. In the Senate he was recognized as a man of great common sense and good judgment on all affairs relating to the West.

He lived a noble life and he met death like a brave man. One of the picturesque figures of California has passed away. And there will be much genuine sorrow among that great host of friends who learned to know and love him while he lived.

MORNING APPEAL

TUESDAY, MARCH 3

W CARSON CITY, NE

Death of Senator Hearst.

Senator Hearst, of California, died Saturday evening in Washington. He was a type of the open handed pioneer of the early days, and it will be a long time before California sees a millionaire so generous and gentle as this warm-hearted old man. He leaves an estate of twenty millions.

The Cloverdale Reveille.

SATURDAY, MAR. 7, 1891.

Death of Senator Hearst.

Senator George Hearst, of California, died at his residence in Washington, D. C., a few minutes past 9 o'clock last Saturday night. He had been confined to his bed for several months, and his death was expected at most any moment. He was born in Franklin county, Mo., in 1820, and worked on his father's stock farm until 1850. After the death of his father he moved to California where he engaged in mining, at which he reaped a bountiful harvest. He was considered the most expert judge and prospector of mines on the Pacific Coast. Senator Hearst was a man of the highest type, and was beloved and highly esteemed by all who knew him. His pocket book was always open to the poor and needy to which he gave bountifully, not only in this state but in others. The present a semblance which will elect a Senator to serve the balance of Senator Hearst's unexpired term, will have no easy task to find a man that will have the best interests of his state at heart at all times as did Senator Hearst.

COLUSA HERALD

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1891

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST

SENATOR GEORGE HEARST died at his Washington, D. C. residence on Saturday evening last. He had been sick for a long time, and characteristic with the energies of the man he struggled hard against the disease, but Death, the conqueror of all, claimed him.

George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Missouri, September 3, 1820, and received a public school education; passed his early manhood on his father's farm, came to California in 1850. He went to the mines and located claims and worked for the precious metal and was successful for a number of years. At one time he employed nearly two thousand men in his different mines and mills and was considered very wealthy. but in 1861 was down nearly to what old miners termed "the bed rock." In the fall election of 1865 he was nominated and elected a member of the Assembly from San Francisco, which was his only political experience prior to being appointed a Senator of the United States by Governor Stoneman. In 1882 when he had become wealthy through mining investments, he was brought forward as a nominee for Governor at the San Jose convention, but was defeated by General Stoneman who was elected and who on March 23, 1886 appointed Hearst to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator John F. Miller. At the following session of the Legislature he was elected to a full term and took his seat March 4, 1887 which would have ended March 3, 1893, if he had lived until then.

THE DIXON TRIBUNE

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

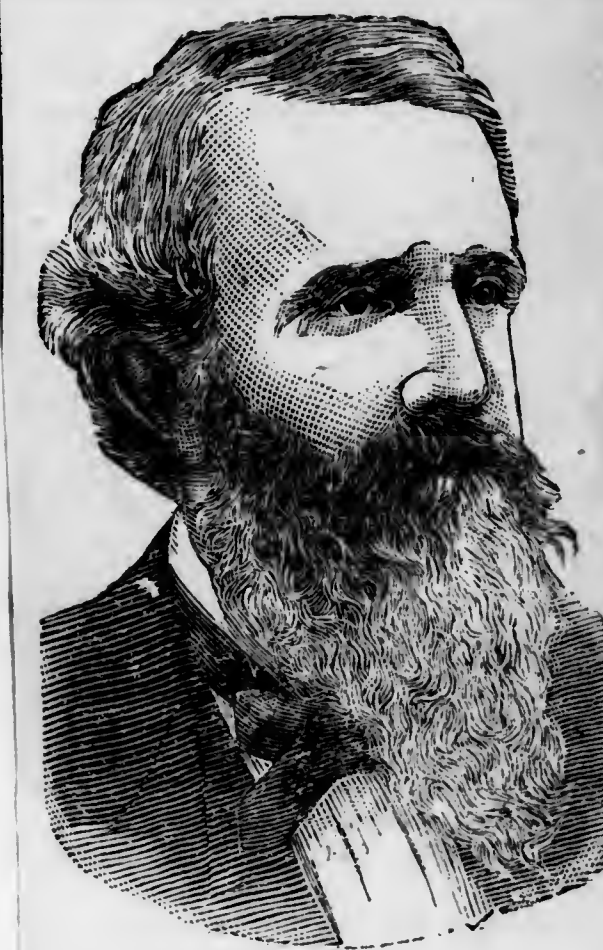
The death of Senator Hearst did not come in the nature of a surprise to his constituents. It had been foretold weeks ago. It is gratifying to his many friends to know that his end was peaceful and painless, and that he passed away as gently as a child falls asleep. Senator Hearst was a remarkable man. He lacked the polish and education that distinguished many of his associates in the Senate, but in fearless and rugged honesty and the capacity to promote the interests of the people he represented, he was the peer of any man who ever lived.

He was a hard-working, industrious miner with varying fortune until he had almost reached the meridian of life. His plain, straightforward and unpretentious manners won for him a host of friends who were always steadfast to him in every station of life. The acquisition of an immense fortune did not turn his head. As a Senator and a millionaire he was the same warm-hearted, unaffected George Hearst, and the blue-shirted miner felt as free to grasp him by the hand as when, with pick and shovel, a stout heart but an empty pocket, he was seeking his fortune among the gold mines of California. In the days of his greatest prosperity, his heart and purse were ever open to the friends of his early days, who had been less fortunate than himself. He died as he had lived, a kind, sympathetic, humane man, inspired by noble purposes and charitable deeds.

Among the grandest tributes paid to his memory were those of two rivals in business and politics. The *Chronicle* said that he "left a large fortune acquired in an entirely legitimate way," and the *Call* adds: "No one who knew him envied him the success he afterwards achieved." It falls to the lot of but few men to live an eventful life of seventy years; to pass through all the vicissitudes of pioneer life; the privations and struggles of poverty; to afterwards acquire and live for many years in the possession of great wealth, and dying have said of him, in the language of the *Call*: "George Hearst passed from earth without leaving an enemy."

Senator Hearst was born in Franklin county, Mo., on September 3d, 1820. He was graduated at the Franklin County Mining School in 1838, worked on his father's farm in his youth, and in 1850 came to California overland, and engaged in mining. He afterward became the chief partner in the firm of Hearst, Haggin, Tevis & Co., which made large profits by speculating in mining claims, and grew to be the largest private firm of mining owners in the United States. He acquired the

reputation of being the most expert prospector and judge of mining property on the Pacific Coast, and contributed to the development of the modern processes of quartz and other kinds of mining. He also engaged largely in stock-raising and farming, and later became the proprietor of the San Francisco *Examiner*. He was elected to the Legislature of the State in 1865, representing the Sixteenth San Francisco District. In 1882 he was a candidate for Governor before the San Jose Convention, being defeated by ex-Governor Stoneman. In 1885 the Democrats, who were in the minority in the Legislature, gave him their unanimous vote for United States Sen-



Senator George Hearst.

ator, and on March 23d, 1886, he was appointed by Gov. Stoneman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator John F. Miller, and took his seat on April 9th, 1886, but on August 4th of the same year the Legislature, being in extra session, elected A. P. Williams to fill out the remainder of the term, expiring in March, 1887. At the regular meeting of the Legislature in January, 1887, Mr. Hearst was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Williams, and took his seat on March 4th of the same year.

Senator Hearst will be buried in California. His body left Washington on Thursday, accompanied by a distinguished body of Senators and Congressmen.

Weekly Sentinel, EUREKA, NEVAD.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891.

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

United States Senator George Hearst, of California, died at his private residence in Washington on Saturday night last. His death had been expected for more than two months. At that time he began to decline and gradually wasted away day by day. He died, the telegraph tells us, as peaceful and as painless as an infant passing to its slumber. We are glad that Uncle George died that way. He did not deserve to suffer. He had been too noble and true and good a man for torture at the final end. There never lived on the Pacific Coast a more charitable or generous man than George Hearst. He gave to everybody and especially was he devoted to his old friends of the pioneer days. He went to California in 1850, spending the first ten years in Nevada county of that State. In 1860 he came to the Comstock, and ever after that he was one of the leading quartz miners of the Coast. He was a good judge of a mine, but like all men, occasionally made a mistake. The firm of Haggin & Hearst constituted the best house for legitimate mining ever established in the West. They had nothing to do with the petty larceny business of swindling poor men and women in wildcat stock deals. They mined for the legitimate profits of mining and seldom had a stock on the boards. The Ontario, of Utah, the Homestake, of Dakota, and the Anaconda, of Montana, were among the great properties of this firm and their associates. Uncle George Hearst became very wealthy in the latter days of his life, but the acquisition of wealth never spoiled him. He was the same plain, genial, approachable George Hearst to the end. There was never a time nor a place that an old time miner could not get at George Hearst. In this particular he differed materially from the rest of the shoddy kings of the Coast, and in doing so gave evidence of the strong good sense that had always guided him. George Hearst was not a scholarly man, as the world estimates men, and yet he possessed great native ability. After all it does not matter much how a man knows a thing, if he knows it. Some men become very talented in this world merely by observation and with little technical knowledge of the books. George Hearst belonged to this class. He was in short a great hearted, broad-gauged, sensible man of affairs, with a disposition as warm and as sunshiny and as charming as that of a maiden in her teens. We had known him for more than thirty years and never know him to be guilty of a questionable act of meanness or to deceive or refuse to help a friend. There never was another man just like him on this Coast. Born in the backwoods of Missouri, he was nevertheless a born prince in every manly attribute. His precise type, his nature, his character, were distinctively his own. Simplicity, frankness, generosity, these were the

distinguishing characteristics of a nature as grand as it was rare in the sordid endeavor of general humanity to get to the fore. We were deeply attached to George Hearst in his life time and sincerely mourn him in his death. The same feeling of sorrow will be felt by all who have known him throughout this western world. We all join in peace to his ashes and the hope that the sod may press lightly upon his grave.

ELSINORE PRESS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891.

In the death of Senator George Hearst, California has lost a citizen and statesman who stood as a representative type of her early pioneers, and who in later years used his large wealth and the power it brought him, wisely and generously.

George Hearst was a native of Franklin county, Mo. His father William G. Hearst, was born in South Carolina, but was of Scotch descent, and as early as 1808 moved west of the Mississippi, to the territory afterwards included in the State of Missouri, but which was then the extreme frontier. Here, in 1817 he married Elizabeth Collins, a young girl of English family, whose father was also a pioneer and the owner of a considerable tract of land. The young couple met with the usual reverses and hardships attendant upon frontier life, and it was just after a period of unusual vicissitude, when then the young married people had gone with their parents to Texas, only to meet with sickness, failure and loss, and to return again to farming and stock-raising in their native State, that George Hearst was born on the 2d of September, 1820. Bred to the homely and exciting duties of life on a western farm, the boy enjoyed few advantages and received only the indifferent education in a country school. Missouri was at that day the principal mining State of the Union, and when George grew to manhood he found occupation in the lead and copper mines near his home.

When he was 29 years old, in 1849, the California gold fever raged throughout the land. The young man resisted the temptations and allurements of the gold fields as long as he could, but in March, 1850, a company of young men was formed in his immediate neighborhood, who were resolved to join the

gold seekers on the Pacific Slope.

His financial career after this was so like that of the typical miner of '49 that it reads almost like a chapter from one of Mark Twain's stories, or the experience of one of Bret Harte's. But he was not poor. There is a wide difference between poverty and the mere fact that one's pockets are empty. No one was poor in those days, every one was rich with the splendid endowment of courage, and energy, and high hope, and ambition that characterized the founders of this new commonwealth. George Hearst had \$40 in his pocket—not more than the price of a sack of potatoes in those times; but with this capital he went up to Nevada county, bought a pick and resumed quartz-mining. For three years he worked there with considerable success, and then his good genius led him to Washoe silver fields. He afterward mined on the Comstock and in other rich fields, with such good success that at the close of the war he had amassed a million dollars. Even this large sum was not sufficient to make his fortune secure in the unstable values of that period, and the financial disturbances that followed, and a series of disasters left him a comparatively poor man a year later. In this crisis he, for the first time, turned to real estate speculation, and realized so large a sum during the real estate boom of 1866 in San Francisco, that he was enabled to organize the great firm of Hearst, Haggin & Tevis, which has now for many years been the leading mining firm of the world, owning and operating most of the richest mines in America, all the way from Montana to Mexico. The wealth of this trio of capitalists cannot easily be estimated, for the reason that their interests are so widespread and so diversified that no outsider can form any adequate idea of their values. It may be safely said, however, that at the time of his death, Mr. Hearst was the largest mine and land owner in the world. He never held office but twice, being a member of the State Legislature in 1865-6, and being elected to the United States Senate a little more than three years ago.

The Senator leaves but one child, William R. Hearst. This son, "Will" Hearst, as he is popularly known, is of very different mettle from the ordinary million-

aire's son, and has distinguished himself after an odd and unusual fashion. When he graduated from college, some seven years ago, he found his father embarrassed with the newly-acquired ownership of the old San Francisco Examiner, a sheet which enjoyed the peculiar distinction of being the only Democratic daily in a Democratic city, and of being, nevertheless, the worst edited, most unpopular and poorly patronized paper in the place. This encumbrance young Hearst took off from his father's hands, and without any previous experience in journalism he has succeeded in making the newspaper one of the leading journals of San Francisco, and one of the best known papers on the American continent. The feeling of personal loss at Senator Hearst's death will be widespread, for few men have ever claimed a larger circle of friends.

DAILY EVENING EXPOSITOR.

FRESNO, CAL.,

GEORGE HEARST.

George Hearst, a Senator from California, died in the city of Washington on Saturday morning, in his seventy-first year.

It would be unjust to measure the dead Senator from an estimate of his political career, for if we did, we should get an incomplete view of him. There are two definitions of what a politician is. One definition describes a person who is a master of the science of government; the other a person who is a master of intrigue.

George Hearst was neither of these. If we regard him as an expression of the possibilities of our political and social systems, we can arrive at a correct judgment of his character. He was a Western man, with a large, a generous and a faithful nature. He was a courageous man, possessed of great fortitude. He was unpolished, in the sense that he was not college-schooled, and plain, in the sense that he was not familiar with social conventionalities. He might have possessed these accomplishments, yet without the qualities which he did possess, he would have been unknown.

George Hearst was a man of the highest order of common sense; he had faith in himself. His mind was comprehensive and practical, capable of mastering large business combinations. The ventures of such a man are always fortunate, and George Hearst accumulated a great fortune. His wealth did not impart to him an artificial character, or have the effect of setting him above his true level.

His sympathies were broad, he was trustworthy—the foundation stone of all noble characters—and he made strong and loyal friends.

Such was George Hearst—and those who knew him best will recognize him by this picture. He was an abler man than many thought him to be, while his knowledge of the business of government was much more comprehensive than he has ever been given credit for.

The longest speech that he ever made in the senate was in favor of an appropriation to furnish San Diego with a public building. Senator John Sherman had spoken in opposition to the appropriation, describing San Diego as a pretentious hamlet by the sea. Hearst directed his discourse to a description of what the Pacific coast has already accomplished, and to her future position as a division of the nation. He spoke eleven minutes, and it is doubtful if any one could have compressed more of fact and prophecy into so short an address. The speech led to one of the best tempered and most wholesome debates that has taken place in the Senate for years. This discussion took a wide sweep, involving the political and industrial relation of the Pacific states to the remainder of the union. There is no doubt, however, that from the practical point of view, Hearst gave the clearest definition of the situation. We refer to this incident merely as an illustration of the familiarity of the man with business affairs.

From the party point of view Senator Hearst was always right, never deviating from the Democratic faith. George Hearst is dead, and as to who his successor shall be is a question for the Republican Legislature to determine.

THE EVENING TRIBUNE EL PASO, TEXAS,

The people of this great nation perhaps do not realize what they lost in the death of United States Senator George Hearst. When at death's door he demanded that his vote be paired with that of another senator and thus defeated, through his indomitable spirit, that curse to all free men, the federal election, or rather force, bill. His vote alone defeated that infamous measure.

To-day the remains of Senator George Hearst left Washington for San Francisco in a private car. The deceased was a great favorite in San Francisco, and no man will have received such respect and honor as the lifeless form that is now on its way to its last resting place. Senator Hearst was a friend to the poor and needy, and to the worthy, and in fact he was a benefactor to all mankind.

GRASS VALLEY UNION

TUESDAY.....MARCH 3, 1891.

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

George Hearst, U. S. Senator from California, died at Washington City at 9:10 o'clock on Saturday night after an illness which lasted over two months. The nature of his sickness was complicated, being confined to the abdominal region. Death came to

him without pain, and he passed away as if falling into a gentle slumber. He was under the care of Dr. Ward, a prominent physician of New York, who months before informed the Senator of the incurable nature of his disease, and although he never showed any apprehension of the result he was well aware that his days were numbered. He said to his physician, "I do not fear to die. It is the lot of man. I only regret leaving my family and the good friends who have been with me." Congress was holding a night session at the time, and when it was announced that the Senator was dead both Houses adjourned out of respect to his memory. The arrangement for the funeral will be made at once, and the remains will be brought to California for interment in charge of a committee of Congressmen.

Senator Hearst was born in Franklin county, Missouri, in 1820, and was 70 years of age at decease. He engaged in lead mining, farming and merchandizing in his early manhood, but in 1850 came to California in the second year of the great emigration of gold-seekers. He stopped first in El Dorado county where he remained one year and then came to Nevada county, where he mined on Gold Run and Gold Flat, near Nevada City. He was only fairly successful in his mining operations, but in 1859, on the discovery of the Comstock lode, he was among the first to go from this county, accompanied by Judge Walsh, Melville Atwood and A. E. Head. By locations and purchase of claims on the Comstock he was quite successful, and laid the foundation of a fortune by gaining a mining experience that enabled him afterwards to secure some valuable properties from which he realized a large amount of money. After operating several years on the Comstock he returned to Missouri and married, and upon his return located permanently at San Francisco. From that time onward he was fortunate in his mining investments. He became associated with James B. Haggin. They purchased the control of the Ontario mine, of Utah, which has yielded \$23,000,000, and paid over \$11,000,000 in dividends. Subsequent to that they acquired the Homestake and other consolidated mining properties in the Black Hills, which although yielding only low grade ores, have produced over \$2,000,000, and given a good profit. His best venture is said to have been the great Anaconda copper mine, of Butte, Montana, which has produced millions, and the net income of which is now thought to be about \$2,500,000 per annum. Beside his mining investments Senator Hearst had many thousands acres of land in California,

and in New and Old Mexico. His actual wealth is not known, but he has been rated at from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Senator Hearst was always an ardent Democrat, and when an early day resident in Nevada county he took an interest in local politics, although not an aspirant for office. In after years, when he became a resident of San Francisco, he was elected to a term in the Assembly. But it was not until after he had acquired wealth in his mining operations that he became prominent in State politics. In 1882 he was a candidate for Governor before the Democratic State Convention, which was held at San Jose, but he was defeated by Gen. Stoneman, who was elected by the people. A Senatorial vacancy occurring through the death of Senator John F. Miller Mr. Hearst was appointed by Gov. Stoneman, and at the next session of the Legislature was elected for a full term, four years of which had expired at the time of his death.

Senator Hearst was not an educated man, nor highly intellectual, but he was a practical man of affairs, and endowed with excellent judgment, which gave him prominence, and the kindness of his nature made him a host of friends, who were not confined to the lines of a political organization, and his death causes a regret that may be said to be universal on the Pacific Coast, where he was the best known, and best appreciated.

THE DAILY TIDINGS.

Grass Valley, Nevada Co., Cal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1891.

GEORGE HEARST.

California's Junior Senator Dies at Washington.

ACTIVE AND USEFUL CAREER.

Senator George Hearst of California died at his residence on New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C., at 9:10 o'clock Saturday night.

Senator Hearst had been ill a long time. He consulted Dr. Chas. Ward of New York, who found he was affected with a complication of diseases resulting from a serious derangement of the bowels.

George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Missouri on September 13, 1820. His father William G. Hearst,

was a native of South Carolina, and with his parents' family, who were of Scotch descent, was among the settlers of then the frontier, which was afterwards formed into the State of Missouri, the family moving there in 1808.

His mother's father, Jacob Collins, of English descent, was also a pioneer of that section, having removed from Georgia in 1803. Their daughter, Elizabeth Collins, was born in that state. The Collins family purchased a large grant of land for their new home and engaged in farming and stockraising. William G. Hearst and Elizabeth Collins, the parents of George Hearst, were married in 1817. In 1818 the two families removed to Texas, but remained there only a year, having been severely afflicted with sickness, and also by loss of much of their live stock and meeting with other misfortunes. They returned to the vicinity of their former homes, near the lead mines in Missouri, and resumed their occupation of stockraising and farming.

HE TAKES UP MINING.

George was born a year after their return to Missouri. George's paternal grandfather had received a good education, but his home on the frontier had limited educational advantages, and his grandson therefore received nothing more than an ordinary practical country schooling.

Born in the neighborhood of what was then the scene of the principal mining operations in the United States, it was quite natural that the young Missourian should early enter into the business of mining as a profession, which he did at the age of 22. He soon achieved success in the mining of lead and copper in the neighborhood of his home.

In 1850, in common with many of his friends, he decided to emigrate to California. His health being poor, he took the overland route. He left Missouri in March 1850, crossed the plains in five months and arrived at Placerville, El Dorado county, in October of that year.

His health had not been improved by the journey, yet he at once began to work at placer mining. He continued at the placers until December, 1851, when, bringing his practical knowledge of mining for ore into use, he with others discovered a ledge of rich gold quartz, which they at once proceeded to develop.

The stamp mill which he and his partners erected upon the claim was among the earlier quartz mills put up in the state. They worked the mine vigorously for a year, and abandoned the claim after having exhausted the richest portion of the lode. In the fall of 1852 he "cleaned up" on his quartz mining operations, and with the proceeds went to Sacramento and engaged in the general merchandising business. The venture did not prove sufficiently remunerative, and in less than a year he returned to placer mining and continued in it for several years. In his operations he "washed down" into the waste dumps of his claim all his ready cash, and in 1856 found himself "broke."

HE DEVOTES HIS ENERGIES TO QUARTZ.

He then resolved to quit the uncertainties of placer mining forever and devote his energies to quartz

mining alone. He left the "diggings" with only \$40 ready cash and went to Nevada county, and again commenced gold quartz mining. He opened and developed some good mines with considerable profit, until 1859, when he transferred his operations to the Washoe silver mines. A company of friends supplied his outfit, and he started from Nevada City on July 29, 1859, on a prospecting trip to the Comstock lode. Upon his arrival he found the extent of the exploration consisted in a few pits sunk on the surface, of 4x6 feet and five or six feet in depth.

He prospected about six weeks, and decided that the discovery was of immense importance. He at once contracted for an interest in the Ophir mine and returned to Nevada City for the purchase money. After securing the money he journeyed back to the Comstock, took possession of his claim and went to work. Afterwards he sold one-half of his interest in the claim for \$45,000. He returned to the Washoe country in 1860 and resumed active mining operations.

At this time he visited his home in Missouri and remained there until his mother's death in April, 1861. He returned to San Francisco in November, 1852, accompanied by his wife, whom he had wedded during his visit home. Her name was Miss Phoebe E. Apperson, daughter of Randolph W. Apperson, a Virginian of excellent family and of English descent.

HIS UPS AND DOWNS.

Mr. Hearst again went into active mining operations on the Comstock and elsewhere, and in 1865 was worth a million. At this period he lost \$400,000 by the financial failure of other parties, some of his large mining enterprises resulted disastrously, and in 1866 he found himself again in reduced circumstances.

He then turned his attention to the real estate boom in San Francisco and in two years realized \$150,000.

With this stake he again returned to mining and was successful. He formed the great mining firm of Hearst, Haggin & Tevis, taking the active outside and field management of all the firm's mines, personally visiting every mining district on the coast, as far east as Dakota. He examined, purchased and operated such mines as he desired, until the firm had invested millions and had become the largest mining firm in the world, "Uncle George," as the miners familiarly called Mr. Hearst, was their expert and leader.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of his great mining and political enterprises, he found time to enter many other fields of enterprise and speculation. He established and stocked several of the largest and most prosperous stock ranches on the coast. He also purchased several millions of acres of land in Mexico, and, with his other immense landed and mining estates, he was the largest land and mine owner in the world.

THE GILROY GAZETTE

TUESDAY, March 3, 1891

By the death of Senator George Hearst California loses one of her foremost pioneers, one whose great wealth was always ready to assist in the progress of the State he loved so well. His hand was ever ready to assist the needy and suffering. While perhaps not so brilliant as some others upon the floor of the Senate chamber, his thorough good sense and ability made his advice always sought in the committee room. We shall be fortunate indeed if our State is equally well represented by his yet to be chosen Republican successor.

THE HOLLISTER FREE LANCE

FRIDAY, : : : MARCH 6,

SENATOR HEARST.

One by one the Argonauts who came to the Golden West as pioneers, and who founded upon these shores that commonwealth which has attained so eminent a position among the sisterhood of States, are passing away. "They built better than they knew," and as time passes, the title of a genuine Californian is one of the highest honor.

A genuine Californian is the gentleman who passed away at Washington on Saturday. Coming to this State in 1850, he has not only witnessed, but has borne a man's part in developing the resources of California, has been foremost in many enterprises, and his public and private life has teemed with acts of devotion that told their own story of his regard for the best interests of the commonwealth.

Senator George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Missouri, in 1820. His father, William G. Hearst having emigrated there from South Carolina in 1808. The late Senator remained in his native State till 1850, and then crossed the plains, arriving in El Dorado county in October of that year, he at once began mining, and was quite successful. In 1859, he went to Nevada, and was among the more fortunate silver miners, soon accumulating a large fortune. He then began developing mines in other localities, and at the time of his death he owned controlling interests in mines in Utah, Montana and New Mexico, besides the San Simeon ranch of 48,000 acres in San Luis Obispo county and 600,000 acres in Chihuahua, Mexico.

His public life is to well known to require more than a passing notice. He was a member of the California Legislature in 1865-66, was appointed United States Senator by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Miller, and in 1887 was elected by the Legislature for the full term. All his public acts are free from taint or corruption, and are marked by candor, honesty and integrity. May he rest in peace.

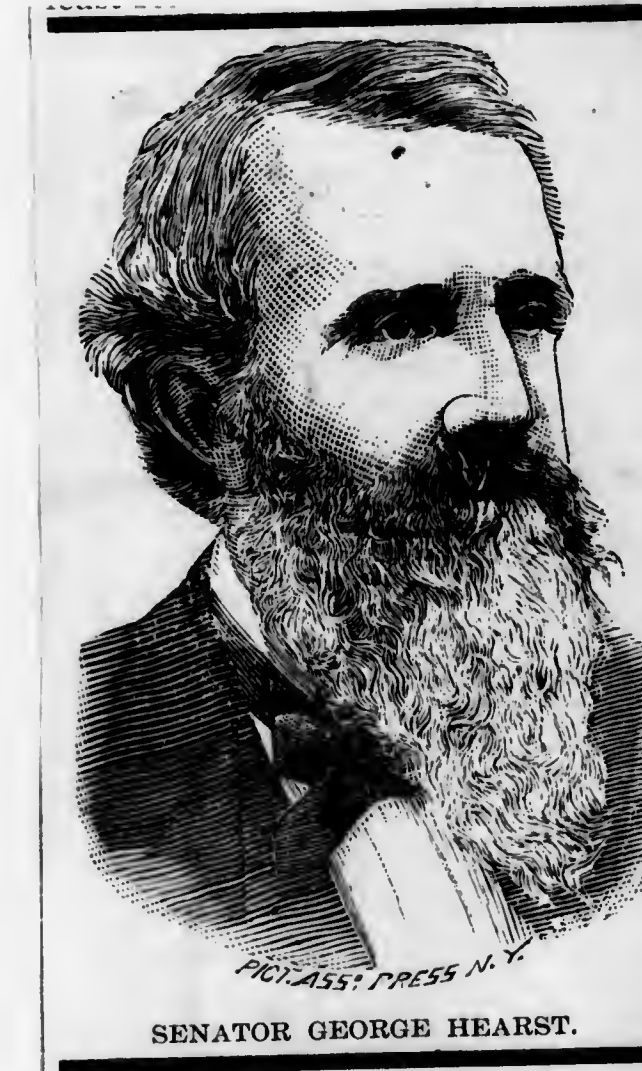
The Daily Herald.

Helena, Montana.

Senator George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Mo., September 3, 1820, and was therefore 71 years old at the time of his death. He graduated from the Franklin County Mining school in 1838. When he went to California, in 1850, he began life as a common laborer in the mines. After a time he made money sufficient to enable him to become a partner in a mining firm. He became later on leading partner in the firm of Hearst, Haggin, Tevis & Co., the leading mining house in the United States, owning gold, silver and copper mines in all the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. Among his real estate he owned 40,000 acres of the finest lands in California situated in San Luis Obispo. His wealth is estimated at \$20,000,000.

In politics he was a Democrat. In 1882 he was named for Governor, but General Stoneman received the nomination. The next year he was given the Democratic vote for United States Senator. His party friends were in the minority and Leland Stanford was elected by the Republican vote. When Senator Miller died Hearst was appointed by Governor Stoneman to fill the unexpired term. In January, 1887, he was elected Senator by the Legislature for the succeeding term, which expires March 3, 1893.

Mr. Hearst owned the San Francisco Examiner. He leaves an only son, who is manager of the Examiner. Mrs. Hearst is a woman of petite figure. She has dark hair and blue eyes, is well educated, of easy manners, self-poised, a good conversationalist and dresses handsomely.



SENATOR GEORGE HEARST.

Of the Independent.
Published at Helena, Mont.

3-1-1891

GEORGE HEARST.

A Typical American of the Self-Made Sort
—His Busy Life.

Senator Hearst was one of the most remarkable of the self-made men who have built up the Pacific coast. He was in every sense of the word a typical American, the son of a farmer and a product of the public schools. His family came originally from South Carolina, but his father moved to Franklin county, Missouri, and settled on a farm there early in the century. There George Hearst was born Sept. 3, 1820. His early life was one of toil, but he attended the district school regularly and was a bright and attentive pupil. He helped his father on the farm during his youth and early manhood, and in 1850 started out for California to make his own way in the world. The brilliant success which attended his efforts was the best evidence of the native ability and worth of the man. Starting out forty years ago with no capital but a pair of strong arms, a healthy constitution, a stout heart and a clear head, he died worth from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, the proprietor of extensive mines in this country and Mexico and of large and productive stock farms, the employer of thousands of men and the chosen representative of his state in the United States senate.

On his arrival in California he started out as a working miner. It was in the days when men made fortunes in a few weeks and lost them in an hour through gambling or reckless speculation, when luck counted for a great deal but individual character for much more. Mr. Hearst's clear head and steady habits soon lifted him above the position of a common miner. He prospected successfully and located mines which turned out very profitable when his business ability enabled him to raise the capital to run them. He was among the first to adopt improved methods in mining and to avail himself of machinery in getting the most out of the ore. In a few years his mines gave employment to 2,000 men and his quartz mills crushed 1,000 tons of ore per day. After he had become rich, when most men would be tempted to seek a life of luxurious ease, his active mind and energetic temperament sought occupation in the active pursuit of business, and he remained to the last an enterprising miner, farmer and stock raiser, and connected with some of California's leading industries. Mr. Hearst was one of the largest stockholders in the corporation owning and operating the Anaconda mines and smelters in Silver Bow and Deer Lodge counties and had some other profitable investments in Montana.

Although he always took an active interest in politics Senator Hearst never sought a political office for himself until 1865, when he was elected to the state legislature. He was a candidate for governor before the democratic convention held at San Jose in 1882, and in 1885 the democrats, who were then in a minority in the legislature, made him their candidate for the United States senate by unanimous vote. The death of John F. Miller left a vacancy in California's representation in the United States senate, and Gov. Stoneman filled it in March, 1886, by appointing Mr. Hearst. The democrats having secured control of the legislature, he was chosen senator to succeed Abram P. Williams, a republican, and took his seat March 4, 1887.

Mr. Hearst's political influence in California was greatly enhanced by the purchase of the San Francisco Examiner, of which his son Will R. is the editor. The paper was literally on its last legs when Mr. Hearst decided to take hold of it, and its influence was at zero. By enterprise and good management the fortunes of the paper were retrieved, its circulation built up and its editorial tone elevated until it finally became the great democratic organ of the Pacific coast. It is now a fine paying property.

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GEORGE HEARST.

California's Junior Senator Dies at Washington.

ACTIVE AND USEFUL CAREER.

Senator George Hearst of California died at his residence on New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C., at 9:10 o'clock Saturday night.

Senator Hearst had been ill a long time. He consulted Dr. Chas. Ward of New York, who found he was affected with a complication of diseases resulting from a serious derangement of the bowels.

...the family moving there

...his father, Jacob Collins, of that section, having removed to Georgia in 1805. Their daughter, Elizabeth Collins, was born in that state. The Collins family purchased a large grant of land for their home and engaged in farming and stockraising. William G. Hearst and Elizabeth Collins, the parents of George Hearst, were married in 1817. In 1818 the two families removed to Texas, but remained there only a year, having been severely afflicted with sickness, and also by loss of much of their live stock and meeting with other misfortunes. They returned to the vicinity of their former homes, near the lead mines in Missouri, and resumed their occupation of stockraising and farming.

HE TAKES UP MINING.

George was born a year after their return to Missouri. George's paternal grandfather had received a good education, but his home on the frontier had limited educational advantages, and his grandson therefore received nothing more than an ordinary practical country schooling.

Born in the neighborhood of what was then the scene of the principal mining operations in the United States, it was quite natural that the young Missourian should early enter into the business of mining as a profession, which he did at the age of 22. He soon achieved success in the mining of lead and copper in the neighborhood of his home.

In 1850, in common with many of his friends, he decided to emigrate to California. His health being poor, he took the overland route. He left Missouri in March 1850, crossed the plains in five months and arrived at Placerville, El Dorado county, in October of that year.

His health had not been improved by the journey, yet he at once began to work at placer mining. He continued at the placers until December, 1851, when, bringing his practical knowledge of mining for ore into use, he with others discovered a ledge of rich gold quartz, which they at once proceeded to develop.

The stamp mill which he and his partners erected upon the claim was among the earlier quartz mills put up in the state. They worked the mine vigorously for a year, and abandoned the claim after having exhausted the richest portion of the lode. In the fall of 1852 he "cleaned up" on his quartz mining operations, and with the proceeds went to Sacramento and engaged in the general merchandising business. The venture did not prove sufficiently remunerative, and in less than a year he returned to placer mining and continued in it for several years. In his operations he "washed down" into the waste dumps of his claim all his ready cash, and in 1856 found himself "broke."

HE DEVOTES HIS ENERGIES TO QUARTZ.

He then resolved to quit the un-

...some good

...his Nevada

...on a prospect

At this time he visited his home in Missouri and remained there until his mother's death in April, 1861. He returned to San Francisco in November, 1862, accompanied by his wife, whom he had wedded during his visit home. Her name was Miss Elsie E. Apperson, daughter of Randolph W. Apperson, a Virginian of excellent family and of English descent.

HIS UPS AND DOWNS.

Mr. Hearst again went into active mining operations on the Comstock and elsewhere, and in 1865 was worth a million. At this period he lost \$400,000 by the financial failure of other parties, some of his large mining enterprises resulted disastrously, and in 1866 he found himself again in reduced circumstances.

He then turned his attention to the real estate boom in San Francisco and in two years realized \$150,000.

With this stake he again returned to mining and was successful. He formed the great mining firm of Hearst, Haggin & Tevis, taking the active outside and field management of all the firm's mines, personally visiting every mining district on the coast, as far east as Dakota. He examined, purchased and operated such mines as he desired, until the firm had invested millions and had become the largest mining firm in the world, "Unsub George" as the miners familiarly called Mr. Hearst, was their expert and leader.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of his great mining and political enterprises, he found time to enter many other fields of enterprise and speculation. He established and stocked several of the largest and most prosperous stock ranches on the coast. He also purchased several millions of acres of land in Mexico, and, with his other immense landed and mining estates, he was the largest land and mine owner in the world.

THE GILRO

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1891.

By the death of Senator Hearst California loses one of her foremost pioneers, one whose wealth was always ready to assist the progress of the State he loved well. His hand was ever ready to assist the needy and suffering. While perhaps not so brilliant as some others upon the floor of the Senate chamber, his thorough good sense and ability made his advice always sought in the committee room. We shall be fortunate indeed if our State is equally well represented by his yet to be chosen Republican successor.

THE HOLLISTER FREE LANCE

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1891.

SENATOR HEARST.

One by one the Argonauts who came to the Golden West, the pioneers, and who founded upon these shores that commonwealth which has attained so eminent a position among the sisterhood of States, are passing away. "They built better than they knew," and as time passes, the title of a genuine Californian is one of the highest honor.

A genuine Californian is the gentleman who passed away at Washington on Saturday. Coming to this State in 1850, he has not only witnessed, but has borne a man's part in developing the resources of California, has been foremost in many enterprises, and his public and private life has teemed with acts of devotion that told their own story of his regard for the best interests of the commonwealth.

Senator George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Missouri, in 1820. His father, William G. Hearst having emigrated there from South Carolina in 1808. The late Senator remained in his native State till 1850, and then crossed the plains, arriving in El Dorado county in October of that year, he at once began mining, and was quite successful. In 1859, he went to Nevada, and was among the more fortunate silver miners, soon accumulating a large fortune. He then began developing mines in other localities, and at the time of his death he owned controlling interests in mines in Utah, Montana and New Mexico, besides the San Simeon ranch of 48,000 acres in San Luis Obispo county and 600,000 acres in Chihuahua, Mexico.

His public life is to well known to require more than a passing notice. He was a member of the California Legislature in 1865-66, was appointed United States Senator by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Miller, and in 1887 was elected by the Legislature for the full term. All his public acts are free from taint or corruption, and are marked by candor, honesty and integrity. May he rest in peace.

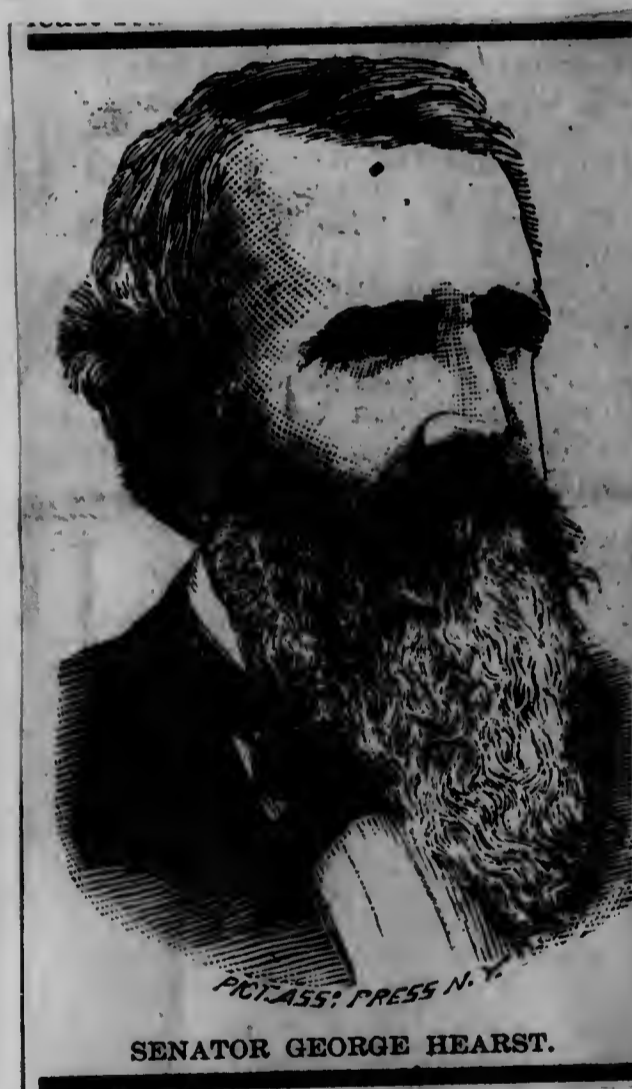
The Daily

Helena, Montana.

Senator George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Mo., September 3, 1820, and was therefore 71 years old at the time of his death. He graduated from the Franklin County Mining school in 1838. When he went to California, in 1850, he began life as a common laborer in the mines. After a time he made money sufficient to enable him to become a partner in a mining firm. He became later on a leading partner in the firm of Hearst, Haggin, Tevis & Co., the leading mining house in the United States, owning gold, silver and copper mines in all the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. Among his real estate he owned 40,000 acres of the finest lands in California situated in San Luis Obispo. His wealth is estimated at \$20,000,000.

In politics he was a Democrat. In 1882 he was named for Governor, but General Stoneman received the nomination. The next year he was given the Democratic vote for United States Senator. His party friends were in the minority and Leland Stanford was elected by the Republican vote. When Senator Miller died Hearst was appointed by Governor Stoneman to fill the unexpired term. In January, 1887, he was elected Senator by the Legislature for the succeeding term, which expires March 3, 1893.

Mr. Hearst owned the San Francisco Examiner. He leaves an only son, who is manager of the Examiner. Mrs. Hearst is a woman of petite figure. She has dark hair and blue eyes, is well educated, of easy manners, self-poised, a good conversationalist and dresses handsomely.



SENATOR GEORGE HEARST.

Home Independent

Published at Helena, Mont.

3-1-89

GEORGE HEARST.

A Typical American of the Self-Made Sort - His Busy Life.

Senator Hearst was one of the most remarkable of the self-made men who have built up the Pacific coast. He was in every sense of the word a typical American, the son of a farmer and a product of the public schools. His family came originally from South Carolina, but his father moved to Franklin county, Missouri, and settled on a farm there early in the century. There George Hearst was born Sept. 3, 1820. His early life was one of toil, but he attended the district school regularly and was a bright and attentive pupil. He helped his father on the farm during his youth and early manhood, and in 1850 started out for California to make his own way in the world. The brilliant success which attended his efforts was the best evidence of the native ability and worth of the man. Starting out forty years ago with no capital but a pair of strong arms, a healthy constitution, a stout heart and a clear head, he died worth from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, the proprietor of extensive mines in this country and Mexico and of large and productive stock farms, the employer of thousands of men and the chosen representative of his state in the United States senate.

On his arrival in California he started out as a working miner. It was in the days when men made fortunes in a few weeks and lost them in an hour through gambling or reckless speculation, when luck counted for a great deal but individual character for much more. Mr. Hearst's clear head and steady habits soon lifted him above the position of a common miner. He prospected successfully and located mines which turned out very profitable when his business ability enabled him to raise the capital to run them. He was among the first to adopt improved methods in mining and to avail himself of machinery in getting the most out of the ore. In a few years his mines gave employment to 2,000 men and his quartz mills crushed 1,000 tons of ore per day. After he had become rich, when most men would be tempted to seek a life of luxurious ease, his active mind and energetic temperament sought occupation in the active pursuit of business, and he remained to the last an enterprising miner, farmer and stock raiser, and connected with some of California's leading industries. Mr. Hearst was one of the largest stockholders in the corporation owning and operating the Anaconda mines and smelters in Silver Bow and Deer Lodge counties and had some other profitable investments in Montana.

Although he always took an active interest in politics Senator Hearst never sought a political office for himself until 1885, when he was elected to the state legislature. He was a candidate for governor before the democratic convention held at San Jose in 1882, and in 1885 the democrats, who were then in a minority in the legislature, made him their candidate for the United States senate by unanimous vote. The death of John F. Miller left a vacancy in California's representation in the United States senate, and Gov. Stoneman filled it in March, 1886, by appointing Mr. Hearst. The democrats having secured control of the legislature, he was chosen senator to succeed Abram P. Williams, a republican, and took his seat March 4, 1887.

Mr. Hearst's political influence in California was greatly enhanced by the purchase of the San Francisco Examiner, of which his son Will R. is the editor. The paper was literally on its last legs when Mr. Hearst decided to take hold of it, and its influence was at zero. By enterprise and good management the fortunes of the paper were retrieved, its circulation built up and its editorial tone elevated until it finally became the great democratic organ of the Pacific coast. It is now a fine paying property.

HUMBOLDT DAILY STANDARD

I. F. THOMPSON, PROPRIETOR

Wednesday, March 4, 1891

Senator George Hearst.

The brief reference in our telegraphic columns Tuesday to the demise of Senator Hearst in Washington, conveyed no unexpected tidings. Ever since the nature of his malady was announced it has been felt that only a brief period must elapse before death would claim his own.

George Hearst was a native of Franklin county, Missouri, where he was born seventy years ago the third of last September. He worked on his father's farm during his boyhood, graduated at the Franklin county mining school and in 1850 came to California by the overland route. He engaged in the then popular pursuit of mining and ultimately became chief partner in the firm of Hearst, Haggin, Tevis & Co. The company made large profits through speculation in mining properties and grew to be one of the largest private firms of mine owners in the Union. Senator Hearst had the reputation of being the most expert prospector and judge of mining claims on the coast. Mr. Hearst was a member of the California Legislature of 1865 and in 1886 was appointed by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States occasioned by the death of General John F. Miller. In 1887 he was elected Senator for the ensuing term of six years. Mr. Hearst engaged in stock-raising and farming in his latter years and became proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner.

IONE VALLEY ECHO.

SATURDAY, --- MARCH 7, 1891.

Senator George Hearst died in Washington at 9:10 o'clock Saturday night, after an illness of several months. The immediate cause of his death was cancer of the stomach. Services over the remains were held in Washington on Thursday, and the body is now on the way to California, under escort of a Committee of Senators. George Hearst was a man dearly beloved by all who knew him. He was a diamond in the rough. His deeds of benevolence, and they were many, were performed quietly and without parade. As a millionaire he was the same genial man as when a miner. The friendship of a poor man was as dear to him as the good will of a wealthy aristocrat. Although not a brilliant man in Congress, he served his State faithfully, honestly and well. California mourns the death of an honored citizen.

Sonoma County Tribune

Published every Thursday Morning at Healdsburg, Cal.

THURSDAY, - - MARCH 5, 1891.

SENATOR HEARST died at his residence in Washington last Saturday. His death was not unexpected. He lingered for many months with a fatal malady and was resigned to the inevitable. He was a typical Californian—a big-hearted, whole-souled fellow, whom to meet was to respect and admire. The State has lost a conscientious representative and an honorable and honored citizen.

LOS BANOS ENTERPRISE.

Saturday, March 7, 1891.

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE HEARST.

George Hearst, United States Senator from California, died at his residence in Washington last Saturday night at a few minutes past nine o'clock. Senator Hearst was born in Franklin county, Missouri, and at the time of his death was seventy years of age. He crossed the plains in 1850, and settled in El Dorado county, where he followed mining for some years. He was a man of many sterling qualities, charitable and kind-hearted, and all Californians regret to hear of his death. The San Francisco Examiner of last Sunday contained the following true and kind words of the lamented George Hearst:

"Change of fortune made no change in the man. As a millionaire, as a Senator of the United States, he remained the same simple, straightforward, unaffected, clear-headed and warm-hearted George Hearst, who mined on the Feather and Yuba in the fifties and cheerfully took his rough share in the free manly life of the claims and cabins. To the comrades who knew him then he was ever after a comrade. Ostentation and pretense were necessarily abhorrent to a man framed on his rugged lines, and his generosity of nature no alteration of circumstances could quench. It will never be known how many successful men owe their beginnings to him, or how broken lives were made easier to live because of his hidden helping hand. To hundreds upon hundreds of the associates, and even the chance acquaintances, of pioneer times he was a good providence. The cold shoulder never was turned upon them or their sons after them.

"A strong man, an able man, a good and human man, has been taken away in George Hearst. He had a manly and gentle and loving heart. There will be moist eyes in unnumbered Western homes, grand and humble, at the news of his death; and the sorrow will not be least in the cabins dotting the canyons and streams of the Sierras."

The Lower Lake Bulletin.

SATURDAY, - MARCH 7, 1891

SENATOR HEARST.

A great man has fallen—great in the fullest meaning of the word. An honest man has fallen, a man whose life character is unobscured by a single act of wrong. A statesman has fallen, great in every impulse of his heart, recognizing that principle on which our government rests, that the poorest man in the United States has rights and is entitled to the protection of the government in the enactment of just laws protecting him against the power of wealth to oppress. That the deceased Senator was a man of the people and to whom they looked for protection, is proven by his vote on every bill affecting directly or indirectly the productive industries of the country. Wealth has no power to bind or control the man whose sympathies reach down to the poor, the needy and the unfortunate. In the business of life the dead and ever to be remembered Senator, was remarkable, not only as a clear-headed politician and legislator, but a shrewd far-seeing and clear-headed man of business. His financial or political success in life has never rated him in thought and act above the man whose hands are hardened by toil, or are gray by work at the forge or in the foundry. A man of the people; who will ever honor and venerate him as one to whom they are indebted for financial aid, for words of cheer and encouragement as well as for guarding their interest in the National Legislature. If not recognized as a man eminent in ability and statesmanship, ambitious to win applause from the public, he was greater by far in that, he was honest in his conviction of right and by being governed by principle and not by policy, and has left on the page of time a record as noble and grand as truth, honesty and integrity can confer. The country is made poorer by his death and years may go by ere we find another to fill his place, and whose whole life is a lesson for the young to imitate and for the country to honor and reverence.

THE EVENING EXPRESS

Entered in the Los Angeles Postoffice as second-class matter.

MONDAY, MAR. 2, 1891.

Biographical Sketch.

George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Missouri, September 3, 1820; worked on his father's farm in his youth; was graduated at the Franklin county mining school in 1838, and in 1850 went to California overland and engaged in mining. He became chief partner in the firm of Hearst, Haggin, Tevis & Co., which gained large profits by speculating in mining claims, and grew to be the largest private mine-owners in the United States. He acquired the reputation of being the most expert prospector and judge of mining property on the Pacific Coast, and contributed to the development of the modern process of quartz and other kinds of mining. He also engaged largely in stock raising and farming, and became the proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner. He was a member of the California Legislature in 1865, and on the 3d of March, 1886, was appointed by Gov. Stoneman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller, in the United States Senate, took his seat the 9th of April, 1886, and served the remainder of the term expiring in March, 1887. He was re-elected by the Legislature for the succeeding term, and continued to serve until the time of his death. In politics he was always a staunch Democrat.

In his long business career on the Pacific coast George Hearst made many friends and but few enemies. He was well and favorably known throughout the State. He was faithful and honorable in the fulfillment of his pecuniary obligations, and while in business matters he always insisted upon having good bargains, yet he was always generous to his friends and ever ready to do his neighbor a good turn and to lend a helping hand to a companion in distress.

He had a hospitable, kindly nature, his domestic hearth was his home and he was blessed with the society of an amiable and loving wife and a large circle of warm-hearted friends, with whom he enjoyed the well-earned fruits of his energy and perseverance.

The California life of George Hearst is full of exhibitions of perseverance, success, reverses and finally a rich harvest reaped from legitimate business operations, which not only justly enriched the individual projector, but contributed largely to the general prosperity.

A very estimable gentleman joined the ranks of the distinguished dead when Hon. George Hearst's pulse stopped beating on Saturday night. Though representing California in the United States Senate at the time of his death, Mr. Hearst made no pretensions to statesmanship or to statecraft. His great wealth enabled him to command a seat in that eminent body. But he was a successful miner and a man of much shrewdness in business affairs. The old gentleman had a sunny disposition, and, if report speaks true, his purse was always open to those in need. The press of the State, irrespective of politics, eulogize his character and deplore his death.

LOS ANGELES TIMES.

THE DEAD SENATOR.

Sketch of His Life—A Varied but Prosperous Career.

In the death of Senator George Hearst, California has lost a citizen and statesman who stood as a representative type of her early pioneers, and who in later years used his large wealth and the power it brought him, wisely and generously.

George Hearst was a native of Franklin county, Mo. His father, William G. Hearst, was born in South Carolina, but was of Scotch descent, and as early as 1808 moved west of the Mississippi, to the territory afterwards included in the State of Missouri, but which was then the extreme frontier. Here, in 1817, he married Elizabeth Collins, a young girl of English family, whose father was also a pioneer and the owner of a considerable tract of land. The young couple met with the usual reverses and hardships attendant upon frontier life, and it was just after a period of unusual vicissitude, when then the young married people had gone with their parents to Texas, only to return again to farming and stock-raising in their native State, that George Hearst was born, on the 3d of September, 1820. Bred to the homely and exacting duties of life on a western farm, the boy enjoyed few advantages, and received only the most indifferent education in a country school. Missouri was at that day the principal mining State of the Union, and when George grew to manhood he found occupation in the lead and copper mines near his home. When he was 29 years old, in 1849, the



California gold fever raged throughout the land. The young man resisted the temptations and allurements of the gold fields as long as he could, but in March, 1850, a company of young men was formed in his immediate neighborhood, who were resolved to join the gold-seekers on the Pacific Slope, and when they started out on the long overland trip George Hearst was one of their number, finding partial justification for the venture on the score of his ill health, which he fancied might be improved by the journey. The party was five months in crossing the plains and mountains, and in October, 1850, reached Placerville, El Dorado county, where its members at once joined the eager throngs of toilers in the placer claims. In different success attended this first mining venture, but George Hearst persevered and worked on with the same patience and pluck that characterized him in every subsequent undertaking. Fourteen months later he was rewarded by the discovery of a rich quartz ledge. This was something substantial, and out of their carefully hoarded savings he and his partners set up a fine stamp mill, one of the first ever put up in the State of California. His financial career after this was so like

that of the typical miner of '49 that it reads almost like a chapter from one of Mark Twain's stories, or the experience of one of Bret Harte's heroes. The money that was so easily acquired in quartz-mining was sunk with equal facility—swept away by a single hapless venture in the general merchandise line in Sacramento. A year later we find him back on the river-bar, industriously washing out gold, but the placers were by this time very nearly exhausted; and in 1856, six years after he had reached the Golden State, he was almost a penniless man.

But he was not poor. There is a wide difference between poverty and the mere fact that one's pockets are empty. No one was poor in those days; every one was rich with the splendid endowment of courage, and energy, and high hope, and ambition that characterized the founders of this new commonwealth. George Hearst had \$40 in his pocket—not more than the price of a sack of potatoes in those times; but with this capital he went up to Nevada county, bought a pick and resumed quartz-mining. For three years he worked there with considerable success, and then his good genius led him to the Washoe silver fields. He afterward mined on the Comstock and in other rich fields, with such good success that at the close of the war he had amassed a million dollars. Even this large sum was not sufficient to make his fortune secure in the unstable values of that period, and the financial disturbances that followed, and a series of disasters left him a comparatively poor man a year later. In this crisis he, for the first time, turned to real estate speculation, and realized so large a sum during the real estate boom of 1866 in San Francisco, that he was enabled to organize the great firm of Hearst, Haggin & Tevis, which has now for many years been the leading mining firm of the world, owning and operating most of the richest mines in America, all the way from Montana to Mexico. The wealth of this trio of capitalists cannot easily be estimated, for the reason that their interests are so widespread and so diversified that no outsider can form any adequate idea of their values. It may be safely said, however, that at the time of his death, Mr. Hearst was the largest mine and land owner in the world. He never held office but twice, being a member of the State Legislature in 1865-6, and being elected to the United States Senate a little more than three years ago. He was a Democrat in politics.

The feeling of personal loss at Senator Hearst's death is widespread, for few men have ever claimed a larger circle of friends. Socially, the Hearsts have long held a leading place in California, and especially in San Francisco society.

Mrs. Hearst, who was a Miss Phoebe Apperson before her marriage, and who belongs to an old Virginia family, is a beautiful woman, of amiable disposition and possessed of rare culture. She has long been famous for her charming dinners and receptions, her gracious manners, and the faculty she possesses of putting her guests at ease and making every new festivity more enjoyable than the last. Like most wealthy women of intelligence, she is a liberal patron of literature and art, but the best and truest work she has done has been in the cordial recognition she has extended to workers in both these fields; thus tacitly proclaiming that intellectual capacity and dignity of character should be passports to good society, as well as a "long purse." This, as every one knows, is a very radical stand to make in this money-loving western world.

Several years ago, and about the date of his election to the United States Senate, Mr. Hearst sold his large house on Van Ness avenue, and the family has since had no residence in San Francisco, although Mrs. Hearst has twice occupied the modest home of Addison E. Head, one of Senator Hearst's old mining partners, for several months at a time. The Senator leaves but one child, William R. Hearst. This son, "Will" Hearst, as he is popularly known, is of very different mettle from the ordinary millionaire's son, and has distinguished himself after an odd and unusual fashion. When he graduated from college, some seven years ago, he found his father embarrassed with the newly-acquired ownership of the old San Francisco Examiner, a sheet which enjoyed the peculiar distinction of being the only Democratic daily in a Democratic city, and of being, nevertheless, the worst edited, most unpopular and poorly patronized paper in the place. This encumbrance young Hearst took off from his father's hands, and without any previous experience in journalism he has succeeded in making the newspaper one of the leading journals of San Francisco, and one of the best known papers on the American continent.

MARSHFIELD,

The Sun.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1891.

GEORGE HEARST, United States Senator from California, died in Washington City, on the 28th ult, after a lingering illness. He was born in Franklin county, Mo., September 2, 1820, and was a descendant from a Scotch ancestry that came to America as early as 1680. Brought up on the frontier where schools were scarce and far between, the educational advantages which he enjoyed were necessarily limited. Being reared in the vicinity of what was then the scene of the principal mining operations of the United States—the lead mines of Missouri—it was but natural that he should drift into mining as a pursuit, and in which he became one of the best experts of that region. In 1850, when the gold excitement was at its height, Mr. Hearst crossed the plains to California with an ox team and settled in Nevada county, where he engaged in placer mining, working with pick, shovel and pan. Placer mining not proving a success, in 1859, when the Washoe excitement broke out he went with the crowd, and reached that camp penniless. On this visit he became interested in some of the mines on the Comstock, but realized but little out of them. Subsequently, however, he acquired an interest in the Ophir mine, and from that time on prospered. In 1850 he returned to Missouri, where he remained until the death of his mother, soon after which event, in 1862, he married Miss Phebe E Apperson, and with her returned to California. He immediately engaged in mining operations, and being one of the best judges in the United States of the value of a mine, accumulated wealth very rapidly, and in 1865 was estimated to be worth not less than \$1,000,000. About this time, through the failure of other parties, whom he was assisting, he lost nearly his entire fortune, but instead of becoming disheartened and giving up, as many men would have done, he at once went to work to recover the fortune which he had lost, which he did, and much more, as at the time of his death his wealth was counted by millions. Unlike many other Californians he never invested his money in bonds nor took it from the State, but nearly all of it has been used in California to develop its resources and advance its prosperity. In 1865 Mr. Hearst was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1882 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor

before the San Jose convention. In 1885 the Democrats, who were in the minority in the State Legislature, gave him their unanimous vote for United States Senator, and on March 23, 1886, he was appointed United States Senator, as a Democrat, by Governor Stoneman, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller. He took his seat April 9, 1886. In politics Mr. Hearst was always a firm, unflinching Democrat, who did his party good service, though in a quiet way. He dipped into journalism at one time, becoming the owner of the San Francisco *Examiner*, now under the proprietorship of his son, W. R. Hearst. With all his wealth Mr. Hearst was a very plain man, but naturally kind and open-hearted, and singularly free from affectation or exclusiveness.

CONTRA COSTA DEMOCRAT.

ENTERED IN THE POSTOFFICE AT MARTINEZ, CAL. AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1891

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

The death of George Hearst, late Senator from California, was in no degree unexpected, for ever since the first announcement, some three months ago, of his failing health, there has been an apprehension, deepening to conviction as the serious nature of his illness was made public, that the end was nearing. The naturally strong constitution of the man has carried him through weeks of suffering, every day apparently the last one possible for him on earth, until on last Saturday evening the flame of life, that had for the past two days been seemingly brighter and more vigorous, was extinguished forever. The sad news was immediately communicated by Senator Stanford to the Senate, which was holding a night session, and that body immediately adjourned. Hon. Thomas J. Clunie, who communicated the news to the House of Representatives, paid a feeling and just tribute to the memory of the deceased. Senator George Hearst was in the best sense of the word a fitting representative of California and the masses of the people. To reach this State he bridged the long and lonely way that lies between here and his old Missouri home by a toilsome journey across the plains. With pick and shovel he carved out his own fortunes, and while prospering himself carried a heart easily touched by the misfortunes of others. The pioneers of this State have lost a valuable member from their rapidly depleting ranks. The people of California mourn an honorable and just representative of their interests. May the successor to his official seat leave at the close of his political career a name as universally respected as that of George Hearst.

MAXWELL MERCURY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891.

Our Late Senator.

The death of Geo. Hearst our U. S. Senator, leaves a vast field for some future historian to sum up a useful and conspicuous life. The name of Geo. Hearst recalls reminiscences of early days in Cal.—that old pioneers like to dwell upon, for they ever afford a pleasing theme worthy of recapitulation. If Geo. Hearst had never done any other act in life, THE ONE ACT, when he resurrected the *EXAMINER* and placed it in the category of Journalism, in which it to-day stands ne plus-ultra, that alone is enough to immortalize his name, for to-day the *Examiner* is a far reaching monument, "Observed by all observers." The life of Geo. Hearst should be written by some competent person, and placed at the disposal of our public schools, for it is full of thought, usefulness, and the youth and rising generations would do well to emulate.

B. D.

Middletown Independent.

Saturday, Mar. 7th 1891.

Senator Hearst Dead.

It is with much regret that we announce the death of Senator George Hearst. A contemporary has truthfully said that he was one of the rugged men of the early days who aided in being the path for the great State he lived in to be marshaled into the procession of the Union as fair and as proud as any of the sisterhood. He was a representative man in almost every sense. Mr. Hearst was appointed Senator by Gov. Stoneman to succeed Senator John F. Miller, deceased, and at the expiration of that term he was elected by the Legislature for the term of six years, four years have been served and now the Legislature will elect a successor to fill the unexpired term of two years. The Senator was appointed to succeed a Republican, and he will now be succeeded by a Republican. While we did not agree with the Senator politically, we are glad to say that he was an officer of whom the State may well be proud.

THE MARIPOSA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, - MARCH 9th, 1891.

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

George Hearst, U. S. Senator from California, died Saturday evening, February 28th, at his house in New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C. Senator Hearst has been long an invalid, and his death has been expected for some weeks. George Hearst was a native of Missouri, but early emigrated to California, reaching El Dorado county in October, 1850. He immediately engaged in mining, commencing with working placer mines, but changed to quartz mining, which he soon learned to make profitable. In 1859, he went to Nevada, drawn thither by the silver discoveries. There he made money by buying and selling shares in mines, rather than by working them. From Nevada he went back to Missouri, where he was married to Miss Phebe A. Apperson. In 1862 he returned to California, and, since his return, his name has been inseparably associated with the mining interests of this coast. About twenty years ago, he became associated with Mr. James B. Haggin in the purchase and working of mines on a large and extensively profitable scale. Some of these mines, like the Ontario, in Utah, and the Homestake, Anaconda and others in Dakota, have yielded and still yield millions, so that long before his death Mr. Hearst became one of the millionaires of the coast, scarcely inferior in wealth to the magnates of the Central and Southern Pacific. Some of Mr. Hearst's money was invested in very large ranches in San Luis Obispo county, and in New Mexico, and in almost a principality (600,000 acres) in the Mexican State of Chihuahua. On his New Mexican and California ranches, immense herds of cattle are kept. On these ranches he has also raised a great many horses for the turf, and has always been a great lover of splendid horses and profoundly interested in their achievements but he was, by no means, a speculator or betting man. He reared and ran fine horses for the pleasure it gave him, but not to make money, and hence he was rarely found betting, even on his own horses.

His great wealth enabling him to seek success in other departments, a few years ago, Mr. Hearst invested nearly a million in the purchase and establishment of the *Examiner* newspaper, which he presented to his only son, William R. Hearst, and which, in the hands of the latter, has already attained such a commanding position on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Hearst had many sterling qualities, besides the faculty of acquiring wealth by the exercise of an unrivalled judgment in the selection and working of mines. In an unostentatious way, he was an exceedingly liberal and kind-hearted man, and was deservedly a great favorite among all classes of our mining population. No old mining friend or acquaintance was forgotten or overlooked in his prosperity, and hence all were his friends. Always a Democrat of sincere convictions

and unimpeachable loyalty, he was, late in life, induced to enter the political field. In 1862, he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was distanced by General Stoneman. The generous and loyal support which, notwithstanding his defeat in the convention, he cheerfully gave to the whole ticket, facilitated, very much, his success as a candidate for United States Senator in 1886. So well was it understood and tacitly agreed by all portions of the party, that in the event of success, he was to be the candidate that no other name was seriously mentioned in the Democratic caucus and he received, in the election, the full vote of his party. As a Senator, while his record could not be called a brilliant one, his course has been that of a safe, wholly trustworthy, honest and intelligent representative of his party principles and those that sent him to Washington have had no reason to be ashamed of their choice. The State will be fortunate, if his successor shall be a man of as good judgment, and in other respects as safe and reliable a guardian of its interests.

The Monterey New Era.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1891.

SENATOR HEARST.

Senator George Hearst, of California, died at his residence in Washington at ten minutes past nine on Saturday night last. He had been ill for a long time and his death was not unexpected. The deceased Senator was universally esteemed for his sterling uprightness of character, his genial, kindly disposition and excellent business qualities, and will be sincerely mourned not only by his intimate friends, but by thousands who have watched his honorable career. George Hearst was seventy years of age. He was born in Franklin county, Missouri, in 1820, crossed the plains to California in 1850 and engaged in the then universal occupation of gold mining with varying success, finally acquiring valuable mines that greatly enriched him. In 1865 he purchased a ranch in San Luis Obispo and went into stock raising on an extensive scale. Within the past few years he acquired other ranch property and gave particular attention to the raising of blooded stock, particularly horses, of which he possessed a valuable stud. He entered political life in 1865, when he was elected to the Legislature. In 1882 he sought but failed to obtain the Democratic nomination for Governor and was subsequently appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Miller. Mr. Hearst, in 1859, in company with a few other gentlemen, purchased the San Francisco *Examiner*, then an evening paper, and converted it into a morning paper. In a short time he became its sole owner, and in 1886 presented it to his only son, the present proprietor.

The Weekly Appeal.

Friday, - - - - March 6, 1891

Marysville Appeal Publishing Company

THE LATE SENATOR.

The late Senator Hearst was better known, and will be better remembered, as a successful miner and man of wealth than for any other sort of distinction. The Senatorship he gained rather as a result of his wealth, and the liberal use of it, than because of political services or capacity for statesmanship. And yet he was a man of superior judgment and ability in that line of business, in which he gained his great fortune. There perhaps never lived a better judge of the merits of a mine of gold or silver ore, or one who could put such capacity to better financial use. Not only had he a rare faculty of estimating the worth of a mine, but also the ability to develop mining properties in the most economical way and to the best advantage. His great wealth was acquired by legitimate means, and not in stock gambling or other ways of profiting by the misfortunes of others. With a more liberal education, and better advantages in early life, it is not unlikely that had he become interested in politics as a young man he would have made his mark in public affairs.

Of all California's millionaires there have been none with more genuine personal friends than the late Senator possessed. He was generous to a fault, and his wealth made him the prey of many designing persons. His benevolence was unostentatious, and from the heart. No one who had any sort of claim to his recognition ever failed to receive consideration at his hands, and the number of those who have shared his bounty must be great. His money did not make him arrogant or puffed up with false pride. He was always the same unassuming, kindly and unpretentious man, from the beginning to the end of his long life. Even if his career had not been otherwise remarkable, it was no small thing to show this power of bearing wealth without degeneracy. To most men riches involve a severer strain on the character than does poverty, but Mr. Hearst was equal to the test.

THE MADERA MERCURY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891

SENATOR George Hearst, who died at Washington last week, was a type of the hardy pioneers who have done so much towards developing the resources of California. Possessed of indomitable energy, it is not surprising that from a comparatively humble position Senator Hearst arose to be one of the wealthiest and most influential of America's great men.

The Sun.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1891.

GEORGE HEARST, United States Senator from California, died in Washington City, on the 28th ult, after a lingering illness. He was born in Franklin county, Mo., September 2, 1820, and was a descendant from a Scotch ancestry that came to America as early as 1680. Brought up on the frontier where schools were scarce and far between, the educational advantages which he enjoyed were necessarily limited. Being reared in the vicinity of what was then the scene of the principal mining operations of the United States—the lead mines of Missouri—it was but natural that he should drift into mining as a pursuit, and in which he became one of the best experts of that region. In 1850, when the gold excitement was at its height, Mr. Hearst crossed the plains to California with an ox team and settled in Nevada county, where he engaged in placer mining, working with pick, shovel and pan. Placer mining not proving a success, in 1859, when the Washoe excitement broke out he went with the crowd, and reached that camp penniless. On this visit he became interested in some of the mines on the Comstock, but realized but little out of them. Subsequently, however, he acquired an interest in the Ophir mine, and from that time on prospered. In 1850 he returned to Missouri, where he remained until the death of his mother, soon after which event, in 1862, he married Miss Phoebe E Apperson, and with her returned to California. He immediately engaged in mining operations, and being one of the best judges in the United States of the value of a mine, accumulated wealth very rapidly, and in 1865 was estimated to be worth not less than \$1,000,000. About this time, through the failure of other parties, whom he was assisting, he lost nearly his entire fortune, but instead of becoming disheartened and giving up, as many men would have done, he at once went to work to recover the fortune which he had lost, which he did, and much more, as at the time of his death his wealth was counted by millions. Unlike many other Californians he never invested his money in bonds nor took it from the State, but nearly all of it has been used in California to develop its resources and advance its prosperity. In 1865 Mr. Hearst was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1882 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor

before the San Jose convention. In 1885 the Democrats, who were in the minority in the State Legislature, gave him their unanimous vote for United States Senator, and on March 23, 1886, he was appointed United States Senator, as a Democrat, by Governor Stoneman, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller. He took his seat April 9, 1886. In politics Mr. Hearst was always a firm, unflinching Democrat, who did his party good service, though in a quiet way. He dipped into journalism at one time, becoming the owner of the San Francisco *Examiner*, now under the proprietorship of his son, W. R. Hearst. With all his wealth Mr. Hearst was a very plain man, but naturally kind and open-hearted, and singularly free from affectation or exclusiveness.

CONTRA COSTA DEMOCRAT.

ENTERED IN THE POSTOFFICE AT MARTINEZ, CAL.
AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1891.

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

The death of George Hearst, late Senator from California, was in no degree unexpected, for ever since the first announcement, some three months ago, of his failing health, there has been an apprehension, deepening to conviction as the serious nature of his illness was made public, that the end was nearing. The naturally strong constitution of the man has carried him through weeks of suffering, every day apparently the last one possible for him on earth, until on last Saturday evening the flame of life, that had for the past two days been seemingly brighter and more vigorous, was extinguished forever. The sad news was immediately communicated by Senator Stanford to the Senate, which was holding a night session, and that body immediately adjourned. Hon. Thomas J. Clunie, who communicated the news to the House of Representatives, paid a feeling and just tribute to the memory of the deceased. Senator George Hearst was in the best sense of the word a fitting representative of California and the masses of the people. To reach this State he bridged the long and lonely way that lies between here and his old Missouri home by a toilsome journey across the plains. With pick and shovel he carved out his own fortunes, and while prospering himself carried a heart easily touched by the misfortunes of others. The pioneers of this State have lost a valuable member from their rapidly depleting ranks. The people of California mourn an honorable and just representative of their interests. May the successor to his official seat leave at the close of his political career a name as universally respected as that of George Hearst.

MAXWELL MERCURY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891.

Our Late Senator.

The death of Geo. Hearst our U. S. Senator, leaves a vast field for some future historian to sum up a useful and conspicuous life. The name of Geo. Hearst recalls reminiscences of early days in Cal.—that old pioneers like to dwell upon, for they ever afford a pleasing theme worthy of recapitulation. If Geo. Hearst had never done any other act in life, THE ONE ACT, when he resurrected the *EXAMINER* and placed it in the category of Journalism, in which it to-day stands ne-plus-ultra, that alone is enough to immortalize his name, for to-day the *Examiner* is a far reaching monument, "Observed by all observers." The life of Geo. Hearst should be written by some competent person, and placed at the disposal of our public schools, for it is full of thought, usefulness, and the youth and rising generations would do well to emulate.

B. D.

Middleton Independent.

Saturday, Mar. 7th. 1891.

Senator Hearst Dead.

It is with much regret that we announce the death of Senator George Hearst. A contemporary has truthfully said that he was one of the rugged men of the early days who aided in being the path for the great State he lived in to be marshaled into the procession of the Union as fair and as proud as any of the sisterhood. He was a representative man in almost every sense. Mr. Hearst was appointed Senator by Gov. Stoneman to succeed Senator John F. Miller, deceased, and at the expiration of that term he was elected by the Legislature for the term of six years, four years have been served and now the Legislature will elect a successor to fill the unexpired term of two years. The Senator was appointed to succeed a Republican, and he will now be succeeded by a Republican. While we did not agree with the Senator politically, we are glad to say that he was an officer of whom the State may well be proud.

THE MARIPOSA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9th, 1891.

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

George Hearst, U. S. Senator from California, died Saturday evening, February 28th, at his house in New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C. Senator Hearst has been long an invalid, and his death has been expected for some weeks. George Hearst was a native of Missouri, but early emigrated to California, reaching El Dorado county in October, 1850. He immediately engaged in mining, commencing with working placer mines, but changed to quartz mining, which he soon learned to make profitable. In 1859, he went to Nevada, drawn thither by the silver discoveries. There he made money by buying and selling shares in mines, rather than by working them. From Nevada he went back to Missouri, where he was married to Miss Phoebe A. Apperson. In 1862 he returned to California, and, since his return, his name has been inseparably associated with the mining interests of this coast. About twenty years ago, he became associated with Mr. James B. Haggin in the purchase and working of mines on a large and extensively profitable scale. Some of these mines, like the Ontario, in Utah, and the Homestake, Anaconda and others in Dakota, have yielded and still yield millions, so that long before his death Mr. Hearst became one of the millionaires of the coast, scarcely inferior in wealth to the magnates of the Central and Southern Pacific. Some of Mr. Hearst's money was invested in very large ranches in San Luis Obispo county, and in New Mexico, and in almost a principality (600,000 acres) in the Mexican State of Chihuahua. On his New Mexican and California ranches, immense herds of cattle are kept. On these ranches he has also raised a great many horses for the turf, and has always been a great lover of splendid horses and profoundly interested in their achievements but he was, by no means, a speculator or betting man. He reared and ran fine horses for the pleasure it gave him, but not to make money, and hence he was rarely found betting, even on his own horses.

His great wealth enabling him to seek success in other departments, a few years ago, Mr. Hearst invested nearly a million in the purchase and establishment of the *Examiner* newspaper, which he presented to his only son, William R. Hearst, and which, in the hands of the latter, has already attained such a commanding position on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Hearst had many sterling qualities, besides the faculty of acquiring wealth by the exercise of an unrivalled judgment in the selection and working of mines. In an unostentatious way, he was an exceedingly liberal and kind-hearted man, and was deservedly a great favorite among all classes of our mining population. No old mining friend or acquaintance was forgotten or overlooked in his prosperity, and hence all were his friends.

Always a Democrat of sincere conviction

and unimpeachable loyalty, he was, late in life, induced to enter the political field. In 1862, he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was distanced by General Stoneman. The generous and loyal support which, notwithstanding his defeat in the convention, he cheerfully gave to the whole ticket, facilitated, very much, his success as a candidate for United States Senator in 1886. So well was it understood and tacitly agreed by all portions of the party, that in the event of success, he was to be the candidate that no other name was seriously mentioned in the Democratic caucus and he received, in the election, the full vote of his party. As a Senator, while his record could not be called a brilliant one, his course has been that of a safe, wholly trustworthy, honest and intelligent representative of his party principles and those that sent him to Washington have had no reason to be ashamed of their choice. The State will be fortunate, if his successor shall be a man of as good judgment, and in other respects as safe and reliable a guardian of its interests.

The Monterey New Era.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1891.

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Senator George Hearst, of California, died at his residence in Washington at ten minutes past nine on Saturday night last. He had been ill for a long time and his death was not unexpected. The deceased Senator was universally esteemed for his sterling uprightness of character, his genial, kindly disposition and excellent business qualities, and will be sincerely mourned not only by his intimate friends, but by thousands who have watched his honorable career. George Hearst was seventy years of age. He was born in Franklin county, Missouri, in 1820, crossed the plains to California in 1850 and engaged in the then universal occupation of gold mining with varying success, finally acquiring valuable mines that greatly enriched him. In 1865 he purchased a ranch in San Luis Obispo and went into stock raising on an extensive scale. Within the past few years he acquired other ranch property and gave particular attention to the raising of blooded stock, particularly horses, of which he possessed a valuable stand. He entered political life in 1865, when he was elected to the Legislature. In 1882 he sought but failed to obtain the Democratic nomination for Governor and was subsequently appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Miller. Mr. Hearst, in 1890, in company with a few other gentlemen, purchased the San Francisco *Examiner*, then an evening paper, and converted it into a morning paper. In a short time he became its sole owner, and in 1896 presented it to his only son, the present proprietor.

The Weekly Appeal.

Friday, March 6, 1891

Marysville Appeal Publishing Company

THE LATE SENATOR.

The late Senator Hearst was better known, and will be better remembered, as a successful miner and man of wealth than for any other sort of distinction. The Senatorship he gained rather as a result of his wealth, and the liberal use of it, than because of political services or capacity for statesmanship. And yet he was a man of superior judgment and ability in that line of business, in which he gained his great fortune. There perhaps never lived a better judge of the merits of a mine of gold or silver ore, or one who could put such capacity to better financial use. Not only had he a rare faculty of estimating the worth of a mine, but also the ability to develop mining properties in the most economical way and to the best advantage. His great wealth was acquired by legitimate means, and not in stock gambling or other ways of profiting by the misfortunes of others. With a more liberal education, and better advantages in early life, it is not unlikely that had he become interested in politics as a young man he would have made his mark in public affairs.

Of all California's millionaires there have been none with more genuine personal friends than the late Senator possessed. He was generous to a fault, and his wealth made him the prey of many designing persons. His benevolence was unostentatious, and from the heart. No one who had any sort of claim to his recognition ever failed to receive consideration at his hands, and the number of those who have shared his bounty must be great. His money did not make him arrogant or puffed up with false pride. He was always the same unassuming, kindly and unpretentious man, from the beginning to the end of his long life. Even if his career had not been otherwise remarkable, it was no small thing to show this power of bearing wealth without degeneracy. To most men riches involve a severer strain on the character than does poverty, but Mr. Hearst was equal to the test.

THE MADERA MERCURY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891

SENATOR George Hearst, who died at Washington last week, was a type of the hardy pioneers who have done so much towards developing the resources of California. Possessed of indomitable energy, it is not surprising that from a comparatively humble position Senator Hearst arose to be one of the wealthiest and most influential of America's great men.

THE MENDOCINO BEACON
SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891.

AFTER a long illness, Senator Geo. Hearst died at his residence on New Hampshire avenue, Washington, at 9:30 o'clock Saturday night. Deceased was afflicted with a complication of diseases, resulting finally from a serious derangement of the bowels. Mr. Hearst came to this State in 1850 and by hard, honest toil secured a large fortune out of the gold mines of California and Nevada. Mr. Hearst's political career commenced with his election to the Legislature of the State of California in 1865. In 1882 he became a candidate for Governor before the Democratic convention at San Jose, but was beaten by George W. Stoneman. In 1885 the Democrats in the State Legislature gave him their complimentary vote for United States Senator, and in March of the following year he was appointed to that position by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller. A few months later an extra session of the Legislature was called by Governor Stoneman to deal with the question of irrigation, and the legislature, being Republican, on joint ballot immediately elected A. P. Williams in Mr. Hearst's place. But at the next regular session of the Legislature, in January 1887, the Legislature was Democratic, and the pioneer miner was elected United States Senator for the full term, commencing March 5, 1887. His term would have expired on March 1, 1893. Senator Hearst was 70 years of age at the time of his death.

LAKE CO. AVALANCHE

Entered at the Lakeport Post Office as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891.

Senator Hearst Dead.

The sad though not unexpected news of the death of Senator George Hearst came over the wires on last Saturday. He has been ill for some time past at his residence in Washington, D. C. He died without pain apparently. His family were at his bedside when he passed away.

Senator Hearst was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1820, and was seventy years of age. In 1850 he came to this

State and settled in El Dorado County, where he followed mining with indifferent success. His next move was to Nevada County, where he succeeded somewhat better. In 1859 he, with a party of men, went to Virginia City, Nevada, where he made mining a business and a paying one, too, for he soon accumulated what was the foundation of the immense fortune he died possessed of. Of late he has invested his moneys more in land than mines, and was owner and joint owner in several hundred thousand acres in this country and Old Mexico. He was a man that was respected by all who knew him, and was loved by his intimates. He was generous to a fault. It is said of him that no one ever turned away from him empty handed that approached him for aid. His motto was that it was better to give away one hundred dollars to unworthy people than it was to have one poor fellow mortal suffer for the lack of one. He was a just man and his honor was never questioned. His public life was such a one as could only be expected from a plain, honest, business man. He was no great orator and did not consume the time of the Senate in displaying his knowledge. What he did in the Senate was done in the same business like manner that all other business was transacted. In the loss of Senator Hearst California loses a warm friend and a staunch supporter. His friends lose a true friend and his family lose a good husband and kind and indulgent father. His memory will be cherished by the whole people.

MARYSVILLE

The Evening Democrat.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1891

SENATOR HEARST DEAD.

Senator George Hearst, died at his residence in Washington, D. C. Saturday evening last at a few minutes past 9 o'clock. He had been ailing a long time and struggled manfully against the disease, but had to finally succumb and has joined the silent majority of which we know not. George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Missouri, September 3, 1820, and received a public school education; passed his early manhood on his father's farm, came to California in 1850. He went into the mines and located claims and worked for the precious metal and was successful for a number of years. At one time he employed nearly two thousand men in his different mines and mills and was considered very wealthy, but in 1864 he was down nearly to what old miners termed "the bed rock." In the fall election of 1865 he was nominated and elected a member of the Assembly from San Francisco, which was his only political experience prior to

being appointed a Senator of the United States by Governor Stoneman. In 1882 when he had become wealthy through mining investments, he was brought forward as a nominee for Governor at the San Jose convention, but was defeated by General Stoneman who was elected, and who on March 23, 1886 appointed Hearst to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator John F. Miller. At the following session of the Legislature he was elected to a full term and took his seat March 4, 1887 which would have ended March 3, 1893, if he had lived until then. The writer has been well acquainted with him since the Legislature session of 1865-6 when we occupied seats near each other as members of the Assembly, and while we considered him a very clever gentleman he was not a brilliant man as a legislator in State or national affairs.

EVENING NEWS.

MONDAY, MODESTO, CH 2, 1891.

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

Senator George Hearst, the solitary Democratic Senator from the Pacific Coast, died at his Washington city residence Saturday night last surrounded by the members of his family. The Senator was born and reared on a farm in Franklin county, Missouri. He crossed the plains, arriving at Placerville, California, in 1850. He engaged in mining first, then in business at Sacramento. Making a failure in that line he returned to the mines, and was one of the discoverers of the noted Comstock mines in Nevada. He again failed and was once more a poor man. In 1865 he was elected to the State Legislature from San Francisco. It is said that he did not begin to lay the basis of his present great fortune until 1867. The Senator was a frank, cordial man of a great deal of natural shrewdness. He was warm hearted and a good friend. He was thoroughly a Western man and strongly attached both by interest and sympathy to the Pacific Coast. He was characteristically a representative Californian of the pioneer days. His death will in a measure create a void in the political circles of the State. In many respects his party will miss him in its councils. He will leave behind many old time friends who will sincerely mourn his loss. Still he had arrived at the ripe age of nearly 71 years, and has left his impress on the history of his State.

THE RECORD.

NATIONAL CITY

UNITED STATES Senator George R. Hearst died at Washington on the evening of February 28th. By his death the State loses an active, energetic citizen who was respected by all. Mr. Hearst was a pioneer, one of those men who developed with and helped to develop this great commonwealth. The pioneers are fast passing away and in a short time not one will remain of that hardy, courageous, honest race of men who made "the days of old, the days of gold, the days of forty-nine" so famous in the history of the State.

The Evening Herald.

NEVADA CITY, CAL.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1891.

CALIFORNIA'S LOSS.

On Saturday evening last the sad news was received that Senator George Hearst had expired at his residence on New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C., at 9:30 o'clock that evening. He had been ill for some time, afflicted with a complication of diseases. His wife and son were at his bedside when he breathed his last, and so quietly did he pass away that Mrs. Hearst did not know it until so informed by the physician.

Thus ended the brilliant and successful career of one of California's greatest men. The State has lost an able representative, the miners have lost a faithful friend. Peace to his ashes.

OROVILLE REGISTER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891.

George Hearst.

The death of Senator Hearst is a loss to California. He was a type of the successful Westerner, possessing the energy, enterprise, courage and capacity for affairs that characterize the great men who have built up the West during the last half century. In that group of great men George Hearst stood shoulder to shoulder with the greatest. That he had a big, generous heart is amply shown by the affection he inspired.

His career reads like a romance. He made and lost several small fortunes before he gained his final great wealth. During all the period of his life in California he was the same genial, hopeful, industrious, sagacious and courageous man, making friends with as much success as he made money. He was a miner, a land owner, a stock raiser, a speculator in real estate and a lover of fine horses.

He employed labor in fields in which it would not otherwise have been engaged. He developed industries that otherwise would not have been begun. He gave occupation to many, as a result of his enterprise, who would not otherwise have been

so prosperous and successful. He stimulated those energies which made a great State out of an unoccupied and uncultivated and almost trackless country.

In his latter years he received political honors from his party. And he represented the great State of California in the Senate of the United States. He was a credit to us there. While not an orator, he had strong opinions, which he fearlessly yet inoffensively expressed. In the Senate he was recognized as a man of great common sense and good judgment on all affairs relating to the West.

He lived a noble life and he met death like a brave man. One of the picturesque figures of California has passed away. And there will be much genuine sorrow among that great host of friends who learned to know and love him while he lived.

ORANGE WEEKLY POST

ORANGE, CAL., MARCH 7, 1891.

Senator Hearst.

Senator Hearst, of California, died at his home in Washington, D. C., Saturday evening, February 28, aged 71 years. He had been long ill with a complication of diseases which took a more serious turn in December. Since that time, it has been understood that death could not be far distant. He bore his sufferings with wonderful patience and fortitude. His death was quiet and painless. Funeral services were held at the late residence on Thursday, after which the remains were placed in a private car which was attached to the regular train and is now on the way to San Francisco where the interment will take place.

On Tuesday, Gov. Markham sent the following message to both houses of the Legislature:

"Having been informed of the death of Hon. J. H. Hearst, Senator from this state to United States Congress, I desire to express to you, as a coordinate branch of the state government, my respect for the dead and my sympathy for the bereaved family. He was well known, prominently identified with the development of the state when hardship and toil were required of every man, and from which he did not shrink. He afterwards attained affluence and became prominent in all matters affecting the interests of the public, and by his energy, upright dealing, and great business capacity, he became a prominent factor in the commercial and political history of the state. In each and every capacity he was the same kind and thoughtful friend. In his capacity as a representative he was honest, faithful and intelligent, and he was highly respected by his colleagues in the Senate of the United States.

The Progress

POMONA, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891.

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

After a Long Illness the Pioneer Passes to His Final Reward.

George Hearst, United States Senator from California, died at his residence in Washington last Friday evening. He had been ill for a long time with a complication of diseases, and last December, in accordance with medical advice, he gave up his official duties so far as possible, and sought recuperation in rest and quiet. It availed little, however, for he gradually grew worse. For a few days previous to his death he failed rapidly and never revived. An entire want of complaint and an unusual display of fortitude characterized his long illness to the last. After brief funeral services in Washington his remains will be brought to San Francisco for interment.

In his death California has lost a citizen, statesman and pioneer, who has long held a leading place in business and social circles and been influential in politics.

Senator Hearst was a native of Franklin county, Missouri, born September 3d, 1820. He was brought up on a farm and enjoyed almost no educational advantages, as was the case with the western farmers of that day. Missouri was then one of the leading mining States, and when the boy reached manhood he found employment in lead and copper mines near his home. Here he undoubtedly cultivated mining habits which distinguished his later career. In March, 1850, he joined a party of young men bound for the gold fields of California. In October they reached Placerville, El Dorado county, and at once joined the eager toilers in the placer claims. He met with very moderate success at first, but toiled on for fourteen months with a perseverance that was characteristic of the man, finally discovering a rich quartz ledge that made him a fortune. But those were days of uncertain fortunes; in a few years he had lost it all in mercantile ventures in Sacramento, and was back on the river bar, a poor man, washing gold. After a few years of mining he was worth a million dollars, which he lost again in a year. In 1866 he made another fortune during the real estate boom of San Francisco, which enabled him to organize the great firm of Hearst, Haggin & Tevis, now for a number of years the leading mining firm of the world, owning and operating the richest mines in America. At his death Senator Hearst was doubtless the largest mine and land owner in the world. He never held office but twice, was a member of the State Legislature in 1865, and was elected to the United States Senate a little over three years ago.

Home Inquirer

Published at Oakland.

3-2, 1891

PERSONALLY the late Senator Hearst was a most estimable man—a generous, kindly, unostentatious personage. He made his money honestly and was not spoiled by it. His instincts ran to honesty and benevolence. In the United States Senate he was grotesquely out of place, but it must be remembered that he was put there less by reason of overweening ambition of his own than by virtue of a bad system for which he was very little responsible.

THE DEAD SENATOR.

The Funeral Will Take Place on Thursday.

HE OBTAINED HIS WEALTH FROM CALIFORNIA.
A Telegram of Condolence From Governor Markham—The Houses of Congress Adjourn.

George Hearst, United States Senator from California, died in Washington, D. C., on Saturday evening from cancer. Both Houses of Congress were in session at the time. Senator Stanford announced the death to the Senate and Representative Clunie to the House, and each branch of Congress then adjourned. Representative McKenna made a brief, but eloquent address to the House when the announcement was made. Governor Markham sent the following telegram to Mrs. Hearst:

SACRAMENTO, March 1, 1891.
Mrs. George Hearst, Washington, D. C.: It is with deep regret that I learn of your husband's death. He was a true Californian, ever alive to the interests of the people. As a representative he will be sincerely mourned by them, irrespective of party. He was my warm personal friend and a man for whom I entertained the highest regard.
H. H. MARKHAM,
Governor of California.

Funeral services were held at the residence in Washington on Thursday.
The day of the funeral was delayed until Thursday so as to enable the members of the Senate and the House who desire to attend the funeral an opportunity to do so without interfering with the pressing business that demands their attention during the few remaining days of Congress.

The following committee has been appointed to attend the funeral on behalf of the Senate: Senators Stanford, Vance, Vest, Hoar, Sawyer, Bate, Berry, Stockbridge and Barbour.
The body of Senator Hearst left Washington today for San Francisco, where a public funeral will be held.

George Hearst was born in Franklin County, Missouri, on September 3d, 1820. His father, William G. Hearst, was a native of South Carolina, and with his parents' family, who were of Scotch descent, were among the earliest settlers of the then frontier, which was afterwards formed into the State of Missouri, the family moving there in 1808. George Hearst's mother was Elizabeth Collins, whose father, Jacob Collins, of English descent, was also one of the pioneers of that section, having removed from Georgia in 1803; Elizabeth was born in Georgia prior to their removal. The Collins family purchased a large grant of land for their new home, and engaged in farming and stock raising. Wm. G. Hearst and Elizabeth Collins, the parents of George Hearst, were married in 1817. In 1818 they went to Texas, but remained there only a year, returning to Missouri and again settling near the lead mines, and resumed their occupation of stock raising and farming.

The father of William G. Hearst, George's grandfather, had received a good education, but his new home being on the frontier, was deficient in schools, consequently the educational opportunities of his son, William G., were very limited. The same disadvantage in turn applied to his son George, who, having the privilege of schools for a part of the year only, received nothing more than an ordinary, practical country schooling.

Born in the neighborhood of what was then the scene of the principal mining operations in the United States, it was quite natural that the young Missourian should early enter into the business of mining as a profession, which he did at the age of 22, and soon achieved quite a success in the mining of lead and copper in the locality of his home.

In 1850 George Hearst, in common with many others of his neighbors and fellows, caught a glimpse of the "Golden Fleece" upon the slopes of the far western mountains and set his face toward the Pacific Coast. His health at the time being poor, he decided to go to California "overland," and leaving Missouri in March, 1850, made the trip across the plains in five months, arriving at Placerville, El Dorado county, in October of that year.

The future Senator's health had not been improved by the long and wearisome journey, but nevertheless he began work at placer mining, under the usual discomforts of that early day, and with the varied success attendant upon that class of mining operations. He continued at the placers until December 1851, when, bringing his practical knowledge of mining for ore, acquired by his previous experience in his native State into use, he with others discovered a ledge of rich gold quartz, which they immediately proceeded to develop and work according to the best facilities then offered for this, at that time, new kind of mining.

The stamp mill which he and his partners erected upon the claim was among the earlier quartz mills put up in the State. In the fall of 1852, having exhausted the richest portion of the lode, he "cleaned-up" on his quartz mining operations and with the proceeds went to Sacramento and engaged in general merchandising business, which, however, not proving sufficiently remunerative, and not being adapted to his particular business talents. After a trial of eight

months of only three days' duration. The day previous to starting a gentleman gave him a piece of the "black ore" as it was then called, from the new discovery over the new mountains. An assay of this giving a result of \$1008 per ton in gold and a dollar a pound in silver, opened his eyes to what he might expect to find in the new mining region. Upon his arrival he found only fifteen or twenty men there, and his party was the second one from California, the first having reached the mines only three or four days in advance of themselves. The extent of the exploration consisted in a few pits sunk on the surface of the lode, and five or six feet in depth.

At that time but a very few of the miners knew of the worth of the ore in silver, but valued it solely for the gold. Some, however, had essays made for silver, and one gave the information to Mr. Hearst that the "black stuff" contained \$2000 to the ton in silver. He remained there about six weeks prospecting to gain a knowledge of the extent of the mineral deposits. He soon decided that the discovery was of immense importance, and that mines of vast wealth would be developed. He at once made contracts for an interest in one of the most important, the famous Ophir mine, and returned to Nevada City to obtain the required amount of purchase money.

Having succeeded, Mr. Hearst again journeyed to the Comstock, secured and took possession of his claim and went to work. They used Mexican arrastras for securing



The Late George Hearst.

or nine months, he returned to placer mining, and continued in it for several years, and in his operations "washed down" into the vast dumps of his claim all his ready cash, and in 1856 found himself "broke."

Mr. Hearst then and there resolved to quit the uncertainties of placer mining forever, and henceforth to devote his business energies and mining experience to quartz mining alone. He left the "diggings" with only \$40 of ready cash and went to Nevada county, Cal., and again commenced gold-quartz mining. He opened and developed some good mines with considerable profit, and continued active operations in that county until 1859, when the excitement over the Washoe silver mines swept through the State and carried him with it to the then inhospitable region of Indians and snow drifts beyond the Sierras, but, being so rich in the precious metals, a city soon sprang into existence with the magic of Aladdin's lamp, upon the bleak sides of the famous Mount Davidson.

A company of friends supplied the necessary outfit, and he started out from Nevada City on a prospecting trip to the Comstock lode, then in Utah Territory, on July 29, 1859. The journey was a severe one,

the free gold, and sacked the remaining pulp for shipment to San Francisco. After shipping some forty-five tons at a cost of twenty-five cents per pound for freight they found it could not be sold in the city at any price, there not being any available means of working it. At last a metallurgist agreed to erect furnaces and smelt it for \$450 a ton. It yielded \$3800 per ton, and this being coined into silver dollars at the mint, created an excitement that settled the question of the actual and speculative value of the Comstock mines. Mr. Hearst sold one-half of his interest in this first claim for \$45,000, and returned to the Washoe county again in 1860, and invested some \$25,000 in various claims along the vein, and resumed active mining operations.

At this time, hearing of the ill health of his mother in Missouri, he determined to visit his old home and cheer her declining years. Mr. Hearst left San Francisco in 1860 for the East via Panama, arriving at his mother's residence in Missouri in September of that year, and remained there until his mother's death, which took place in April of the following year. Business matters detained him until October, 1862,

when he again returned to San Francisco. During his stay in Missouri, Mr. Hearst wooed and won Miss Phebe E. Apperson, daughter of Randolph W. Apperson, a Virginian of excellent family and English descent. They were married in June, 1862, and arrived in California in November of that year, and in April, 1863, a son was born to them.

Upon his second arrival in California Mr. Hearst again went into active mining operations on the Comstock and gave his entire attention to the business of quartz mining in the Washoe region and elsewhere, and in 1865 had succeeded in raising his bank account to perhaps a comfortable million. At this period a financial failure of other parties caused him a loss of \$400,000, and some large mining enterprises in which he was engaged resulting disastrously, in 1866 he found himself again in reduced circumstances. But the angel of good fortune, which seemed

always in attendance at the critical periods of his life, now waved its magical wand. Mr. Hearst went into real estate operations when that business was just about to "boom" in San Francisco, and in two years realized profits which set him on his feet financially. He again returned to the business of mining. His reputation as an expert brought to his aid whatever additional capital he required and with others he successfully bought and sold, always with a large profit to himself, the Hill mines and the Eureka mines in the State of Nevada. The latter himself and partners worked with most satisfactory results for two or three years, and then sold at a large profit.

In 1872 Mr. Hearst formed a connection with the well-known capitalist, J. B. Haggin, in the purchase of the celebrated Ontario mine in Utah, which has paid them eleven millions of dollars in dividends and is considered inexhaustible in this generation. They followed this successful venture by acquiring large mining interests in the Black Hills in Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and California.

Besides his extensive mining interests, Mr. Hearst of later years has invested heavily in real estate in San Francisco, and land and cattle in Arizona and New Mexico and thousands of acres of farming land situated in various parts of California.

Some years ago he purchased the San Francisco Examiner newspaper and made it the leading organ of the Democracy of California. After a time he turned it over into the hands of his son, W. R. Hearst, who has made of the Examiner a great newspaper.

In politics George Hearst was always a staunch Democrat, with no sign or shadow of turning from his life-long political principles. After wealth had showered upon him he was always ready to open his purse for the benefit of his party. In 1865-66 he was a member of the State Legislature of California and after his purchasing the Examiner he became prominent in the management of the party affairs. At the celebrated San Jose convention of the Democratic party held in 1882, Mr. Hearst was a prominent candidate before his party for Governor of the State. Being defeated by Gen. George Stoneman, it was recognized that Mr. Hearst should receive the support of the Democracy for the office of United States Senator, and in 1886 his party having a majority in the Legislature of the State, he was elected to that high and honorable position. His term would have expired March 1, 1891.

In his forty years' career on the Pacific coast George Hearst made many friends and but few enemies. He was well and favorably known throughout the length and breadth of the State by thousands of individuals with whom he had had business dealings. He was a faithful man, and honorable in the fulfillment of his pecuniary obligations, and, while in business matters he always insisted upon having good bargains, at the same time he was always generous to his friends and ever ready to do his neighbor a good turn and lend a helping hand to a companion in distress. Mr. Hearst was a man of a hospitable, kindly nature, whose domestic hearth was his home; and, blessed with the society of an amiable and loving wife and a large circle of warm-hearted friends, he enjoyed the well-earned fruits of his energy and perseverance.

Without being the possessor of brilliant talents, yet he had those qualities of quick and ready adaptation to circumstances and a personal magnetism which brought success in his particular enterprises to a greater degree than to many who boast of a university education and great intellectual endowments.

Senator Hearst.
Senator George Hearst will be regretted as a manly type of the men who made their way to the front in the face of heavy odds, flinching at no obstacle, however great, and all the while preserving a rugged and uncompromising honesty. It has been said of Mr. Hearst that no man was made poor to make him rich, and the sentence is just. His great wealth was won by hard work from the rock-ribbed hills and the bleak mountains. The making of his fortune has given work to thousands of others and the result is a distinct gain to the stock of human wealth. As a citizen of California and its representative in the United States, Mr. Hearst made for himself a warm place in the hearts of our people. He was an honest, kindly man, and good.

PASO ROBLES, THE MOON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1891

SENATOR HEARST DEAD.

On last Saturday at 9:10 p. m. Senator Hearst passed away so calmly and easily that his wife who was standing by his bedside holding his hand in hers, did not realize the fact until Dr. Ward informed her that the Senator was no more, that his spirit had taken its flight and that he was free from all earthly pain and suffering.

George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Missouri, September 3d, 1820. He lived with his parents and worked on his father's farm up to 1850, when he caught the gold fever and came to California. The educational facilities in Missouri in his younger days were not equal to those of California at present time, and of course he must content himself with such education as the common country schools offered.

Mr. Hearst engaged in mining and prospecting for several years, with fair luck. He then commenced in a legitimate way to securing mining stock and seemed to be lucky in all his investments. He had been senior partner of the mining firm of Hearst, Haggin & Tevis for a long time and accumulated a great deal of his wealth in this way, and at the time of his death it is claimed that his estate was worth \$20,000,000. One thing can be truthfully said of Senator Hearst, that his wealth has been accumulated through legitimate channels.

He is to be brought to San Francisco and the funeral will probably take place about the 6th or 7th of March. Senator Hearst leaves a wife and one son, George R. Hearst, proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner. Sena-

tor Hearst, unlike other officials who hold minor positions to that of Senator, did not think the responsibility of saving the country rested entirely upon himself. He was attentive to business in the Senate, and when able heard all that was said and done and cast his vote where he thought the interest of his constituents lay.

The Progress

POMONA, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891.
DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

After a Long Illness the Pioneer Passes to His Final Reward.

George Hearst, United States Senator from California, died at his residence in Washington last Friday evening. He had been ill for a long time with a complication of diseases, and last December, in accordance with medical advice, he gave up his official duties so far as possible, and sought recuperation in rest and quiet. It availed little, however, for he gradually grew worse. For a few days previous to his death he failed rapidly and never revived. An entire want of complaint and an unusual display of fortitude characterized his long illness to the last. After brief funeral services in Washington his remains will be brought to San Francisco for interment.

In his death California has lost a citizen, statesman and pioneer, who has long held a leading place in business and social circles and been influential in politics.

Senator Hearst was a native of Franklin county, Missouri, born September 3d, 1820. He was brought up on a farm and enjoyed almost no educational advantages, as was the case with the western farmers of that day. Missouri was then one of the leading mining States, and when the boy reached manhood he found employment in lead and copper mines near his home. Here he undoubtedly cultivated mining habits which distinguished his later career. In March, 1850, he joined a party of young men bound for the gold fields of California. In October they reached Placerville, El Dorado county, and at once joined the eager toilers in the placer claims. He met with very moderate success at first, but toiled on for fourteen months with a perseverance that was characteristic of the man, finally discovering a rich quartz ledge that made him a fortune. But those were days of uncertain fortunes; in a few years he had lost it all in mercantile ventures in Sacramento, and was back on the river bar, a poor man, washing gold. After a few years of mining he was worth a million dollars, which he lost again in a year. In 1866 he made another fortune during the real estate boom of San Francisco, which enabled him to organize the great firm of Hearst, Haggin & Tevis, now for a number of years the leading mining firm of the world, owning and operating the richest mines in America. At his death Senator Hearst was doubtless the largest mine and land owner in the world. He never held office but twice, was a member of the State Legislature in 1865, and was elected to the United States Senate a little over three years ago.

THE WEEKLY ARGUS.

PETALUMA. - - - MARCH, 7, 1891.

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

After a lingering illness Senator George Hearst died at his residence in Washington city last Saturday. While Mr. Hearst was not a brilliant man as a statesman, he was a man possessed of much above the average of good practical sense. He was a man of rare judgment in everything relating to minerals, and to this faculty he owed his vast acquisition of wealth. To his good judgment and indefatigable energy California and the adjacent States and territories owe much of their mining prosperity. He was a large employer of labor, and he ever enjoyed the confidence and esteem of those with whom he had business relations. He served in the Legislature of 1865. He was appointed in March, 1886, to fill an unexpired term in the United States Senate. In January, 1887, he was elected for a full term in the Senate.

PALERMO PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891.

Senator Hearst.

Though rather late in the day, we feel it our duty as spokesman for the people of Palermo, to utter a few remarks explanatory of our deep regret for the death of United States Senator George Hearst, which occurred early last Sunday morning at his residence in Washington.

The careful judgment and deep forethought that has so characterized his doings through life, did not fail him when he selected this section of California for an estate which would add another to his already vast number of pecuniary resources. The improvements upon this property have been many and have greatly enhanced the beauty of our colony. They have been the means in no small degree of inducing others to purchase and plant here. From this we may justly say that to him Palermo can attribute in great part her rapid issuance upon the stage of rapid growth and irresistible progress. These are the things that will tend to make us cherish a fond memory for the dead Senator, and plainly demonstrate the equity of our deep regret for his demise. Our only hope is, that the Senator from California, who is chosen to succeed him, will be as worthy of the position as his predecessor.

Name Enterprise

Published at Yreaville

Mar. 13 1891

THE death of Senator Hearst was a double misfortune to the country and the Democratic party. The party loses the services of an honest level headed Senator, and owing to the Governor of California being a Republican, that party will gain the vote of his successor for the unexpired term, which ends March 3, 1893.

PETALUMA WEEKLY IMPRINT.

U. S. Senator George Hearst died at his home in Washington last Saturday night. He was seventy years old and a native of Missouri. Senator Hearst was a representative Californian. He came to California at an early day and by his good judgment, energy and business tact, was able to accumulate a large fortune. In later life he became interested in politics and was elected to the United States senate. Though not as successful in the field of politics as he was as a miner and business man, no one ever doubted his integrity and he did the best he could for his state and people. He was a whole-souled, big-hearted, generous man and had a host of old friends on this coast who will regret his death. His remains will be brought to California for burial. The dead Senator leaves a wife and one son, George R. Hearst, proprietor of the San Francisco *Examiner*.

RED WOOD CITY DEMOCRAT.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891.

THE DEAD SENATOR.

Hon. George Hearst, United States Senator from this State, died at his residence in Washington, D. C., Saturday evening, Feb. 23, at 9:30 p. m. He was a marked man among his fellows. Born upon the frontier in the State of Missouri in 1820, he grew to manhood amid pioneer scenes. He possessed the tenacity of purpose characteristic of his ancestral Scotch blood. Physically strong, with a phenomenal flow of animal spirits, he could not be kept down. He had a keen intuition as to the character of men, and made himself felt wherever placed. His good common sense always kept his head level, whether in the throes of adversity or riding upon the crest of prosperity's wave. Hence he was loved by a large circle of devoted friends, among whom the unfortunate were most numerous. He never turned a deaf ear to their appeals, and yet adhered strictly to the scriptural injunction, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doth;" there was no boast made of his good deeds. He was a typical exponent of American citizenship; his career a living monument to the opportunities our country presents to the courageous, the honest, the intelligent and persevering man; opportunities afforded by no other government. May his example be emulated by the youth of to-day. Mr. Hearst was a lifelong Democrat, and for his fealty was honored by the Democracy with the position of United States Senator.

Daily Independent.

Santa Barbara, Cal.

MONDAY. - - - March 2, 1891

GEORGE HEARST.

Our exchanges abound in memorials of the late Senator Hearst. The following is a slight sketch of his life:

George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Missouri, September 3, 1820; worked on his father's farm in his youth; was graduated at the Franklin county mining school in 1838, and in 1850 went to California overland and engaged in mining. He became chief partner in the firm of Hearst, Haggin, Tevis & Co. which gained large profits by speculating in mining claims, and grew to be the largest private mine owners in the United States. He acquired the reputation of being the most expert prospector and judge of mining property on the Pacific coast, and contributed to the development of the modern process of quartz and other kinds of mining. He also engaged largely in stock-raising and farming, and became the proprietor of the San Francisco *Examiner*. He was a member of the California legislature in 1865, and on the 3rd of March 1886, was appointed by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller, in the United States Senate; took his seat the 9th of April, 1886, and served the remainder of the term expiring in March, 1887. He was re-elected by the legislature for the succeeding term, and continued to serve until the time of his death. In politics he was always a staunch Democrat.

In his long business career on the Pacific coast George Hearst made many friends and but few enemies. He was well and favorably known throughout the State. He was faithful and honorable in the fulfillment of his pecuniary obligations, and while in business matters he always insisted upon having good bargains, yet he was always generous to his friends and ever ready to do his neighbor a good turn, and to lend a helping hand to a companion in distress.

He had a hospitable, kindly nature; his domestic hearth was his home,

and he was blessed with the society of an amiable and loving wife and a large circle of warm-hearted friends, with whom he enjoyed the well-earned fruits of his energy and perseverance.

The California life of George Hearst is full of exhibitions of perseverance, success, reverses, and finally a rich harvest reaped from legitimate business operations, which not only justly enriched the individual projector, but contributed largely to the general prosperity.

It is estimated that his estate is worth \$20,000,000.

Among the editorial notices, we quote one from the Los Angeles Herald, whose editor is an old friend of the dead Senator and knew him thoroughly. We might state in advance that every writer, so far, has offered his tribute to the memory of the dead with a unanimity of feeling not often displayed in such cases. The Herald says: "The dead Senator was a noble man and the representative of a peculiar and memorable class, the early Argonauts of California, having come to this State in 1850, and just escaping being a pioneer. He was original, enterprising and sagacious in a high degree. We give elsewhere a sketch of his career in extenso, and shall therefore confine ourselves to a few salient remarks as to his character

He was a representative American, and was emphatically what is called in this country a self-made man. He was indomitable and courageous. He was as true to his friends as the needle to the pole. He was one of the few men of enormous wealth who did not allow themselves to be made sordid or unfeeling by its possession. He was to the last the same kindly, sincere, straightforward and hardy miner. He had always a warm grasp for the hand of a friend and no deserving object was ever turned away from his door. His manners were so simple and unaffected, and he had so much quiet yet subtle humor, that some of the young college graduates who correspond for the eastern press put him down for anything but the really superior man he was.

As a practical miner he had no superior in the world. He had the veritable touch of Midas, and a genuine Pactolean stream flowed from any mine he struck. It is said that the confidence of his partners in him

was so great that they put up \$800,000 on his judgment before the time arrived when his ill-luck turned to the phenomenal success of later years.

He was a typical Democrat, and illustrated his belief in Democratic principles in his personal habits, manners and speech. He was in no sense an orator, but he had a quiet fund of humor and good sense that made him the valued friend of such men as Senator Edmunds, Beck, Blackburn, and others of the brightest lights of the upper house of congress. He rendered his party invaluable service by giving it, in the *Examiner*, an organ of great vigor and extended influence. His own private purse, besides, was always at the service of his party for all legitimate purposes.

He was in many respects a great and in all respects a noble and lovable man. The threnody of California over his loss will be consecrated by the accents of love. It would have been impossible to get anybody to hate George Hearst, and no one who knew him could well fail to love him.

Hail and farewell!

Daily Democrat.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.

SENATOR GEORGE HEARST.

SENATOR GEORGE HEARST died at his home in Washington, D. C., Saturday night at a few minutes past 9 o'clock. Though the end had been presaged by a long and weary illness, the news of his death was received with none the less sincere and universal regret by the people of the Pacific Coast, and to many it brought a grief only felt for the loss of warm personal friends. None were more closely identified with the history of the State than Senator Hearst and few have taken as prominent part in the development of its mining and commercial interests. There is little to distinguish the history of one successful, self-made man from that of another. They all possess a certain hardihood, an unswerving determination and an intense persistency, which reduces other men's mountains to harmless molehills; but in the character of the dead Senator were united the rare qualities of enterprise, to a daring degree, great liberality and active public spirit. He encountered many hardships in his youth. Raised on a farm in Missouri he early became acquainted with work of the hardest kind and enjoyed few, if any, of the advantages accorded to boys in this advanced age. In 1849 he came here to

make his fortune. Words are not needed to designate the measure of his success. Though he basked oftener in the smiles of the fickle goddess than others, perhaps, the success of his ventures were less the result of chance than of judgment. He early acquired a practical knowledge in mineralogy. No useless time was spent in working profitless claims; and when others were shrouded in the gloom which settles over the graves of departed hopes and shattered aspirations, he was passing to a new field of operations. During his earlier career in this State he visited all the mining districts and extended his experience to the "diggings" of Nevada, Arizona, Mexico and Colorado. As a prospector his judgment rendered him almost infallible, and his subsequent success as a mine operator sanctions the belief that as a practical mineralogist he had few equals on this coast. The same shrewdness, energy and business capacity were exemplified in his every undertaking. He was not a man of education, but the lack of classical knowledge found a potent substitute in that development of mind which comes from a shoulder to shoulder contact with the world. He was in every sense a man born of the occasion and made himself master of every situation. Honest and honorable in his dealings he won the respect and confidence of his associates and his warm sympathy and generosity made lasting friends of those who needed his assistance. In politics he was loyal to his party and true to the people. Democracy found in him a devoted but consistent adherent to her principles. He was not an orator and his voice was seldom heard in the Senate, but he was none the less faithful in his discharge of senatorial duties. He was a hard worker and conscientious in his advocacy of measures in the interests of the people. The Pacific Coast found in him an able, untiring and energetic champion and the nation a worthy and honorable representative. His loss will be deeply felt by the people whose respect for his integrity was un-mixed with political bias.

The Graphic

SANTA MARIA, SANTA BARBARA CO., CAL.

THURSDAY MARCH 5, 1891.

GEORGE HEARST DEAD.

George Hearst, United States Senator from California, died at Washington on Saturday evening last. He was a native of Missouri and over seventy years of age. He leaves a wife and one son, W. R. Hearst, editor and proprietor of the San Francisco *Examiner*. Mr. Hearst was a typical Californian, immensely wealthy and generous to a fault. His demise will be generally regretted. He made a fortune in mines and farming; he was a great lover of fine horse flesh.



SENATOR HEARST'S DEATH.

Senator Hearst is dead. The announcement will be read with profound sorrow by the thousands who knew him. With those who really knew him it will not be mere regret. It will be genuine, heartfelt sorrow, and the mourning will not be confined to men of wealth or of his own party. Mr. Hearst was one of those rugged characters for whom nature did more than the schools did or could do. He was not a polished man calculated to shine in society or on the rostrum. He was what the West tersely calls a square man, honest, bluff, just and often too generous to be just to himself. He possessed all the qualities that go to make the real gentleman, but lacked the polish. The jewel was there; the sterling intrinsic worth; the sense and the heart, and few missed the polish.

In the hard school in which he was reared he had little opportunity to acquire superficial polish and his experience in his earlier manhood was not calculated to impart it. He did not need it because his innate goodness manifested itself whenever occasion called for its exercise, and no lack of polish could dim his virtues. He was a self made man in the best sense. He was not lacking in learning, but his schooling was of the solid kind and his mind was such that he made all his learning available. He was shrewd in trade but never overreached, and his wealth was honestly accumulated. One of the best encomiums passed upon him by one who knew him well was: "He was neither a saint nor a fraud."

† Bundes Senator Hearst.

Nach langem, schweren Leiden ist Senator Hearst am Abend des 28. Feb. in Washington gestorben. Geboren am 3 Sept. 1820 hat er ein Alter von 70 Jahren erreicht. Sein Leben war ein bewegtes und zeugt von großer Kraft. Von seinem Heimatstaate Missouri kam er im Jahre 1850 nach Californien, arbeitete mit Pick, Schaufel und Pflanze in den Placer-Minen und handelte vielfach mit Mineralien-Ansprüchen. Später wandte er sich dann den Quarzminen zu und erwarb sich in kurzer Zeit eine ausgezeichnete Kenntnis im Minenwesen, die ihm viel Geld einbrachte und bei seinem Tode war er Mitbesitzer verschiedener reicher Minen in Nevada, Utah etc., sowie umfangreicher Ländereien in Californien und Mexico. In 1865 wurde er auf dem demokratischen Ticket zum Mitglied der Staatslegislatur erwählt und in 1882 war er mit General Stoneman in der demokratischen Staats-Convention in San Jose Candidat für Gouverneur, erhielt jedoch die Nominierung nicht. In 1886 wurde er von Gouverneur Stoneman zum Bundes-Senator ernannt, an Stelle des verstorbenen John F. Miller und später wurde er für dasselbe Amt für einen vollen Termin von der Legislatur erwählt. Er hinterläßt eine Wittwe und einen Sohn, welcher Eigentümer und Herausgeber des "Examiner" in San Francisco ist. Senator Hearst war mehr Geschäftsmann als Staatsmann. Durch seinen Tod verliert die demokratische Minorität im Bundes-Senat eine Stimme, denn die jetzt tagende republikanische Legislatur wird seinen Nachfolger wählen.

THE SUNDAY UNION.

SUNDAY.....MARCH 1, 1891
Sacramento, Cal.

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

The news of the death of United States Senator George Hearst, of California, is received by the people of the State with profound regret. He was one of the rugged men of the early days who aided in hewing the way for the great State he lived to see marshaled in the procession of the Union, as fair and proud as any of the sisterhood in the Republic. He was a representative in the fullest sense of the great mining era, and of the mining interests of California. He was also largely interested in agricultural branches of progress and development. Coming to California in the prime of young manhood he did not fear to labor, and by assiduity, wise investment and economy, he amassed a very considerable fortune, and retaining it in this State made it contribute to the advancement of California and the fostering of her interests. He served in the Legislature of 1865. He was appointed in March, 1886, to fill an unexpired term in the United States Senate. In January, 1887, he was elected for a full term in the Senate. It will not be claimed for Mr. Hearst that he was a brilliant man or a statesman. He was a practical man of affairs, devoted to the interests of his State, and discharging the high trust with which he was invested to the full extent of his ability. He had a wide circle of friends in California, and by the members of his party was held in especial regard and respect.

A dispatch was received last evening announcing the death, in Washington, D. C., of Hon. Geo. Hearst, United States Senator from California. His demise was not unexpected, as for the past few weeks he had been silently awaiting the dread summons. For a time the messenger of hope would give encouragement, then the angel of death would hover near, dissipating all hope which had buoyed a loving family and steadfast friends to expect that he might recover. He has crossed the portal which all must pass, leaving behind a record for honesty, good deeds and unswerving loyalty. Senator Hearst was a typical Californian, arriving in this State in pioneer days. He came with a strong pair of hands and a determined heart. The world was before him and his fortune was yet to be made. He followed mining, his judgment in mines proving the keystone to the immense wealth which he accumulated as the years rolled by. His mines, located in California, Nevada, Montana and Mexico, were a bonanza, one of the mines being among the richest in the world.

Besides his mining properties Senator Hearst owned large tracts of land in Southern California, and valuable real estate in San Francisco. He was before the San Jose Democratic Convention for the gubernatorial nomination, and was only defeated by a few votes by General Stoneman.

As a Senator he was more of a worker than a talker. He believed in deeds, not words. He had the confidence and respect of his constituency, as well as that of his colleagues in the Senate. His rugged personality carried weight with it, for he was the soul of honesty. As a speaker his language was simple and unpretentious; but what he said was practical and filled with grains of common sense. He leaves a widow and son, W. R. Hearst, proprietor of the Examiner. California to-day mourns for the loss of one of her noblest sons, one who was always true to her interests and faithful to the last!

The Orange County Herald.

SATURDAY, MAR. 7.

SANTA ANA.

UNITED States Senator George Hearst of California died in Washington last Saturday night. He had been gradually sinking for some months with a complication of diseases resulting from derangement of the bowels. Mr. Hearst though possessed of immense wealth seemed to be free from charges of corruption and bribery that are so commonly, and too often truly, made against millionaires. Obsequies were held in Washington Monday and in San Francisco Thursday.

SAN RAFAEL,

SATURDAY.....MARCH 7

A KINDLY life went out with the death of old George Hearst. He was one of the few men that the possession of vast wealth failed to spoil. To the end he was the same unassuming, every day gentleman that he was when he came across the plains in pioneer days. He was a guardian angel to a small army of loose fish who had been his companions in early times and found themselves financially stranded in the ebb tide of life, and his loss will be mourned perhaps more than any Californian who has passed over to the silent majority. In politics we always considered the late Senator a trifle out of his element. He was too honest for its devious ways. He was no orator nor had he ever made a special study of governmental science. Yet all testimony indicates that his hard common sense enabled him to acquit himself with credit and do the State good service. As a miner, his name must be forever prominent in the history of a great industry. His enterprises trenched on no man's rights. They created wealth, did not win it from others by commerce or speculation. The world is better and richer for his life.

The Weekly Courier.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

SENATOR HEARST DEAD.

Senator Hearst is dead. In his death California loses one of its best friends and prominent citizens. For some time the sturdy old Senator has been battling with death, but at last he had to succumb to the unequal contest. The death of Senator Hearst leaves a vacancy in the United States Senate which in all probability will have a host of aspirants. Senator Hearst used his immense wealth wisely and generously. He was a man who as a politician had a host of friends, not only in his own party, but also in the Republican ranks. Senator Hearst was born in Franklin county, Mo., in 1820. In 1850 he came to California. Here he acquired a world-wide reputation as a mining man. He only held office twice. In 1865 he was a member of the State Legislature; in 1888 he was elected United States Senator from this State. One by one are our great men joining the silent majority.

SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1891.

SENATOR HEARST DEAD.

The death of Senator Hearst, expected daily for several weeks, occurred at 9:10 o'clock last night in Washington. One of the most conspicuous figures in California politics and pioneer history is thus removed. George Hearst came to California many years ago, and almost immediately began active mining operations. In this and in various other enterprises he rapidly accumulated an immense fortune. Before 1865 he had become prominent in politics, and upon the death of Senator Miller he was appointed by Governor Stoneman as his successor. He held the position till the summer of 1886, when the then Republican legislature elected Senator Williams to fill the remainder of the unexpired term. In 1887, the next legislature being Democratic, Mr. Hearst was elected, and his term would not have expired until 1893. Senator Hearst, while a thorough-going Democrat, has always had the respect of his political opponents, because of his eminent fairness and his kindly, social disposition. Without great abilities, he was a careful, zealous man, and he made a useful and highly respected senator. He leaves an enormous fortune. The legislature will probably elect his successor before adjourning, and as that body is Republican, a Republican will undoubtedly be elected.

SALINAS WEEKLY INDEX.

SALINAS CITY, CAL.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 5, 1891

W. J. HILL.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

Senator George Hearst died in Washington last Saturday night, aged seventy years. He had been ill for a long time, and last December he went to New York city to consult with Dr. Charles Ward. It was found that he was suffering from a complication of diseases. His case had been considered hopeless for several weeks, and it is said that he fully understood the situation and faced it with composure. He lapsed into unconsciousness two hours before death and passed away painlessly. He had been unable to retain food for several days, and wasted gradually away. Both branches of Congress which were holding an all-night session adjourned as a mark of respect, as soon as his death was announced.

George Hearst was born in Missouri, his father having been a native of South Carolina and his mother of Georgia. At the age of thirty he came to California, arriving in El Dorado county in October, 1850, where he worked placer mines with varying success until he entered upon his remarkably brilliant career as a quartz miner. He was a bold operator, but his

operations were characterized by acute business sagacity. He had his vicissitudes up to a comparatively recent period, and his immense fortune dates back to less than twenty years ago, and has been realized from the Ontario mine in Utah, the Homestake in South Dakota, the Anaconda in Montana and the Custer in Idaho. His accumulations from his mining properties have been invested in land. He owns the Piedra Blanca ranch—48,000 acres—in San Luis Obispo county. He is reported to have purchased in New Mexico all the water sources from which 250,000 acres of land are irrigated, and to have 20,000 head of cattle on this vast area, which is owned jointly with Messrs. Haggin and Head. He also acquired 600,000 acres in the state of Chihuahua. He raised blooded stock and maintained racing stables, his horses being known on all the leading race tracks.

Politically, his career was brief. He served a term in the California Legislature in 1865-6. He was also a candidate for the Governorship of this State in 1882, but the nomination went to General Stoneman. He was appointed United States Senator by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Miller's term he was elected Senator by the State Legislature. Among his other ventures was the purchase of the Examiner, a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, which paper he presented to his son.

The success that attended his life stamps him as a man of ability which shone more in business than in public life. He was hospitable, generous and broad-minded, and had the happy faculty of attaching people to him and making himself popular with all classes. Funeral services were held Tuesday at Washington, and his remains were to start immediately after the adjournment of Congress, accompanied by a committee of his colleagues from both houses, for interment at San Francisco.

THE EVENING NEWS.

MONDAY, San Jose.....MARCH 2, 1891

SENATOR HEARST.

The death of Senator Hearst is a calamity to the State. While he had not the oratorical brilliancy of some of his colleagues, he was a faithful and able representative of the sentiments of the people who elected him to the Senate. He was for California and her interests first, last and all the time. Although a sturdy Democrat the party whip could never drive him to support a policy antagonistic to the best interests of his people. He was a good man—good in everything.

Senator Hearst.

Senator Hearst's death at Washington Saturday night, though not unexpected, sent a thrill of sorrow through the breasts of all Californians, whether native or adopted, Democratic or Republican. Perhaps no Senator ever represented California who was nearer to the hearts of all classes of people within her borders, from the rugged miner and the day laborer in the valleys to the millionaire in his mansion, than the millionaire Senator just dead.

The tribute paid by the S. F. Alta to the dead Senator is a happy summing up of the character of Senator Hearst: "Senator Hearst was the type of a class peculiar to the western half of the United States, a class that is fast disappearing. He was bred amid the rude surroundings of the older West, and ere the scream of the locomotive made his boyhood's home instinct with modern progress he migrated to the farther West, where the newly discovered goldfields were being made the muster ground for the most adventurous spirits of the age. Naturally his education was of the rudest sort, but his youthful training had taught him self-reliance and self-respect. Among the bright and brave, if too prodigal and oftentimes violent, spirits with whom he was thrown in companionship he was easily a peer and a more than welcome comrade. He had the free-handed fellowship and rugged virtues so especially attractive to the generous, adventurous miners of the flush gold-washing days. His native shrewdness stood him in good stead of the opportunities his youth lacked. He had pluck, push and an unflinching supply of self-confidence and good-nature. He had many ups and downs, and several times found himself, to use his own homely speech, afoot and without a dollar. But he never lost his courage or his good-humor, and in good or evil fortune never turned his back on his friends. These were the qualities which ultimately made him so successful in business and endeared him personally to so many men in this and adjoining States. He was so democratic in his tastes, so free and easy in manner, so approachable and off-hand of speech, that his very faults endeared him to the public. His educational disadvantages never counted for much against him, either in business or politics, for the reason that the popular judgment placed too high an estimate on his strong native sense to think him easily hoodwinked

or misled. His odd mixture of similitude and shrewdness was pleasing to the popular fancy, while his hearty, homely geniality was difficult to resist. His errors were mostly of the head, but his virtues were all of the heart, and if the people are satisfied that the heart is in the right place they are not going to bother much about the mistakes of the head. Senator Hearst's generous deeds had a pleasant quality in themselves. He had the ready sympathy with misfortune of a man who has felt the keenest edge himself without losing spirit or turning sour, and he never embittered a kindness by saucing it with wise saws or lectures on past mistakes. In many respects he was a striking figure, and leaves an impression that will long be remembered with kindness."

Daily Democrat.

SANTA ROSA, CALIF.,

SENATOR HEARST IS DEAD.

With profound sorrow we announce the death of Senator George Hearst this morning. He died at his family residence in Washington City Monday at 3:30 P. M., of cancer in the stomach. Few men were better known on this coast and none more universally beloved by those who knew him personally than was George Hearst. From the day of his first arrival in the State, 1849, he led an active life as a miner, first handling the pick and shovel in Tuolumne and Nevada counties. Eventually he became an extensive operator in Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Arizona, Alaska and Mexico, and was probably the best as well as one of the most successful practical miners on the Pacific Slope. His remarkable success financially tended to increase rather than diminish the friendly associations with men who knew him as a gold-digger and the pioneers of the State were warmest in their attachment to him. His wealth enabled him to do much in developing the resources of this State. As a financier he was liberal, though cautious, and could be depended upon to render valuable assistance to any practical scheme for the development of the country. In politics Senator Hearst was an ardent Democrat and true friend of the people. He was not endowed with forensic talent, but possessed of such excellent common sense that he rarely made a mistake, either in business or the consideration of legislative affairs. As United States Senator he became the associate of the leading men of the country in politics, and prominently known to the whole people. His loss at this time from that body is a National calamity—one that will be most deeply deplored by every Democrat in the land.

The Marin Journal.

San Rafael, Thursday, Mar. 5, 1891

Senator George Hearst died at his home in Washington City, at 9.10 o'clock P.M., February 28th. He had been suffering from the disease which caused his death for several months, but not till a few weeks ago did his physicians abandon hope of his final recovery. Mr. Hearst entered the Senate early in 1886, being appointed to fill the unexpired term of Senator Miller; but when the Legislature was called together in extra session that year to consider the problem of irrigation it was found that that body had a right to elect a Senator. Mr. Williams was elected and Mr. Hearst retired. But when the Legislature was elected in 1886, it was found that the Democrats had a majority of ten on joint ballot. When that body met it was found that Mr. Hearst was practically without opposition in the Democratic caucus. He was elected by a majority of twelve over Henry Vrooman. Mr. Vrooman being a member of the joint convention declined to vote, and Mr. Vincent, a Republican from Fresno, voted for Chancellor Hartson. Mr. Hearst took his seat March 4th, 1887, being elected for a full term. He therefore served a little over four years in a position which was the ambition of his life. Mr. Hearst was born in Missouri in 1820, and came to California in 1850. His position in the world of business and politics was won during a forty years residence in this State, where he became eminent as a mining expert and a business man. No other man who followed legitimate mining and kept clear of speculation in stocks ever acquired the eminence or amassed the fortune that did Senator Hearst. Though in later years Mr. Hearst entered the field of politics he was always greatly esteemed by men of both parties, and never aroused those bitter antagonisms which are so common in political contests. This was probably owing to the fact that he never was a bitter man himself. Like Senator Broderick he never went back on a friend or failed to keep a promise. The writer of this has reason to know that he was slow to make promises, but slower to break them when made. No man in California had warmer personal friends or was more esteemed as an upright, honest man. He was unostentatious in his charities, but gave with a lavish hand, from the promptings of a heart that was always warm towards the suffering and unfortunate.

When the final account is made up it will be found that he has as many good deeds to his credit as any man who ever lived and died in California. Green be the turf above this warm hearted, genial, honest man, the poor man's friend and no man's enemy.

Daily Democrat.

SANTA ROSA.

THE LATE GEORGE HEARST.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: This has been a day of sadness and gloom in San Francisco. All day rain and black clouds have lowered around and over the city as if to contribute solemnity to the funeral of a distinguished and beloved citizen. They came in multitudes from every part of the State, and the vast concourse of people which followed the remains of the late Senator Hearst to their last resting place this afternoon, was a popular manifestation of sorrow and respect, surpassing anything of the kind ever witnessed in this city, and is rarely seen in this or any other country. It was an assemblage of no particular class of citizens, but a spontaneous outpouring of the people, in which the old and the young, the rich and the poor, shared a common interest and played an equal part. From Sacramento, Stockton, Santa Rosa, in fact, from every town, county and city in the State, the friends of the dead and noble-hearted Senator poured into the metropolis, thronging with bowed heads and sad hearts the thoroughfare from Grace Church to the grave, as if seeking a chance to say "good bye" as the bier, with its imposing cortege, moved slowly and solemnly toward Laurel Hill. Then, verily,—it was recently said of him—"George Hearst was a man to dwell in the hearts of those who knew him well, rather than furnish a conspicuous and resplendent bust for the temple of fame."

He was ever generous to his enemies, and always faithful to his friends; and as to the purity of his public and private life, regardless of politics or religion, wealth or poverty, the people, have today given ample and abundant proof. In business ability, superior native intelligence, and in all the attributes of honest, noble manhood, he stood pre-eminent in the estimation of those who knew him long and well. And above all, his purse strings were always untied to the deserving poor. The death of such a man is a calamity to the people of this State in general, and to the poor in particular. In peace may he sleep.

"A day will span the life of man,
The sunrise is his birth,
And soon, oh soon the sunset comes,
And he returns to dust.

But beyond the veil of death,
Beyond the mystic night,
The brighter sunshine waits him
In melody and light.

The soul has burst the crystals,
The night forever gone—
The sunbeams of eternity break
In the golden dawn."

S. C. B.

DAILY SAN DIEGO.

MARCH 2, 1891.

GEORGE R. HEARST.

With the death of Senator George R. Hearst, who, after weeks of patient suffering, expired at Washington Saturday evening, passes away another of those California pioneers intimately identified with the early history of this great commonwealth; whose sterling character, indomitable perseverance and unwavering faith are written in letters of gold in

the history of California and will command the admiration of posterity. The argonauts of '49 were typical of all that is best in the American nature. Their rough hardihood, rugged honesty and steady courage were essential in the feverish days of the gold period to the conservation of the future interests of the Golden State, and their unconscious trust they fulfilled to the end. These hardy pioneers first directed the affairs of the infant commonwealth, and the measure of greatness that it enjoys today is in great degree due to their wisdom and foresight.

George R. Hearst typified this class. No one among the pioneers had firmer faith in California's future, nor labored more zealously for what he regarded its highest good. In all the qualities that went to form the ideal citizen the deceased Senator was liberally possessed. As a man, he was the embodiment of all those sterling attributes of character which enforce the respect and esteem of one's associates and compel admiration even if they do not always beget warm regard.

The deceased had been honored by the people of this State with one of the highest public trusts within their gift. As a United States Senator, Mr. Hearst fulfilled his duty to his people most creditably. He was not a brilliant man in the general acceptance of the term and did not indulge in any of the florid but meaningless bursts of oratory which occasionally enliven the proceedings of the upper house of Congress. But he possessed one characteristic, unfortunately only too rare, and that was his unimpeachable honesty. He was, therefore, respected by his associates, for they knew that whatever he said or did proceeded from conviction and a rectitude of purpose.

In the death of George R. Hearst California sustains a great loss.

LASSEN ADVOCATE.

SUSANVILLE LASSEN CO. CAL.

Thursday, March 5, 1891.

In another column we chronicle the death of Senator Geo. Hearst of this State. "Uncle George," as he was familiarly known, was a man much respected. There have, perhaps, been better statesmen than he, but few, if any, more honorable in their intentions. He was in many respects a typical man of the West—hopeful, energetic and enterprising, through the application of which faculties, aided by business judgment, he accumulated a fortune in that class of enterprise and speculation which is creative and not absorptive, to-wit: mining. Every dollar dug from the bowels of the earth is that much added to the wealth of the world, and as he was instrumental in creating millions in this way, he was by that means a benefactor to us all. All men will remember with warm regard the name of Uncle George Hearst.

U. S. SENATOR GEORGE HEARST, died at his home in Washington, D. C., last Saturday night at the ripe age of three score years and ten, after being ill since last December with a complication of diseases, resulting from a serious derangement of the stomach and bowels. Senator Hearst was a native of that good old Democratic State, Missouri. He came to California in 1849 and went to mining in which industry he was engaged in up to the time of his death, having fully 5000 men in his employ. He amassed a fortune by successful operations in business and leaves an estate valued at \$20,000,000. He was appointed by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of General Miller and at the close of the term presented himself before the Legislature as a candidate for the same office and was successful. Hon. George Hearst was a good, plain, honorable and highly respected gentleman. In public life he was not known as an eloquent speaker but his ideas were of a common-sense nature and won the consideration of his colleagues. He was a sound Democrat and represented his party to its entire satisfaction. As a private citizen Mr. Hearst was admired by all who knew him. He was kind and considerate and was held in high esteem by rich and poor alike. His remains will find a resting place in the cemetery at San Francisco.

Garden City Alliance.

SAN JOSE, CAL., MARCH 4, 1891.

"Uncle George" Hearst.

United States Senator George Hearst, familiarly called "Uncle George" by his colleagues, is dead. The whole state can but mourn his demise, for he was as good man as is usually found in the political arena. Slow in action and speech and conservative in every thing, he won the reputation of being a solid man. His enormous wealth did not effect his treatment of his fellow men. He was always plain and courteous to his friends and was greatly respected by them. Peace to his ashes and glory to his memory.

Ed. Journal.—Last Sunday the mortal remains of George Hearst, late Senator of the United States, were, after appropriate services at Grace church, borne to Laurel Hill cemetery with imposing pomp and ceremony.

About noon it began to rain and continued a steady drizzle all the forenoon; the state of the weather, however, had no appreciable effect in diminishing the throngs of sight-seers, who filled the streets that afternoon in the neighborhood of the church along the route of the funeral procession. Early in the afternoon crowds began to gather and waited patiently under dripping umbrellas for two hours before the funeral services were concluded. About three o'clock a lone bugle call was heard; orderlies dashed to and fro; a few companies of the escort marched down the street, and formed in double line. Then there was a little bustle and stir at the church doors and soon the casket appeared, carried by six stalwart sergeants and was deposited in the hearse. A bugle call vibrated sharply; the long lines of soldiers presented arms; another bugle call and the procession began to move.

Gen. John H. Dickenson and staff headed the column followed by a company of cavalry; then came the artillery followed by three regiments of infantry; after these the Iroquois club and the Examiner chapel of printers. Then came the carriages containing the pall bearers; after which four black horses with jet trappings drew the hearse. Following the hearse came a long line of carriages in which rode the family and friends of the deceased, the Congressional Committee, and members of the State Legislature, State Democratic Central Committee, Democratic State Club and a delegation of Pioneers.

Seen from Nob Hill the procession was an imposing sight. The prancing horses and moving lines of blue with regimental colors draped in black stood out distinctly through the hazy atmosphere. While above the patter of the rain, the long roll of the drums and the dirges of numerous bands throbbed and died away upon the cheerless air.

With such honor was George Hearst borne to his last resting place to join the countless thousands that have gone before. Not in his political capacity, which was responsible for the imposing pageant of his funeral, will his memory be most cherished by his friends. His political career, while honorable, was not striking. He will be best remembered as a prominent member of that band of Pioneers whose yearly lessening numbers serve to recall the great debt imposed upon the State and Western civilization by them. His long connection with the business interests of this State, his various and extended enterprises and his successful management of great operations made him a marked man, and widened the circle of his friends. In his social life and in his business and political career, he was the same big-hearted Californian. By his death the State has lost a citizen to whom she owed much.

SENATOR HEARST DEAD.

Senator George Hearst died in Washington city, last Saturday evening after a long illness, at the advanced age of 71 years. The senator was born in Missouri and in 1850 came to California, where he engaged largely in mining, stockraising and farming. His sagacity, industry and business acumen earned for him a fortune approximating \$20,000,000. He did much towards the development and building up of the state. In 1865 Mr. Hearst was elected a member of the California legislature and in 1882 he was a prominent democratic candidate for governor. Upon the death of Senator Miller in 1886 he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused in the U. S. senate, and in 1887 he was elected by the legislature to the senate and at the time of his death two years of his term remained.

The death of Senator Hearst will be widely regretted among men of all parties and in every walk of life, as his sterling qualities were generally recognized and his rugged honesty could not fail to command respect. Peace to his ashes.

Williams -:- Farmer

SENATOR HEARST DEAD.

Senator George Hearst died at his residence in Washington on Feb. 27th.

Senator Hearst has been quite ill for some time past, and his death was not entirely a surprise to the citizens of this State. He came to this State in 1859, and with others that came with him battled against the hardships of frontier life. He was quite successful in the mining business and accumulated a fortune after years of hard work.

Senator Hearst, politically was a staunch Democrat. He did not enter into the political arena until late in life. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature of this State and served with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. In 1882 he was a prominent candidate for the nomination before the Jan Jose convention for Governor—but was defeated for the nomination by General Stoneman. A vacancy occurring in the Senatorial representation of the State by the death of General Miller, he was appointed by Governor Stoneman to fill it. After filling the unoccupied term, he presented his name to the Legislature for election to succeed himself, and was successful. While at Washington he has faithfully represented California.

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

Dispatches from the national capital announce that yesterday the lingering illness of Senator George Hearst, of California, terminated in his death.

Mr. Hearst was a native of Missouri, of limited education, but in his early manhood removed to California, in which state and Nevada, Colorado, Idaho and Montana, and in Utah, Arizona and New Mexico he became actively engaged in mining enterprises, in which line none stood higher as an expert and an authority, and in which he was highly successful, amassing a princely fortune. He was essentially a self-made man, and was successful not only in business but also in attracting to himself a host of devoted friends. His manners were urbane and courteous—he was known to his familiars as "Uncle George"—and his generosity knew no bounds.

In politics Mr. Hearst was inflexibly a Democrat, and for the advancement of that party's interests his purse was ever open. In that behalf, at enormous expense, he undertook to make the San Francisco Examiner a first-class and widely circulating newspaper, and otherwise he has contributed what to most men would be a handsome fortune to promote the success of the Democratic party in California.

Making no pretense to oratory or trained statesmanship, Hearst, by his geniality and single-heartedness, was enabled to accomplish much in behalf of Pacific coast interests at Washington—more perhaps than could have been accomplished by many of higher claims to oratory and scholarship. His successor may possess higher literary attainments and be better versed in a wider range of statesmanship, but none can be truer to California and this coast, in his every fiber, than was Senator George Hearst.

DISPATCH AND DEMOCRAT.

The death of Senator George Hearst at Washington last Saturday evening removed from earthly scenes one of California's best citizens, and a man who commanded the respect of all classes of people. He was one of the few millionaires who acquired fabulous wealth in a strictly honest and legitimate manner, and in the days of his wealth and affluence he never forgot the less fortunate friends and companions of his early struggles. His death will be keenly felt by the Democratic party of this State, of which he was an influential and devoted member. His private life was as free from any taint as was his public life, and he leaves behind a record of sterling worth and integrity which is an honor to his name.

THE LATE GEORGE HEARST.

United States Senator George Hearst, after a somewhat prolonged illness, at a ripe age, has yielded his life to the power that gave him health. He has passed from us and all California pays tribute to his moral worth, his probity and the kindly generosity of his heart. George Hearst was not only a brave man who faced misfortune after misfortune, but one who by his indomitable courage, his extraordinary ability and his unequalled skill in judging of the value of a prospect or a mine wrested at length from unwilling fortune her greatest prizes. Few millionaires can say what the heirs of the late Senator can, not a dollar that he leaves behind him, but came from honest labor, unexcelled knowledge of his business as a miner, and his rare judgment in dealing in real estate. Even in his racing career the money he made was due to his familiarity with the points of a horse. Many of the millionaires made their money by juggling on the Stock Exchange, but it was not so with George Hearst. As a husband he set an example to many others of our wealthy men. As a father he had no superior. To the credit of California partisan politicians be it said, that even they who were most opposed to his opinions, speak of him with kindness and respect. Even those who have found in journalism the wealth with which he has backed his only and loved son, a power which they could not ignore or overcome, have nothing but honor and praise for his memory. Simplicity, unostentation, kindness and generosity for those whom he had known in his days of struggle, were his characteristics. In his early youth he had few scholastic advantages, but in later years, by study, he overcame to a great extent these disadvantages, and when he reached the highest rung but one in the ladder of office in the nation, his singleness of mind, his open-hearted honesty won for him the respect, the admiration and the friendship of the most gifted of his associates in the Senate Chamber of the United States. All honor to the memory of the successful miner and pioneer of California.

THE PAJARONIAN.

The Hearst funeral train will arrive in San Francisco to-day, and the funeral of the dead Senator will take place Sunday. The tributes that have been paid to the memory of the dead Senator by the press and men in public life show the warm place he had in the hearts of the people who knew him. George Hearst was a true pioneer, and always was a genuine representative of the Argonauts. Neither wealth nor political honors changed his manner.

the record of his noble deeds in the midst of a quiet life.

Oft' mid the barren wastes of earth
Some fairest flower is seen;
E'en so amid our common world
Oft rarest manhood gleams.

When wisely formed creative hand,
And loved omniscient heart,
An impress given upon the man
Outshines all human art.

So brightly beaming heavenly star
Amid eternal space
Is but some glowing central sun
To guide celestial race.

So 'mong the countless souls of earth
Some god-loved son is seen,
Whose glory gleams 'mid State or hearth,
In e'er undimmed beams.

We bless the truly good and great,
To these due homage pay.
Thus honor home, or hearth or State—
Thus heavenward point the way.

J. C. PELTON.

The Sebastopol Times

SENATOR GEORGE HEARST.

Senator George Hearst died at his residence on New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C., on February 28, 1891, at 9:10 p.m. He had been ill a long time with a complication of diseases, and was a great sufferer.

Senator Hearst was seventy years of age. He was born in Franklin county, Missouri, in 1820. He inherited the bulk of his father's property, and in the spring of 1850 he converted his property into money and started out with a band of gold-seekers to cross the plains. He arrived in California in the fall of the same year, and engaged in mining in El Dorado county, where he remained mining in that section till 1859, when he went with a party to Nevada to examine prospects at Virginia City. Here he began trading in mines.

In 1862 he returned to Missouri and married Miss Pöbe E. Apperson, and came back to California to continue his speculations until 1882, when his last great mining purchase was effected, that of the Anaconda in Montana.

Mr. Hearst has added, in the past few years, extensive land properties to his possessions, and engaged in the business of raising fine stock.

He entered political life late, being over sixty when he came to the front. He was a candidate for Governor in 1882, at the time General Stoneman was elected. He was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by Senator Miller's death, and afterward elected to that office.

In 1880 Mr. Hearst purchased the "Evening Examiner," and converted it into a morning paper. He presented it to his only son, its present owner, in 1886.

Senator Hearst has ever been loyal to the state of his adoption. In his senatorial position he has done faithful work, been sound in judgment, wise in counsel. His strong personality attracted men to him, and his generosity was a marked feature of his character. His memory will live in the hearts of many who knew him well and appreciated his virtues.

GEORGE HEARST.

A Tribute to the Dead from an Old Friend.

He Was Great in the Imperishable Qualities of True Manhood—Unselfish, Tender and Generous.

To the Editor of the San Diegan.

The lamented dead Senator does not require the tribute of the writer, for his name will not fail to live with that of the State, and his memory will be cherished when unborn nations have lapsed from memory. For the attributes of his character are forever imperishable, and with these will survive his name. But as a former personal friend of the deceased, and as a brother pioneer, the writer desires to add a few words to the beautiful and well-deserved editorial in the SAN DIEGAN of Monday evening. To speak rightly of the dead Senator one must have known him personally. In no other way could he be estimated or appreciated. It is not indulging in hyperbole of speech to say that he was a great man, nay even great among great. He was not eminent as a scholar, poet, orator or artist, but he was great in the more imperishable qualities of true manhood. In these he was simply pre-eminent; of quiet demeanor, quick perception, of an unbiased judgment, of comprehensive mind, of noble and unselfish spirit, of warmest heart and generous purpose, of the tenderest impulse and openest hand. In these respects our new empire of the Pacific has never seen his superior or scarce his equal. No, not great in all respects, in all attributes of character, but in those which make men forever memorable, honored and well-beloved. The greatest in our State's history has no more brilliant exemplar. The names of Wellington, Marlborough, Napoleon and other heroes of the past may fade from the emblazoned scroll of history, while the names of Washington and Lincoln remain forever in the hearts of mankind. And so those more brilliant in debate, more conspicuous in political arenas may hold the public eye in admiration today, but when these are lost to memory the name of Senator Hearst will be dearer and brighter when many of his contemporaries sleep in the dust, and why? Because that which is truly good and also truly great has the higher place in human affection. Human memory lingers lovingly over the eminently good as well as great, and neither the tongue nor the pen tires in their eulogy, for their qualities ennoble human nature, bless fellow men and render names sacred forever, otherwise virtue might die and honor become an empty name. Carlyle has well said that true hero worship is the noblest instinct of mankind—to honor gods is to possess them. In simpler phrase, to honor virtue and goodness of men is to have those in our midst who embody those imperishable qualities.

Senator Hearst arrived in California in those early golden days of 1850, memorable forever in the world's history, for they gave a new empire in the far west and quickened anew the pulse of modern civilization. Few perhaps in the history of California have been more conspicuous and perhaps not one more useful. He among the greatest and best, have given their indelible impress to our new and glorious commonwealth. Indeed a volume might be written and fail to exhaust

Watsonville Transcript.

Death of Senator Hearst.

Senator George Hearst, of California, died at his residence in the city of Washington at 9:10 Saturday night.

He had been ill a long time, and in December last went to New York City to consult with Dr. Charles Ward. The physician found that he was afflicted with a complication of diseases resulting primarily from a serious derangement of the bowels. Acting upon the physician's advice, he returned to his family in Washington City and yielded himself entirely to medical treatment.

Absolute quiet and rest was strictly enjoined, and official duties lightened as much as possible. Notwithstanding the fact that he received the benefit of the most careful nursing and most skillful medical attention, a steady and uninterrupted decline was observed and it was seen several weeks ago that his case was a hopeless one.

Within a day or two prior to Saturday there was a change for the worse. During the evening he sank rapidly, and the family was summoned to his bedside. Those present were Mrs. Hearst, William R. Hearst, the senator's son; J. G. Follansbee of California, the senator's partner; Dr. Ward, the nurses and several of the domestics.

The senator's hands were held by Mrs. Hearst and the physician, and so quietly and easily did he pass away that Mrs. Hearst did not know he was dead until so informed by Dr. Ward. He gave no indication whatever of pain or discomfort, and seemed to the anxious watchers merely to have fallen asleep.

Dr. Ward said that the senator displayed wonderful fortitude in his illness and while he was well aware that he must die, had not during its entire course uttered a complaining word or expressed the least fear as to the result. He said that the senator's end was without any pain whatever.

Senator Hearst was born in Franklin county, Mo., on September 3, 1820. He was graduated at the Franklin school in 1838, worked on his father's farm in his youth, and in 1850 came to California overland, and engaged in mining. He afterwards became the chief partner in the firm of Hearst, Haggin Tevis & Co., which made large profits by speculating in mining claims and grew to be the largest private firm of mine owners in the United States. He acquired the reputation of being the most expert prospector and judge of mining property on the Pacific coast and contributed to the development of the modern process of quartz and other kinds of mining. He also engaged largely in stock raising and farming and at the time of his death was the possessor of many thousands of acres of land. He was elected to the legislature of this state in 1865, representing the sixteenth San Francisco district. In 1882 he was a candidate for governor before the San Jose convention, being defeated by ex-Governor Stoneman. In 1885 the Democrats, who were in the minority in the legislature, gave him their unanimous vote for United States senator, and on March 23, 1886, he was appointed by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of

John F. Miller, and took his seat on April 9, 1886, but on August 4th of the same year the legislature being in extra session, elected A. P. Williams to fill out the remainder of the term, expiring in March, 1887. At the regular meeting of the legislature in January 1887, Mr. Hearst was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Williams, and took his seat on March 4th of the same year.

SENATOR HEARST.

AFTER a long and painful illness Senator George Hearst died on Saturday last. In the death of Mr. Hearst California loses one of her most upright and best citizens. George Hearst while he was possessed of a vast fortune he was one man against whom not a word was ever said as to the method of getting that fortune. Not a person can say that George Hearst ever got a dollar other than by legitimate means. Not a cent was obtained by chicanery or fraud; but by developing the resources of the earth and while he acquired wealth, himself, he distributed millions to others and added to the wealth of the state. As a senator, representing California, he was always found looking after the interests of his people. While he was not an orator nor as brilliant as some of the senators his good sense and ability made his opinions have weight in the committee rooms and among the members. Again we say that in the death of George Hearst California has lost one of her most upright citizens.

SUTTER COUNTY FARMER.

Entered at the Yuba City Postoffice as second-class matter.

YUBA CITY, FRIDAY, MAR. 6, 1891.

California was left with but one Senator to Congress on the death of George Hearst, which occurred in Washington last Saturday. The Senator has been very low for some time and his death expected. Mr. Hearst was born in Missouri in 1820 and was therefore 71 years of age. He came to California in early days and by hard labor and attention to business amassed a fortune in mining. His political career began in 1865, when he was elected to the State Assembly. In 1886 he was appointed U. S. Senator by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator J. F. Miller, and in January 1887 was duly elected by the State Legislature for that office for a full term, two years of which remains. Of the eighteen Senators who have represented California in Congress thirteen are now dead, three having died in office. Mr. Hearst leaves one son to succeed him in his wealth, W. R. Hearst, owner of the San Francisco Examiner.

THE PAJARONIAN.

WATSONVILLE,

THURSDAY, - - March 5, 1891.

Senator George Hearst died at Washington last Saturday evening. He had been confined to his bed since the early weeks of the winter, and his recovery was considered improbable from the earliest development of the illness. The deceased was 70 years of age, and was a native of Missouri. He came to California with the early gold seekers, and from 1850 to 1859 was a miner in El Dorado and Nevada counties, meeting with varying success. When silver was discovered near Virginia City he moved across the mountains, and soon became one of the most successful mining operators of that camp. He made a fortune on the Comstock, but in time he lost it. Land speculation in San Francisco, followed by fortunate mining investments in Utah and the Black Hills district, secured for him one of the largest fortunes amassed by a Californian. In the latter years of his life he interested himself in politics. In 1882 he was defeated by Gov. Stoneman for the Democratic nomination for Governor. In 1885 he was appointed U. S. Senator to succeed Gen. Miller, deceased, and in 1887 he was elected to that office. Several years ago he purchased the S. F. Examiner, which in 1887 he gave to his son, W. R. Hearst. Senator Hearst's remains will leave Washington to-day, and will be buried in San Francisco next week. The death of Senator Hearst has removed the most genuine type of the pioneer Californian that has represented the Golden State at Washington. He was faithful in his attachment to California, and in him its interests always had a staunch friend. He was not an orator, but he was a true Californian, and his personal work for this State's interests more than compensated for the lack of oratorical gifts. He had a host of friends all over the Pacific States, and by them the news of his death was received with unfeigned regret.

TRINITY JOURNAL.

Weaverville, March 7, 1891.

HON. GEORGE HEARST, United States Senator, died at Washington last Saturday of what was supposed to be cancer of the stomach. He had been a great sufferer for many months and his death was daily expected for weeks. Mr. Hearst had been a prominent and successful miner, land speculator, and a shrewd business man and politician for many years prior to his death. He leaves a large circle of warm friends who learn with deep regret of the Senator's death. He leaves a widow and one son, W. R. Hearst, of the San Francisco Examiner. The estimated value of the property of deceased is several millions.

THE PETALUMA COURIER.

Senator Hearst died in Washington Saturday night. His illness was of long standing and of a complicated character. The senator was an old settler in California, interested in mining, farming and financiering. Mr. Hearst was a native of Missouri, aged seventy years, and had lived in California since pioneer days. His career as a citizen and senator has been particularly above reproach, something not to be said of many politicians today. As a senator he will be missed from Washington. Already the political jackals at Sacramento have become interested in quarreling over the place he left vacant in the national capital.

Herald.
Los Angeles.
3-11

THE JACKSON CLUB.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

A Committee Appointed to Receive Senator Vest—The Sentiments of the Club on the Loss of Senator Hearst.

At a meeting of the Jackson Democratic club, last night, on motion, General J. L. O'Bryan, J. Marion Brooks, Ed D. Gibson, T. E. Gibbon, Colonel A. J. King and Joseph Mesmer were appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for the reception of Senator Vest, of Missouri, should he visit this city.

The death of Senator Hearst was announced with appropriate remarks, and a committee, comprising Colonel A. J. King, A. W. Hutton, Albert M. Stephens, Edgar Moore and J. Marion Brooks, was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions of respect to the deceased. The committee reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, In the course of events, over which we have no control, our collaborer in the interest of Democracy, free government and advanced civilization, Hon. George Hearst, while serving at the post of honor to which he was chosen by the people of the state of his adoption, departed this life; and

Whereas, By his demise we are admonished that while in the midst of life we are in death, and that it is not given us to know what the hour may bring forth and that man being mortal is bound to die, and to that end should keep his household in order; therefore be it

Resolved, First—That in the death of the Hon. George Hearst, while until stricken by death, discharging the duties of United States senator for the sovereign state of California, the senate of the United States lost an honorable and useful member, and the nation a statesman of undoubted patriotism, broad views and general usefulness not surpassed, if equalled, by his contemporaries.

Second—That in his demise California loses a pioneer of commanding presence among the argonauts, a race of men who formed the civilization of the state, and of whom she is justly proud, and who by his private life and business relations demonstrated to the world that an honest man may acquire great wealth with-

out oppressing his fellow man, or allying himself to corporations or trusts for that purpose.

Third—That the Democratic party, not only of the State of California but the nation, has by his death lost an able man and honorable champion, and the Jackson club joins the Democracy of the state and nation in their regrets for the ending of a life useful alike to party and mankind.

These resolutions were ordered spread in full upon the minutes of the club and a copy of same forwarded the family of the deceased.

Chronicle.

Vallejo - 3-5.

The crew of the Charleston have subscribed some sixty-five dollars for the purpose of having a floral piece made to place on the coffin of Senator Hearst. This is done out of respect to young Mr. Hearst, and for the reason of his presentation to the ship of a handsome library of books. The design selected is that of the Charleston with cock-billed yards. The floral piece will be executed at the city and will be a novel and appropriate offering.

"HONEST GEORGE HEARST."

CAREER OF THE MAN WHO WAS MINER, SPORTSMAN, AND SENATOR.

THE death of George Hearst, United States senator from California, has caused sorrow among many classes—in the cabins dotting the canyons and streams of the Sierras no less than in the rich homes of the Pacific Coast; among the stable-boys of Sheephead Bay and Gravesend as well as among the statesmen at Washington. For his was a gentle, manly, and loving heart; as a senator of the United States he was the same clear-headed, warm-hearted George Hearst who mined on the Feather and Yuba in the fifties, and took his share of the rough, free life of the claims and cabins. He was the best type of the old California pioneer.

When the gold fever attacked this country George Hearst was infected by it. He determined to go to California, being then thirty years old. He crossed the plains in an ox-cart, and settled in Nevada County, which was at that time prolific in placer mines. He set to work with shovel, pick, and pan, but soon abandoned manual labor and took to buying, selling, and trading in claims. He was still a poor man when, in 1859, there occurred what was known as the Washoe excitement, which was the beginning of the era of bonanza kings and millionnaires.

He was one of the throng which joined in the rush to the silver mines which were discovered in the locality upon the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, where that famous camp was established known as Virginia City. Hearst was absolutely without resources when he made up his mind to reach these new mines, but he managed to get possession of a horse, saddle, and bridle, and joined the procession. At Nevada City he was stopped by a constable, who demanded of him payment of a bill of about forty dollars owing to a storekeeper. Hearst had not a dollar in the world, and he said so, whereupon the constable seized the horse under attachment, accusing Hearst of an intention to leave the State with the purpose of defrauding his creditors. The unfortunate debtor was upon the point of abandoning his trip, to return with the officer, when his companions came to his rescue, and, paying his bill, set him free.

Arriving at the Washoe region, Hearst began at once to buy and sell claims, and both made and lost money. The net result of his speculations amounted to but little gain for him, but in the litigation which grew out of the excitement he struck a good lead, and following it became a rich man. His knowledge of mines and mining and his great tact and shrewdness made him an invaluable man to mining capitalists, and rich speculators were glad to make use of him and pay him well for his services.

He never acquired much education. His native shrewdness was his best capital; and Senator Frye tells a story which illustrates both his shrewdness and his lack of education. It seems that he entered a restaurant of San Francisco, and on the blackboard at the back of the bar he saw the word "bird" among the items of the bill of fare. It

was spelled "Birde," and Hearst at once called up the keeper of the restaurant, who was a noted California character, and said:

"See here, that's an odd way to spell 'bird.' Don't you know any better than that? You ought to spell it 'b-u-r-d.'"

"I would have you understand, George Hearst," replied the restaurant keeper, "that I am just as good a speller as you, and I am willing to leave it to the best scholar in the room that you don't know any more about the matter than I do. In other words, I'll bet you a basket of champagne that you can't spell 'bird' the right way."

"Done," said Hearst.

"All right," said the man, "and here is a piece of paper for you to put it down in black and white."

With that he handed Hearst a sheet of brown paper, and Hearst with a stub pencil wrote out the letters:

"The right way to spell it is 'b-i-r-d.'"

"But," said the restaurant-keeper, "you spelled it first with a 'u.'"

Senator Hearst threw himself back and looked the restaurant man in the eye.

"And," said he, "did you think that I was blanked fool enough to spell 'bird' with a 'u' when there was any money up on it?"

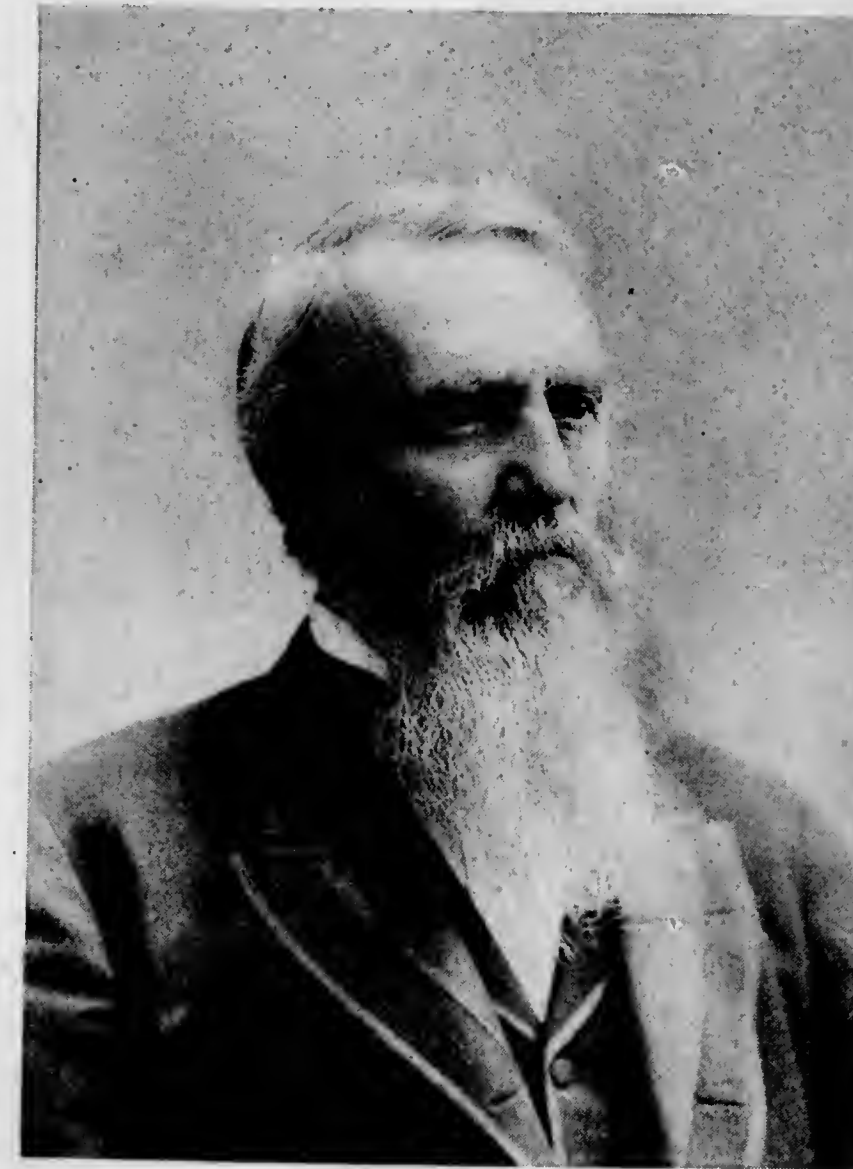
Mr. Hearst's political life began in 1865, when he was elected to the California legislature and served one term. In 1883 he was a candidate before the Democratic State Convention at San José, Cal., for the nomination of governor, but was defeated by Gen. George Stoneman. The latter was elected governor, and when by the death of United States Senator John F. Miller, in 1885, the power of appointing a senator was given to him, he appointed his former opponent for the gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Hearst was reelected in 1887 by the California legislature, which was then Democratic, and his term would have expired in 1893.

Senator Hearst has been a conspicuous figure on the turf for the past three years, his colors having been borne by some of the best race-horses seen in the East. He rarely bet on his own horses, and, although he was a familiar

figure at the club-houses of the big tracks, he was practically unknown in the ring. When he appeared, however, "Uncle George," as he was lovingly called, had a pleasant word for everybody.

In 1888 he had the fast imported mare Gorgo, then three years old, having purchased her running qualities from Senator Leland Stanford. She won two races that season, including the Siren stakes at Sheephead Bay, and so roused the enthusiasm of her owner that he straightway established a large and costly racing-stable. Among his purchases was the famous high-priced yearling colt King Thomas, for whom he paid forty-seven thousand dollars, and who, as a racer, has been the most ignominious failure the turf has known in late years. But at the same time that he bought King Thomas, Senator Hearst also secured another yearling—Tournament—who was destined to become the best race-horse of his age and year, and to make his owner famous as a turfman. In 1890, as a three-year-old, Tournament started twenty-one times and won eight. His total winnings for the year were eighty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars. Among Senator Hearst's other horses were Yosemite, Rhono, and Ballarat.



THE LATE SENATOR GEORGE HEARST.

THE LATE SENATOR HEARST.

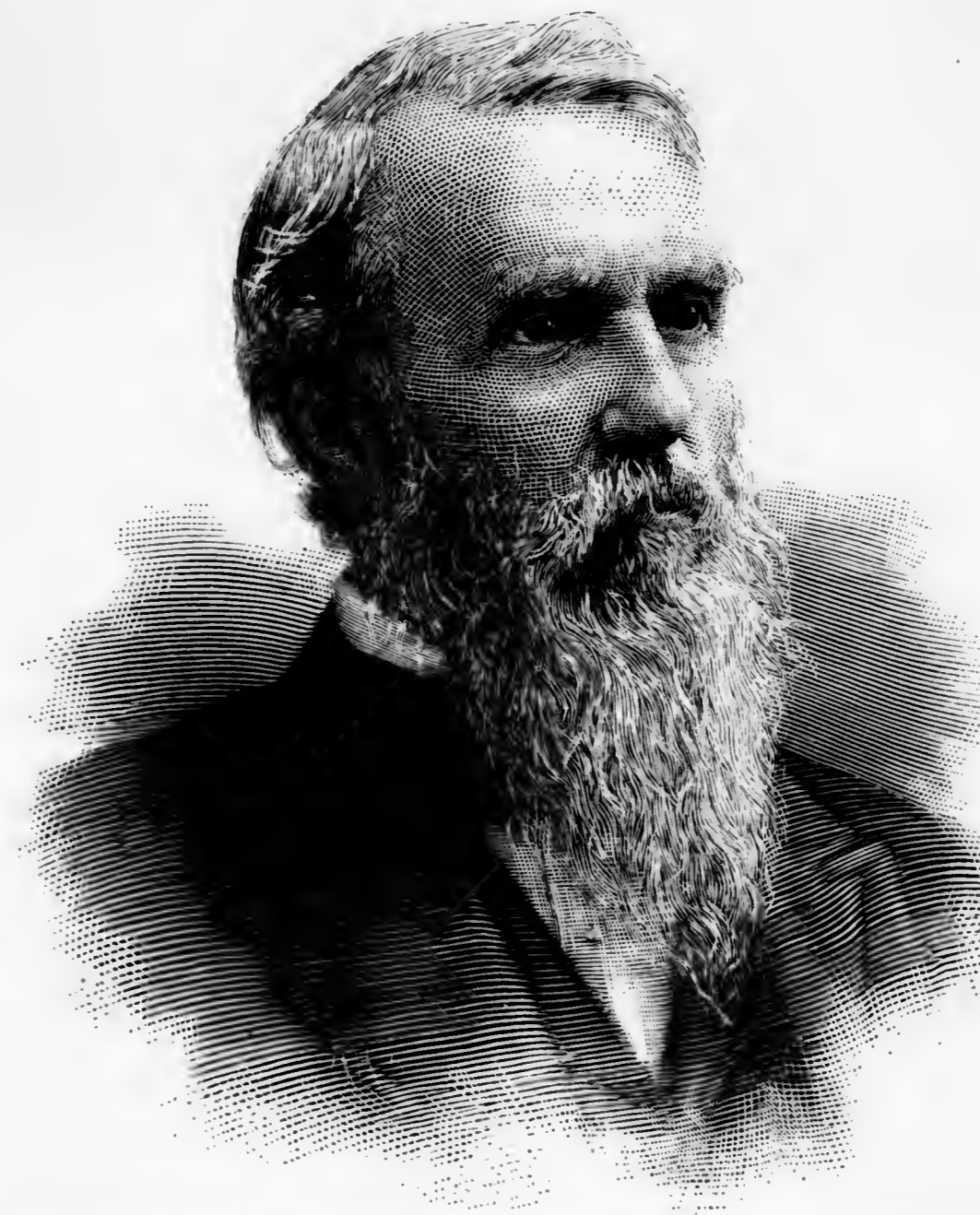
The picturesque career of Senator George Hearst, of California, illustrates the newness of our country even after more than a hundred years of self-government, and at the same time shows how possible it has been for a comparatively illiterate man to achieve great wealth and high political position within a short space of time. Though the late Senator was seventy-one years old when he died the other day in Washington, he did not begin that career which made him of public moment till he was forty-six years of age. In his boyhood and early manhood he had been a laborer on his father's farm in Missouri, to which Territory the father had emigrated from South Carolina before Missouri was admitted to the Union. Here George Hearst was born in 1820, and here he staid, working as a farm hand and in a country store, till 1850, when his ambition was stirred

struggle from hand to mouth. The Ophir Mines were very rich, and Mr. Hearst made an ample fortune. He paid a visit to his old home about this time, and married the lady who is now his widow.

Mr. Hearst, however, did not have the wheel of fortune safely locked with himself on top. It turned and turned, and in 1866 he had to begin over again. During all this time he had acquired great skill as a prospector of mining properties, and he was employed by Mr. J. B. Haggin and Mr. Lloyd Tevis, two gentlemen from Kentucky, who were the boldest operators on the Pacific coast. With his connection with these gentlemen began Mr. Hearst's solid success in the accumulation of money. His fortune was estimated at twenty millions, but whether it were ten millions more or less than this sum it would be hard to say. At any rate he became a very rich man. He finally became the partner of his old employer, Mr. Haggin, and the

Perhaps Mr. Hearst was much better known in the East as a turfman than in any other way. He began to race horses only a few years ago, but his career all the while has been notable. The first indication of his intention to contest for honors on the turf was his purchase, three or four years ago, of the yearling colt King Thomas, by King Ban out of Maud Hampton, for the unheard-of price of \$40,000. The colt had been sold a few days before, at Mr. Haggin's sale, to a shrewd firm of book-makers for \$37,500. It was to this firm that Mr. Hearst paid the highest price ever given for a yearling in this country, or perhaps in the world. It is interesting to note that King Thomas has been a complete failure on the turf, and has never yet finished in the van. Indeed the Senator was uniformly unsuccessful for two years; but he was patient amidst these reverses, and had the satisfaction of having his patience rewarded last season, when he had, in Tour-

HARPER'S WEEKLY.



SENATOR GEORGE HEARST.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BELL, WASHINGTON.—[SEE PAGE 157]

by the tales from across the plains of the discovery of gold in California. He joined one of the caravans for the tedious march across the desert and the mountains, and in due course the Missouri farm hand had become a gold-seeker and a companion of those hardy and adventuresome men who for forty years past have been proud to call themselves the Argonauts of '49.

For nine years or so Mr. Hearst had varying fortunes. Sometimes he was penniless, and sometimes he had a mine which paid expenses. In the summer of 1859 he went with a party of friends to the famous Comstock lode. It is related of him that on the journey thither he escaped arrest at the California line on a judgment for \$40 only by the generosity of his companions, who made up the sum necessary to settle the judgment. In a short while in the Comstock he "struck it rich," to use the expressive language of the West, and obtained an interest in the property afterward so well known as the Ophir Mine. He made his way back to San Francisco to get the necessary machinery to develop the mines. While there he sold half of his interest in the property for \$45,000. This was the first time he had had so large a sum, or, indeed, any considerable amount of money, as previously his had been a hard

firm owned such well-known mines as the Ontario of Utah, the Homestake Series of Dakota, and the Anaconda of Montana.

Mr. Hearst did not, however, confine his attention exclusively to mining. He bought a great deal of real estate in California and elsewhere. At the time of his death he owned 40,000 acres in San Luis Obispo County, California, a ranch of 160,000 acres of grazing land in old Mexico, and a very large tract of land near Vera Cruz. His Mexican ranch is stocked with an immense herd of cattle and a fine stable of horses.

For one term, in 1865, Mr. Hearst was a member of the State Legislature. He did not appear as a candidate for public office again till 1883, when, before the Democratic State Convention, he contested with General Stoneman for the nomination for Governor. He was defeated, but won the friendship of his successful rival by generously supporting his canvass with funds and influence. When Senator John F. Miller died in 1885, the Governor appointed Mr. Hearst to the vacancy. In 1887 he was elected for the full term, which would have expired in 1893. He has not been a frequent speaker during his Senatorial career, but he has been one of the men who were always pointed out to strangers visiting the Senate gallery.

namment, the best three-year-old of the year. Tournament won during the season \$70,000, and the winnings of the others in his stable brought the total up to \$116,000. This placed his name high up on the list. His nominations for coming events will not be affected by his death, as a short while ago he took his son into partnership, and had the entries transferred to Hearst & Co. This was done in consequence of his illness and the experience which Mr. August Belmont's executors had in selling the race-horses in that stable. Their value was seriously impaired by being thrown out of valuable stakes on account of the death of their owner.

Mr. Hearst was a typical Californian in appearance, in manners, and in speech. There was a bluff heartiness about him which made him easy of approach. His friends were warm friends, and as he bore no malice, his enemies were few. He had no veneration of manner, and none of the deceptive polish thereof. He was only what he appeared—a strong, rough, kindly, good-hearted, and quick-witted man, who for twenty-five years has enjoyed the high regard of the people of his State and section, and worn with modest humility the well-merited sobriquet of "Honest George Hearst."

American.
Albion, N.Y. — 3-5.

—Senator George Hearst, of California, died at his residence in Washington, Saturday evening. The end had been anticipated for weeks, but the sturdy pioneer fought gallantly for his life to the very last. More than once has he been reported dying in the past three months, only to have the rumors refuted by a statement from his own lips. The senator's malady was cancer of the stomach. He was nearly seventy one years of age, and leaves a wife and son, and a fortune estimated at \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Transcript.
Boston, Mass. — 3-2.

Senator George Hearst of California, who has been ailing for weeks at Washington, died Saturday at the age of seventy-one years. He was one of that notable group of millionaires—Fair, Flood, Mackay, Stanford, O'Brien, Sharon, Huntington, Mills, Jones, Stewart, etc.—who sprang up out of the gold and silver discoveries and railroad and mining development of the Pacific States. Hearst was something of an expert miner, having attended a mining school near his home in Franklin County, Mo., before leaving for the coast, on the discovery of gold, in 1850, and through his expertness as a prospector and judge of mining property acquired a large fortune in the buying and selling of claims. He was appointed United States senator by Governor Stoneman in 1885 to succeed John F. Miller, and at the expiration of that term in 1887 was elected by the Legislature for the succeeding term. He was a Democrat, but as the California Legislature and governor are Republican his successor will probably be of opposite politics.

Herald.
Boston, Mass. 3-2.
DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

His Long Struggle for Life
Ended Last Night.

A Career That Could Be Studied and
Patterned After with Interest by
Poor Young Men—A Lifelong Dem-
ocrat and Zealous Partisan—How
He Accumulated His Millions.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE SUNDAY HERALD.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1891. Sen-
ator Hearst of California died at 9 o'clock
tonight.

By the death of George Hearst the country loses an able and highly esteemed statesman, and his more intimate friends a most generous and kind-hearted associate. He had been successfully engaged as a farmer, miner, statesman, and was well known as one of the most largely interested mining magnates of the West.

He was born in Franklin county, Mo., Sept. 3, 1820, one year after his father, a South Carolinian, had settled there. His occupation from boyhood was that of a farmer until he reached the age of 30. During this time he had acquired the rudiments of the English language, having had the advantage of public school education, and graduated from the Franklin county mining school in 1838.

He went to California across the plains in 1850, and commenced work in the mines as a common laborer. He made his debut in Grass valley, Nevada county, in the month of October of the same year as a full-fledged miner from the cotton and corn fields of Missouri. His keen perception, intuitive faculties and early training gave him an insight into the mysteries of mines and mining, and he soon became an adept in the art, and was recognized as a master spirit by the leading capitalists of the Pacific coast.

Upon the discovery of the celebrated Comstock lode of Nevada, in 1858, Mr. Hearst saw his opportunity in a new and untried field to establish his name and build himself up a fortune. With little means but energy and pluck he started with his blankets and provisions on his back afoot and alone, and

was one of the first that crossed the snow-capped Sierras to this new silverado of Nevada. Early in the field his locations were made with good judgment, and in the spring of 1860 he had accumulated sufficient wealth with large reserves in locations to return to his Missouri home. While here he married Miss Fnebe Apperson, an estimable lady of fine qualities and of good family.

After his marriage and immediate return to California, he located in San Francisco, and formed the great mining firm of Hearst, Haggin & Tevis, taking the active outside and field management of all the firm's mines, personally visiting every mining district on the coast, examining, purchasing and operating such mines as he desired, until the firm had invested millions, and had become the largest mining firm in the world, which proud position they yet hold, and "Uncle George," as miners familiarly called Mr. Hearst, was their recognized expert and leader, as completely as his good wife is recognized as the friend of the poor and the leader of feminine culture and cultivated society on the Pacific coast.

He gained the reputation of being the most expert prospector and judge of mining property in the West, and contributed to the development of the modern process of quartz and other kinds of mining. He was also engaged largely in stock raising and farming. Many years ago he became proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner.

Mr. Hearst was a Democrat from birth, and a zealous partisan. His warm heart and great wealth naturally drew him to the support of this party in its days of adversity on the Pacific coast, and led him to purchase and build up the Examiner, now one of the most popular and reliable newspapers west of the Rocky mountains.

He was a member of the California Legislature in 1865, and in 1882 was a candidate for Governor before the San Jose convention. In the year 1885 the Democrats gave him their unanimous vote for United States senator, and on March 23, 1886, he was appointed senator, as a Democrat, by Gov. Stoneman, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller. He was elected to the Senate to succeed Abram F. Williams, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1887, his term of service expiring March 3, 1893.

As senator he gave entire satisfaction to his constituents, and the honest and manly course that he took in prominent measures for the public weal was universally admired. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of his mining and political enterprises, he found time to enter many other fields of speculation. He had been extending his land operations into Mexico, where he was owner of several million acres of the best land on the continent, which made him, with his other immense land and mining estates, the largest land and mine owner in the world.

Perhaps the life of no one man in America could be studied and patterned after with more interest and benefit by poor young men than that of Senator Hearst. Beginning as he had done, a poor western boy, without friends or money, and with but the scanty education that a public school could give him during his boyhood, and reaching the eminence that he had attained at the time of his death.

SENATOR HEARST.
The career of Senator Hearst, whose death, after a lingering illness, is announced, illustrates what native shrewdness will do for a man. Beginning his active career as a poor miner, with his pick and shovel, he came to be the possessor of millions, all accumulated by his own unaided efforts. It was his money, no doubt, that won for him his prominence in politics; but it was his hard sense that won for him the respect that was generally entertained for him, and which he carried with him to his grave. His death will enable the Republicans of California to name his successor, that state being one of the precious few that were swept by that party in the elections of last November.

Journal.
Boston, Mass. — 3-2.

Senator Hearst.
The well-known millionaire Senator from California, George Hearst, died in Washington, D. C., Saturday night.

His career was an eventful one. Born in Missouri Sept. 3, 1820, he passed his early life on his father's farm, but at the age of 30 started for California and then began as a common laborer in the mines. In 1850 occurred what was known as the Washoe excitement, and it and its results are what have made the California of to-day and produced our bonanza kings and millionaires. A party of placer miners were working in a desert and isolated region in a spur of the Sierra Nevada range, in what was then a portion of Utah Territory. The story of the discovery of the great Comstock lode by these men has been often and variously told. The

news reached San Francisco that silver had been discovered in the bleak, inhospitable and then almost inaccessible region on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada. From San Francisco the news spread broadcast throughout the Pacific coast, and there ensued what was known among the miners as a "rush." Adventurers, prospectors, miners, gamblers, representatives of almost every profession, speculators, merchants, all flocked to the new camp, Virginia City, named after one of the discoverers of the lode, who went by the nickname of "Old Virginny." Among the eager throng that flocked to the new diggings was George Hearst. Hearst went on horseback, with practically nothing as his fortune, but his skill and shrewdness quickly brought him into possession of rich claims. His first wealth was lost in part in later speculation, but was soon regained and increased. He formed a partnership with Haggin and Tevis, and the firm has amassed a large fortune in jumping and buying mining claims. The firm now owns one of the largest and most profitable mines in Butte City, Mont., and also mines in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Mexico, Idaho and California. Mr. Hearst was considered the best expert prospector on the Pacific coast, and his judgment in regard to a mine was never at fault. By one who knew him personally he was thus described: "When I first saw George Hearst he looked the ideal of a young Western backwoodsman. Over six feet in height, straight as an arrow, long, swinging arms, big feet and hands, a somewhat awkward gait, a pleasant, ever-smiling face, a drawling but musical voice, and the pronounced accent of the Southerner of the slave days. The erect carriage, the voice and the smile are retained to this day, though he has turned 60 and his hair and beard are white. Having had no advantages of education, Senator Hearst is an illiterate man, but not an ignorant one. He is of keen and observing mind and quick of perception, and with him an experience once gained is never forgotten, but is used to advantage should the occasion arise."

In 1865 Mr. Hearst was elected a Representative in the State Legislature. In 1885 the Democrats, who were in the minority in the Legislature, gave him their unanimous vote for United States Senator. On March 23, 1886, he was appointed by the Governor, United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller. Mr. Hearst was also widely known as the owner of the San Francisco Examiner, which paper he recently placed in the editorial charge of his son, a young man who was educated at Harvard a few years ago. Mrs. Hearst and this son survive the Senator.

Sun.
Baltimore, Md. — 3-2.

SENATOR HEARST'S DEATH.—The death of Senator Hearst, of California, will be regretted as that of a man of kindly nature, large ideas, good sense and sound judgment. Above all, Mr. Hearst was an honest man—material of which Senators are not too often made. Beginning life at the bottom of the ladder, penniless and without education, he ended his days a millionaire and occupying a most honorable position. His career illustrates the possibilities of life in our American republic. In the farm laborer of today we perhaps see the Senator or President of thirty or forty years hence. Mr. Hearst's death causes the loss of a Senator to the democrats, as the present Legislature of California is republican, and will elect a republican to succeed him. Counting Senators Peffer, of Kansas, and Kyle, of South Dakota, as virtually democrats, the republican majority after March 4 next, but for Senator Hearst's death, would have been reduced from 14 to 6. His death will result in this being increased to 8. Should a democrat be elected in Illinois it would again fall to 6.

Journal.
Baltimore, Md. — 3-2.

Senator Hearst is dead. A many millionaire, without most of the millionaire's faults, though by no means a statesman, the death of the veteran Californian will be regretted by a host of people. His death resulted from cancer. The doctors have not learned yet how to cure cancer, and even \$20,000,000 will not purchase life.

SENATOR HEARST.

The death of Senator Hearst, of California, was by no means unexpected, as he had not been for some time the rugged, healthy fellow full of pluck and grit and physical endurance who drifted from Missouri over into the Golden State in the early days of its growth and who emerged from the kaleidoscopic changes of fortune years afterward a man of many millions. His strength had failed almost completely and his friends saw him visibly marked by the hand of death.

Senator Hearst's death deprives California of a useful and energetic citizen, but it cannot be said that it has greatly weakened the Senate. Mr. Hearst went to the Senate simply to fulfill the ambition of a wealthy man who, having been always busy, wishes to employ his late gained leisure. He had great practical sense, but displayed no particular ability in the Senatorial councils. His place in that body can be much more easily filled for all his millions than that of Ingalls, a comparatively poor man, or Spooner or Sawyer, rich ones.

GEORGE HEARST, U. S. SENATOR.

George Hearst, United States Senator from California, died in Washington at 9 o'clock on Saturday night. He was born in Franklin county, Missouri, Sept. 3, 1820. His father was William G. Hearst, a native of South Carolina, of Scotch descent. George Hearst graduated at the Franklin County Mining School in 1838, and in 1850 he made the trip overland to the Pacific slope, arriving at Placerville, El Dorado county, in October. He at once entered upon placer mining, which he continued until December, when he with others discovered a rich ledge of gold quartz, which he immediately began to develop. They worked the mine for a year and then he went to Sacramento and engaged in the general merchandise business, which he soon abandoned, and in 1850 he found himself broke. Mr. Hearst then left the uncertainties of placer mining, and with \$40 went to Nevada county and opened some very good mines with considerable profit to himself. A company of friends supplied the necessary outfit, and on July 29, 1859, he left on a prospecting trip to the famous Comstock lode. He remained for about six weeks, and when he saw the vast amount of gold to be obtained he made contracts for an interest in one of the most important lodes, now known as Ophir. This yielded \$3800 a ton and cost \$750 a ton for smelting.

In 1870 Mr. Hearst sold half of his interest for \$45,000 and returned to Washoe county. In June, 1862, while on a visit to Missouri, he married Miss Phoebe E. Apperson, and in April, 1863, a son was born, who is still living. Mr. Hearst engaged in mining and acquired a fortune, but financial disaster in 1866 again reduced his circumstances. Turning his attention to real estate he realized \$150,000 in that manner and again took to mining, when he opened the Mineral Hill and Eureka mines. He invested in the Ontario mine in 1880 and also invested in mining in the Black Hills. Becoming a senior member of the firm of Hearst, Haggin & Lewis, he became very extensively engaged in dealing in mining claims, and owning some of the most profitable mines in Butte City, Mont., and also mines in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Mexico, Idaho and California. He was generally conceded to be the most expert mining prospector on the Pacific coast, and it was a common saying that his judgment in regard to a mine was never found at fault.

Mr. Hearst was a candidate for Governor of California in 1882. In 1885 he received the Democratic vote in the State Legislature for United States Senator. In March, 1885, he was appointed United States Senator by Governor Stoneman in place of John F. Miller, who had died, and in January, 1887, he was elected for the succeeding term. In addition to his mining interests Senator Hearst was one of the largest real estate owners in California and he was the proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner till 1887, when he presented it to his only son. Mr. Hearst was reported to be worth \$20,000,000. Senator Hearst has been a conspicuous figure on the turf for the past three years, his colors having been borne by some of the best racehorses seen in the East. In 1888 he had the fastest imported mare Gorgo, then 3 years old, having purchased her running qualities from Senator Leland Stansford. She won two races that season, including the Siren Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, and so roused the enthusiasm of her owner that he straightway established a large and costly racing stable. Among his purchases was the famous high priced yearling colt, King Thomas, for whom he paid \$27,000, and who as a racer has been the most ignominious failure the turf has known in latter years. But at the same time that he bought King Thomas Senator Hearst also secured another yearling—Tournament—who was destined to become the best race horse of its age and year, and to make his owner famous as a turfman. In 1890, as a 3-year-old, Tournament started twenty-one times and won eight. Among his victories were the Realization Stakes and Omnium Handicap at Sheepshead Bay, the Omnibus and Choice Stakes at Monmouth Park and the Jerome, Moshulu, Hickory and New Rochelle Stakes at Morris Park. His total winnings for the year were \$89,755. Among Senator Hearst's other horses were Yosemite, Rieno and Ballarat. All the horses, as well as the two-year-olds in the stable, were entered in various stakes for 1891 in the name of Hearst & Co., so that the death of the Senator will not render them void, as was the case with the late Mr. Belmont's entries. It is understood that the son of the dead turfman will continue the racing stable.

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DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.
The California Millionaire Passes Away at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28. Senator Hearst of California died at 9:10 o'clock to-night at his residence in this city. He has been ill for many weeks and for a long time his physicians have thought that his death was only a question of days or hours, but his indomitable will has enabled him to fight his disease with a courage and calmness that was wholly admirable. Yesterday his condition changed for the worse and he sank rapidly.

George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Mo., September 3, 1820, one year after his father, a South Carolinian, had emigrated there. After receiving a public school education he worked for several years on his father's farm and when 30 years of age he crossed the plains to California, where he worked in the mines as a common laborer. By untiring industry he gathered together a little money and formed a partnership with Haggin & Lewis. The firm amassed a fortune in buying mining claims. The firm of Hearst, Haggin, Lewis & Co. now own many profitable mines. They have had 3,000 men in their employ at one time and have crushed 1,900 tons of ore in a day.

Mr. Hearst was elected to the California legislature in 1865 and served one term. In 1882 he was a candidate for governor before the San Jose convention, but was defeated by General George Stoneman. The latter was elected governor, and upon the death of United States Senator John F. Miller in 1885 he appointed Mr. Hearst, who was re-elected in 1887 by the California legislature, which was then Democratic and his term would have expired in 1893. His death gives the Republicans in their turn the same advantage which the death of Senator Miller gave the Democrats.

Senator Hearst's fortune is estimated at \$20,000,000. For some years past his income has been something like \$1,000 a day. He owned 40,000 acres of the finest lands in San Luis Obispo, Cal., a ranch of 160,000 acres of grazing lands in old Mexico stocked with a very large herd of cattle and a fine stable of thoroughbred horses.

While in the senate Mr. Hearst was a man of action rather than of words. He took little part in the debates because of a weak voice.

Following closely upon the decease of Senator Wilson of Maryland comes the death of Senator George Hearst of California. Senator Hearst was an honest and straightforward representative and during his career reflected credit on his state. He was a fair type of the vigorous and enterprising manhood which has aided in the wonderful development of the Pacific coast. Thirty years ago he was working in the mines as a common laborer. When he died his fortune was

estimated at \$20,000,000. His accumulations were the fruit of industry, frugality and pronounced business skill. Senator Hearst's identification with the Democratic party has been continuous and consistent. Under his leadership California, which naturally is a Republican state, has on more than one occasion been wrested from the majority control.

The death of Senator Hearst will be deplored by men of all parties. It will also deepen the gloom which already hangs over official circles at the national capital.

George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Mo., on September 3, 1820. His father had gone to that state from North Carolina in 1819. The son received only such a limited education as the common schools afforded in that day. He worked on his father's farm until 1850, when he caught the gold fever and went to California.

For several years he was a miner and prospector, and subsequently, by location and purchase, he became the owner of valuable mining interests and a large employer, having at one time as many as 2,000 men at work in his mines alone and operating quartz mills that crushed 1,000 tons of ore per day.

The increase of his wealth was steady and rapid, and for some years past his income has been something like \$1,000 a day. He had been for a long time chief partner in the extensive mining firm of Hearst, Haggin, Lewis & Co. He owned above 40,000 acres of land in San Luis Obispo county, Cal., a ranch of 160,000 acres of grazing land in Old Mexico, stocked with a very large herd of cattle, and a fine stable of thoroughbred horses.

He was interested in a large tract of land near Vera Cruz, and in railroad building in Mexico. His fortune at the time of his death was estimated at \$20,000,000. Mr. Hearst's political life began in 1865, when he was elected to the California Legislature and served one term. In 1883 he was a candidate before the Democratic state convention at San Jose, Cal., for the nomination for governor, but was defeated by Gen. George Stoneman.

The latter was elected governor, and when by the death of United States Senator John F. Miller, in 1885, the power of appointing a Senator was given to him he appointed his former opponent for the gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Hearst was re-elected in 1887 by the California Legislature, which was then Democratic, and the term would have expired in 1893. His death gives the Republicans, in their turn, the same advantage which the death of Senator Miller gave the Democrats.

While in the Senate Mr. Hearst was a man of action, rather than of words. He took but little part in the debates, as he suffered from a weak voice, and when he did address the Senate his speeches were always brief but pointed.

Senator Hearst leaves a widow and but one child, William R. Hearst, proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner. Mr. Hearst was in person tall and slender, with blue eyes and long gray beard. He was a good type of the old California pioneer, he was warm-hearted, impulsive and generous, popular with his associates in the Senate and had many devoted friends.

The following tribute to the memory of the late Senator is from the pen of a well-known Californian: For 30 years and more George Hearst has been one of the vital men of the West, one of the individual forces which have inspired and given direction to that quick and vast development of its resources, which is one of the material miracles of the century. But it is not as the mining expert, the organizer of gigantic enterprises, or the possessor of a great fortune that he will be mourned. It is not an obituary commonplace, but the simple truth to say that his death will bring sorrow to thousands of hearts.

the riches of the self-made man, and while he had a singularly keen perception of character and a shrewdness that baffled all pretenders his heart was tender, his charity great and his capacity for forgiveness inexhaustible. Neither in business, politics nor in private life would he cherish enmities, but when blows were necessary he would give as well as take, for he was a man of intense and strong character, but the battle over he was for shaking hands with a good humor that had in it no admixture of guile. If he has left enemies, he passed away hating none. Without previous experience in public life, Mr. Hearst, the miner and man of business, went to the Senate, and although in that body he seldom spoke he



SENATOR GEORGE HEARST.

brought to his duties a conscientiousness and an industry that made him highly useful to his people in his committee work. The sturdy, good sense of the man, his knowledge of affairs, and particularly of the needs of the Pacific Coast, more than compensated his constituents for deficiencies as a public speaker. He earned the esteem of the Senate, and the best men in it became his friends, as good men do everywhere.

His death is a serious public loss, not alone to California, but to the entire Pacific Coast, and peculiarly to the miners, whose special friend and advocate he was. In the death of George Hearst a strong man, an able man, a good and very humane man has been taken away. He had a manly, a gentle and a loving heart. There will be moist eyes in thousands of Western homes, grand and humble, at the news of his death, and the sorrow will not be least in the cabins dotting the canons and streams of the Sierras.

Hon. George Hearst, the Democratic senator from California, was born in Franklin county, Mo., on May 9, 1820, one year after his father, a South Carolinian, had settled in that state. After receiving a common school education and passing his early manhood on his father's farm, he caught the gold fever, and emigrated to California in 1850. He crossed the plains by the overland route, and engaged in placer mining, working with pick and shovel and pan, but buying, selling and trading in claims were more to his bent than hard labor, and he engaged in that pursuit, continuing, with varying success, until 1859, being up and down, but most of the time as poor as a rattlesnake in spring.

After 1857, when placer mining began to be less profitable, he had devoted himself to quartz mining, working in mines and trading in claims. This was his school where he took the first lessons that, with added experience, made him, perhaps, the best judge in the United States of the value of a mine. In 1859, when the Washee excitement broke out, Mr. Hearst was one of the first in the eager throng that flocked to the new diggings, but when he quit mining operations on the Comstock he was again practically broke.

Mr. Hearst, however, had the backing of the firm of Higgins & Tevis, of San Francisco, the wealthiest and at that time the most enterprising and venturesome mining operators on the Pacific coast, if not in the United States. Under their auspices, and finally as a partner in the firm, he soon accumulated another large fortune by acting as the agent between the locators of mines and the capitalists who furnished money to work them. As his fortune changed again, he invested in mining properties, until his own mines and mills gave employment to two thousand men, and his quartz mills crushed one thousand tons of ore daily.

As early as 1865 Mr. Hearst began to take an active part in politics. In that year he was elected to the California legislature. In 1881 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, but was defeated in the

convention by General Stoneman, who, in March, 1880, compensated him by appointing him United States senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General John F. Miller. In 1887 he was elected for a full term in the Senate, to succeed Abram P. Williams, Republican. His term would have expired on March 4, 1893. As the present legislature of California is Republican on joint ballot, his successor will be a Republican.

Senator Hearst had of late years taken an active interest in turf matters, and owned several horses of note. He recently bought a beautiful tract of 450 acres near Pleasanton, where he proposed to establish an immense training establishment. He also owned two large farms in San Luis Obispo county, and a fine ranch of 48,000 acres at San Simon, which formerly belonged to the Mexican Castro family. He was, also, the owner of the San Francisco Examiner.

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As a senator of the United States, he was the same simple, unaffected, clear-headed, warm-hearted George Hearst, who mined on the Feather and Yuba in the fifties, and took his share of the rough, free life of the claims and cabins. To the thousands of the comrades who knew him he remained always as a comrade. Ostentation was abhorrent to a man formed on his rugged lines, and it will never be known how many successful men owe their beginnings to him, or how many broken lives were made easier to live because of his hidden helping hand. To hundreds upon hundreds of his associates, and even the acquaintances of pioneer times, he was a good providence.

Because he was thoroughly a Californian Mr. Hearst was held in affection by all Californians whose experience reached back to the days when railroads and the sharp competition of commercial life were unknown on the coast. His years of hard work and intimate mingling with men of every social and intellectual grade gave him a knowledge of human nature, and a sympathy with its de-



SENATOR GEORGE HEARST.

fects and weaknesses, which kept him free from that pride of purse and hardness of feeling that sometimes go with the riches of the self-made man, and while he had a singularly keen perception of character and a shrewdness that baffled all pretenders, his heart was tender, his charity great and his capacity for forgiveness inexhaustible. Neither in business, politics nor private life would he cherish enmities, but when blows were necessary he would give as well as take, for he was a man of intense and strong character, but the battle over he was for shaking hands with a good humor that had in it no admixture of guile. If he has left enemies, he passed away hating none.

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AFTER a long and lingering illness, Senator Hearst died yesterday. He was not a statesman in the meaning of the word, but he was a man of large wealth and of shrewd judgment in financial matters. Within a week the Democrats lost two of their senators.

SENATOR HEARST'S career is another illustration of the possibilities of life in this country. He began life as a miner, working for daily wage, and died worth \$20,000,000. And yet no one ever accused him of making any portion of it dishonestly. None but good words are said of the dead Senator.

Sketch of His Life. In the death of Senator George Hearst California lost a citizen and statesman who stood as a representative type of her early pioneers, and who in later years used his large wealth and the power it brought him so wisely and so generously that the people of his state must always remember him with gratitude and affection.

George Hearst was a native of Franklin county, Missouri. His father, William G. Hearst, was born in South Carolina and was of Scotch descent, and as early as 1808 moved west of the Mississippi, to the territory afterward included in the state of Missouri, but which was then the extreme frontier. Here, in 1817, he married Elizabeth Collins, a young girl of English family, whose father was also a pioneer and the owner of a considerable tract of land. The young couple met with the usual reverses and hardships attendant upon frontier life, and it was just after a period of unusual vicissitude, when the young married people had gone with their parents to Texas only to meet with sickness, failure, and loss and to return again to farming and stock-raising in their native state, that George Hearst was born, the 31 of September, 1820.

Bred to the homely and exacting duties of life on a western farm the boy enjoyed few advantages, and received only the most indifferent education in a country school. Missouri was at that day the principal mining state of the union, and when George grew to manhood he found occupation in the lead and copper mines near his home. When he was 20 years old, in 1849, the California gold fever raged throughout the land. The young man resisted the temptations and allurements of the gold fields as long as he could, but in March, 1850, a company of young men was formed in his immediate neighborhood who were resolved to join the gold-seekers on the Pacific slope, and when they started out on the long overland trip George Hearst was one of their number, finding partial justification for the venture on the score of his ill health, which he fancied might be improved by the journey.

The party was five months in crossing the plains and mountains, and in October, 1850, reached Placerville, El Dorado county, where its members at once joined the eager throngs of toilers in the placer claims. Indifferent success attended this first mining

venture, but George Hearst persevered and worked on with the same patience and pluck that characterized him in every subsequent undertaking. Fourteen months later he was rewarded by the discovery of a rich quartz ledge. This was something substantial, and out of their carefully hoarded savings he and his partners set up a fine stamp-mill, one of the first ever put up in the state of California.

His financial career after this was so like that of the typical miner of '49 that it reads almost like a chapter from one of Mark Twain's stories, or the experience of one of Bret Harte's heroes. The money that was so easily acquired in quartz-mining was sunk with equal facility, swept away, by a single hapless venture in the general merchandise line in Sacramento. A year later, we find him back on the river bar, industriously washing out gold, but the placers were by this time very nearly exhausted, and in 1856, six years after he reached the Golden state, he was almost a penniless man.

Energy and Ambition His Capital.

But he was not poor. There is a wide difference between poverty and the mere fact that one's pockets are empty. No one was poor in those days; every one was rich with the splendid endowment of courage and energy and high hope and ambition that characterized the founders of this new commonwealth. George Hearst had \$40 in his pocket—not more than the price of a sack of potatoes in those times—but with this capital he went up to Nevada county, bought a pick, and resumed quartz-mining. For three years he worked there with considerable success, and then his good genius led him to the Washoe silver fields. He afterward mined on the Comstock and in other rich fields with such good success that at the close of the war he had amassed \$1,000,000.

Even this large sum was not sufficient to make his fortune secure in the unstable values of that period and the financial disturbances that followed, and a series of disasters left him a comparatively poor man a year later. In this crisis he for the first time turned to real-estate speculation, and realized so large a sum during the real-estate boom of 1866 in San Francisco that he was enabled to organize the great firm of Hearst, Haggin & Tevis, which has now for many years been the leading mining firm of the world, owning and operating most of the richest mines in America, all the way from Montana to Mexico. The wealth of this trio of capitalists can not easily be estimated, for the reason that their interests are so widespread and so diversified that no outsider can form any adequate idea of their values. It may be safely said, however, that at the time of his death Mr. Hearst was the largest mine and land owner in the world and worth probably \$20,000,000.

Entering Politics.

Mr. Hearst's political life began in 1865, when he was elected to the California legislature and served one term. In 1883 he was a candidate before the democratic state convention at San Jose, Cal., for the nomination for governor, but was defeated by Gen. George Stoneman. The latter was elected governor, and when by the death of United States Senator John F. Miller in 1885 the power of appointing a senator was given to him he appointed his former opponent for the gubernatorial nomination, Mr. Hearst. The latter was re-elected in 1887 by the California legislature, which was then democratic, and his term would have expired in 1893. His death gives the republicans in their turn the same advantage which the death of Senator Miller gave the democrats. While in the senate Mr. Hearst was a man of action rather than of words. He took little part in the debates, as he suffered from a weak voice, but when he did address the senate his speeches were always brief, but pointed.

Mrs. Hearst, who was Miss Phoebe Apperson before her marriage, and who belongs to an old Virginia family, is a beautiful woman, of the most amiable disposition and possessed of rare culture. She has long been famous for her charming dinners and receptions, her gracious manners and the faculty she possesses of putting her guests



SENATOR HEARST.

at ease and making every new festivity more enjoyable than the last. Like most wealthy women of intelligence, she is a liberal patron of literature and art, but the best and truest work she has done has been in the cordial recognition she has extended to workers in both these fields, thus tacitly proclaiming that intellectual capacity and dignity of character should be passports to good society as well as a long purse. This, as every one knows, is a very radical stand to make in this money-loving western world. Several years ago and about the date of his election to the United States senate Mr. Hearst sold his large house on Van Ness avenue and the family has since had no residence in San Francisco, although Mrs. Hearst has twice occupied the modest home of Addison E. Head, one of Senator Hearst's old mining partners, for several months at a time.

The senator leaves but one child, William R. Hearst, editor of the old San Francisco Examiner.

Globe.
Council Bluffs, Ia.
3-2.

Senator George Hearst Dead.

EDITOR GLOBE: Again death makes vacant another seat in the senate of the United States. Another voice is stilled. George Hearst, erstwhile senator from California, has answered to the summons and crossed the silent river. He has made his last speech and cast his last vote. No roll call of the senate on earth will summon him to answer again.

"The play is done—the curtain falls"—
Miner and Senator same in heart;
Senate scenes changed to earthy walls;
But in neither forgot their parts.

"And so it is with life—a play."
Yet death may summon us at will;
"Who knows but us the mourners play—
The death find greater changes still."

George Hearst was one of California's noted pioneers. His name and reputation were co-extensive with the boundaries of the state. The pioneer and the miner, who were his associates in the earlier days and "soughed it" with him in camp and mine, honored him as a friend and brother. Those who come to know him in after years, respected and admired him as an energetic, progressive citizen—enterprising and charitable. He that lived is now dead—the eyes that shone and the ears that heard, are now closed to all earthly sights and sounds, and all that now remains is the casket that once held the living soul—the "sad

memorial of man's mortality." Many hearts are sad for the mourners are numerous among his constituency. The miners have lost a friend, the people of California have lost a representative, and the democratic party of the United States have lost a seat and a vote in the senate.

George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Missouri, Sept. 3, 1829; emigrated to California in 1850, and as a prospector and miner, "struck it rich" and in a few years became wealthy. In 1865 he was elected a member of the state legislature. In 1883 he was a candidate in the democratic convention at San Jose for nomination for the office of governor, but was defeated by Gen. Stoneman who was elected, and who subsequently, in 1885, appointed Mr. Hearst United States senator to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator John F. Miller. In 1887 a democratic legislature elected him for full term which had he lived, would have expired in 1893. But the death roll was called and in answer to the summons he has surrendered his life and the seat of honor he was chosen to fill on the eve of the closing of the last session of the Fifty-first congress. Among those left to regret his death is one of the
OLD GUARD.

Post.
Chicago, — 3-5.
SIMPLE AND PRIVATE.

Senator Hearst's Funeral at Washington To-Day.

MOURNED BY MANY OLD-TIMERS

His Death Removes One of the Last of the Famous Prospectors of the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Senator Hearst were held at his residence in this city at 12 o'clock to-day. The services were of the simplest character and consisted of the reading of the offices for the dead by Rev. Dr. Douglass, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. The services were concluded by Dr. Douglass reciting the apostles' creed, in which those present joined. Among the floral offerings were handsome pieces from the President and Mrs. Harrison, Senator Stanford and Mr. Follansby. Mrs. Hearst and her son William R. Hearst were present at the services. The administration was represented by the President and Mrs. Harrison and Secretary Rusk. The senate and house of representatives were represented by their committees, which will also go to California. Among others present were: Vice President Morton, Senators German, Payne, Morrill, Frye, Stewart, Jones of Nevada, Pate, McPherson, Rangan, Cockrell, Callom, Evarts, Vest, Casey, Gray; Representatives Springer, McKenna, Morrow and Vandever and Major General Schofield and General Beall.

The remains will be taken to California on Saturday night at 8 o'clock in a special train, accompanied by Mrs. Hearst and her son and the congressional committees.

Senator Hearst was almost the last of a once most famous band of mining prospectors in California, who twenty years ago contributed so much to the romantic his-

tory of that wonderful region. They were a notable set of men, those prospectors—"practical miners" they called themselves by way of distinction from the Ralstons, Sharons and other mere financiers and speculators who used to make the old San Francisco Stock Exchange boil with excitement. Hearst was never a speculator, never a member of the stock exchange, and his opinion of stock brokers and their methods was often expressed in terms more plurious than lamb-like. At the same time he was never a prospector, as prospectors have become familiar to the public by the writings of Mark Twain and Bret Harte. He belonged to the well-to-do, forehanded kind of mining men on the Pacific coast who flourished at their best in the decade between 1870-80, when, while the Comstock lode, with its great bonanza, was making millionaires of such men as Mackay and Flood and ruining thousands of others, other and lesser but more permanent mining properties were being quietly discovered and developed by individual capital.

There was never anything sensational in these mining operations. They were conducted by such men as Alvinza Hayward, James B. Haggin, Lloyd Tevis and others, and chief among the men whose judgment was relied upon by these big capitalists was George Hearst. They had nothing to do with the San Francisco Stock Exchange—nothing to do with Ralston, Sharon, Mackay, Flood or Fair—nothing, in fact, to do with the Virginia City mines. They conducted mining as Marshall Field or P. D. Armour conduct their great business interests—as private interests which the public is neither invited to criticize, share in or enter into.

When some prospector with what he thought was a good thing came to San Francisco to seek a market, naturally he sought John Gashwiler, Charley Masterson, Ned Faron, George Grayson or George Hearst. It was always better to hunt up Hearst, for it was known that Hearst was the confidential man of Haggin & Tevis, whose methods were secret and whose investigations were as thorough and silent as the sphinx. If the haughty and saturnine Haggin approved of "looking into the matter" Hearst was sent to look at the mine, then little more than a prospect hole.

It was upon the judgment of Hearst that the famous Ontario mine of Utah was bought fifteen years ago, a mine that has paid over \$3,000,000 in dividends and is still paying \$50,000 a month. It was upon his report, backed by such old-timers as Faron, Masterson, the two Gashwilers and Charley Lightner, that Haggin & Tevis and their New York associates of Wells-Fargo's Express, bought the famous Homestake and opened up the Black Hills, an event which did more to develop Dakota and create two new states than any agent, agricultural or political. Deadwood and the whole Black Hills country owes its present grandeur to honest old "Uncle George," for without his report probably not a dollar would have been put into that country.

"There's gold there, and lots of it," said Hearst one day in 1878 on the steps of the Nevada Bank as he let fire a torrent of tobacco juice, "but it's low-grade quartz, and the problem is to reduce it cheaply. There's millions upon millions of tons of it. The supply will be inexhaustible. The only question is, how can it be reduced for about \$1 a ton?"

Mr. Hearst was not a practical millman, but mechanical science soon solved that problem, and the Black Hills mines are yielding dividends to this day.

Hearst's peculiar insight into the bowels of the earth was not confined to gold and silver. When Mark Daly went up into the Montana region about ten years ago to superintend a stamp mill at Butte City somebody brought him some copper prospects. It was only flat rock, and Daly himself hardly knew where the rock came from, but he sent a bagful to "Uncle George" in San Francisco and asked him, with the air of childlike confidence in which everybody had then begun to regard Hearst's judgment, to "smell of it." Uncle George smelled of it and took it to Haggin. Haggin looked at it inquiringly, and Hearst said sententiously: "It smells good."

"Better go and see where it came from," remarked Haggin as he hurried away to his papers.

A week later Uncle George was in Helena, and as the world now knows the greatest copper mine in the world, except perhaps the Calumet and Hecla, was developed by the Haggin-Hearst combine. The Anaconda mine paid to its owners, until the explosion of the copper trust in France a year or two ago, \$2,500 a day.

Such little "dabs" as these and scores of others made Mr. Hearst many times a millionaire. He was not so rich as the romancists insist upon, yet he had an enormous income. His estate one day will be one of the colossal trusts of the country. It will perhaps never be wholly segregated from that of Haggin, for their interests are such that they cannot be wholly divided. It is like the fortunes of the Pacific Railway people—undivided and indivisible. One of these days, when the mines "peter out" and the capital becomes valueless, the widow and her son may be able to come to an understanding with Haggin as to how they stand. The estimate of \$20,000,000, perhaps, is right as to the firm of Haggin & Hearst (Tevis long since dropped out), but it must always be remembered that the shrewd and dark-eyed Turkish-Kentuckian holds the lion's share. One of these days Haggin will die and the world will know all about it.

Times.
Denver, Col. — 3-2.
THE LATE SENATOR HEARST.

The death of Senator George Hearst of California, which occurred Saturday night, removes one of California's foremost citizens. The senator had been ill for a long time and his death was not unexpected. In fact, the doctors had given up his case as hopeless when the end came. The senator's hands were held by Mrs. Hearst, and so quietly and easy did he pass away that Mrs. Hearst did not know that he was dead until so informed by Dr. Ward. He gave no indication whatever of pain or discomfort, and seemed to the anxious watchers merely to fall asleep. The senator displayed wonderful fortitude in his illness, and had not during its entire course uttered a complaining word or expressed the least fear as to the result.

Senator George Hearst, or "Uncle George," as he is familiarly known to old Californians, was born in Franklin County, Missouri, Sept. 3, 1820. The educational advantages of the young man were very limited and he had the privilege of attending school but a portion of the year, and so practically received but an ordinary country schooling. Born in the neighborhood of what was then the scene of the principal mining industry of the United States, it was but natural that the young Missourian should enter into the profession of mining and at the age of 22 he did so. The success he achieved in copper and lead mining near his home was remarkable.

In 1850, in common with a number of his neighbors and friends, he caught a glimpse



SENATOR GEORGE HEARST.

of the "Golden Fleece" in the West and set his face toward the setting sun, and, as his health was poor at that time, decided to

reach California. After a trip of five months he arrived in that State in 1850, and settled at Placerville, El Dorado County, in October of that year.

He began placer mining at once, under the usual discomforts of that early day, and, with the varied success attendant upon that class of mining operations, continued at the placers until 1851, when, bringing his practical knowledge of mining for ore, acquired by previous experience in his native State, into use, he, with others, discovered a ledge of rich gold quartz, which they immediately proceeded to develop and work according to the best facilities then offered for this, at that time, new kind of mining. Mr. Hearst continued his mining operations in California, Nevada and Utah with varying success until 1860, when he had accumulated a small fortune.

At this time, hearing of the ill health of his mother in Missouri, Hearst determined to visit his old home and cheer her declining years. He left San Francisco in 1860 for the East via Panama and was absent from the State about two years. His mother died in April, 1861.

During his stay in Missouri he wooed and won Miss Phoebe E. Apperson, daughter of Randolph W. Apperson, a Virginian of excellent family. They were married in June, 1862, and arrived in California in November of that year. In the following April a son was born.

Upon his second arrival in California Mr. Hearst again went into active mining operations on the Comstock and gave his entire attention to the business of quartz mining in the Washoe region and elsewhere, and in 1865 succeeded in raising his bank account to perhaps a comfortable million.

At this period a financial failure of other parties caused him to lose nearly \$400,000, and some large enterprises in which he was engaged resulted disastrously. In 1866 he again found himself in reduced circumstances. The angel of good fortune, which so often seemed to attend him in the business ventures, now waved its magic wand, and the real estate ventures Mr. Hearst took part in resulted profitably. It was just about the time the first heavy real estate boom struck San Francisco, and in two years he realized profits to the amount of \$150,000 and over.

He then returned to the mining business and has since been invariably successful.

His reputation as an expert now brought to his aid whatever additional capital he required, and with others he successively bought and sold, and with large profit to himself, the Mineral Hill Mines and the Eureka mines in Nevada. The latter himself and partner worked for two or three years and then sold at a large profit. As a half owner in the celebrated Ontario mine in Utah, Senator Hearst has a paying property that for eight years past has paid continuous dividends to the amount of \$3,000,000 and still shows no signs of exhaustion of the valuable ore bodies in the mine.

This successful venture was followed by the acquisition of large mining interests in the Black Hills gold region of Dakota and in 1880 he had in operation some of the largest and best appointed gold quartz mills in the world, some of them running 120 stamps each. He was the supervising manager and principal owner of valuable mines in California, Utah and Dakota, the mills upon which aggregate 500 stamps, crush 1,000 tons of ore daily and give employment to from 1,500 to 2,000 men at high wages. He was also a very large owner of San Francisco real estate and thousands of acres of farming land.

In politics Senator Hearst was a staunch Democrat. He was a member of the State Legislature of California in 1865-1866, and although not especially seeking office was sent to the United States Senate in 1886.

His wealth at the present time is estimated to be at least \$20,000,000. In his long business career on the Pacific Coast, George Hearst made many friends and but few enemies. "Uncle George" was well and favorably known to all throughout the length and breadth of the State. He has been honorable and faithful in his pecuniary obligations, and while in business mat-

ters he always insisted upon having good bargains, yet at the same time he was always generous to his friends and ever ready to do his neighbor a good turn and lend a helping hand to a companion in distress.

Without being the possessor of brilliant talents, yet he had those qualities of quick and ready adaptation to all circumstances and a personal magnetism which brings success in his particular enterprises to a greater degree than many who boast of a university education and great intellectual endowments. It was an oft-repeated saying that no matter how many men in the community fall and are severely injured by the explosion of a "business boiler," George Hearst always alighted on his feet, ready to pick up the fragments to construct a new machine.

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He obtained control of the San Francisco Examiner in 1880, when it was a small, obscure evening publication. By a lavish expenditure of money he made the Examiner one of the leading papers of California. In 1886 he presented the paper to his son, W. H. Hearst, when that young man attained the age of 21 years. For years Senator Hearst maintained one of the greatest racing stables in the country. It was almost his sole amusement.

The death of Senator Hearst removes a man peculiarly identified with the contemporaneous growth of California. He helped to make the Golden State what she is, and she assisted in making of him that peculiarly California product, a bonanza king. Senator Hearst was not a great man. He was a great money-maker and used his wealth in gaining what he most desired. The good qualities of the man were many, and wealth in his hands was better used than by most rich men. His death will be regretted.

Tribune.

Detroit, Mich. - 3-1.

Senator Hearst of California died yesterday after a lingering and most painful illness, and in his own state there will be sincere sorrow for the loss of so public spirited a citizen as he undoubtedly was. The country at large has been less interested in him, and it was very generally felt that he owed his high public station to the power of his wealth rather than to the integrity and ability of his statesmanship. His public career has not been of conspicuous usefulness, and his place in the senate will doubtless now be taken by a much abler man.

Detroit, New 5 - 3-2.

Senator George Hearst, of San Francisco, was born in Franklin county, Mo., Sept. 3, 1820, one year after his father, a South Carolinian, had emigrated there; he received a public school education; passed his early manhood on his father's farm; in 1850 went to California, where he worked in the mines and located and purchased mining property until his Pacific coast mines and mills gave employment to 2,000 men, and his quartz mills crushed 1,000 tons of ore daily. He has ever since been engaged in mining, stock raising and farming. In 1865 he was elected to the California state legislature; in 1882 was a candidate for governor before the San Jose convention; in 1885 the Democrats, who were in the minority in the state legislature, gave him their unanimous vote for United States senator, and on March 23, 1886, he was appointed United States senator, as a democrat, by Gov. Stoneman, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller; was elected to the United States senate to succeed Abram P. Williams, republican, and took his seat March 4, 1887. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1893. Mr. Hearst's income was said to be \$2,000 a day and he owned about 60,000 acres of the finest farming lands in California.



[SENATOR HEARST] engaged in mining, stock raising and farming. In 1865 he was elected to the California state legislature; in 1882 was a candidate for governor before the San Jose convention; in 1885 the Democrats, who were in the minority in the state legislature, gave him their unanimous vote for United States senator, and on March 23, 1886, he was appointed United States senator, as a democrat, by Gov. Stoneman, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller; was elected to the United States senate to succeed Abram P. Williams, republican, and took his seat March 4, 1887. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1893. Mr. Hearst's income was said to be \$2,000 a day and he owned about 60,000 acres of the finest farming lands in California.

Herald.
Trie, Pa. - 3-2.

The Late Senator Hearst.

The late Senator George Hearst, who died on Saturday, was born in Franklin county, Mo., September 3, 1820, his father having been a South Carolinian who had just emigrated to Missouri. He was educated in the public schools and passed his early life on his father's farm. In 1850 he went to California overland and engaged in mining. He earned a reputation as the most expert prospector and judge of mining property in California, and as the chief partner in the firm of Hearst, Haggin, Tevis & Co. secured great wealth by speculating in mining claims. The firm grew to be the largest in the business in the country. Their quartz mills crushed 1,000 tons of ore daily, and 2,000 men were employed in their mines and mills. Mr. Hearst did much to develop modern processes of mining, and he was also engaged in stock-raising and farming. For several years he had been the proprietor of the leading Democratic daily west of the Rocky Mountains, the San Francisco Examiner, which under the management of his son has become an exceedingly enterprising journal. Mr. Hearst was a member of the California Legislature in 1865, was a candidate for governor before the Democratic State Convention of 1882, was the majority candidate for United States senator in 1885, and was appointed by Gov. Stoneman to succeed Senator John F. Miller upon the latter's death, taking his seat in April, 1886. The term expired in March, 1887, when Mr. Hearst became a senator for a full term, having been elected in January by the California legislature. As California is now in Republican hands, Senator Hearst's successor will be of that faith.

Democrat.

Grand Rapids, Mich. - 1

HEARST.

The illness of Senator Hearst, which has been thought so many times to be about to end in death, came to a close, last night, and the long death-roll of prominent men, for the month of February, received an addition, in the name of the honored Democratic Senator from California. For several weeks past, his death was possible, any day, and the announcement now will create no surprise. Mr. Hearst was one of the nation's self-made men—one who from humble beginnings worked his way to one of the highest positions in that nation's government. Beginning life as a farmer-boy, receiving only a common-school education, knowing all the hardships of a workingman's lot, he made his way to affluence, to position, to honor. Born in Missouri, in 1820, he spent nearly thirty years of his life in the occupations which required the work of his hand and the sweat of his brow to earn his livelihood. Soon after the first "boom of the Forty-miners" began in California, he made his way to the Pacific slope and joined the army of those who sought wealth from the earth's store-houses of precious gold. He prospered, and became one of the great mine-owners of the state. His first political office was that of a member of the California Legislature, in 1865. In 1886, he was appointed, by Gov. Stoneman, a United States Senator.

Democrat.
Hamilton, O. - 3-2.

The United States Senate has lost another member and another democrat. George Hearst, of California, died Saturday night. As a man he stood very high with his colleagues and among his constituents. He was one of the wealthy senators of whom it could not be said, that he bought his way to his seat. He was a conspicuous figure in the Senate chamber, but not by reason of his eloquence. He was essentially a man of action. His feeble health precluded his taking an active part in debate. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and it is said that when he did make a speech it was direct and to the point. Senator Hearst was raised a farmer boy and in this fact he always gloried. He was a good democrat and was always allied on the side of law and right. His death is the fourteenth that has occurred in the present Congress.

Call.

Harrisburg, Pa. - 3-2.

The death of Senator Hearst, of California, causes general regret. He was a good man. The Democrats of the Senate have been in hard luck of late. Hearst and Wilson—two staunch partisans and able men—have passed over recently, and the hearts of their associates are sore. Sorrow is a great leveler, and the chances are these two men find as sincere mourners among the opposition as on their own side of the chamber.

Patriot.

Jackson, Mich. - 3-3.

A DEAD SENATOR.

Senator George Hearst, of California, died in Washington last Saturday evening. He was of South Carolina stock, born in Missouri, September 3, 1820, and went to California during the gold excitement in 1850. He is said to have been one of the last of the old miners, and the greatest of them all. His judgment about a mine was almost infallible. When a purchase was under consideration he always reserved the last investigation for himself, and often acted contrary to the reports of mining experts. He has been noted for the largeness of his dealings, for liberality with his money, and for generosity in his treatment of others. These qualities gave him personal popularity. He was by nature a democrat, and when he entered politics, his influence was so strong that the democrats carried California at the election of 1886, and he was chosen United States senator in 1887. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1893. He has one son, William R. Hearst, owner and editor of the San Francisco Examiner, who is the brightest and most enterprising newspaper man on the Pacific coast. The widow and the son inherit a large fortune, and the memory of an honorable public man and private citizen.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES
SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1891

There is every promise that the coming meeting of the ex-confederate association of Missouri, in annual reunion, to be held here August 19, 20 and 21, will be the greatest occasion of the kind in the history of the west. Thousands of old soldiers and their families will be here, the sound of the fife and drum will ring out from morning until night, banners will wave, flags will fly, there will be handshaking, and memories of the years that have flown will be revived; battle songs and stories of the war will be told over and over again by the gray-haired veterans; eyes will be wet with tears as the roll of absent ones is called, and the parting will be a sweet sorrow.

At the same meeting at which the above committees were chosen two sets of resolutions were adopted on the death of Hon. George Hearst of California and Joseph A. Freeman of this county. The resolutions passed upon the death of Senator Hearst are as follows:

WHEREAS, God, in His wisdom, has removed from his labors in the senate and in the nation Hon. George Hearst; and

WHEREAS, He was every where the friend of ex-confederate soldiers and especially those of Missouri, his native state, as shown by his magnificent gift of \$1,000 to the proposed ex-confederate home at Higginsville, Mo.

Resolved, That we express our sense of gratitude for this noble act near the close of his glorious career by conveying to his sorrowing relatives the deep feeling at the loss we have all sustained.

Resolved, That we, in anticipating the benefits to be derived by disabled soldiers from the home at Higginsville, assure his family that thousands will reverently his memory in years to come as well as now.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this association and that the secretary be instructed to send a copy to the family of the deceased.

Democrat,
Little Rock, Ark. - 3-3.

SENATOR GEORGE HEARST, of California, who died in Washington on Saturday night, was born in Missouri in 1820. He went to California at an early day, where for several years he worked as a miner. Afterwards he bought a mine, established quartz mills and in the course of a few years amassed a fortune. In March, 1886, he was appointed senator by Gov. Stoneman, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Miller.

Tribune.
Minneapolis, 3-1.

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

The death of Senator George Hearst, of California, yesterday, was not unexpected. For many days the vital spark had been glowing but faintly, and it seemed but a matter of a few hours when it should go out forever. Senator Hearst was a typical California pioneer, and having acquired wealth, became a bonanza senator of the respectable class. He landed in California from an overland wagon train in 1850, and has resided in that state ever since. His first occupation, of course, was mining, and he mined so well that he became possessed of properties worth several millions of dollars, giving employment to as many as 2,000 men at a time. Without abandoning mining he branched out into other lines of business. He built railroads in Mexico, operated a stock rancho of 160,000 acres in that country, and another of 40,000 acres in California, bred fine horses and became famous for his stable of thoroughbred races, bought the San Francisco Examiner and placed his son, William R. Hearst, in charge, and was interested in various minor enterprises. He leaves a fortune estimated at \$20,000,000,

and the son above mentioned is his only heir.

Senator Hearst began his political career in 1865, when he was elected to the legislature, serving but one term. In 1883 Gen. George Stoneman defeated him for the gubernatorial nomination and was elected. In 1886 the death of John F. Miller left a vacancy in California's representation in the United States senate and Gov. Stoneman appointed Mr. Hearst to the place. The term expired in 1887 and Senator Hearst was re-elected, as the California legislature happened to be Democratic at that time. His present term would have ended March 3, 1893.

Senator Hearst was not a brilliant senator but he was respected and esteemed by his colleagues as a level headed, unassuming man with the interests of his state at heart and the industry and ability to serve his constituency acceptably. In California his frank, democratic manner and freedom from the vulgar arrogance that too commonly characterizes the suddenly rich or the "self made," gave him great personal popularity.

The legislature of California is now in session and the Republicans have a majority of 57 on joint ballot. Senator Hearst's successor will therefore be a Republican, with two years to serve. This will leave the Republicans with a majority of six in the senate—provided Palmer, the Democratic candidate, is elected in Illinois,—instead of four as would have been the case had Senator Hearst recovered.

World-Herald.

Omaha, Neb. - 3-1.

SENATOR HEARST'S DEATH.

Senator Hearst's death last night removed a unique character from American politics. While "Uncle George," as he was familiarly known, did not leave behind him a great reputation as a legislator, the democratic party will keenly feel the loss of his sterling honesty and rugged fealty to its cardinal principles. Though qualified for leadership, he preferred to fight in the ranks until even his indomitable courage was unable to resist the pressure for his elevation brought by grateful co-workers. He was modest to a fault and thoroughly unselfish. Unlike most self-made men, he did not deify himself. Until he became senator Mr. Hearst never held political office or trust, though he was constantly besieged to allow the use of his name to strengthen his party. And it was only to enhance his party's supremacy in California that he consented to sit in the senate.

Senator Hearst's self-abnegation shines in favorable contrast with the unseemly scramble for his seat that began when the fatality of his illness was first predicted, and has been growing in intensity ever since. A republican legislature and a republican governor in California made the successorship republican beyond doubt, and the bidding for it has been brisk. As \$750,000 is reported to be the average price of republican senatorships in California, the heated competition for Mr. Hearst's place will probably bring the figures up to the million mark.

The supplanting of Mr. Hearst by a republican will increase the anti-reform majority in the next senate to four. This fact intensifies the popular regret created by the death of the California statesman.

Bee.
Omaha, Neb. - 3-2.

SENATOR HEARST of California is dead. He was an odd character in the senate of the United States, but by no means a man without force of character, knowledge of affairs and influence in legislation. He was not an orator or statesman in the usual sense, but he represented the business spirit of the Pacific coast and embodied the valuable experience and clear sense of a pioneer and a successful man. His successor will be a republican, and will stand for the only gain in the senate the party has enjoyed this year.

Evening Post.
New York. - 3-2.

DEATH OF SENATOR HEARST.

United States Senator Hearst of California died in Washington on Saturday night, after a long illness.

George Hearst was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1820, and spent his youth upon his father's farm. He was educated at the Franklin County Mining School, and went to California in 1850. He engaged in mining, and made money by speculating in claims, which enabled him to acquire property of his own. He was considered one of the most expert prospectors and judges of mining property on the Pacific Coast, and prospered so greatly that he finally employed 2,000 men in his mills, which crushed 1,000 tons of ore daily. Many improvements in the processes of quartz and other mining are due to his invention. He also devoted much attention to stock-raising and farming, and was very successful in both. His mining interests in Mexico were very large, and his fortune was estimated at \$20,000,000. For many years he was active in California politics, and in 1865 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1882 he was the Democratic candidate for the Governorship. In 1886 he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller, and in 1887 he was elected for the full term to succeed Abram P. Williams, Republican. His malady was cancer of the stomach, and he has been slowly but surely dying for many months. His son, William R. Hearst, is the owner and editor of the San Francisco Examiner.

The Salt Lake Herald said of him during his illness: "When George Hearst passes away a great many people in the West will mourn, not over the death of a statesman, for he is not that, but over the going of a characteristic Westerner, of a man who has done his share to give the people of the West a distinctive and well-defined place in the American family. Big-hearted and generous, whole-souled and full of the spirit of broad humanity, Hearst has done his full share of good in this world; done it in a rough, uncouth sort of way, perhaps, but done it, all the same. He has been a rich man more than once, and if he is rich now it is not because he is less generous and free with his money than he was formerly, but because his last 'start' was such a big one that his money came faster than he could throw it away, and because, also, his previous experiences with wealth and poverty taught him that without business methods in its management a mighty fortune would soon be dissipated." It was always cause for regret that "Uncle George" went to the Senate. It displayed a weak spot in his nature. It showed a vanity which his friends and associates did not like to see in the renal mine, who was always at home among the men who dig and delve, and who was always out of his element in the halls of Congress. He wasn't an orator, he wasn't a statesman, he wasn't a legislator—he wasn't anything except good, plain, honest George Hearst, and it wasn't in his nature to be anything else."

WHENCE COMES HIS SUCCESS?

Senator Hearst, who died recently, aged seventy-one, and worth very many millions, is said to have been "a common laborer in 1850." But he was not; if he was a laborer at all he was an uncommon one. No common laborer nor common anything else makes the success that Hearst did. He might have been engaged in common labor—that is to say, unskilled manual labor—but the probabilities are that he was not thus employed at thirty years of age, except it was temporarily during a backset in his affairs. Men who have shown the points that Hearst has since he came into public notice do not stay at common labor long enough even to warrant the newspaper men in basing a sentimental paragraph on it. It was only last week that they had John McKeon, the lately dead and rich petroleum producer, coming to this country "an ordinary young Irishman in 1865." The fact is that he was an extraordinary young Irishman, else he would not have been sold out by the sheriff five times in twenty-five years, yet persisted until he made a big fortune. It is all well enough to encourage laborers by the example of Hearst, and young Irishmen by that of McKeon, but all the same Hearst did not make his fortune at laboring and McKeon did not make his by being "ordinary." Neither can anybody else. The men of thirty years of age may make fortunes by pluck and energy first, and the development of business talent by the time the pluck and energy secures them something to invest.

Some men have made notable successes long after they arrived at the fortieth year. Grant, for instance, was so much of a failure that he hauled cordwood into St. Louis for sale, and had about the meanest team that came to that market. The fact that he did haul cordwood should have been indicative to anybody who then knew his history that he possessed qualities worth cultivating. Most men who have graduated at West Point or any of the colleges would have gone sponging around on their friends, or adopted shady means of getting a living out of the unwary. They say of a man of brains engaged in pursuit of an object: "He says nothing, but he saws wood all the time." When Grant was struck by bad fortune he hauled wood and said nothing. This should be qualified; besides this industrial employment and silence, he "quit drinking." Anyhow, after having been a captain of the regular army, a failure as clerk in his father's tannery, and not a marked success at employment barely a grade above common labor on his father-in-law's farm, he at over forty years of age made what will be admitted on all sides to have been a notable success in public life. It should be observed that men, as Hearst or McKeon, who make a great success after thirty years of age, or as Grant after forty, make such success because among their other qualities they possess that of learning by experience. Hearst found

out at thirty that the far West and mine prospecting would be better for him than sticking around Mississippi valley farm lands; McKeon discovered that America had opportunities that he had been unable to discover in Ireland, and Grant at forty had come to the conclusion that failure and whisky were prone to go hand in hand. His will-power was sufficiently strong to conquer himself and to conquer a rebellion, yet it was not strong enough, handicapped by the drink habit, to compel success as a captain in the army or as a clerk in a tannery.

It is not because the man was engaged at common labor at some time in his life that entitles him to credit for becoming exceptionally successful in accumulating property; it is because he had the spunk to thus labor when events demanded this. Too many men are so constructed that when they cannot get work of the character they estimate their merits call for, waste such store of energy in complaining, which if applied to the best job to their hand would probably bring success.

Union Advertiser.
Rochester, N.Y. - 3-4.

During the illness of the late Senator Hearst the Salt Lake Herald said of him: "When George Hearst passes away a great many people in the West will mourn, not over the death of a statesman, for he is not that, but over the going of a characteristic westerner, of a man who has done his share to give the people of the west a distinctive and well-defined place in the American family. Big-hearted and generous, whole-souled and full of the spirit of broad humanity, Hearst has done his full share of good in this world; done it in a rough, uncouth sort of way, perhaps, but done it, all the same. He has been a rich man more than once, and if he is rich now it is not because he is less generous and free with his money than he was formerly, but because his last 'start' was such a big one that his money came faster than he could throw it away, and because, also, his previous experiences with wealth and poverty taught him that without business methods in its management a mighty fortune would soon be dissipated. It was always cause for regret that 'Uncle George' went to the Senate. It displayed a weak spot in his nature. It showed a vanity which his friends and associates did not like to see in the genial miner, who was always at home among the men who dig and delve and who was always out of his element in the halls of Congress. He wasn't an orator, he wasn't a statesman, he wasn't a legislator—he wasn't anything except good, plain, honest George Hearst, and it wasn't in his nature to be anything else."

Express.
Syracuse, N.Y. - 3-5.

SENATOR HEARST.
The death of Senator George Hearst of California, which occurred at his dwelling in Washington on Saturday evening, was not an unexpected event, as he had been ill for months. His wife and son survive him. He was born in Franklin county, Missouri, in 1820. He was graduated at the Franklin county evening school in the year 1838, and during his youth worked upon his father's farm. In 1850 he journeyed to California and engaged in mining, and shortly after became chief partner in the firm of Hearst, Haggin, Tevis & Company, which gained large profits by speculating in mining claims and grew to be the largest private firm of

mine owners in the United States. Mr. Hearst acquired the reputation of being the most expert prospector and judge of mining property on the Pacific coast. Aside from his mining interests he also engaged largely in stock raising and farming. His fortune is variously estimated at from ten to twenty million dollars. In 1865 Mr. Hearst was a member of the California Legislature, and in 1883 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor before the Democratic convention. In 1885 he received the vote of the Democratic minority in the Legislature for United States Senator. On the twenty-third of March, 1886, he was appointed by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator John F. Miller. On the ninth of April, 1886, he took his seat in the United States Senate, and served the remainder of the term, which expired in March, 1887. When the Legislature met in January of the same year he was elected Senator to succeed Abram P. Williams, Republican, and his term would have expired on the third of March, 1893. Mr. Hearst personally was modest and amiable, and he was extremely popular among his colleagues on both sides of the Senate.

Republic.
St. Louis, Mo. - 3-1.

BIOGRAPHICAL.
Sketch of the Life of a Remarkable Son of Missouri.

Written for The Republic.
In the death of Senator George Hearst, California has lost a citizen and statesman who stood as a representative type of her early pioneers, and who in later years used his large wealth and the power it brought him so wisely and so generously that the people of his State must always remember him with gratitude and affection.

George Hearst was a native of Franklin County, Mo. His father, William G. Hearst, was born in South Carolina but was of Scotch descent, and as early as 1808 moved west of the Mississippi, to the territory afterwards included in the State of Missouri, but which was then the extreme frontier. Here, in 1817, he married Elizabeth Collins, a young girl of English family, whose father was also a pioneer and the owner of a considerable tract of land. The young couple met with the usual reverses and hardships attendant upon frontier life, and it was just after a period of unusual vicissitude when the young married people had gone with their parents to Texas, only to meet with sickness, failure and loss, and to return again to farming and stock-raising in their native State, that George Hearst was born—on the 3d of September, 1820. Bred to the homely and exacting duties of life on a Western farm the boy enjoyed few advantages and received only the most indifferent education in a country school. Missouri was at that day the principal mining State of the Union, and when George grew to manhood he found occupation in the lead and copper mines near his home.

When he was 29 years old, in 1849, the California gold fever raged throughout the land. The young man resisted the temptations and allurements of the goldfields as long as he could, but in March, 1850, a company of young men was formed in his immediate neighborhood who were resolved to join the gold-seekers on the Pacific Slope, and when they started out on the long overland trip George Hearst was one of their number, finding partial justification for the venture on the score of his ill-health, which he fancied might be improved by the journey. The party was five months in crossing the plains and mountains, and in October, 1850, reached Placerville, El Dorado County, where its members at once joined the eager throngs of tilters in the placer claims. Indifferent success attended this first mining venture, but George Hearst persevered and worked on with the same patience and pluck that characterized him in every subsequent undertaking. Fourteen months later he was rewarded by the discovery of a rich quartz ledge. This was something substantial, and out of their carefully hoarded savings he and his partners set up a fine stamp mill, one of the first ever put up in the State of California.

His financial career after this was so like that of the typical miner of '49 that it reads almost like a chapter from one of Mark Twain's stories, or the experience of one of Bret Hartie's heroes. The money that was so easily acquired in quartz mining was suak with equal facility, swept away by a single hapless venture in the general merchandise line in Sacramento. A year later we find him back on the river bar, industriously washing out gold, but the placers were by this time very nearly exhausted, and in 1856, six years after he reached the Golden State, he was almost a penniless man.

But he was not poor. There is a wide difference between poverty and the mere fact that one's pockets are empty. No one was poor in those days; everyone was rich with the splendid endowment of courage and energy and high hope and ambition that characterized the founder of this new commonwealth. George Hearst had \$40 in his pocket, not more than the price of a sack of potatoes in those times; but with this capital he went up to Nevada County, bought a pick, and resumed quartz mining. For three years he worked there with considerable success, and then his good genius led him to the Washoe silver fields. He afterwards mined on the Comstock and in other rich fields, with such good success that at the close of the war he had amassed \$1,000,000. Even this large sum was not sufficient to make his fortune



secure in the instable values of that, and the financial disturbances that followed, and a series of disasters left him a comparatively poor man a year later. In this crisis he for the first time turned to real estate speculation, and realized so large a sum during the real estate boom of 1866 in San Francisco that he was enabled to organize the great firm of Hearst, Haggin & Tevis, which has now for many years been the leading mining firm of the world, owning and operating most of the richest mines in America, all the way from Montana to Mexico. The wealth of this trio of capitalists cannot easily be estimated, for the reason that their interests are so widespread and so diversified that no outsider can form any adequate idea of their values. It may be safely said, however, that at the time of his death Mr. Hearst was the largest mine and landowner in the world. He never held office but twice, being a member of the State Legislature in 1855-56, and being elected to the United States Senate a little more than three years ago. He was a Democrat in politics.

The exact meaning of Senator Hearst's death to the people of the Pacific Coast can only be determined by time. The feeling of personal loss is widespread, for few men have ever claimed so large a circle of friends, and there are few whose influence has been so great or so far-reaching. Socially, the Hearsts have long held the leading place in California, and especially in San Francisco society, and this leadership has not been one of shallow import, but an active principle, moulding the character of society and shaping it after a worthy ideal. Mrs. Hearst, who was a Miss Phoebe Apperson before her marriage, and who belongs to an old Virginia family, is a beautiful woman, of the most amiable disposition, and possessed of rare culture. She has long been famous for her charming dinners and receptions, her gracious manners and the faculty she possesses of putting her guests at ease and making every new festivity more enjoyable than the last. Like most wealthy women of intelligence, she is a liberal patron of literature and art, but the best and truest work she has done has been in the cordial recognition she has extended to workers in both fields; thus tactfully proclaiming that intellectual capacity and dignity of character should be passports to

good society, as well as a long purse. This, as everyone knows, is a very radical stand to make in this money-loving Western world.

Several years ago, and about the date of his election to the United States Senate, Mr. Hearst sold his large house on Van Ness avenue, and the family has since had no residence in San Francisco, although Mrs. Hearst has twice occupied the modest home of Addison E. Head, one of Senator Hearst's old mining partners, for several months at a time.

The Senator leaves but one child, William R. Hearst. This son, "Will" Hearst, as he is popularly known, is of very different mettle from the ordinary millionaire's son and has distinguished himself after an odd and unusual fashion. When he graduated from college some seven years ago he found his father embarrassed with the newly acquired ownership of the old San Francisco *Examiner*, a sheet which enjoyed the peculiar distinction of being the only Democratic daily in a Democratic city and of being, nevertheless, the worst edited, most unpopular and poorly patronized paper in the place. This emburance young Hearst took off his father's hands, and without any previous experience in journalism he has succeeded in making the newspaper one of the leading journals of San Francisco and one of the best known papers on the American continent. —[Copyright, 1891.]

Post-Despatch.
St. Louis, Mo. - 3-1.
SENATOR GEO. HEARST.

DEATH OF THE CALIFORNIA MILLIONAIRE AT WASHINGTON.

His Family Present When the End Came—The Chief Incidents of His Life—How He Amassed His Wealth—Will Be Succeeded by a Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Senator Hearst's long illness came to an end with his death at 9:10 to-night.

For many weeks it has been apparent that a fatal termination was inevitable, and his wife and son have been with him constantly. His illness has greatly puzzled his physicians, having been attributed to cancer of the stomach and cancer of the colon, but it is agreed that the immediate cause of his death was uræmic poisoning.

He was taken ill in Chicago during last August while on his way East from California to attend the present session of Congress. At New York he was attended by Dr. Ward during his stay at the Brunswick. Though able to be removed to Washington he has taken no part in the sessions of the Senate, having been confined to his house ever since his arrival here. It is thought likely that his remains will be taken back to California.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.
George Hearst was born in Franklin County, Missouri, Sept. 3, 1820. He graduated from the Mining School in that county in 1838. He was one of the first to catch the California gold fever in 1849, and reached the scene of his dreams in 1850. He became the founder of the firm of Hearst, Haggin & Tevis, which made a tremendous fortune in speculating in mining claims and grew to be the largest private firm of mine owners in the United States. As a prospector and judge of mining claims he was considered the shrewdest on the coast and contributed much to the development of modern processes of quartz and other kinds of mining. He was a large stock raiser and had a stable of racers with no equal. Among his most famous horses was Salvalor. He was until this sickness President of the Saratoga Racing Association. In politics he was always a Democrat and as such was elected to the California Legislature in 1855, in 1885 was the Democratic caucus nominee for United States Senator and in 1886 was appointed to the seat left vacant by the death of John F. Miller, was re-elected in January, 1887, for a term of six years. The San Francisco *Examiner* was among his possessions and has been edited by his son, Frank Hearst. The Senator, a short time before he was taken down sick, was thinking of establishing a new Democratic daily in New York City. His fortune is said to be in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000.

Bundes senator Hearst von Californien todt.

Fieberhafte Thätigkeit des Congresses.

Huntington, 28. Febr. Mex. Lemde wird schwerlich das ihm vom Präsidenten angetragene Amt des Bundes-Schatzmeisters annehmen. Schwache Gesundheit ist der Hauptgrund.
Washington, 28. Febr. Bundes-Senator Hearst ist heute Abend kurz nach 9 Uhr gestorben.



Sen. George Hearst
war im Jahre 1820 geboren und hatte in feiner Jugend sein Brod durch Bergmannsarbeit zu erwerben. Das Glück lächelte ihm; er wurde nach und nach ein reicher Mann, ein vielfacher Millionär. In den letzten Jahren wandte er sich der Politik zu und Californien sandte ihn als Vertreter in den Bundes-Senat. Ein Nierenleiden hat ihn seit Monaten an's Bett gefesselt.

Intelligencer.
Wheeling, W. Va. - 3-2.

In the death of Senator Hearst the Senate loses one of its hardest working members, and the Senators a popular companion. He was a clear-headed business man and throughout his long career was noted for the business methods which characterized his actions. He is the second Senator to die within a week. His place will be filled by a Republican, as the California Legislature is now Republican.

SENATOR GEORGE HEARST.

After a stubborn struggle against a fatal disease, Senator GEORGE HEARST has at last yielded to the inevitable. He was born in Franklin County, Mo., on September 3, 1820. He was educated in the country evening school, graduating at the age of 18. He went to California in 1850, where he engaged in mining. He was the chief partner in the mining firm of HEARST, HAGGIN, TEVIS & Co., which soon became the largest private firm of mine owners and speculators in the United States. He was also largely interested in farming and stock raising in the West, but was best known in his mining connections, and had the reputation



GEORGE HEARST.

of being the most expert prospector and judge of mining claims on the Pacific Coast. He was made a member of the California Legislature in 1865. In 1885 he received the vote of the Democratic minority in the Legislature for U. S. Senator. He was appointed by Governor STONEMAN, on the 23d of March, 1886, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator JOHN F. MILLER. He took his seat the following month, and served until the expiration of the term in March, 1887. In January of the same year he was elected Senator to succeed ABRAHAM P. WILLIAMS, Republican. This term would have expired March 3, 1893.

Senator HEARST rarely took part in the Senate debates, for public speaking was not one of his gifts. But for all that he was reckoned one of the shrewdest political forces of his State, and his judgment was often invoked by his Democratic colleagues. Vanity and the pride of purse were not among his weaknesses, and though his wealth must have reached the enormous total of \$20,000,000 he always remained the same simple, modest and approachable citizen. His friends extol his generosity in the highest terms, and it is said that an unfortunate acquaintance or an old comrade of the mining camps never appealed to him for financial assistance in vain. Hence his death will be more widely, and sincerely mourned than would be that of many a more prominent and pretentious millionaire. In the political sense, Senator HEARST's death is a considerable loss to the Democratic side of the Senate. As the California Legislature is Republican, he will be succeeded by a Republican, at a time when that party sees its majority in the Senate falling toward the lowest possible limit.

SENATOR HEARST'S FUNERAL

Impressive Services in the Presence of a Distinguished Gathering.

In the presence of a very distinguished company of men of national prominence the funeral of the late Senator Hearst was solemnized at the residence, New Hampshire avenue and O street, yesterday noon. Congress having adjourned, a large number of members was present, in addition to the Congressional committee. The streets adjoining the handsome residence were lined with carriages. The body laid in one of the lofty apartments of the house and all the adjacent rooms were crowded with the friends of the dead Senator. The casket bore a simple massive silver plate inscribed:

GEORGE HEARST.
Born, Sept. 3, 1820.
Died, Feb. 28, 1891.

Rev. Dr. Douglas, of St. John's Church, read the Episcopal services for the dead, after which he recited the hymn "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." The casket rested in the large drawing-room of the house, and was hidden in floral wreaths, pillows of roses, violets and lilies of the valley, offerings sent by the President and Mrs. Harrison, vice-President Morton, Senator Stanford and the Senator's associates in the Senate. On the floor around the casket were heaped touching tributes of remembrance in the shape of wreaths of wheat, crossed by ropes of asparagus, calla lilies, bunches of roses, and maiden-hair ferns, sent by the late Senator's many friends in Washington and from elsewhere.

Among the first to arrive at the house were the President and Mrs. Harrison and Secretary Rusk, followed by the Congressional committee appointed to attend the funeral, and Gen. Schofield. The Congressional committee were composed of Senators Stanford, Pugh, Stockbridge, Vance, Faulkner, Bate, Berry, Barbour, and Sawyer, and Representatives Clunie, McComas, Geary, Washington, Gibson, Milliken, Tucker, Sherman, and Catchings. Gathered around the casket were Mrs. Hearst, her son William, Miss Bayard, and Mrs. Hearst's intimate friends in Washington; while in the room opening into the parlor, where the body lay, were Senator Stanford and Mrs. Stanford, Senator and Mrs. Stewart, Senators Frye, Gray, Cockrell, Everts, Cullom, Blair, Keena, Cameron, Walthall, Vest, Shoup, and others. Among the Californians present were Messrs. Mackay and Crocker.

At the conclusion of the services many present filed through the room and took a last look at the deceased California Senator. The casket will be removed from the residence Saturday evening, and will leave here on a special train over the Pennsylvania road at 7:30 o'clock for San Francisco, accompanied by Mrs. Hearst, her son, and the Congressional committee. The arrangements have all been in the hands of Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine, of the Senate.

On the trip to the coast there will be three private coaches. The first will be occupied by Mrs. Hearst, Mr. W. R. Hearst, Miss Lulu Wynn, Mr. J. G. Follinsbee, Senator Hearst's partner, and Mr. John Wedderburn, the late Senator's private secretary.

In Mr. Stanford's car there will be the Senator and Mrs. Stanford, Miss Sanderson, and Mr. Nash, the Senator's secretary.

The following named ladies will accompany the Congressional party: Mrs. Clunie, Mrs. Geary, Senator Sawyer's daughter, Mrs. White, and Mrs. Senator Pugh.

The train will reach San Francisco next Thursday.

A NOTABLE FUNERAL TRAIN

That Will Bear the Remains of the Late Senator Hearst to San Francisco.

Tomorrow evening a notable funeral train will leave this city and start on a journey that will only end when the same train returns to Washington two weeks hence. The train will be an imposing affair, a fitting means of transportation for the remains of the late Senator George Hearst, the California multi-million-

aire. In a composite car, which will be heavily draped with black, will be carried the body of him whose wealth could not lengthen life one hour. The catafalque upon which the casket is to rest is also elaborately draped with mourning emblems.

Next to the composite car will be a sixteen-section Pullman sleeper, in which the House committee will travel. That committee is composed of Representatives McComas, Clunie, Gibson, Washington, Milliken, Sherman, Tucker, Geary and Catchings.

Another Pullman sleeper will be for the use of the senatorial committee, which consists of Senators Stanford, Pugh, Stockbridge, Vance, Faulkner, Bate, Berry and Sawyer.

The Pullman dining-car "Capitol" will be a permanent attachment. Mrs. Hearst, Mr. W. R. Hearst, Mr. Follinsbee, Mr. John Wedderburn and perhaps one or two others will occupy a private Pullman car. Senator and Mrs. Stanford and a few of the wives and daughters of committee members will be in Senator Stanford's private car, which will bring up the rear of the train. The occupants of the two private cars will have their meals prepared and served privately, each car being completely equipped with cooking and dining facilities.

The train will be run to Chicago as the second section of the western express, which leaves the Pennsylvania depot at 7:40. From Chicago the route will be over the Chicago and North-western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific to San Francisco, arriving at the latter place on Thursday next at 12:15 p.m. After the interment, which will probably take place on Friday, the party will go southward, and although there have been no definite arrangements as to the return will probably leave Los Angeles on the following Monday or Tuesday for the east via New Orleans.

All the funeral arrangements will be in the hands of Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine of the Senate, assisted by Capt. Merritt. Details of the trip and all railroad matters will be attended to by Col. Robert A. Parke of the Pennsylvania railroad, who accompanies the train on its long run.

Senator Miller, of California, whom Mr. Hearst succeeded, was one of the most popular men in the senate and some elaborate obituary addresses were delivered when the time came to honor his memory. Mr. Hearst heard them and thought he ought to say something himself. His speech created a great sensation. We quote it in full:

Mr. President, the senators who have preceded me have spoken of Senator Miller as a soldier and a statesman. It now becomes my privilege to speak of him as a citizen, in which capacity also he served his country. He and his associates were the recipients of one of the most important franchises in the gift of the government. Out of this grew an enterprise which has been carried on to the best interests of all parties therein concerned, in proof of which the books have ever been open for the investigation of any authorized agent; in fact, to my knowledge, such investigation has always been invited. The management not only protected the government, but a system was created which enabled the helpless and ignorant Indians engaged in the work to save such a proportion of their earnings that there is to-day to their credit in the banks of San Francisco \$100,000, which amount might have gone into the coffers of the company for the simple consideration of five barrels of bad whisky. This instance alone is sufficient to show the purity and integrity of the man's life. Such an example should be written on the mile-posts of the highway, chiseled in the cliffs along the trails of the Rocky mountains, graven on the granite of the Sierras, hewn on the tall pines of the Pacific slope, and commemorated in the flowers in the valleys of the dead senator's adopted state. Now, Mr. President, as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, I move that the senate adjourn.

Some of the older senators were greatly mortified over this speech, and few of them agreed with Senator Hearst that because a millionaire did not swap five barrels of bad whiskey for \$100,000 in cash and swindle a few poor Indians he ought to have his name written on the mile-posts of the highways, chiseled on the cliffs of the Rockies, graven on the granite slopes of the Sierras, hewn on the pines of the Pacific slope, and commemorated in the flowers in the valleys.

THE death of Senator George Hearst of California in Washington Saturday evening was the expected termination of the illness from which he had suffered for many weeks. This is the second time within a week that the senate has been called upon to mourn the loss of a member, the death of Senator Wilson of Maryland preceding that of Senator Hearst. While not especially prominent in senatorial work, Senator Hearst had earned the respect of all his colleagues and will be greatly missed from the circle. He had been a senator since 1886, when he was appointed to the vacancy left by the death of Senator Miller. His term expired the following year and he was elected. Mr. Hearst started poor, but, once on the road to fortune, made money rapidly. He was an admirer of horses, and the racers from his stables were known the country over. Mr. Hearst was also a most generous man in private, and many have reason to bless his kindly spirit. He was a liberal contributor to funds for the advancement of the Democratic party, and by his shrewdness held his place among the leaders of that faith upon the Pacific coast. His place in the senate will be filled by a Republican.

HENRY RAWLINSON DEAD.

**THE FAMOUS ARCHÆOLOGIST DIES
IN ENGLAND.**

**His Contributions to the Tracing and the
Ciphering of the Cuneiform Inscriptions—
Distinguished for Many Years as a Sol-
dier, Traveller, Scholar, and Diplomat.**

LONDON, March 5.—Major-Gen. Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson died this morning.

Few men have led so active a life both physically and mentally as Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson. Though eminent both as a soldier and a diplomatist, it is to his archaeological researches that he chiefly owes his fame. For the light which he threw upon the ancient cuneiform inscriptions, that barrier hitherto impassable for all European and Asiatic experts, he has been called the "father of Assyriology."



SIR HENRY RAWLINSON.

Sir Henry was the son of A. T. Rawlinson, and was born in 1810 at Chadlington, Oxfordshire. He was educated at Ealing School, and in 1826 entered the military service of the East India Company. For six years he served in Bombay, and during this period showed himself an ardent and skilful sportsman. In 1833 he accomplished the remarkable feat of riding from Poonah down the Ghauts to Pauwel, a distance of seventy-two miles, in three hours and seventeen minutes. The occasion was a time race, and relays of horses were employed. In November of the same year he was sent to Persia, where he held several important positions under the Shah. His great services in reorganizing the Persian army, which had practically fallen to pieces, won him the rank of Major and the order of the Lion and Sun.

In 1835, while stationed at Kermanshah, he began to study the cuneiform inscriptions at Mount Elwend, near Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana. These inscriptions are trilingual, being inscribed in Persian, Babylonian, and Median. In 1837 he succeeded in copying the first column of the great Behistun inscriptions and four minor ones, and submitted a report thereon to the Asiatic Society in London on Jan. 1, 1838. The task of copying the Behistun was one of great danger as well as difficulty. It is engraved in cuneiform characters on the smooth face of a cliff over 300 feet from the ground. For support the transcriber had to intrust himself to a ladder resting on a ledge about two feet in breadth.

The Asiatic Society received his report with keen interest, and Mr. Rawlinson at once became known as one of the leading archæologists of the day. Unfortunately, trouble arose between England and Persia in 1839. British officers in the Shah's service were compelled to leave the country, and Mr. Rawlinson had to discontinue his researches, already so successful.

In 1840 he was appointed political agent at Kandahar. For a while he abandoned his

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In 1840 he was appointed political agent at Kandahar. For a while he abandoned his archaeological studies and devoted his mind to the difficult task of protecting the city, endangered as it was from intrigue within and assault without. For his great service in the field he was repeatedly mentioned in despatches by Gen. Nott, and was finally created a C. B. When the troublous times had passed he returned to India with the avenging army through Cabul and the Punjab. In 1843 he was appointed political agent in Turkish Arabia, and in the following year Consul at Bagdad. The long-deferred opportunity had come at last. The archaeologist was again surrounded by his beloved inscriptions, and he threw himself with renewed zest into the congenial task of deciphering the apparently undecipherable.

In 1844 he forwarded to London complete copies of the Persian portion of the Behistun inscription, which included more of the cuneiform writing of the first kind than the aggregate of all other inscriptions in Europe. Facsimiles of these copies were published by the Asiatic Society in 1846. A few years later he was commissioned by the trustees of the British Museum to superintend the excavations of Nineveh and Babylon. The results of the work he afterward embodied in his works, "Outlines of the History of Assyria, as Collected from the Inscriptions Discovered by A. H. Layard in the Ruins of Nineveh," and "On the Inscriptions in Assyria and Babylonia."

Mr. Rawlinson was Consul at Bagdad 1844-1851, and Consul-General till 1855. In 1850 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in Turkey. In 1856 he resigned his consulate and returned to England. He was then created K. C. B., Crown Director of the East India Company, and member of the Council of India from September, 1858, to the following April, when he was sent as envoy extraordinary to Teheran, with the local rank of Major-General. About the same time he received the Order of Merit of Prussia, and Shah Sujah presented him with the Order of the Duranee Empire, in reward for his services in Afghanistan.

In the earlier part of 1858 Sir Henry was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest for the borough of Kelgate, but was obliged to vacate his seat on being nominated for the Council of India. Returning to England a few years later, in 1865, he was reelected member of Parliament, where he represented Frome for three years, when he was again appointed member of the Council of India. Having been intimate with the Shah while envoy at Teheran, he was deputed to attend that monarch in his visit to England in 1873. In acknowledgment of his services on this occasion the Shah presented him with his portrait set in diamonds and an autograph letter richly illuminated in Eastern design.

Sir Henry Rawlinson received many marks of distinction from scientific and literary bodies. In 1840 the Royal Geographical Society awarded him the founders' gold medal "for his travels and researches in Susiana and Persian Kurdistan, and for the light thrown by him on the comparative geography of western Asia. He was an F. R. S., D. C. L. of Oxford, corresponding member of the French Institute, a trustee of the British Museum, the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Royal Geographical Society. In 1882 he was elected foreign honorary member of the Vienna Imperial Academy of Science, a position in which he succeeded Charles Darwin. In 1871 and 1875 he was elected President of the Royal Geographical Society, and in the latter year was also President of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.

Besides his numerous contributions to the journals of Asiatic societies and the works mentioned above, Sir Henry published "Memorandum on the Publication of the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia," jointly with George Smith, "A Selection from the Miscellaneous Inscriptions of Assyria," in conjunction with Norris, "The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia." He also made several contributions to the notes on the translation of Herodotus, published by his brother, the Rev. George Rawlinson. Perhaps his work which is best known to general readers is "England and Russia in the East," a series of papers on the political and geographical condition of central Asia.

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The Bancroft Library
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BOX 6

SERIES 2: PHOEBE APPERSON
HEARST PAPERS, 1864-1921

CORRESPONDENCE

Family

6:1

HEARST, GEORGE

1864-1867

TO PHOEBE HEARST

72/
1204
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do I am sorry you think so I do
 not know I have done any thing so
 unworthy of you here I know I
 would be sorry to have done any thing
 so. and I am not sorry I love you
 and hope I never will be. I thought
 I would look after what I had here
 until I got it all right and out
 of trouble and then I would like it
 say but enough of this I fear as
 you say I have wrote too much
 but I have the Blues and feel very
 bad. As to the Conage I am glad you
 got it I told you to get it if you
 wanted I meant just what I said of
 course I did not want it if you did
 not not. All I have to say is if
 I live long you shall have those feet
 and its equivalent in what ever you
 say you might have been better
 satisfied first if I had done it sooner
 but I know I can do it now and will
 I thought it best to get it in water stock
 or something there. But we will have it first
 I am going to try after this to please you your husband

Virginia March 14th 1867
 My dear wife this news is
 in your health hope you are
 also you had call I am glad
 you are having a pleasant time
 but am sorry you are so
 low in spirits I have been very
 lame sick since I have been up
 here this time at best and than
 Blue letters came I feel like going
 up every thing and let it all go we can
 in to some valley and live in a very little
 I am sure it will not take much to
 do so and if the Boy can be educated
 should be time that will be sufficient
 he can go in to the world and make his
 own living I hope he will have an
 easier time than I had he fear I suppose
 I will come home as soon as this case
 is decided it is gaining a first rate and I
 have no fears of them getting the best of

this to
 my father
 I must say
 this you can
 my wife
 to

I have

yet if it was not well attended
too we would leave shore and I have
too much in it to leave unless I conclude
that I have too much and then I have
rather give it to some honest people
than to let a pack of thieves
have it. As I am here I will
do the best I can for this time, all
though I feel very low spirited and feel
just like I would just as soon be
in some out of the way place where
I could not see a person in a month
as any other way. Just so I had enough
of something to eat if it was any bread
and beer. I suppose I will leave
the matter matter of so so much the
more I don't what I thought was right
I thought he would pay it back of
course and he and his wife has
been so kind to you I could not
well deny him so if it is gone I can't
help it. I know I ought not to
have done it now but could not see

then. We might be just as well off
if all we had. Had sent at the
same time you are unhappy
because I have to be a ways looking
after what we have and I am not
happy here for there is no company
here for me and if we had nothing
it might be different. If it was
more we could appreciate what we have
had and been. If we were ~~happy~~
happy we would be glad of it
at all events I am tired of this way
and am a going to change for two
dollars a year into the moon and I have
rather live on Portland Beans than
to receive such depending letters and
if I am the cause of it it must not
shall be stupid, you can rely on that
that I am done. I will stay until this
suit is a hunt over then I go and when
I leave a gain you will agree to it
If I know all would go in to the sea
you say in your letter you are sorry
that you are a fool for loving me as you

[On complete]

My dear wife

Leicester Aug 31st 1866

My dear wife I have just received your
very kind and good letter was much pleased
to hear you got home all safe and family
things all right about the house and
that Mr Bay was all right there much I wanted
like to see him and be with you both
I have been ~~much~~ waiting to see what
course this Mr. thing would take but it
is some what in a muddle as yet to me
After I left you we came to this place and
found Williamson and party had returned
and that Mr. did not go up the Hangmans
Creek so we talked the matter over and
I proposed that we done one of two things
either go home or go after Mr. as that
was the only thing that was business
As for going by Mr. Dyer in directions
and Mr. it was played out with me
So Mr. Williamson and an other man went after
him and found him a bout forty Miles west
of White Bluffs and had brought him to
Hafulu - when Williamson wrote me that
he had the man and that he came a long
without trouble and still said that he had

And would go on to it I have not heard from
him since but must soon if they have not
gone in and concluded not to come this way
If so I am believing as I know the party
will do about the farm thing with you
But I think the next letter or news I get will
be that Mr Robinson has owned up that he
has no money. As I do not think any man of
sense could or would act as he does if he has
a penny. At all events I suppose we have
the thing in such a shape that we will bring
things to a close soon we can not be far from
the last act unless he gets a way and that
I do not think he will do as one of the
men that is a long is one of the entire
affairs of the Regiments from Wallawalla
and if he dont look out he will get in a
tight place if he dont find the money
you will be what I think of Belland I think he
and Dyer understand each other but I do
not think he is half as good as Dyer or so
I think he think the thing has been done
right. I am sorry the carriage was sold
But keep your carriage up we can let the Bay view
go and have enough let for us to live on
and in any way we want to after a few months
and then you can be assured that I will turn off

Placerville Aug 29th 1867

My Dear wife I have been looking for
a letter from you for a long time
I have got two letters from you
in good time soon after my arrival
But none since I am sorry you do not
write as it is a great pleasure to hear
that you are getting a long well and to
hear all a heart the Boy and things
generally and it is a great comfort
to see a few lines from you
I am here at the mill and well have found
a found a good deal Mr. Claxson and my
self took a trip of a hour a week
and saw a great deal of country and
quartz. We have got to go over to the
New Dist, I promised John A. Beck
that I would go and take a look at his
property over there or I do not think
I would go as it is a hour forty miles
thence there is some very fine mines there
and as I am here it might be well for me to see
the best of them

The Mill will not start for 20 days yet
and I will not go ~~until~~ for San Francisco
until it goes.

The time goes off hand when
I am think of you - and I feel almost
frightened when I think how much
I am a way from you - when
life is so short at best. and in future
If god wills that I must go in the
mountains I must take you with
me for if you were with me all else
that I might kill or leave behind
does not count to any thing - saw the Bay and
I know he would do well at his grave
tree. When I get to thinking of these
things I get very home sick
I must stop this whining and cheer up
and make the best out of it until
I can see you. I am very anxious about
the mill. I have some fear about
the success of the concern yet I hope it
will be all right. But it is not certain
The Mill is one of the Best in any county
Give my love to Ma and Pa and
Miss the Bay for me lots of times
and sleep with the love of your husband
By Heart

Sac. City Dec 11th 67

My dear wife I am just now in
Receipt of your note and Paesler
was very glad to hear from you
and sorry you did not come up
As I do want to see you very much
in deed and thought you would
come soon or I would have gone
home at all hazards. But as
Wells is sick it may be best
for you not to come I did
not get your telegram yesterday
in time to write you and
hurry to day as the messenger took
my passage home. I am
here just returned I had a
very pleasant trip since the
trip from hunters for that
is enabled by your description
and since I came over
I received slides from you and
my the Kalkstein that has slopes
the cars in two places
Ie is here and put me at the
cars and says the report was
conclusively that I was for to
I Haha and had with Anan

and if I did not stop and
show the members I was a sailor
all that had been away would
be lost - I felt terrible had not
to go for several reasons
first because I wanted to see
you I think more than
I ever did in my life. And
I was sure you would be
me and would look for me
and I feared you would
feel that I ought to have
come home. I think I will
get off tomorrow but may not
as I am in the fight and
would not like to get badly
beaten. I think this is my last
trip in Palmares for I hate the
Nasty job. I am sorry you
could not come. My love to all
why did you not write me as
said in your letter
Yours Truly
Herbert
by Keenan

Sacramento Cal March 12 1868

Miss the Day for me and accept the love of your
mother

My dear wife I have been thinking I
would get a way from this place all
week But can't leave until tomorrow
I am anxious to get home for I want
to see you very much you must not
think I do not think of you
for I do all the time I can get a
law for an ailment but after
that I am quite how sick

But you know that the Legislature
will soon adjourn and we must
look out for the tide lands and
see that no one else does not get them
If we do not The Rail Road Co
will not make as good a fight
as they thought for and I think
they will fail If I should not come
I will telegraph you but I shall I will
you Richard J. Hearst

Mrs George Hearst

6:2

HEARST, GEORGE

1868-1869

TO PHOEBE HEARST

72/204
c

Sac City March 21st 1868

My dear wife I cannot well go
down to day as my Gas Bill is now
fully before the Senate and will need
all the attention possible. Also the
Ties and I am sick of the place
and want to see you much

The old Gas Co have several agents
here trying to defeat our Bill But
it will be hard to do. we have got
so far a head of them. We have
succeeded at it - secretly and had
it so well set. And they did not see
it until the vote in the House
which I suppose you saw in the
Bulletin 150 to 4. They will have
money but we have all the
power on our side and we have
given some stock

The Rail R and Ties Land Gas
Steam But some prospect of it
passing. My nephew Bell has passed
both Houses and has gas to the
Governor. My regards to Cousin
G and me and say to the Ladies.

We always want and for them to have as
good a time as they can. Accept to love of
your husband G. Hunt

I am getting very busy and want
to get work and spend more of
my time with you let me hear
from you. have a
good time I could tell you
a good joke on Turner
I think Mrs Turner had better
get back. I may telegraph you
from Burr River The Indians
man is over and the Indians
all gone then sleep up
accept the love of your husband
and kiss the boy for me I would
like to kiss you in reality
excuse this scribble as I am
in a hurry my love and
kind regards to all of our
friends good bye
yours
George

Capt. Jeanson
is dead!

OFFICE OF
Alpha Consolidated Mining Company.

San Francisco, July 28th 1868

My dear wife
This leaves me in good
health and all things are a hawk as when
I last wrote you We ship the mill for the
Kising Star Mill tomorrow it is very large
one hundred and fifty horse power. And
splendid But I think a small mill at
first would have been better as we
could have got a going with half the
money Then we could have let in our money
and built a larger mill But I think
we will be able to pay all the assessments
which will amount to one hundred and
fifty thousand dollars, a large amount
but will all be needed. as the mine
now looks We hope to be running by
the first of Nov. and we think we
will be able to net 30 or 40 thousands
per month. The Kising Star has been
very tedious an account of abstract

of Tette all of the land Las Juntas
as good little I am I'm a charr or
3 blocks I suppose you know this
is a haul 22 blocks in all, the
blocks that did not pass is a haul
the best part of the land. Spatterman
does not think the way had but not
perfect. and they want me to warrant
the Tette to that piece. I think I
will close at that if I can do no
better. So much for Quinon
you Ma and I'm one will
I start for Nevada and I leave
tomorrow or Monday. think of
going to Austin first and then
to Idaho. This has been discovered
the richest mine in the world about
30 miles from Austin it takes a
large amt of money to get it say \$2500
thousand but if it is as good or half as
good it is worth more money
The House and garden looks well
I think I'm going out there and weaning
the warm house plants put them to work

I am sorry you do not write me
of more frequent I have got but am
very short letter from you in five
weeks which is very hard to account for
from you for even I do better than
that but I will not find fault
as I am not so uneasy as I was before
you got home safe and well
Though you do not think I'm glad
I am to hear from you or you would
write more frequent. I hope you will
I will get on in the morning before
I leave as the long letter promised
you would write on the following Sunday
has been due 20 days
The weather is beautifully hot - all over
the state all of the country people are
coming to the city that seem to get
out of the heat and today it is
very warm in the city
I would give a pretty good price to see
my babies. I am trying to get things so
arranged as to go home or to Mo in Oct
and we will spend the winter in Washington

a ballen The whiskey Bars and
Restaurants are crowded as
full as they can stick as that is all
the places that we can get to a fine
and they are cutting in piles of
gold many persons cannot get a
bed and have to set up all night
or sleep in a chair or on a stool
and some have no money to get
a bed But no one needs go with
out money as all can get
work that will. But there is more
Bros's than Bunnies here than
any place I ever saw. But if
they will leave off whiskey they
will try they will make money
I have not heard from
I have since I left if that
should fail I must make
plenty money here, and we must
make up our minds try our best
and more and if I don't come out
with plenty you can blame me for it
Wattas wishes to be remembered
to you He will get some of our money
out of Wattas and I think all of
it he has a long show you George

Hamilton Jan 30th 69

My dear wife I arrived here all
well and have been in good health
ever since can eat first rate
and am well pleased with the
place. But miss you very much
If I could carry you a round
in my pocket I had just a heart
as soon be here as any place.
But you do not know how much
I think of you it is a horrible
life for me to live without you
It is quite cold and for the last
few days ~~it~~ it has been blowing
and snowing all the time and the
mountain is so high that the
clouds are all a round so thick
that you could not see a man 20 yds
There is more silver here than all
the places I ever saw I hope to
make some money out of the country

I have a good place to sleep
in with Head + Throat Run,
and have as good a time
as I could have without you
But this place will not do for
you as the cold ~~with~~ wind and
light atmosphere would be bad
for your Throat, It might do
in the summer time I wish
it was a good climate so you could
live here we would make plenty
Money But I do not know that I
can send it to stay here without you
I saw Mrs Sheaster she told me she
knew you first rate and is a
good friend of all the Messengers
If you should see the old lady
you can say to her that Mrs S. is
well and that they came here ~~Part 2~~
down in money matters and spirits
But they have made about fifty
Thousands and are a going to sell
out and go to the States and thence to

to San Francisco and invest
their money and live there
She is a very smart Lady and
is a lady I suppose you know
her she is the only lady I have
seen since my arrival
There are some women here
But oh what hard lasting
cases Mrs & Mr Sheather came
here last August and
spent their time they have some
good horses and live well
gave a nice dinner for me
There are at least five thousands
people here coming and going all
the time But I think more coming
than going This is a great place
for small folks to make money
I saw one woman that has made
enough and letting Beds 15 Thousands
dollars all ready and several other
old Hags have made money in lot
and by hunting and letting Rooms several
Thousands a very poor Bird is worth

Hallville Coal Company,

WYOMING TERRITORY,

At New 11th 1869

My dear wife we arrived here
Least night - 12 Oct 69 all
well and had a splendid time
and trip no dust and the weather
fine I had the Blues Badly
As you felt so hard when I left
I felt bad all day and thought of
you and the Boy often and felt
terrible, hope you have got over
your Blues, We passed Salt Lake
and some Mormon settlements
in day light. I did not see as
much frothy in the place as some
people, take the beauty all together
it is a dreary country and I would
not like to live here
I will leave here as soon as
possible as I am home sick I will
not go to Omaha your loving husband
J Heart

6:3

HEARST, GEORGE

1870-1872

To PHOEBE

72/204
c

No. 1.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

Pacific Division.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to, by the sender of the following message.

WM. ORTON, President, } New York
O. H. PALMER, Secretary, }

G. H. MUMFORD, General Agent, } San Francisco.
JAS. GAMBLE, General Sup't, }

5
Camelton
July 2 1870
20 70/11a M.

Received at San Francisco
To Mrs Phoebe Hearst
Carroll, Willis

I am well will be
at home next week

G. Hearst

9pdg
a g

We have stapled every thing and will
all leave in the morning for home
or some other place you & H

Montezuma Dec 18th 1871

My Dear wife

I write this as it is
likely I may go from here to
Hot Springs or Benton and should
I go I will not be home at Christmas

I never was so anxious to see you
in all my life I am homesick and
sometimes I think I will start
and go at once but that
would not be manly and as
long as I pretend to do any thing
to make money I must attend
to business before my own hap-
piness or wants

I have traveled on the outside
of this camp for 2 or 3 days
found nothing that will do for an
operation and hate to go home
with out something to put on the
manle it would be so nice to start

Something the first of the year
If I had you a long with me
I would not think of San Fran-
cisco one a month. I never
missed you so much on a trip
ever before.

I am almost a mind
to start for home and think I
will and come back and go to
Benton. It is blowing here at a
frightful rate and the clouds
are right on the ground —
So thick we cannot see far
We are not far from Fitzgerald
and Co. made their feelings
I don't like this camp much
could make a small concern
pay here. But can't afford
to pay more.

My kindest regards
to all kiss the Bug for me
If I should not be home for
Christmas dinner. Think of me
and wish I was there your Geo &

No. 1.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

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JAS. GAMBLE, General Supt.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WILLIAM ORTON, President, } New York.
G. H. MUMFORD, Secretary, }

Orinda March 6 1872

Received at San Francisco,

March 6 1872 11:40 a.m.

To Mrs Leo Hearst

*Had splendid trip all well
How are all*

Hearst

J. Calvert RA

6:4

HEARST, GEORGE

1873

TO PHOEBE HEARST

72/204
c

Oh dear
the girls long
letters from
you
and thanks you
are having a
good time

OFFICE OF HAGGIN & FEVIS,
No. 411 1/2 CALIFORNIA STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. May 27

1873

My dear wife this leaves me in good

health also you Pa & Ma. I got a letter from
Pa said all well and the crop look well
Doe had Epizotie but was some
better our henses have got quite well
and was quite sick. Henry does not like
Harris and wants to leave. If he does
I will take the horses and put them on
a Ranch and stone the carriage

I think Harris will give me
15 hundred dollars for them and I suppose
I had better take it. However I know
we cannot replace them for any thing like
the money. and I may keep them until
you return Alice is first rate I go out
them for dinner quite often Alice is
all that appears like home our place
is in splended condition and the
flowers are much better than usual

Allen went out to the house and brought
home a lot of nice flowers. She says
she writes you often and gives you
all the news. Old Man Sullivan looks
clean and much improved. Also the
Boys. I will send the old folks and one
of the Boys to the Ranch. If not all
2 of them ought to be able to do very well
during the harvest a hand you see
The women are desirous to get to the County
Tennis are very dull and all most impatient
to sell any thing. I note all you say a
hand selling up all my matters and
will give it my attention of this you
can rest assured. I hope you are well
and are having a good time. I fear
the Judge will grant a new trial in
Kornes suit as he belongs to the N +
E Co. If so I will have to leave for
that place a gain. If not I will go to
Inyo County. I hope to hear from you
often and long letters as it gives me much
pleasure to hear from you and to read the
bits of your travels you leave your Husband
George

Pioche Mar 31st '73

My dear wife
I have delayed
writing you so as to get some
pain in an suit. I think
we have much the best so far
of the N + E Co. We will win
the suit or having the Jury shun
I am in much better health
than usual in the mountains
I feel first rate. And feel
I will make some money this
year for the Babes
And it is quite possible I may
be in London this summer
or fall. I will want to see the
Babies very much. In fact I feel
you have been gone a great while
now. For out side of you and
the Boy all is wanting I suppose
you are at Camp Shivers having

a good time with my friends how
I would like to see you or be with
you then

you did not say when for
me to direct my letters to New York
only in case of Lewis I suppose
Wells Fargo. I do not see how
I am to get my letters to you
in Europe. But you will
post me as best you can as soon
as possible. As to the money you
will need in or on your trip
don't give you self any trouble
a heart I will see that you
have it at any cost
I am glad Chambers was on
the train with you
you must excuse writing
as I am much annoyed by
men and things. Have a good
time and think of me
Kiss the Boy for me often and
don't let him forget me
you leaving ahead Love & Respect

OFFICE OF HAGGIN & TEVIS,

No. 411½ CALIFORNIA STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

187

San Francisco

May 30th '73

My Dear wife
I have not received
a letter from you for about
2 weeks and as I will leave for
Proche in the morning I fear it
will be a long time before I get
and I have to go over to that
reasonable place a gain hope I
will not have to remain long
The Application for new trial
comes up in few days and I suppose
the Judge will give a new trial
as he is in with the party
I do not believe in Bad Luck to much
extent, but it does appear so to be
with me for the last few months
as I never supposed we would have

my trouble with R & Co
and But for them I would clean
up one hundred thousands
before this. But it is other
wise and I must stand it
Meritor is working better and
we will get out of it without
any loss and perhaps make some
money I have not heard from
Ontario hope it will go. Not but
what it is good But I am coming
so much I am worried all the
time Meritor is now running and
we will make some money out
of the workings which will help
R & Co is doing well and
is paying a good profit. But
the market is very weak and hard
to realize. So you see while things
are secured it is hard to get out
and make much money. I am and
Quinty still says I fear Lewis
not quite the man to comprehend
the Enterprise enough about Business

I saw Lennie this day she
appears to be very glad to meet
me and appears last without
us. She is much dissatisfied
with Leaper about stock
I think however she is about
set and has not lost anything
I hope she will quit
Me and Alice are getting
a long first rate.
The horses and Perry are still
at the place The horses are
fine never lost a better
I have not heard from Dick
and the little dog for some time
Pa wrote me he would be up here
before this I go out to me after
Alice always has fried chicken
The Heenan crossed one last day

first rate and do not
appear so wild
I may take you to the
mine with me
I hope you are having a
good time for I have missed
you very much since I have
been back. We have been
together so long I have become
weaned from nearly every one
and scarcely know any one
and find the Hotel a very
stupid place and nothing
to interest me. A man with-
out a home is just about
no man at all. Be sure
to write me all about your
travels. I am very anxious
for you and the Bay for fear
you will never get back. I
will think the time long until
you return. I hope I may get off and
meet you yet. You will see

have them and have had
for several years and
from all reports they are
good - and then they go to
Canada - If I do not
conclude to meet you
But if we have good luck
in making some sales
I will meet you in the old
works But if not I must
keep at work until
we can, as you know
we have so much money
invested, we must push matters
The Hearst Boys and all are
well Write me long letters
and as often as you can get
the leisure How did you like
Mrs Lewis & Family
Your Loving Husband George

Spokane June 9th 1873

My dear wife This leaves me in
good health and when that is said
that is about all I can say that will
interest you - The hearing for a
new trial has not come up yet
But will be disposed of soon in some
way so I can leave this place
I may go to Salt Lake. I hope to get a
letter from you soon dated London
when you will have seen Dr Stallard
and find out what he has done with Ontario
and know you are safe that for
I am glad you are pleased with
your trip and pray you may get
back home safe and that I will live
and meet you when we will have a
nice time talking over your trip
I have missed one of your letters
But received your long letter just as you

were leaving Ireland and going to
Scotland I think you will like
Scotland better though you may
not meet so many acquaintances
and then by not having so good an opor-
tunity to enjoy your self
you will not like the great cities
as well as the country in England
particularly. How I should like to be
with you to take a look at that
old farming country. I regret it
very much that I am not with you.

But as I cannot be I think it is
just as well you did go. If you
are enjoying your self as it will
improve the Boy some.

I miss you and have much when
at the Bay. Coal is very dull at present
Real Estate still down. Wool has gone down
and of course sheep. And the cattle
Business is very much over done
and the market has collapsed and
will grow worse as the supply is much
greater than the demand and will continue

To get worse as the increase of the
Stock will increase much faster
than the population.
So after all I do not see anything
so good as a business as mining
and in fact a boat all that will
make much more than a business
unless one has a large amt. of
money and loan it out.

I think wheat will be a good price
But the crops are not good in many
places over the state while in others
it is first rate.

I have just received
a letter from Mr Chambers
he is well he had just got a letter
from Mr Brown who wanted a
Report on a mine he Chambers
had sent him to sell.
He wants me to come to Salt Lake
very much. I think I will by and
go by or go that way home
and then will go over to Occis
Lake and look after some mine.

I do wish you had my measure I
will I think send you my measure
as soon as I get to San Francisco
for I do not know as we a thing
to do as to lining some nice
closer in the way of cloth and
Linen How are you pleased with
your trip and how does Willie,
like it or does he want to come right
home as usual I hope you will
like Hallam you did not say a word
about Mr Lewis or family I am so
you have met Mr Toft as he will
take so much interest in you and
your trip he is so kind and good I
hope and I know you will be very kind
to him I remember me to him
and say I would be glad to see him
in this country again
How Willie writes me some letters and
you please write long letters giving full
account of trip and people and all things
pertaining thereto you ever loving husband
George

Peach June 20th 73

My Dear wife

I am just now in
receipt of yours of London 25 of May
and you do not think anxious I and
to get a letter from you and how I am
pleased I am when one comes I am sorry
Willie has been caught as he will give you
a trouble and how you please
to the extent But I hope he will
soon be better and I do so much wish
you both may enjoy good health and have
no more trips. But I am so fearful
something will happen you before you
get home that it all most startles me
at times Write me long letters and as often
as you can as I like to read you things very
much I am sorry you did not say more
about London and the people
I am still in this place The argument
for new trial is now going on. But we

I do wish you had my measure I
will I think send you my measure
as soon as I get to San Francisco
for I do not know as we a thing
to do as to lining some nice
closer in the way of cloth and
Linen How are you pleased with
your trip and how does Willie,
like it or does he want to come right
home as usual I hope you will
like Hallan; you did not say a word
about Mr Lewis or family I am so glad
you have met Mr. Toft as he will
talk so much interest in you and
your trip he is so kind and good I
hope and know you will be very kind
to him Remember me to him
and say I would be glad to see him
in this country a gain
How Willie writes me some letters and
you please write long letters giving full
account of trip and people and all things
pertaining thereto you ever loving husband
George

Peache June 20th 73

My dear wife

I am just now in
receipt of yours of London 25 of May
and you do not think anxious and
to get a letter from you and how I am
pleased I am when you comes I am sorry
Willie has keeping company as he will give you
some trouble and may you please
to some extent But I hope he will
soon be better and I do so much wish
you both may enjoy good health and have
no more keeps. But I am so fearful
something will happen you before you
get home that it all most startles me
at times Write me long letters and as often
as you can as I like to read your things very
much I am sorry you did not say more
about London and the people
I am still in this place the argument
for new treat is now going on. But we

Can't tell how long the Judge may take
it under advisement we may not know
for a month or (2)
I received a letter from Pa yesterday
he has been in the city and has been
out to the place and Alia's. I suppose he
will tell you all so I will leave it to
him. The mine at Belmont are not
doing as well as expected and if we
get out without loss I will be glad
I do hope we will make some money
out of this place. But when I do
parham has gone to British Collyer
to look after Leamer
I fear the Ontonagon has not been sold
By Stallard. But it is a good mine
and we will make money out of it
I feel very badly that I am not with you
on your trip as it is a hunt all
the trip I was anxious to make
But if I do not meet you before your
return I never will see the old woods
and will be satisfied with your description

My health is very good much better
than last year
I have not heard
from Chambers since I wrote
you last - he inquired after you
and Willie. Tell Willie I want to
see him very much and I am
very lonely with no Boy. And that I
met a nice little Boy who had his foot
crushed off with a wagon turning over
it and he was about Willie's size and
was going on one foot and could
earn him money enough to send
to Philadelphia and have a cork foot
made for him. If he had been let grow
up that way he would have been all out
of shape. But if he gets good attention
from this on he will hardly miss his foot
as it is only off from the in step
I believe I wrote you Mr. Sampson was
dead. His Brothers took his body home to
Boston poor man he will not meet you in Annapolis
He took sick just a few days after you left
and died by the inch as it were

Can't tell how long the Judge may take
it under advertisement we may not know
for a month or (2)
I received a letter from Pa yesterday
he has been in the city and has been
out to the place and Al's. I suppose he
will tell you all so I will leave it to
him the Miss at Belmont are not
staying as well as expected and if we
get out without law I will be glad
I do hope we will make some money
out of this place But when I last saw
Parham has gone to British Columbia
to look after Leamy
I fear the Outing has not been sold
By Stallard But it is a good mine
and we will make money out of it
I feel very Badly that I can not tell you
on your trip as it is a hard all
the trip I was anxious to make
But if I do not meet you before your
return I never will see the old world
and will be satisfied with your description

My health is very good much better
than last year
I have not heard
from Chambers since I wrote
you last he inquired after you
and Willie. Tell Willie I want to
see him very much and I am
very lonely with no Boy. And that I
met a nice little Boy who had his foot
mashed off with a log gun - turning over
it and he was about Willie's size and
was going on a foot and could
I give him money enough to send
to Philadelphia and have a good foot
made for him If he had been let grow
up that way he would have been all out
of shape But if he gets good attention
from the army he will have his foot
as it is only off from the in step
I believe I would you for Sampson was
dead his Brothers took his lady home to
Boston poor man he will not miss you in any
He took sick just a few days after you left
and died by the inch as it were

Much improved
Alice I know writes
you often and gives
you all the gossip
The McLeans are
very hard up and
Cash is about to start
to gain home he will
get through but I
do not know how
But he is a rascal
Yours are terrible
here. But we will
come out all night
in time and no fear
So have a good time
and give you self no
trouble I know you
are sensible and know
what is a haught night
your Loving husband George

72/204

Grand Hotel,

JOHNSON & CO.



PROPRIETORS

San Francisco, Cal. July 17

My dear wife this leaves
me in good health I
have just received your
very short letter. But
was glad to get it. I
also found 2 good long
letters here and my annual
from piach. The judge
granted a new trial
so our wives have to settle
the matter, or go through
an other expensive trial
I hear nothing was done

with the Anlano
Gins in London
I am sorry as it would
have give us money
which we need as we
have sold nothing for
more than a year
and have been out
more as you know
The is paying also
no more But the King
last's Bed. Belmont
has got down to three
shillings some is out and
got out at 7 made some
money from the and
Epy has there yet
and will lose hardly
as they must have and
assessments right away
you speak of having
money I want you to

Spend as much money
as is necessary for your
pleasure and not think
of it. For if you are
to feel that you are
doing wrong you lose
all your pleasure
and all is lost
So do not write me
that you are feeling
Bad a heart what it costs
you will get all you
want for your pleasure
and comfort
and it only makes me
happy for you to have
the money to use in that
way. Sullins and all
of the Boys are going
to the North on 24
They all have much
improved and look

C. R. GREATHOUSE.
LOUIS T. HAGGIN.

Law Office of Greathouse & Haggin,

411½ California Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug 17 1873

My dear wife I am in receipt
of your (2) letters of 19-25-
ult. This leaves me in first
rate health and all of the friends
are well so far as I know
Times are very dull here plenty
of money in the bank but
know speculation in any thing
stocks or flatter than they
have been since 66 no
sale for any thing in the
way of mines or lands and the
only way to get any money out
is to work it out and that
is slow as you know
Holland did nothing with Ontario
But the mine costs well any

Still improves as the work
goes on so if we cant sell
we will get money out of
it in time. But more money
will have to be put in which
I do not like as I am anx-
ious to clear up all matters
and start in on new
But I have fully determined
to shape my matters in that
direction. Monitor
drags a long slowly
But we are getting out
some money out of it
But the prospect is not good
and I fear we will make
a loss in this time. I think
still continues to pay
it 12500 dollars per month
which gives me \$3000 per month
Monitor about the same. But
the mines do not look so well
John Parker says we are
all night on Cona. Do
Take it all and all things are
not so bad. But slow

C. R. GREATHOUSE.
LOUIS T. HAGGIN.

Law Office of Greathouse & Haggin,

411 1/2 California Street.

San Francisco, Cal.,

187

I am getting quite flustered I am
sorry as you know I have
a horror of fat
I think I will leave in
the morning for Sausalito
tomorrow. We are fixing a
compromise with Herms
We will ~~give~~ get some money
out of it and I think to my
point a bond 30 thousands
which will help I think
the matter will be closed
to morrow I mean profit

Bulley B. & Webster are in
Anapa. But I fear it will
not go. I am going to
Brazil very hard while you
are gone and have to have
a good account to render
when you get back. I have

times shudder for fear something
will happen on or Bath
of you before you get
Back But must hope for
the best I know you
are careful but some
Boat might blow up or
some accident on 12th
I am much pleased to know
you are enjoying your self
hope you will continue
so to do and do not give
your self any trouble about
matters here as I will come
out on head at the month
and we will have plenty
Pearson is doing well and
things look well in that direction
The San Augustin land one
doing very well we have
a least fifty thousands of
shells left which we will
hold for much higher prices
say ten dollars each Brandy
is marketed done well
Yours Truly
Wm. L. G. G.

The Journal
is done
and things
look bright
Belmont is
not to be dealt
don't do do
much
your security
is
Belmont

San Francisco
Oct 4th 73

My dear wife I am in receipt
of your 2 letters from Vienna
I am so glad you are in such
good health my health has had
good a gain I start in a few minutes
for Washington In about 200
miles north of Walla Walla
will go on steamer and
think I will have a pleasant
trip I have not received any
remembrance of the time I
know I have missed some
of your good letters But have
got the most of them. As to
your coming home of course
it would be very unusual for
me not to be glad to see you home

But as you are in wardrobe
you had better spend whatever
time is necessary for your
pleasure and satisfaction

I know you are enjoying your
self and things are going on
here pretty well and am
taking interest on doing

pretty well and I feel satisfied
I felt somewhat despondent when
I was sick. on my return I will

~~write~~ write you a long letter
I do not like for you to come
over in Nov or Dec, as I fear
it will be rough and as to pulling
the Bay at school for six months write
me what you think of it

All well at present and the season
Mr Lewis has bought a place in Oakland
The Pleasant Bays are on the San Francisco
place and have built them a place
to live in all the friends are well
tell Mr Lewis I was proud of his letter
and showed it to some of my friends
But I supposed I would get one after George
tell him to write of Miss you both very much

Grand Hotel,

JOHNSON & Co.



PROPRIETORS

San Francisco, Cal. Dec 19th 1873

My dear wife I arrived
safe and my health im-
proved after a long and
tedious trip. And after
giving the name
which best suited it
would not do. So had
my trip for nothing
I saw a very wild country
and one that abounded in
wonderful scenery in the
way of Water falls high
mountains and timber
and most wonderful

Mountain Loaves
and the roughest country
possible in fact there is
no level land only on
the summit of the Manday
as to wild and awfully
ground you will see nothing
to compare with it in
the old world so rough
and covered with timber
not even Indians can live
But enough on that sub-
ject as I will tell you
when we meet I came
back as I went and just
Ran out out of Oregon
as the most severe storm
set in all over this coast
for years We could
scarcely get out of
the Columbia River for

The Ice Oregon Nevada
Utah and all the Moun-
-tains of California
are covered with snow
to a depth unknown
before and the former
is frightfully cold
on the Humboldt 30 degrees
below zero some persons
have been caught
out and have frozen to
death Here it is pleasant
have the rain which
is now falling at a terrible
Rate and if it should
turn of warm we will
have a flood which
is quite likely
The Country is very prosper-
ous as wheat and wool
are good prices and a fine

prospect for a large
 crop next year
 and the mines here
 down will stay as
 high on the Comstock
 and looking pretty well
 on outside mines. Not
 much in a way. Belmont
 come out at last after
 all of us went out of
 it. It has been as high
 as 30. Gash made money
 out of it some say
 more than one hundred
 thousand dollars
 But poor man he needed it
 as he was a hard gambler
 I will try and get some
 thing out of him - now
 he is in bad health and
 will not live long I fear

Jasper and the
 McDevall have
 made some money
 at the mine all right

Grand Hotel,



PROPRIETORS

San Francisco, Cal.

The Belmont stays a long
 and sells for 5 to 5 1/2 when
 it sells at all yet things
 look as we will get out
 perhaps without much
 loss. The stock looks
 very well and still
 continues to pay
 something of a dividend
 per month and I own
 one fifth or one thousand
 shares. The stock
 is worth or sells for 4 to
 4 1/2 we think it worth

more and have not done
much. Ontario we are
still prospecting and
developing it still promises
well. We have put up Hois
-ting works on it and
will sink a deep shaft on
it this winter and if it
holes good in the depth will
put a mill on it next
summer. The Season
Business is doing well.
We will have it out of
debt in January and
have all the land
and property clear
if received you may send
letters on my return
also you to from Malan.
Give you description of route and go no where there
the letters and my things is the slightest danger

very splendid
I am glad you did not leave
Willie at school as he
would not learn as
much as he will with
you and he is company
to you all though he
may give you some trouble
At all events I would
not like for you to leave
him a lone in a strange
country. And do not go
your self or talk him
when there is the least
danger in any way
for I fear something
will happen you with
the greatest precaution
talk always the safest
and go no where there
is the slightest danger

I Miss you very much
and when I am home
I wish you were here
I pity all of the sights you
see so get through as
soon as you can and
Brake for home I do
not mean for you to hurry
for as you are there I
want you to see all the
Important places or at
least so much that you
will not regret you did not
stay longer I hate what
you say about money
I will attend to it I shure
Harris is still at the House
and has the horses yet
and they say they do not
look well I will write you in a
day or two Yours George Hewitt

annual in New York when you
will be in Washington and for
Bowles may come at some
time if it is possible I will meet
you some where on the Road
perhaps at Salt Lake No change
in mines since my last Ontario
still holds good and we are down
for an other level and will
cut the vein in a few days
and if we find it good at that
depth we are all night as it
will be worth from five hundred
to one million shone We have
settled with Benny and gave him
2000 shone out of 50 thousand Cham
lans will have one hundred ft out
of 15 so you see it and I will
own nearly 14 1/5ths Pearson and
I own quite a large amt of Wood
ville and it has gone up to 8 1/2
Thomson is a Washoe mine and looks
very promising If you have any
money left bring this wife some
linen or him some cloths for a suit
All well I remain your loving husband George

[In complete]

Pearson has been talking
of sending ~~to~~ money to you to
bring his wife a cloak and
some linen also some table
and bed linen but he has neglected
it and I fear he will not be May
Telegraph you the money if he
does and you have the time you can
get it They dont want much
I hardly think you will have
time after you would get this letter
I do hope you will have a good
trip and answer home safe
I will feel wonderfully relieved
when I hear you and the Boy
safely landed in San Francisco and
home, But will feel very anxious
about you from now until I
know you are safe at home
I never just read of a terrible
accident on a train in England
I hope you are not on the train
So be careful you self and keep Willie
close and a way from danger you George

a hairet you money I am shure
it did not worrie you more than
it did me. I hope it come out all right
The money should have been sent
sooner or when it was sent it
should have been telegraphed
But J. B. Always waits to the last
moment. I gave him a blowing
up a hairet it and I think Mr. Lewis
did for he appeared to feel very badly
a hairet it. He saw I was much
hurt a hairet it. For I called to
him as he has not been for some
time. I hope you will have enough
to get all you want to bring home
with you. For if now you did not
I would send you more for I am
very anxious you will come home
satisfied and happy over your trip.
Cant you bring a nice piece of
cloth with you to have my some
nice close made here. I think it
will be better to have them made
up here. My shirt collars are 15½

you may want to bring me some
shirts

All are well at you. Par
Albert is in stocks a gain and has
done well. Pa is looking better
than he has for years.
I have been getting lots of letters
from Wisconsin some of them
asking for information about
different States or Territories
where is the best place for them
to go to. They want to know a hairet
Land stock climate. Some
of the letters want money as they say
the crops are a failure and
they do not what to do poor people
I wish they were in a better county
as it does appear that that county
is going from bad to worse. All
the time. William Baules will come
out this winter also Nefferson
Nefferson will come with
you. If you will let him know
you can telegraph him or you

6:5

HEARST, GEORGE

1874

TO PHOEBE HEARST

12/204
c

Stock have been quite high
But have broke
and some lost Blue
I sent you a letter of credit
of 3000.00 dollars a few days ago.
Will send you more when
you need it. If this should
not be sufficient - I want to
see you and the Boy very much
I did not see so good a looking
Warren at the party as you
self and that is saying a good deal
I hope the Boy will surpass either
of us in all things. I saw Mr Macky
he said he was in London when you
were there but could not find
you. Don't take Willie in any dangerous
places and don't go you self. I heard
you went up on the mountains
and came over the Ice. I do wish
you would not take any such
chances. There is plenty to be seen
where there is no risk. Things are
looking better for me. Yours
George

San Francisco

Jan 10th 1874

My dear wife
The old year has passed and the
New year is upon us. I had a very
lively Christmas as I took a walk on
Christmas day - I took a dinner
the day before with Mrs + Mr Shawham
had a splendid dinner but I did
not enjoy it much as I was
not feeling well. I had Dr Grover
took a course of medicine and got
out day after New year and
went down to Paris and spent 34
days, and now feel first rate better
than for some months. He has
the gayest Christmas that we have
had for years. The streets were crowded

for days with people looking and
buying me things for the little
ones and other dear ones

I should a round and thought
of you and Willie very often
and some very things that would
have pleased Willie and perhaps
you I am still at the Grand
Hotel But I think it is the
pact of them all

They are all well at pres and have
got their crop set Soet's is as fat
as a big hog and the little dog is
as fine as possible and has grown
to be quite a dog the biggest of
his kind. And puppy is going to have
pups by him want that be a puppy
Breed of dogs. He looks better than
common Eppy is a big man

They all got out of their
stocks a heap and I am much
pleas'd as I thought they would lose
all they put in at one time
I went out at quite a loss
But they soon after struck a
very rich body of ore and the
stock is now worth a hundred 25-
Jasper is now a head same forty
or fifty thousands dollars
Moss' also Moss' is just as
man and follows as he can
he pitches in to my stock and hits
them a lick when ever he can
Alice has been quite well But
is up a gain and was at the Calico
Ball But only looked on for a while
I was there and gave my kite for the
prize did not dance and soon got tired
and left

San Francisco Jan 31st 1874
My dear wife

I am in receipt of
yours Jan 24th. Also of Willie's a
few days before yours, was sorry
to hear of your poor health,
But glad to know you are
some better hope you will
be all right very soon I have
been quite unwell a gain took a very
severe cold which settled on my
Bronchial Tubes I had a terrible cough
and quite a fever with kind of
chills. I am still confined to my
Room But will be out in a day
or 2. If the weather will be good,
We have had the most damp and
cold winter I have ever experienced
it seems to chill me through and I am
continually having colds there has
been to see Mr Mrs Shawhan & husband

Jazzles Wright - I lay with
me most of the time I am and
great house after comes in
But you do not know how much
I miss you when I am confined
in Town and more particularly when
I have to spend most of my time
in Adams. I think of you and the
Bay and think I may not live long
or at least might not. And if so what
a frightful loss of time. But of
course when I am away I am happy
knowing that you are having a
good time and of course could not
improve my condition by being
in this City. I would leave the
City at once were it not so cold
and wet in all directions and
my health has been so poor I am a
fraid to Ternant Nevada the winter
has been terrible, cold and lots of
snow in all directions. I am anxious
to get out of this place as I

Think if I could get to some
place where the Sun shines
and a little dry weather I would
be all right a gain I think of
Salt Lake or Eureka but it
cold and stormy and I fear
I would take cold and get
well so have concluded to remain
here until a more sunny season
and take care of my self the best
I can which I have done since my
return but I don't know my long trip
better than I have done since
I have been in the city I can't account
for how easy I take well with a
cold I think I will be all right
as soon as the weather gets warm
I have got a Telegram from Dr
Reed to meet him in ~~St Louis~~
St Louis on the 15th of Feb.
I think I will if my health improves
sufficient I fear that no thing will
cast more than they are worth

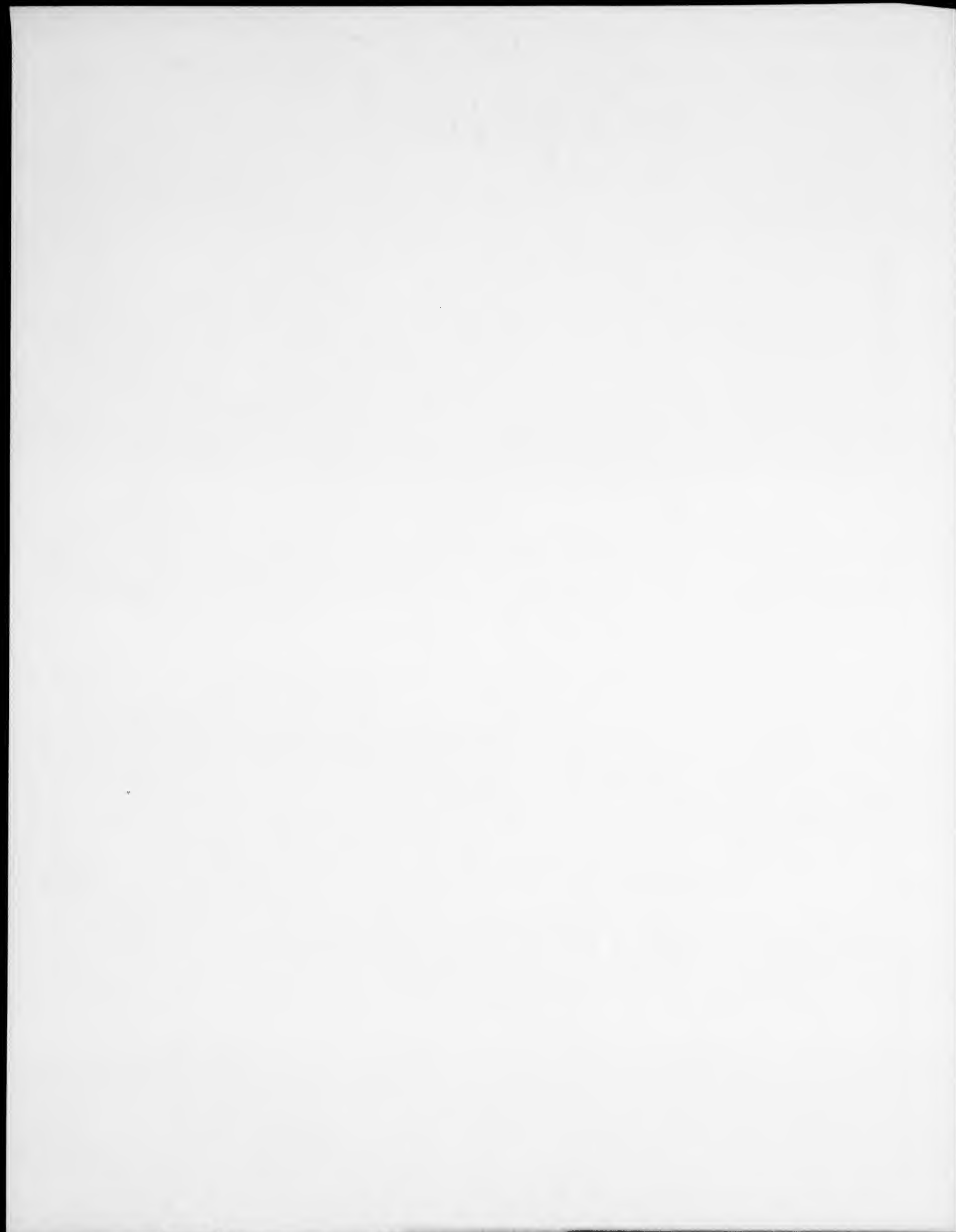
You ask me to say when I wish
you to come home I do not wish
to set any time as you would act
on my request without regard to
your plans and as you are so far
away and may never be in that
part of the world I would much
like for you to make your trip
satisfactory as well as pleasant
and not have to regret any thing
left undone on account of hurry
Of course when I get away and
am fully employed I do not feel
so blue as when I am here and
not well And I now say a month
more or less does not make any difference
or even 3 months this summer as if
I am well I can be away and then
I would prefer you ever when
you would enjoy you self best
But I had supposed you would leave
for home the last of April or 1st of May
But be governed by your pleasure ^{your} heart

San Francisco Feb 8th 74

My Dear wife

I have not received your letter for some time. Hope you have received all of mine and particularly your letter of credit so you can go on with your trip as you speak of wanting to hear from me on that subject before you left home. I received Wilkes letter and was proud of it. I have given up my room at the Hotel and have been stopping here at Mr. Seavers and with Pearson's for a few days. I will leave for St. Louis about the 12 of the month. I much dislike the trip as it will be cold and disagreeable and I have but few relations in that part of the world that has much attraction for me. I have been a way so long that I have become weaned from all my former associations both Land Mont's or persons. And all of my recollections of that place are not very pleasant. But rather bad than otherwise. My health has improved. I feel that I will be all right again very soon.

I will see about the house before I go
also horses. The Fells at was an well
The Heart Boys are farming putting
in about one hundred Acres of Wheat
and Barley and some corn you
know they must raise some corn
I do not suppose they will do much for
a year or two as they will have to get
acclimated and see how persons do in this
country. We still have plenty of rain and
if we have a good spring rain we will
have more wheat than ever before
The country was never more prosperous and
money will be plenty. And I hope to get
hold of some of it. And will share if
my health gets good I have not done a
thing this winter. My health has been so
poor and it has been so cold and wet I have
not had the courage to start out
But will as soon as the weather gets good
and try to make a few dollars. You letter a
Miss Jones worries me very much I do not
know what she will do. Belmont is down to
4 dollars a gain and many persons are hurt
badly. I hope you are well and having a good time
yours
George





Howard Station, Mo. P.R.R.
Office 203 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.



St. Louis, Feb 28 1874

My dear wife I arrived here on
 26 with some not seen Dr Reid,
 yet he is up the country taking
 depositions in the case so have
 not I hear from the case looks but
 fear we will lose Mr Smith's
 head, all will depend on me
 think if I had got home in time
 I could have arranged with him
 so as to have made some thing
 perhaps Dr Reid will have done
 for my health has much improved
 since I left I stayed a few days
 at Va City. I feel as though I would
 get all night a gain. I am very an-
 xious a heart you and Willie for fear
 something will happen you before you
 get home. The time appears very long
 since you left when I am in the mountains
 But when I am in the city or in

Commezation I Miss you so much
~~that~~ I hope you are having a good
time and will return safe I have
not received a letter from you in
a long time and will not until I
get back - you wrote me you would
be in Paris in March so I suppose
this will meet ~~you~~ you there
The Man that has charge of the Custom
s at New York Ed or Ned Burton
I hope you will get a long without
any trouble you cant think how
anxious and how much I miss you
I will go up and see some of the folks
on the line of the R.R. But I am home
sick all ready as all things are strange
to me here. But must admit that
this is a great City situated in a vast
country and this from its position
and having such a vast agricultural
and Mineral Country to back it. This
City must and will become one of
the leading City in the US. If not
the largest on the Continent
Certain things are looking about
as usual They have the water out
at Cerna Bo. and I suppose we will
know soon our fate Belmont stocks
are down a gain to the Red Neck

I note what you say in regard to
Aunt Anney Clerk and have seen
Da and spoke to her about it
he burst in to tears and said he
had not sent any money he had supposed
he would make some money from
time to time and had put up
to the present and I received I
was hand up and that I had
done so much for his family
I supposed he could not ask
me to do it. I have been in
awful Bad luck for a year
and a half. I told him I
would raise the money some
way and send it Monday if I
had to leave off all comfort
my self. So you see that will be
attended to and I shall treat to
the good to help me a long. I do not
fear if we have our health but
we will have all we need for the
worst of my load is over I must do for

Aunt Clark as long as
she hires the Heart Rays
Must look out for them selves
and all the rest of my poor
kin and I assure you I am
done helping person as friends
1874 shut down on that sort
of thing

I also note what you
say a bout price I hardly think
would be sufficient up to
take charge of a school in
this city not but what she was
well educated but all things in
the way of teaching has undergone
such a change since her day
I fear she could not now come up
to the mark and as to the rent I fear
them would meet difficulty in getting
the place and doubt if she could at all
However I could but try and do not
know until I do try so if you say so
I will make an effort this by Booths
and seats out to be included into
this would take care of ~~the~~ your husband's war

Union Mo

My dear wife

~~Dec~~ 10th 74

I am here
to give my deposition a many
others we are a bout through
The case will be tried in St
Louis The case is doubtful
think if I had got here some
days sooner and been present
at the examination of Juge
I could have made him
give testimony more in my
interest. As he has sworn
to things very contrary to my
recollections of the facts and
of course very detrimental
to me in many particulars
But we may get them yet
I have been in this county
about 2 weeks have seen

several of the people
I never in times gone by

They all look come worn and
poor and miserable. I have
met John Whittrines former
wife. She looks much older
Found the country not improved
But if possible in a worse
condition than when we
left the state and in no way
as good a county as Cal
and I am glad I left it though
I have lost all I was worth
If I should ~~see~~ lose this case
I will wash my hand of this part
of the county and never will
I trouble those people a gain
and hope we will live longer
and better than those we have
left behind with all their ill
gotten gains. I think we live
more in one year than these

Union Mo

My dear wife

~~Mo~~ 10th 74

I am here

to give my deposition a many
others we are a bout through
The case will be tried in St
Louis The case is doubtful
think if I had got here some
days sooner and been present
at the examination of Inge
I could have made him
give testimony sworn in my
interest. As he has sworn
to things very contrary to my
recollection of the facts and
of course very detrimental
to me in many particulars
But we may get them yet
I have been in this county
almost 2 weeks have seen

several of the people
I never in times gone by

They all look came worn and
poor and miserable. I have
met John Whittrines former
wife. She looks much the same
Found the country not improved
But if possible in a worse
condition than when we
left the state and in no way
as good a county as Cal,
and I am glad I left it though
I have lost all I was worth

If I should ~~lose~~ lose this case
I will wash my hand of this part
of the county and never will
I trouble those people again
and hope we will live longer
and better than those we have
left behind with all their ill
gotten gains. I think we live
more in one year than these

people do in (2) years
I will visit the Cleaveland family
and perhaps James and Mr
Bawles. But will make all
shoot for as yet I have not
found much to interest
me and do not think I will
and I all must stop here

Mr. Nickerson is here and wants
you to stop over at his house
at Warrensville. Now he thinks
of going out with me or with
you as you go on home. He goes
to look at the county for the
purpose of settling in the county
if he is well pleased I like him
very much, he is smart
and could do well out there
He is very much like Greenhouse
little nest and he as happy as
of course I will not get a letter
from you until I get back home
How much I would like to have

you here with me and go home
together I may stay in this county
until the first of April
Uncle Austin is still turning
But in a very bad condition
It seems as it would be better
if he could go off

I do not
wander at you not ever wishing
to see this part of the county a
gain I would not give you
home in July for all that
our friends here
How would you like to come
and live a month there in Frank
a gain. The more I see the
more I want you back and let
us settle down down in our
little nest and be as happy as
possible and let the balance
of the world wag a long as it
pleases. Love to the Boy and you
Good little self - Yours as ever George

St Louis

March 23. 1874

My Dear wife this leaves
me in pretty good health,
I have some pain in
my back and hip and
my right leg is quite stiff
But I think it improves some
I am taking things easy as
possible so as to try and
get my usual good health a
gain and if I should
well try and take better
care of it than here to fore
I did not order my letters
forwarded to me so do not
hear from you so do not
know of your when a boat
and just when you intend
to start for home or what

how you intend to come
on. I may take a run to
Washington if so think I
will go to New York and
try and see Burton and
have him look after
you on your arrival
I will go to Sullivan tomorrow
and see some of the folks
and may go to St James
and then will go to Washington
or direct to the Pacific
I am very anxious to hear
from you as it has been
now more than a month
since I have heard from
you the last was a letter
to Alice and you were not
quite well. I have seen
Jones and Mr N Bay
John S. Selvenson and have
been at their houses

I am much pleased with
Mrs Steunson and daughter
think her one of the nicest
persons I ever saw. She
thinks of coming to see
you some time and if you
should stop over here
I would like you would
call on them. They live on
Walnut st 2109. I have
been at Mrs Glavers saw
all the ladies have been
in hopes Jennie would get
a letter from you as I
wrote you a heart the
first of Feb that I would
leave for this place about
the 12 of Feb for this place
Mr Amiel James is leaving
on Washington st 2645
and he is very sick and has been
for a long time and is not

expected to live on to see
get up a gain paorman
he was so glad to see me
wants me to stay with him
all the time I fear we will
never see him a gain

They have a very good house
and are just fixed to live
well and happy. They
have had that James
Ordered home and are look-
ing for him home soon
But fear he will not get
time in time to see his
father. But I hope for
the best and think there
is some hope yet with
good nursing think
he will may get up yet
I will write you when I have
seen some of the folks at Sulby
but I fear it will be the old
domipus ~~that~~ I send you and
the Bee ~~is~~ your George

b.6 HEARST, GEORGE

1880 - 1882

To PHOEBE HEARST

72/204
c

Blank No. 1

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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Messages can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages.
This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated San Francisco 1880

Received at **819 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.**

To Mrs Geo Hearst

Buckingham Ho.

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Stay with Willie & I will
come + we will take
him with us to Washington
for a couple of weeks
all well

Geo Hearst

25 Street 25
2 Ex
AK

THIS TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE IN
819 Sixth Ave., bet. 46th & 47th Sts.,
WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.

DIRECT WIRES—ALWAYS OPEN.



Astor House,

W. S. MOORE, Proprietor.

New York, Buquetque, N. Y. Dec 14th 1882

My dear [unclear] I am on my way
 to see of mine near present
 Arizona. [unclear] is with me
 will be gone [unclear] ten days
 will return to [unclear] present
 and hope to be able to go to
 San Francisco for a few days
 at least for a rest. I am in
 receipt of May letters and pat-
 etc. but [unclear] kept pretty clear
 of everything. We were very
 things other things as you know
 which gives us many offices to be
 filed. I think the [unclear] [unclear]
 will be good property after this
 as we will get all of the [unclear]
 nice. So you see we have some
 good work. Some people are
 very slow and some talk
 of planting a other democrat-
 ic paper. I say go to hear they
 will soon get them. It can't
 be done by talk as we know
 and but few will put up the coin

I Hope the Boy will be able
As I think he will to take
Charge of the paper soon after
he learns to write as it will
give him more power
than any thing else
improving and I hope to
be all right again but I
have been down very much
and am very thin and need rest
I may have to go to Sonoma
Mexico if not will take a rest
for a month or so I am sorry
to say that the Black Hills Mines
are doing Badly Just how serious
I do not know But have sent me
monthly accounts that showed very
Badly - Just what condition the
Mines are in I do not know
I wrote fully about how to do
you will see in this letter You do not

Form No. 1.

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<i>M19</i>	<i>3a Ad</i>	<i>22nd</i>	<i>7/24</i>

Received at 8 WEST 23rd STREET, near 5th Avenue.

July 12 1881

Dated *Washington D.C. 12*

To *Mrs George Hearst*

Stop House

I am well but me =
= Coppin' and Clark particularly me =
= Coppin' are used up if
you feel well enough come

THIS TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE IN
 CABLE OFFICE. *either* **8 West 23rd Street,** **NEAR 5th AVENUE.** **ALWAYS OPEN.**
George Hearst

6:7

HEARST, GEORGE

1884

TO PHOEBE HEARST

112/204
c

P. A. 20.

1501 VAN NESS AVENUE,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

See 21st 84

My dear wife I have
been at home all day
as it Sunday and a
glorious day and a most
glorious all the time
We have had a splendid
rain and more coming
the indications are splendid
for more but how much
we can't tell may be for
the month. We have at
least plenty for the present
I have been quite lousy
at all times. Home is no home

It is only a sloping plane
and Robb's does
not make it very ugly
in fact they make me
stand at times yet it
might be worse
What is a home with
- out a baby I say
What is a home with
- out a wife and
a baby I am trying
to get matters settled
so I can leave and
Remain for several
Months but it does seem
all most impossible
But will go for a time
at all events I want to

See the Bay very much
so anxious for him to
get through
The Examiner is about
The hardest thing of all
to know what to do with
or how to do it
Gneathouse has got
Borell and is the same
Gneathouse - lackwell
and latter will come
Remore but as Will
I wish does not come
up to the mark
I think if we ever get
together with the Bay
I will be satisfied if we

Just have shelter
and enough plain
food to eat - What do
you say, I think I
am almost at a
no place to go and no
place to stay

Can you find out
a heart the news
paper men -

What we want is
~~on~~ a man that
understands the prin-
-ciple business from
the street up and all
the way through
so as to be able to

5
LATE full charge of
the paper and direct
the business in every
Department also
the business part or
rather the financial
part also

But we know such
a man is hard to
get - But he must
understand and
know just what is
wanted to get out the
paper at the least possible
expense the financial
of Business can be more

easily filed and can
be got here no doubt
of course this ma-
ter of ~~you~~ if he
is first class Edison
written and is of much
importance. But if
the patent is not run
at the least possible
expense you consider
it must be a failure
no matter how good
a paper may be bro-
ught out

1st is a good cir-
culation 2nd a
good paper and 3rd ~~get~~

^{know} to ^{to} have and get the paper
out for the least
possible cost
and to do that the man
must know just how
many men he wants
and that they do full
work to the best
advantage

In other words does
this man know all about
the business - from the
type room to the press
and through the press
until the money is paid
in. Or is he only a tra-
-ning writer

and will be com out
how and if so for
how much in month
and will be want an
interest in the paper
circulation six ten
days + 18000. dollars

To ourshen can
get at the matter
a man or perhaps
will can attend to it
But I think Toomer
has a good paper
man with him in the
office

I will get off soon
for New Mexico - I note
that you say a boat

To ourshen and
will fix it all right
when I get there

Everything is going
on here as usual as
usual and we want
be well satisfied if
paper and silver
should go up but
it is still on the down
grade I sent a young
man to the house to
keep the books and
Baldwin went with
him he is much pleased
with the ranch caught
lots of trout

P. A. 20.

1501 VAN NESS AVENUE,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

Dear

Brought up a
mountain view
The house
is almost as big
and as fine as the
house we saw
The house that is the place
pleasant and fine
stump and all the
Bays say they will
all go down first
vacation. Hope you
are having good time
But fear not. George

6:8

HEARST, GEORGE

1890

TO PHOEBE HEARST

72/204
c

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Order of Opening Exercises

MUSIC BY

THE BAND OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
 JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, CONDUCTOR AND SALVATORE PETROLA, ASSISTANT
 BECK'S ORCHESTRA of Philadelphia,
 SIMON HASSLER, J. G. S. BECK, CONDUCTORS

Promenade Concert

1. THE PRESIDENTIAL POLONAISE, . . . Sousa
PERFORMED BY COMBINED BAND AND ORCHESTRA
2. OVERTURE—FESTIVAL, Leutner
ORCHESTRA
3. GRAND FANTASIA—TANNHAUSER, Wagner
BAND
4. MARCHE AUX FLAMBEAUX, Meyerbeer
ORCHESTRA
5. OVERTURE—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, Nicholai
BAND
6. SELECTION—LOHENGRIN, Wagner
ORCHESTRA
7. COLLOCATION—THE PEARL-FISHERS, Bizet
BAND

Order of Dancing

- 1 WALTZ Militaire Waldteufel
1.....
- 2 PROMENADE . The Gypsy's Serenade Nehf
2.....
- 3 QUADRILLE . . . Fleur de The Strauss
3.....
- 4 WALTZ Santiago Corbin
4.....
- 5 PROMENADE—Characteristic Dance . The Coquette . Sousa
5.....
- 6 LANCIERS . . . Luck in Love Weingarten
6.....
- 7 POLKA Journalist Hassler
7.....
- 8 PROMENADE—Grand Ballet . La Fille du Pharaon . Pugni
8.....
- 9 LANCIERS . . . College Songs Zimmermann
9.....
- 10 WALTZ . . . La Reine de la Mer Sousa
10.....
- 11 PROMENADE—Mosaic . The Yeoman of the Guard . Sullivan
11.....

- 12 POLKA Lily Hassler
12.....
- 13 PROMENADE—Carnival Barboula Ulrich
13.....
- 14 LANCIERS Natju Chassaigne
14.....
- 15 WALTZ Reve d'ete Bucalossi
15.....
- 16 YORK One Heart, One Mind Strauss
16.....
- 17 PROMENADE—Valse . . . La Gitana Bucalossi
17.....
- 18 LANCIERS Erminie Jakobowski
18.....
- 19 WALTZ Reign of Venus Voelker
19.....
- 20 QUADRILLE Volksgarten Strauss
20.....
- 21 PROMENADE—Descriptive Piece . A Trip on the Limited . Dow
21.....
- 22 LANCIERS Anita Hoffmann
22.....
- 23 GALOP On the Sands Puerner
23.....

REFRESHMENTS

The seven rooms east of the north entrance of the ball-room are set apart for the Supper, which will be served by GEORGE C. BOLDT Proprietor of the Bellevue and the Stratford Hotels, in Philadelphia and of the Bullitt Building Restaurant in the same city. Price of Supper tickets One Dollar to be obtained prior to the 4th of March from A. T. Britton, Chairman of Inaugural Committee, Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C. and on the evening of the 4th of March at the supper-room door.

Bill of Fare

Blue Points in Ice

HOT

Bouillon in Cups

<i>Steamed Oysters</i>	<i>Oysters à la Poulette</i>
<i>Chicken Croquettes</i>	<i>Sweetbread Paté à la Reine</i>
<i>Terrapin, Philadelphia Style</i>	

COLD

Assorted Roll Sandwiches

<i>Mayonnaise of Chicken</i>	<i>Lobster Salad</i>
<i>Cold Tongue en Bellevue</i>	<i>Cold Ham à la Montmorency</i>
<i>Boned Turkey à l'Americaine</i>	<i>Breast of Quail à la Ciceron</i>
<i>Paté de Fois Gras à la Harrison</i>	
<i>Terrine of Game à la Morton</i>	

SWEETS

<i>Assorted Ice Creams</i>	<i>Orange Water Ice</i>
<i>Roman Punch</i>	
<i>Pyramid of Nougat Renaissance</i>	<i>Beehive of Bon-bons Republican</i>
<i>Pavilion Rustic</i>	<i>Assorted Fancy Cakes</i>
<i>Fruits</i>	<i>Desserts</i>
<i>Coffee</i>	

14

Committee on Banquet

DARK BLUE BADGE

GEO. B. WILLIAMS, *Chairman*

BROCKWAY, H. H.	MARR, J. H.	PATTERSON, DR. D. C.
CORSON, JOHN W.	NOYES, F. B.	SMITHMEYER, J. L.
CHRISTIE, JAS. I.	OLMSTEAD, J. F.	SMITH, J. DEMPSTER
CORNWELL, G. G.	O'BRIEN, W. F.	WHITFIELD, W. E.
GREEN, O. C.		

Committee on Decoration of Ball-Room

LIGHT GREEN BADGE

O. G. STAPLES, *Chairman*

ANDREWS, E. F.	LISNER, A.
AUERBACH, JOSEPH	LOTHROP, A. M.
BLACK, JOHN C.	MARTIN, J. D.
BRAINERD, E. R.	POINDEXTER, W. M.
BEVERIDGE, M. W.	PAGE, HARVEY L.
BAUM, CHAS.	REYNOLDS, C. LESLIE
CASEY, EDW. F.	SHEHAN, GEO. A.
COLEMAN, NORMAN J.	STEAD, ROBT.
CAVERLY, EDW.	SCHNITZER, PAUL
DUNCANSON, CHAS. C.	SIMPSON, A. H.
ELVERSON, JAS.	SCHNEIDER, FRED. A.
EVANS, FRANK M.	SAKS, A.
ENTWISLE, THOS. B.	TICHENOR, GEO. H.
FITCH, JAS. E.	THOMPSON, O. T.
HOWISON, H. L.	WOOD, C. T.
HAMILTON, GEO. E.	WIMSATT, S. H.
HARRIS, R.	WALKER, W. T.
JOHNSON, J. H.	WHITMORE, W. C.
JOHNSON, W. F.	WILLIAMS, WASH. B.
	YOUNG, E. B.

Committee on Carriages

PINK BADGE

THOS. SOMERVILLE, *Chairman*

COWAN, WM. L.	HIESTON, ROBT. T.	WARD, FRANK K.
GIBSON, JOHN	ROOSE, W. S.	

15

Committee on Music

OLIVE BADGE

A. H. S. DAVIS, *Chairman*

ARRICK, WM. T.	HELMUS, WM.	SPOFFORD, H. W.
BUTLER, JARVIS	KERR, R. W.	VANDERBILT, JOHN
BAYLEY, CHAS. B.	MARINI, L. G.	WILLETT, JAS. P.
BRUST, A. G.	PATRICK, J. H.	WALKER, GEO. H.
EWING, JAMES M.	REISS, B. W.	WHITAKER, G. A.
FANNING, JOS.	REESIDE, FRANK P.	WILKINS, C. F.
GIBBS, CHAS. E.		

Committee on Comfort at Ball-Room

DARK BROWN BADGE

J. E. BELL, *Chairman*

BATES, Col. J. A.	GRANT, ALEX.	SAILER, THAD. K.
BOND, Dr. S. S.	MERRILL, HENRY S.	STONE, E. W.
BROCK, WM. S.	SMITH, FRED. S.	WELCH, Dr. GEO. B.
BEARDSLEY, J. J.	SPRINGER, HORACE P.	ZANTZINGER, D. W.
DUFOUR, J. M.	SHERWOOD, HENRY	

Committee on Badges

PEACOCK BLUE BADGE

SIMON WOLF, *Chairman*

BLOUT, I. L.	GOLDSCHMID, R.	RUPPERT, C.
BLACKFORD, B. LEWIS	MORTON, HENRY C.	SMITH, FRANK H.
COWDRY, FRANK	NEALY, SIDNEY H.	SOLOMONS, A. S.
DRINKARD, R. M.	RAWLINGS, FRANK T.	

Committee on Tickets and Invitation

MAROON BADGE

GEORGE GIBSON, *Chairman*

BEACH, CHARLES E.	MCGUIRE, FRED. B.	STINEMETZ, SAML. W.
CAMERON, JOHN	RUPP, WILLIAM H.	TRIMBLE, MATTHEW



Holley Banks & Biddle's Phis

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.
THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
6710	Du	Y 21	PF

Received at 1114 CONN. AVE. 3/23 1887

Dated Union Sta Balto Md 23

To Mrs Geo Hearst
1400 N Ave

Sessions will call tonight please
tell him as he behaved
very nicely tell him I
was obliged to go to New York
Geo Hearst

b:9

HEARST, GEORGE

n.d.

To PHOEBE HEARST

72/204
c

Virginia City Dec 1st

My Dear Pass

This leaves me in good health have been ~~working~~ ^{working} around quite busily since I arrived here have seen some things I like very much and some things not so well. The mill will start a heat the first of Jan. If it goes off well we can stand the heavy out and mistakes that have been made very well but if it should fail it will be a hard blow. There are some claimers here that we own I think I will sell if I can L. C. Clark is doing very well his oldest child is L. M. Thos and Ashley are working a way getting twenty dollars per week and have to pay half of it for Board and lodging. I have seen

Penny Keen he last's pretty hand
and I suppose has no money
I think he would like to be at
home. Henry when in is here
looks like he did not seem whether
School kept or not. — I have looked
at the Gould and Curry Mine
it is a fine Mine I think as
good as two of the others
I have been looking for a
letter from you for 2 or
3 weeks but in vain as yet
I want to get back and see
you very much. It is pretty hard
to be a way from you so long
yet I suppose it is better for
you until you get started
I will leave here in a hour
a week for San Francisco if
nothing turns up of great inter-
est I hope you will be well
when I get home I want to see you
very much
you
George

3rd

I do not know how long I will remain
here I may have to remain until
about the first of April if so I will
take a Run over to Washington City
As I hardly ever expect to be on this
side again. How much I would
like to meet you. But that would be
rather early for you to cross the Ocean
And if I am not detained on business
I will be off for home fourth with as
I had much rather be anywhere in
the State of Nevada than in this County

I am sleeping at the planters house
do not like it but I understand it to be
about as good as any and it is cheaper than
the Southern. I called at Bennetts and argued
for the James and find that Anvil and family
are here and that he Anvil has consumed
3 plan and cent line but a few months
I will call on them and think you ought
to do so on your return. I long for the time
when we will be settled down in our
own little nest and enjoy ourselves the
Ballmer at our fires with our dear Boy, your George

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This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
6199	W. H. Mum	21 Pd	621P

Received at Corcoran Building, S. E. Cor. 15th & "F" Sts., Washington, D. C.

Mar 23 1886

Dated Sacramento Cal 23

To Mrs Geo Hearst

Washington

Governor Stevenson presents his compliments to Mrs Hearst & begs to announce the appointment of Mr Hearst as United States Senator

H. J. W. Lam. Executive Secy

6:10

HEARST, WILLIAM RANDOLPH

1879

To PHOEBE A. HEARST

72/204
c

and fell asleep and did not wake, until time to go for our ride.

I am writing this letter with the pen you gave me in my satchel. Using it for the first time.

I took my Hammam and enjoyed it and feel very much better.

Your loving son
W. R. Hearsh

Paris, August 10,
179

Dear Mother

I have just finished my lessons and have time to write a little before going to bed.

While reading my latin I received your letter. I am sorry you are not well and I hope you will soon be better.

I like my medicine
chest very much. All
the ^{bottles} have a little mouth
which makes it very
easy to count the
drops. Doctor Sarrand
gave me my medicine
today from my ^{own} ~~own~~
box. I think it tasted
better.

I shall say nothing
about our journey as
Mr. Barry has written
you. I found the fan
however very useful.

To day the weather
has been very pleasant.

not at all warm.

This afternoon we
took a drive in the
bois for the last
time and took milk
at the Laiterie where
we were the first
time.

We had a nice
dinner plain but
good - no stuffed
potatoes.

The reason I did ^{not}
write this afternoon
was because after
breakfast I lay
down for a moment.

[1879]

St Pauls Sept 21

Dear Mother

I did not write yesterday because Mr. gave, me and an other boy the morning to take a walk in and in the afternoon and evening I was ~~occ-~~upied with my sacred studies.

I am writing late at night again.

There are some little things that I think I forgot to tell you in my last letter, about fasting on Friday for instance.

We fast nearly all the time but we have a special fish and potatoe fast on Friday.

We can only go into town ~~once~~ a ~~week~~ month, and only have four dollars a month

to spend and out of that have to come bats and balls and all such things.

The Mr. spoke to me to night about my studying so much, he says he will excuse me in some lesser study so that I will have more time for the more important but I think I will try and take all

I am finishing my letter Tuesday and when I look at it I feel almost ashamed to send it but I know you would rather have a poor letter than none at all and I really have not time to rewrite it.

I have settled into a state of perpetual home sickness, which although not quite so bad

as when I first came is pretty bad and I think it will continue until I see you again. I never knew how much time there was in two months before and, how long it could be strung out.

I don't suppose it will be worth while to write many more letters as

you will be almost ready to leave by the time this one reaches you.

There is never any thing new to write about in this place.

Every day is like another except and then there is only a substitution of Church for playtime and Sacred History for

Latin Greek &c.

I have received quite a number of letters from you, one with a paper cutting of proverba &c. I have read them and hope that I am the cork although the string that holds me down has not yet broken I hope it will before the end

of the term.

As I study so hard I knew you would not care if I took boxing for exercise so I have began with a Professor of Gymnastics which is at the school.

On Saturdays I generally play base ball.

I will have to go to bed now but I will write again soon

Your affectionate son
W. R. Hearst.

5
St. Pauls, Sept 27.

Dear Mamma

I have really nothing to write about but I feel that I would like to say something to you so bad that I must write.

Today is Sunday and I have just left chapel so I have an hour before Church.

I wrote in one of my letters that we

had service three times a day for three quarters of an hour each time. So we did then but it lasts an hour and a quarter now.

We have a new minister almost every Sunday. Last Sunday we had a German he talked "shus" like Gus Williams. Nearly half the boys in school got a report for laughing.

Speaking of reports

I have not had one report yet.

But to continue, the Sunday before we had a minister who kept forgetting his place and every time he did so he would repeat his text until he found it. For instance, his text was O foolish Galatians who have be witched you &c.

Now boys I want you to bear this in mind and, ah, and

nam, hem. O foolish
Galatians who has
bewitched you.

I believe that every
old minister in this
country comes here
to practice on us, and
shove off old sermons
that no one else will
listen to, and I would
not either if I did
not have to. The Br.
preaches pretty well
but hollers too much.

I think I am going
to change my room
pretty soon, I hope

I am for although
I like little Teris very
much, he always wants
to go to bed at about
nine o'clock while
I have to stay up and
study. Perhaps I
will ~~see~~ room with
one of the Professors,
Mr. Hargate, he is
perhaps the nicest
in ^{the} school.

I don't remember
whether I told you
or not about the
clubs here at St Pauls.
There two opposition

cricket clubs to one of which everyone in the school belongs.

Eleven of the best men are selected from each club called the first eleven's, then the same number of the next best, called the second eleven's.

The first eleven's of Isthmian and Old Hundred are playing now. I belong to the Isthmian and we are ahead

one hundred and six to thirty seven.

We are sure to win. Although I don't play myself I take great interest in my club.

There are also two boat clubs but they have not raced yet.

The third, fourth, and fifth forms each have a ball game, the third has the champion ship so far.

the bell has just rang for some more church so I will have to stop for the present.

To day is monday I did pretty well in my lessons to day. I have been in remarkably good health ever since I have been here although it has been very cold, so cold that I have not been

able to wear my light clothes at all. In a little while I wont have anything warm enough to wear.

The cricket match is finished and our side have won.

I belong to a baseball nine, am captain it is the fourth best nine in school. We have a holiday tomorrow and

will play a match
I will write you
about it next
time.

I was telling you
in the first part
of this letter how
much church
we have. It is
almost like a
catholic church
we have to bow
when ever we come
to Jesus Christ in
the creed, and

Mr. spoke the
other day of the
holy virgin.

I think he is an
old hypocrite and
I know you will
think so too when
you see him.

I hope it wont
be long before you
will be able to
judge for yourself.

Yeste Today was
St Michels day and
we celebrated it.

in due style.

I do hope you
will be home soon
and will be able
to stay in Concord
during the Winter
but I don't think
you can for the
boys say it gets
about twenty five
below zero in Winter

Good night
with many kisses
Your loving son

W. R. Hearsch

anxious again.

I must have lost one of your letters as I don't remember that you said anything about Mr. Ansig. and his widow.

You only put a 15¢ stamp on your letter and it ought to be 25. I was very sorry to hear you had been sick. I suppose it was the effect of the waters and of Mr. Sarrands big bill. I will write again Sunday.

Your loving son
W. R. Hearst.

3
St Pauls School
Sept. 1877

Dear Mama

I wrote you a long but not very nice letter last Monday and Tuesday nights, I have not time to write with pains as the Hr. makes me play all the after noon during recreation and I have to study very hard in the evening to make up.

But as I was going to say I wrote you a letter last Monday and did not send and only find it this evening when looking over some things.

I only write to explain why you do not get the letter as you may have expected but while I am writing I might as well say something else

This is the best place to get home-sick that I ever saw. Everything is so dull. I am just home-sick all the time

I want to see you so bad. If I could only talk how much more I could say than I can write in a letter.

I received your letter the other day and was very much pleased because I had begun to feel

[1879]

Dear Mother
I have had this
letter which I now
send on my hands
for some time, but
have not been
able to send because
I could not get
any stamps until
today. I write this
because I have
not time to write
a letter now, and

and I am afraid
you will be anx-
ious not having
heard from me
for so long.

I am perfectly
well.

I stand 15th
out of 27, not quite
half way up
but better than
I expected
Good bye until
this afternoon
Mr R. Hearst

till you will be
here!

I wrote Papa a short
letter last Sunday
I will write a nice
long one next time.

It is very cold every
morning. I have to
wear heavy under
cloathing and a
fall suit.

I would like to
say much, much,
more but I have
not the time.

So come home
soon

Your loving son
W. R. Hearst.

St. Pauls

Dear Mama

I intended as
I wrote you last Sunday
to write you Wednesday
afternoon, but as we
did not have a hol-
iday I could not do
so.

I am working very
hard "nine hours per
day" and even then
can hardly keep up
with the farm.

I commenced with

my tutor this evening.
I like him pretty well.
Perhaps the more I know
of him the better I
will like him.

I feel very despondent
and lonely all the
time and wish for you
to come awful bad.

It has been over a
week since I received
a letter, and I feel
very anxious for
fear you are sick.

If you are I would
much rather know.

It is the next thing
to speaking with
you to write and
receive a letter.

It is all I can do
to keep from crying
sometimes when how
much alone I am
and how far away
you are.

I often think of the
last morning at
Cauterets and the
only thing that com-
forts me is that
the time is getting
shorter every day.

Paris, August 10/'79.

Dear Mother

I have just finished my lessons and have time to write a little before going to bed.

While reading my latin I received your letter. I am sorry you are not well and I hope you will soon be better.

I like my medicine chest very much. All the bottles have a little mouth which makes it very easy to count the drops. Doctor Sar-rand gave me my medicine today from my own box. I think it tasted better.

I shall say nothing about our journey as Mr. Barry has written you. I found the fan however very useful. Today the weather has been very pleasant, not at all warm.

This afternoon we took a drive in the bois for the last time and took milk at the laiterie where we were the first time.

We had a nice dinner, plain but good -- no stuffed potatoes.

The reason I did not write this afternoon was because after breakfast I lay down for a moment and fell asleep and did not wake until time to go for our ride.

I am writing this letter with the pen you gave me in my satchel, using it for the first time.

I took my Hammam and enjoyed it and feel very much better.

Your loving son

W. R. Hearst

(1879 - Sept?)

Dear Mother:

I have had this letter which I now send on my hands for some time, but have not been able to send because I could not get any stamps until today. I write this because I have not time to write a letter now and I am afraid you will be anxious not having heard from me for so long.

I am perfectly well.

I stand 15th out of 27, not quite half way up, but better than I expected.

Goodbye until this afternoon.

W. R. Hearst

(W.R.Hearst -1879)

St. Paul's School

Sept. 1879.

Dear Mama

I wrote you a long but not very nice letter last Monday and Tuesday nights. I have not time to write with pains as the Dr. makes me play all the afternoon during recreation and I have to study very hard in the evening to make up.

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I only write to explain why you do not get the letters as you may have expected but while I am writing I might as well say something else.

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I want to see you so bad. If I could only talk how much more I could say than I can write in a letter.

I received your letter the other day and was very much pleased because I had begun to feel anxious again.

I must have lost one of your letters as I don't remember that you said anything about Mr. Ansig and his widow.

You only put a 15¢ stamp on your letter and it ought to be 25. I was very sorry to hear you had been sick. I suppose it was

(W.R.Hearst - 1879 - #2)

the effect of the waters and of Dr. Sarrand's big bill. I will write again Sunday.

Your loving son

W. R. Hearst

(W.R.Hearst - 1879)

St. Paul's, Sept. 21.

Dear Mother

I did not write yesterday because Dr. gave me and another boy the morning to take a walk in and in the afternoon and evening I was occupied with my sacred studies.

I am writing late at night again. There are some little things that I think I forgot to tell you in my last letter, about fasting on friday for instance.

We fast nearly all the time but we have a special fish and potato fast on friday.

We can only go into town once a month, and only have four dollars a month to spend and out of that have to come bats and balls and all such things.

The Dr. spoke to me tonight about my studying so much, he says he will excuse me in some lesser study so that I will have more time for the more important but I think I will try and take all.

I am finishing my letter tuesday and when I look at it I feel almost ashamed to send it but I know you would rather have a poor letter than none at all and I really have not time to rewrite it.

I have settled into a state of perpetual home-sickness, which although not quite so bad as when I first came is pretty bad and I think it will continue until I see you again. I never knew how much time there

(W.R.Hearst - #2 - 1879)

was in two months before and how long it could be strung out.

I don't suppose it will be worth while to write many more letters as you will be almost ready to leave by the time this one reaches you.

There is never anything new to write about in this place.

Every day is like another except and then there is only a substitution of Church for playtime and Sacred History for Latin, Greek, &c.

I have received quite a number of letters from you, one with a paper cutting of proverbe, &c. I have read them and hope that I am the cork although the string that holds me down has not yet broken I hope it will before the end of the term.

As I study so hard I knew you would not care if I took boxing for exercise so I have begun with a Professor of Gymnastics which is at the school.

On Saturdays I generally play baseball.

I will have to go to bed now but I will write again soon.

Your affectionate son

W. R. Hearst

(W.R.Hearst - 1879)

St. Pauls, Sept. 27.

Dear Mama

I have really nothing to write about, but I feel that I would like to say something to you so bad that I must write.

Today is Sunday and I have just left chapel so I have an hour before Church.

I wrote in one of my letters that we had service three times a day for three quarters of an hour each time. So we did then but it lasts an hour and a quarter now.

We have a new minister almost every Sunday. Last Sunday we had a German he talked "shus" like Gus Williams. Nearly half the boys in school got a report for laughing.

Speaking of reports I have not had one report yet.

But to continue, the Sunday before we had a minister who kept forgetting his place and every time he did so he would repeat his text until he found it. For instance, his text was O foolish Galatians who has bewitched you, &c. Now boys I want you to bear this in mind and, ah, and um, hem, O foolish Galatians who has bewitched you.

I believe that every old minister in this country comes here to practice on us, and shove off old sermons that no one else will listen to, and I would not either if I did not have to. The Dr. preaches pretty well but hollers too much.

#2

(W.R.Hearst Sep. 1879)

I think I am going to change my room pretty soon. I hope I am for although I like little Tevis very much, he always wants to go to bed at about nine o'clock while I have to stay up and study. Perhaps I will room with one of the Professors, Mr. Hargate, he is perhaps the nicest in the school.

I don't remember whether I told you or not about the clubs here at St. Pauls.

There two opposition cricket clubs to one of which everyone in the school belongs. Eleven of the best men are selected from each club called the first eleven's, then the same number of the next best, called the second eleven's.

The first eleven's of Isthmian and Old Hundred are playing now. I belong to the Isthmian and we are ahead one hundred and six to thirty seven.

We are sure to win. Although I don't play myself I take great interest in my club.

There are also two boat clubs but they have not raced yet.

The third, fourth, and fifth forms each have a base ball nine, the third has the championship so far.

The bell has just rang for some more church so I will have to stop for the present.

(W.R.Hearst Sep. 1879 - #3)

Today is Monday. I did pretty well in my lessons today. I have been in remarkably good health ever since I have been here, although it has been very cold, so cold that I have not been able to wear my light clothes at all. In a little while I wont have anything warm enough to wear.

The cricket match is finished and our side have won.

I belong to a base ball nine, am captain, it is the fourth best nine in school. We have a holliday tomorrow and will play a match. I will write you about it next time.

I was telling you in the first part of this letter how much church we have. It is almost like a catholic church. We have to bow whenever we come to Jesus Christ in the creed, and Dr. spoke the other day of the holy virgin.

I think he is an old hypocrite and I know you will think so too when you see him.

I hope it wont be long before you will be able to judge for yourself.

Today was St. Michels day and we celebrated it in due style.

I do hope you will be home soon and will be able to stay in Concord during the Winter but I dont think you can for the boys say it gets about twenty five below zero in Winter.

Goodnight, with many kisses,

Your loving son

W. R. Hearst.

(1879)

St. Pauls

Dear Mama

I intended as I wrote you last Sunday to write you Wednesday afternoon, but as we did not have a holiday I could not do so.

I am working very hard "nine hours per day" and even then can hardly keep up with the form.

I commenced with my tutor this evening. I like him pretty well. Perhaps the more I know of him the better I will like him.

I feel very despondent and lonely all the time and wish for you to come awful bad.

It has been over a week since I received a letter, and I feel very anxious for fear you are sick.

If you are I would much rather know. It is the next thing to speaking with you to write and receive a letter.

It is all I can do to keep from crying sometimes when how much alone I am and how far away you are.

I often think of the last morning at Canterets and the only thing that comforts me is that the time is getting shorter every day till you will be here.

I wrote Papa a short letter last

(W.R.Hearst - 1879 - #2)

Sunday. I will write a nice long one next time.

It is very cold every morning. I have to wear heavy underclothing and a fall suit.

I would like to say much, much more but I have not the time.

Do come home soon.

Your loving son

W. R. Hearst.

6:11

HEARST, WILLIAM RANDOLPH

1882

TO PHOEBE

72/204
c

On the train

1882?

dear Mummer:-
If variety
is the spice of life, I
am at present enjoying
the most highly flavored
existence imaginable.

There are a brace of
twins on board. Lovely
little blue eyed, red
headed irish twins.

There is no mistaking
the nationality of the
darlins' for "they're
up all night till
broad daylight a
skipping the tralalaloo.
And then one is named
Mike and the other
Dan, Micky and Dan
think o' that well yes

2

and mind the trouble
I'm having.

I left Papa last night
at Sacramento without
having talked very
much for we sat
most of the way
wrapped in gloom
and staring wofully
at each other. The
silence was once
disturbed by a real
estate broker who
wanted to sell some
land, but papa
excused himself
in rather a novel
manner. He took
the man gently by
the arm and assisted

him out of the section remarking in a very audible undertone that if there was any thing he did despise it was a blanched imper-
tinent real estate broker. The broker retired in confusion and papa relapsed into silence and gloom.

I met Miss Crockett at Oakland and she gave me some very delicious candies they have been very welcome and I hope Miss Crockett will forgive me for having

sacrificed one or two of the candies to silencing those awful twins. By the way dont it strike you that there is a curious antithesis between twins and preserved pears, for, mark you while the pears are preserved let us hope that the twins will be everlastingly jammed! Ha, Ha!

On the train yesterday I saw the prettiest girl I have ever yet seen. Every love from Sylve to Miss Henderson went unheeded into the dim mists of obscurity when the

first so that all others, far ever after will seem tame and homely and he may rest in peace without being at the necessity of repeatedly repairing an organ which is as often mutilated again.

I feel however that I have at last seen the prettiest of girls and from this time on will probably never be troubled again. Whether my battered

fair unknown beamed upon me. She smiled and when she smiled my poor intoxicated little heart butted up against my ribs in a way that, I fear, has permanently injured it - flattened it out probably till it looks like a dutch pancake.

Why cant a fellow go through life without being continually led like a lamb to the slaughter, a sacrifice to beauty? Why cant he see the prettiest girl

7

heart will ever
 resume its wonted
 shape is a different
 matter, but after
 mature deliberation
 I have concluded
 that I shouldn't
 be surprised if it
 did. It's ~~is~~ rather
 elastic as a rule.
 And in that respect
 also it is very much
 like a dutch pan
 cake.

But farewell to
 sentiments; affrighted
 at the yawling of
 the twins she had
 departed and left
 me to enjoy the
 harmony alone.

8

Micky howls in a
 melancholy minor
 and at stated inter-
 vals dean joins in
 with the conventional
 whoop of his native
 isle. They have the
 true ring and all
 that is wanting
 are the words "Haroo
 for owld Ireland
 and down wid
 monopoly", to put
 you in mind of
 a democratic
 mass meeting.
 Well hoping they'll
 grow up and subscribe
 to the Examiner I
 drink their health
 and close my letter.

9.

Perhaps we had
better sell the shanty
after all. But there
is one thing certain.
If you are going
to be sick you don't
want to be sick
in a hotel nor any-
where but at home.
So I would not sell
it till I were well.
Good bye. I will
write very often
and I hope my
next subject will
be more interesting
and less aggravating
than this
Your loving son
W. R. Thayer.

(On the train)

(W.R.Hearst - 1882?)

Dear Mummer:-

If variety is the spice of life, I am at present enjoying the most highly flavored existence imaginable. There are a brace of twins on board, sweet little blue-eyed, red headed Irish twins. There is no mistaking the nationality of the darlints for "they're up all night till broad daylight a skipping the tra-la-la-loo" and then one is named Mike and the other Dan. Micky and Dan, think o' that will yez and moind the throuble I'm having.

I left Papa last night at Sacramento without having talked very much for we sat most of the way wrapped in gloom and staring wofully at each other. The silence was once disturbed by a real estate broker who wanted to sell some land, but papa excused himself in rather a novel manner. He took the man gently by the arm and assisted him out of the section, remarking in a very audible undertone that if there was anything he did despite it was a blanked impertinent real estate broker. The broker retired in confusion and papa relapsed into silence and gloom.

I met Miss Crockett at Oakland and she gave me some very delicious candies. They have been very welcome and I hope Miss Crockett will forgive me for having sacrificed one or two of the candies to silencing those awful twins. By the way, doesn't it strike you that there is a curious antithesis between twins and preserved pears, for, mark you, while the pears are preserved let us hope that the twins will be everlastingly jammed! Ha, Ha!

(W.R.Hearst -1882?) -#2

On the train yesterday I saw the prettiest girl I have ever yet seen. Every love from Sibyl to Miss Henderson sank unheeded into the dim mists of obscurity when the fair unknown beamed upon me. She smiled and when she smiled my poor intoxicated little heart butted up against my ribs in a way that, I fear, has permanently injured it -- flattened it out probably till it looks like a Dutch pancake.

Why can't a fellow go through life without being continually led like a lamb to the slaughter, a sacrifice to beauty? Why can't he see the prettiest girl first so that all others forever after will seem tame and homely and he may rest in peace without being at the necessity of repeatedly repairing an organ which is as often mutilated again. I feel, however, that I have at last seen the prettiest of girls and from this time on will probably never be troubled again. Whether my battered heart will ever resume its wonted shape is a different matter, but after mature deliberation, I have concluded that I should not be surprised if it did. It's rather elastic as a rule. And in that respect also it is very much like a Dutch pancake.

But farewell to sentiment; affrighted at the yowlings of the twins she has departed and left me to enjoy the harmony alone. Micky howls in a melancholy minor and at stated intervals Dan joins in with the conventional whoop of his native isle. They have the true ring and all that is wanting are the words "Haroo for owld Ireland and down wid monopoly" to put you in mind of a democratic mass meeting.

Well, hoping they'll grow up and subscribe to the Examiner, I drink their

(W.R.Hearst, 1882?) - #3

health and close my letter.

Perhaps we had better sell the shanty after all. But there is one thing certain. If you are going to be sick you don't want to be sick in a hotel nor anywhere but at home. So I wouldn't sell it till I were well.

Goodbye, I will write very often and I hope my next subject will be more interesting and less aggravating than twins.

Your loving son,

W. R. Hearst

6:12

HEARST, WILLIAM RANDOLPH

1883

72/204
c

2) that I am "O.K."
I hasten to explain
my seeming negligence.

I had a slight sore
throat, a very slight
one, but still I thought
it better to take every
precaution, so I went
to the doctor and had
it touched with essence
of assafoetida, or some
other beastly preparation
and now I am able
to sign myself yours
in health Lydia
Pink - bah! I mean.

[ca. Apr. 1853]

Wm. B. F.

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

1853

Dear Mother; -

I haven't
written sooner because
I couldn't have said
"all well" without
prevaricating, and
you know how tender
my conscience is
and how averse I
am to telling an
untruth. But now

W.R. Hearst, but
the name of that
Venus de Medicine
so naturally followed
that ~~the~~ it slipped
from my pen before
I thought.

Well the sore throat
has gone. As Cicero
says: "It has lit out;
it has skipped; it
has skeddaddled; it
has vanoured; either
fumigated out by
that awful essence
of assafoedity or

thawed out by a few
warm days that we
have had and the
sun baths that I en-
joyed. I rather think
that the latter remedy
was the most effective
although I believe
that the assafoedity
was capable, fully
capable of ousting
any sensible sore
throat. ^{legit} Know
that if I were a sore
throat I wouldn't
stay about a man
who smelt like a
veterinary hospital.

6) The splendor of his
countenance lights
up the grim old
college buildings and
they seem like venerable
students looking up
for a moment from
their books to admire
the beauty of the scene.

It lights up the tree
tops with the newly
budded leaves and
they shine and glisten
in the evening glow
like branches of yellow
gold. The birds that

3-
Wrest
46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.
It has been raining
all day long and
the sun has kept
his face hidden from
view, but just now,
as his royal highness
is pinking to rest
among the Western
hills, he parts the
curtain of his bed
and bids us a gracious
good night.

flit from tree to tree
are golden birds and
the drops that fall
from the rustling
leaves are jewels, bright
and rare. And one
might almost fancy
himself in the en-
chanted gardens of
Aladdin were it not
for the prosaic sur-
roundings. The cigar
sign. "Havana cigars
two for five cents"
alas! alas! what use
of a magic lamp

when we can get
pure Havana's at
two for five cents.
We are in Cambridge
undoubtedly; in
Massachusetts and
how these "Yankees"
can lie.

Oh spring, beautiful
spring; gentle balmy
energating spring.

How pleasant it is
to be able to open the
window and let in
a breath of fresh
air without letting

¹⁰
It is now, when the
gentle zephyrs, ~~to~~
laden with the scent
of budding flowers
toss the auburn trees
of the dude, that he
recklessly invests in
patent leather pumps
and silk stockings
and catches pneumonia.

It is now that the
Cambridge matron
~~is~~ ^{white} mending her peaceful
way homeward is surprised
by the flying base
ball and knocked silly.

Worst 9

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

in diphtheria along
with it; how pleasant
to take long walks
over the sunny fields,
to lay down and
go to sleep under
the cool shade of
some spreading
tree, and to wake up
and find that some
tramp has made off
with your watch and
pocket book.

It is now, when the fences are heavy with Spring advertisements, that the William goat abandons the luscious hoop skirt and the ^{precious} Kerosene can and regales himself on the gaudy circus poster. It is now that the tattooed man arrays himself in a fresh coat of blue paint preparatory to a tour in the country.

It is now that the susceptible Freshman

warbles plaintively upon the midnight air a ballad to his lady love and is arrested for disturbing the peace. Ye ye ye. For further particulars consult "Puck".

Spring is here we know it, and we are glad of it. Spring come only once a year in this benighted country, consequently we appreciate it and enjoy it, while it lasts, which is unfortunately not long.

the ¹⁴Spring than during any other time of the year, for, at the very beginning of Summer come the final exams - the most important of all.

I stopped here yesterday for Jack Follensbee came in. We read to each other for an hour or so, and then dropped off to sleep, and slept from about four in the afternoon till eight at night.

Poor Jack! He is in

13
46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.
Spring is a time in which we recuperate from the severe cold of the past Winter and prepare ourselves for the intense heat of the Summer to come; a short vacation in which to rest and enjoy oneself. Sad therefore is the lot of the college man who must needs work harder during

very hard luck, as perhaps you have already heard from the letter I wrote to Papa. If you haven't I wish you would stir Papa up, for he has probably forgotten all that I wrote him and begged him to attend to.

Jack is compelled to leave college for - to use his own words - he is completely knocked out, totally busted and must get something to do immediately. He wouldn't even

stay to finish his terms although, as I wrote to Papa, a wealthy classmate offered to advance him the necessary amount.

Jack has not confided to me the cause of his leaving but I think that his uncle Jim Keene is on the verge of failure. The very fact of Jack's not telling me leads me to suspect that he is keeping some body's else secret besides his own, and strengthens

leisure, but business experience and a position where money can be made is more essential to him at present.

And so I wrote Papa and begged him not to neglect my letter but to get Jack a good position and to let me know about it as soon as possible for I am almost as anxious as Jack is.

John Thayer is interesting himself in Jack's behalf

17.
46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.
I am in the belief of what I have mentioned. Then he is so determined to go, and says that he must get work somewhere, for, not only will the little money he has soon run out, but he may some day have to support others as well as himself. A classical education, he says, is necessary for a gentleman of

and will probably
succeed in getting
him something to do,
but I know Jack would
rather go out West, to
California, where he
was born and where
there is more chance
for a young man
than there is in this
heavily stinging hole.
He has been offered
a position on a Boston
news paper at \$15-
a week but he
fears his talents does
not lie in that
direction and that

he would never rise
to any prominence
in that profession.
You know what kind
of a fellow Jack is. Bright
and earnest and steady,
— a fellow who would
do whatever he undertook
thoroughly and well.
Laying aside and
forgetting them — if
we can lay aside and
forget all the kindness
Jack has shown me
here at college and
all the interest he has
taken in my career,
the advice he has

²²men to put in responsible positions, Men who will be to me what Chambers & One Masters have been to Papa. Men who have grown up in the business and who have a knowledge and an interest in it as well as a friendship for me; for I know I have few better friends than Jack and there is no one that I am fonder of.

And so I ask you to get Papa to take an interest in Jack.

W. P. A. 21
46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.
Given me and the assistance as well — so great that if ever I do get on the — it will be almost entirely through his efforts: laying aside all this and looking at the case only in a business light, I should think it would be to Papa's interest to obtain the services of young vigorous honest and enterprising

and to write or telegraph
as soon as possible
whether he has obtained
any thing for him
or not or whether
he is liable to obtain
anything.

All my marks in
examinations will
be out in a day or
so and I will about
them. Those that I
have are very satisfactory
Classical Lecture 74%⁷³
German 93%
Max Math 84%.

I don't expect to get
any more like the
German; a daisy isn't
it.

It has been snowing
all day to day and
the ground and trees
are covered. Little
too sudden about
that Spring, wasn't it?
Well I must close here.
Good bye.

Your affectionate son
W. R. Hearst

ca. [copy, 1883]
(W. R. Hearst - 1883)

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mother:-

I haven't written sooner because I couldn't have said "all well" without prevaricating, and you know how tender my conscience is and how averse I am to telling an untruth. But now that I am "O.K." I hasten to explain my seeming negligence. I had a slight sore throat, a very slight one, but still I thought it better to take every precaution, so I went to the doctor and had it touched with essence of asafoetida, or some other beastly preparation and now I am able to sign myself yours in health Lydia Pink-bah! I mean, W.R.Hearst, but the name of that Venus de Medicine so naturally followed that it slipped from my pen before I thought.

Well, the sore throat has gone. As Cicero says: "It has lit out; it has skipped; it has skedaddled; it has vomoused" -- either fumigated out by that awful essence of asafoetida or thawed out by a few warm days that we have had and the sun baths that I enjoyed. I rather think that the latter remedy was the most effective, although I believe that the asafoetida was capable, fully capable of ousting any sensible sore throat -- at least I know that if I were a sore throat I wouldn't stay about a man who smelled like a veterinary hospital.

It has been raining all day long and the sun has kept his face hidden from view, but just now, as his royal highness is sinking to rest among the Western hills, he parts the curtains of his bed and bids us a gracious good night. The splendor of his countenance

(W.R.Hearst - Harvard, 1883) -#2

lights up the grim old college buildings and they seem like venerable students looking up for a moment from their books to admire the beauty of the scene. It lights up the tree tops with the newly budded leaves and they shine and glisten in the evening glow like branches of yellow gold. The birds that flit from tree to tree are golden birds and the drops that fall from the rustling leaves are jewels, bright and rare. And one might almost fancy himself in the enchanted gardens of Aladdin were it not for the prosaic surroundings. The cigar sign, "Havana Cigars, two for five cents." Alas! Alas! what use of a magic lamp when we can get pure Havana's at two for five cents? We are in Cambridge undoubtedly; in Massachusetts and how these "Yankees" can lie.

Oh spring, beautiful spring; gentle, balmy, enervating spring. How pleasant it is to be able to open the window and let in a breath of fresh air without letting in diphtheria along with it; how pleasant to take long walks over the sunny fields, to lay down and go to sleep under the cool shade of some spreading tree, and to wake up and find that some tramp has made off with your watch and pocketbook.

It is now, when the gentle zephyrs, laden with the scent of budding flowers, toss the auburn tresses of the dude, that he recklessly invests in patent leather pumps and silk stockings and catches pneumonia. It is now that the Cambridge matron, while wending her peaceful way homeward, is surprised by the flying baseball and knocked silly. It is now, when the fences are heavy with spring advertisements, that the William Goat abandons the luscious hoop skirt and the succulent kerosene can and regales himself on the gaudy circus poster. It is now that the tattooed man arrays

himself in a fresh coat of blue paint preparatory to a tour in the country.

It is now that the susceptible Freshman warbles plaintively upon the midnight air a ballad to his lady love and is arrested for disturbing the peace, &c, &c, &c.

For further particulars consult "Puck".

Spring is here, we know it, and we are glad of it. Spring come only once a year in this benighted country, consequently we appreciate it and enjoy it, while it lasts, which is unfortunately not long.

Spring is a time in which we recuperate from the severe cold of the past winter and prepare ourselves for the intense heat of the summer to come; a short vacation in which to rest and enjoy oneself. Sad therefore is the lot of the college man who must needs work harder during the spring than during any other time of the year, for, at the very beginning of summer come the final exams.-- the most important of all.

I stopped here yesterday for Jack Follensbee came in. We read to each other for an hour or so, and then dropped off to sleep, and slept from about four in the afternoon till eight at night.

Poor Jack! He is in very hard luck, as perhaps you have already heard from the letter I wrote to Papa. If you haven't, I wish you would stir Papa up, for he has probably forgotten all that I wrote him and begged him to attend to.

Jack is compelled to leave college for--

to use his own words -- he is completely knocked out, totally busted and must get something to do immediately. He wouldn't even stay to finish his term although, as I wrote to Papa, a wealthy classmate offered to advance him the necessary amount.

Jack has not confided to me the cause of his leaving but I think that his Uncle Jim Keene is on the verge of failure. The very fact of Jack's not telling me leads me to suspect that he is keeping somebody else's secret besides his own, and strengthens me in the belief of what I have mentioned. Then he is so determined to go, and says that he must get work somewhere, for, not only will the little money he has soon run out, but he may some day have to support others as well as himself. A classical education, he says, is necessary for a gentleman of leisure, but business experience and a position where money can be made is more essential to him at present.

And so I wrote Papa and begged him not to neglect my letter but to get Jack a good position and to let me know about it as soon as possible for I am almost as anxious as Jack is.

John Thayer is interesting himself in Jack's behalf and will probably succeed in getting him something to do, but I know Jack would rather go out West, to California, where he was born and where there is more chance for a young man than there is in this beastly stingy hole. He has been offered a position on a Boston newspaper at \$15 a week but he fears his talent does not lie in that direction and that he would never rise to any

prominence in that profession. You know what kind of a fellow Jack is. Bright and earnest and steady -- a fellow who would do whatever he undertook thoroughly and well. Laying aside and forgetting then -- if we can lay aside and forget all the kindness Jack has shown me here at college and all the interest he has taken in my career, the advice he has given me and the assistance as well -- so great that if ever I do get on the _____ it will be almost entirely through his efforts; laying aside all this and looking at the case only in a business light, I should think it would be to Papa's interest to obtain the services of young, vigorous, honest and enterprising men to put in responsible positions. Men who will be to me what Chambers and McMasters have been to Papa. Men who have grown up in the business and who have a knowledge and an interest in it as well as a friendship for me; for I know I have few better friends than Jack and there is no one that I am fonder of.

And so I ask you to get Papa to take an interest in Jack, and to write or telegraph as soon as possible whether he has obtained anything for him or not or whether he is liable to obtain anything.

All my marks in examinations will be out in a day or so and I will write you about them. Those that I have are very satisfactory - Classical Lecture 74%,

German 93%

Max. Math. 84%.

I don't expect to get any more like the German; a daisy, isn't it?

It has been snowing all day today and

the ground and trees are covered. Little too sudden about that Spring, wasn't I?

Well I must close here. Goodbye.

Your affectionate son,

W. R. Hearst.

Harvard University.

Cambridge, Mass.

Tuesday June 5, 1853.

Dear Mother:-

It is very kind of you to send me more money and I am much pleased for I know by that that you understand my position and do not believe that I am recklessly extravagant or squandering my

money in a wrong way: and this is as much a comfort to my feelings as the money is to my empty pocket.

It is now about seven o'clock in the morning and I have just come from New York.

The clothes sent me were not right.

Groet's ~~pants~~ coat was right but the pants were awful and vice versa with Rock's clothes. so that

2
Harvard University.

Cambridge, Mass.

I was compelled to wear Groet's coat and Rock's pants until I should find time to go to New York. Last Thursday was the chemistry exam. and between that and the next was a space of ten days and as Jack was going Friday night here was time and opportunity, so I went.

We got in the coupe
and the fellows all
collected round and,
as we started, gave
three times three for
Jack again and
again until the
carriage rolled out
of sight and hearing.
Jack looked mournfully
out of the window and
the tear drops rolled
down on either side
of his nose. It is
pretty hard for a

3
Harvard University.

Cambridge, Mass.

fellow to leave all his
friends and all the
pleasures of college
life and go out ~~in~~
west and commence
all over again.
A fellow makes his
best friends and has
his best times at
college and it's hard
to have to leave them.
I had to lend Jack
money enough to

get to San Francisco
with and to do this
I had to borrow \$130
from Orrin as I had
only about \$80 left
from my \$150 after
paying our way to
New York our hotel
bills and incidental
expenses.

I hope you think
I have done right
and I know you
will when I get
home and tell you

4
Harvard University.

Cambridge, Mass.

of the things Jack
did for me - things
I had better not
put on paper.

I shall not be in
a tight place for
I can easily borrow
\$150 until I hear from
home.

And now I want
to ask you one thing
more. I want you

to put \$50 in the Nevada
Bank payable to J. G.
Follansbee. Jack will
pay us back as soon
as he gets a position.
And if "Bully Buster"
ever gets knocked out
you would like to have
some body help him.

Jack went this morning
to see his mother who
is up at Sing Sing.
He dreaded the parting
very much, for he said
although she felt that
it was the best thing

Harvard University.

Cambridge, Mass.

for him to do still
she could not bear
to think that he was
going so far from
her. All mothers are
pretty much alike
— at least all good
ones are.

Jack leaves to-night
or tomorrow night for
California.

I am getting along
very well and am
studying for all
I am worth. I think
I can manage to
keep up with the Cal.
boys.

I must get this letter
off so it will get home
before Jack does so
I will close now and
write some more
soon.

Your loving son
W R Stearsh

(W. R. Hearst - 1883)

Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

Tuesday June 5, 1883.

Dear Mother:-

It is very kind of you to send me more money and I am much pleased for I know by that that you understand my position and do not believe that I am recklessly extravagant or squandering my money in a wrong way: and this is as much a comfort to my feelings as the money is to my empty pocket.

It is now about seven o'clock in the morning and I have just come from New York. The clothes sent me were not right. Groete's coat was right but the pants were awful and "vice versa" with Rocks clothes, so that I was compelled to wear Groete's coat and Rock's pants until I should find time to go to New York. Last Thursday was the chemistry exam. and between that and the next was a space of ten days and as Jack was going Friday night here was time and opportunity, so I went .

We got in the coupe and the fellows all collected around and, as we started, gave three times three for Jack again and again until the carriage rolled out of sight and hearing. Jack looked mournfully out of the window and the tear drops rolled down on either side of his nose. It is pretty hard for a fellow to leave all his friends and all the pleasures of college life and go out west and commence all over again. A fellow makes his best friends and has his best times at college and it's hard to have to leave them. I had to lend Jack money enough to

(W.R.Hearst-Harvard-1883)

#2

get to San Francisco with and to do this I had to borrow \$130 from Orrin as I had only about \$80 left from my \$150 after paying our way to New York, our hotel bills and incidental expenses.

I hope you think I have done right and I know you will when I get home and tell you of the things Jack did for me -- things I had better not put on paper.

I shall not be in a tight place for I can easily borrow \$150 until I hear from home.

And now I want to ask you one thing more: I want you to put \$50 in the Nevada Bank payable to J. G. Follansbee. Jack will pay us back as soon as he gets a position. And if "Billy Buster" ever gets knocked out you would like to have somebody help him. Jack went this morning to see his mother who is up at Sing Sing. He dreaded the parting very much, for he said although she felt that it was the best thing for him to do still she couldn't bear to think that he was going so far from her. All mothers are pretty much alike -- at least all good ones are.

Jack leaves tonight or tomorrow night for California.

I am getting along very well and am studying for all I am worth. I think I can manage to keep up with the Cal. boys.

I must get this letter off so it will get home before Jack does, so I will close now and write some more soon.

Your loving son,

W. R. Hearst.

6:13

HEARST, WILLIAM RANDOLPH

MAR.- APR.-1884

172/204
c

certificates and I
have presented them
all in due form.

When we returned
to Cambridge we found
that the fellows had
started on a new play
and that I had not
had the honor of being
cast in it. Because,
they said, they had
discovered in the
last play a certain
tendency of mine
to cut rehearsals
and make myself
generally scarce

1883?

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

Wm. Post

Dear Mummer:-

I'm only
going to write a short
letter, but I know
you would rather
have that than none.

I arrived at Cambridge
safely, of course, but
contracted a slight
cold on the way back.
Mr. Oliver provided
me with the necessary

at a time when I
was most needed.
At all I didn't express
any regret at being
left out and so
in a few days I
was waited upon
by a delegation
and now have per-
mission to cut as
much as I please
just so I know my
part on the evening
of the performance.
I wish the faculty
would adopt the

same measures as
regards recitations.
Vacation comes
in a week and several
little hour exams
just before it to
keep the fellows
from going away
ahead of time. So
you see a fellow
no sooner gets
back than he
has to begin
grinding.
I have had a
letter from the

rehearsals ~~to~~ and
learning my part
and writing gag
songs and themes
and preparing
for those little
hour exams before
mentioned I really
haven't had much
time. It is beautiful
weather. Spring
at last. I will
write someone ^{now}
in a day or two -
really

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

Miss
Wrie a brace lady
which I haven't
been able to read
as yet. Probably
something about
those George Wash-
ington pitchers.
I suppose you
expected to hear
from me before
but between going
to Chapel, recitations

I need a lot of money and will ~~not~~ specify what for in full.

Lense., blow pipe, Magnet, Knife, Striker, forceps platinum wire & chemical outfit about \$50.00

Tutor's \$44.00
Changing 2 1/2 rooms assessment \$33-
Entrance fee into a certain society

\$100. Term bill
\$135. Board and lodging in New York during coming vacation net \$50 of \$100

Total

50
44
35
100
135
75
<hr/>
439

Brass bull frog omitted \$15-

Grand Total \$454

Please remit and oblige
your affectionate son

MR RITZERS
P.S. Tell Papa I get the papers. Many thanks

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1883?)

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mummer:-

I'm only going to write a short letter, but I know you would rather have that than none.

I arrived at Cambridge safely, of course, but contracted a slight cold on the way back. Dr. Oliver provided me with the necessary certificates and I have presented them all in due form.

When we returned to Cambridge we found that the fellows had started on a new play and that I had not had the honor of being cast in it because, they said, they had discovered in the last play a certain tendency of mine to cut rehearsals and make myself generally scarce at a time when I was most needed. Well, I didn't express any regret at being left out and so in a few days I was waited upon by a delegation and now have permission to cut as much as I please, just so I know my part on the evening of the performance. I wish the faculty would adopt the same measures as regards recitations.

Vacation comes in a week and several little hour exams just before it to keep the fellows from going away ahead of time. So you see a fellow no sooner gets back than he has to begin grinding.

I have had a letter from the bric-a-brac Lady which I haven't been able to read as yet. Probably something about those George

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1883) - page #2

Washington pitchers. I suppose you expected to hear from me before but between going to Chapel, recitations, rehearsals, &c, and learning my part and writing gag songs and themes and preparing for those little hour exams before mentioned I really haven't had much time. It is beautiful weather. Spring at last. I will write some more in a day or two -- really.

I need a lot of money and will specify what for in full.

Lense, blow pipe, magnet, knife, streaker, forceps, platinum wire, &c, chemical outfit, about	\$50.00
Tutors	44.00
Changing Σ Ψ rooms, assessment	35.00
Entrance fee into a certain society	100.00
Term bill	135.00
Board and lodging in New York during coming vacation, bet \$50 and \$100	
Total	50
	44
	35
	100
	135
	75
	<u>439</u>

Brass bull frog omitted \$15

Grand total \$454

Please remit and oblige

Your affectionate son

W.R.Hearst

P.S.-Tell Papa I get the papers.
Many thanks.

I have extended my acquaintance more in the last two weeks than I in all the former months of

I have been at Harvard

I didn't talk to Papa about my allowance but if he sees fit to increase it he shall have all the thanks of a thoroughly worthy and appreciative son. I certainly had something to say when I began this

W. R. S.

Dear Mama:-

I am at last settled in my rooms at Mrs. Buckland and they are so much larger and better fitted for decoration that I should hardly recognize the old furniture in them. The old lady herself is not

March 1884

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

entirely uncontrollable. The repressed flow of words bubbles over occasionally and she is mildly eruptive but only mildly. If she ever had anything to say she would not be so tiresome, or if she would only babble on quietly, without continually troubling the sufferer with questions she would be supportable but she has

no taste for Soliloquy she insists upon an exchange of ideas, if you can call those ideas, which are the result of perfect indifference on the one side and absolute vacancy on the other. She has lately developed a new trait, that of snowing others - body my room and introducing them to the distressed occupant.

I have had no letter
from home and I
am beginning to feel
anxious. I hope you
are not ill.

I will send this
letter as it is and
some more tonight.

I hope you are
well enough to come
on soon and the
Adams House is
very good.

Your loving son
W R Frost

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

W R Frost
letter but it has
all melted away.

At the advice of
Professor Byerly, I have
postponed my mathema-
tics till next year
and have taken a
course in economical
geology instead.

Prof Byerly recommends
that I brush up all
my Mathematics from
Algebra to Analytic

so that next year I can
take two courses - Calculus
and Elements of Me-
chanics - and get
the full benefit of
them.

I hope you will
be satisfied with this
arrangement, and
not think that I
am trying to skirt
for the Economical
Geology, is a thorough,
useful and by no
means easy course.

Billy Barnes has attained
to such a degree of
stoutness that ^{his} once
sylph like figure
now resembles the
ace of diamonds,
and ^{as} the living ideal
of beauty is no
more before us
we must turn
sorrowfully to
insensible figures
of stone - such as
the Apollo Belvedere.

(W. R. Hearst - March 1884)

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mama:-

I am at last settled in my rooms at Mrs. Buckland and they are so much larger and better fitted for decoration that you would hardly recognize the old furniture in them. The old lady herself is not entirely uncontrollable. The repressed flow of words bubbles over occasionally and she is mildly eruptive, but only mildly.

If she ever had anything to say she wouldn't be so tiresome or if she would only babble on quietly without continually troubling the sufferer with questions, she would be supportable, but she has no taste for soliloquy. She insists upon an exchange of ideas, if you can call those ideas, which are the result of perfect indifference on the one side and absolute vacancy on the other. She has lately developed a new trait, that of showing everybody my rooms and introducing them to the distressed occupant. I have extended my acquaintance more in the last two weeks than in all the former months I have been at Harvard.

I didn't talk to Papa about my allowance, but if he sees fit to increase it he shall have all the thanks of a thoroughly worthy and appreciative son. I certainly had something to say when I began this letter but it has all melted away.

At the advice of Professor Byerly, I have postponed my mathematics till next year

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1884)-#2

and have taken a course in economical geology instead.

Prof. Byerly recommended that I brush up all my mathematics from algebra to analyticals so that next year I can take two courses -- Calculus and Elements of Mechanics-- and get the full benefit of them.

I hope you will be satisfied with this arrangement, and not think that I am trying to shirk, for the Economical Geology is a thoroughly useful and by no means easy course. Billy Barnes has attained to such a degree of stoutness that his once sylph-like figure now resembles the ace of diamonds, and as the living ideal of beauty is no more before us we must turn sorrowfully to insensible figures of stone -- such as the Apollo Belvedere.

I have had no letter from home and I am beginning to feel anxious. I hope you are not ill.

I will send this letter as it is and some more tonight.

I hope you are well enough to come on soon. The Adams House is very good.

Your loving son,

W. R. Hearst.

would be too much
for me in my present
condition for I
really am somewhat
weak and shaky.
I went down to
New York at the
beginning of the
vacation, expecting
to stop with Eugene
and save money.
But, unfortunately,
Gene's papa was
there sick with
the gout and crosser
than usual if

W. Post

Apr. 18-94

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

Good Friday

Dear Mother:-

I am
just recovering
from a rather severe
attack of tonsillitis.
(I doubt the spelling)
If I wanted to be
real witty, I might
say recovering
from a rather severe
spell of tonsillitis
but such a joke

you can understand all that means.

So I proceeded to the Buckingham much to the annoyance of Eugene who was anxious to use me as a kind of break water when the wrath of the old gentleman overflowed.

The weather was so dreadful that there was very little to do but eat and sleep

and as this in New York is about the most expensive thing you can do, I decided towards the end of the week to go to Springfield, and thither we went Eugene and I. Before I left New York, however, I caught a cold and the cold under the influence of the balmy Massachusetts climate

that lay ~~behind~~ behind
them. He felt
my pulse and
looked at my
throat, and pro-
phesied that I would
be better to morrow;
which statement
the morrow indig-
nantly refuted
and continued
to refute till
I, becoming weary
of an argument
in which the old
doctor was evidently
getting the worst

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

~~It~~
developed into
a sore throat and
I sent for the doctor.
He was a typical
country doctor.
A rather elderly
gentleman with
a bald head and
a reputation for
wisdom due, I
think, rather to
an impressive
pair of goggles
than to anything

left for Boston
where I have been
gradually improv-
ing under the
care of Dr. Oliver.
To day I am out
for the first time
somewhat rattled
but still in the
ring.

You will be I know
as happy as I was
to hear that while
our last perform-
ance, as a whole

was ~~not~~ consider-
ed a success
my humble attempt
in particular was
pronounced ~~positi-~~
vely brilliant and
was received with
three encores.

I gave an imitation
of Henry Irving
as one encore
and was obliged
to repeat it then
and have been
several times
since. I am
getting very proud
Your affectionate son
Wm. H. Sears.

told me that Mr. Clark was coming on at the same time. If you please I should like to know how much of this is true and what your plans for the future really are.

There is very little going on at present.

The election excitement has subsided and the interest in football is very slight.

Amst

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mama:-

I saw Red Anthony the other evening and he told me that you would be in Boston about the 18th of January so I suppose you will be in New York during the holidays.

Fannie Lent

as we have so very
poor an eleven.

My sore throat
is nearly quite well,
but the weather
is not as fine as
it might be.

I telegraphed for
some money the
other day and
will explain why.

Bill plus assessments
Z. Y. \$ 37 —
to Club 60 —
to A.K.E. 25 —
Crew subscription

\$ 5-0
Foot ball 25 —
Grand total \$ 197

This in addition to
my subscription to
the London News and
Graphic, a bill
from my hat store
and some campaign
expenses, leaves
me destitute in
spite of the \$200.
I scratch this letter
off in explanation
and will write again
to-night.

Your affectionate son

W. R. S.

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mother: After despatching
the letter just written it
occurred to me that the
word "beg" might grate
and appear unpleasant.
I meant rather to be im-
portuning, continually
asking, pestering as
the old folks say.

Who told you I had a
cough and rheumatism?
My cough is wholly

gone and my rheumatism
will go as soon as we
have some good weather.
If it doesn't I will take
it to the hot springs and
leave it there.

The weather is very strange.
It is almost noon before
you can see a hundred
yards ahead of you the
fog is so dense. The houses
drip as if from a rain.

Enclosed is the Chicago
missive with a further
account of my misfortune.

Call Miss Bay and
attention to the ultra refinement
of this Chicago stationery,
indicative of the timid
shrinking character
and delicate sensitiveness
of the Chicagoese.

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1884, Apr).

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

Good Friday.

Dear Mother:-

I am just recovering from a rather severe attack of tonsillitis (I doubt the spelling). If I wanted to be real witty I might say recovering from a rather severe spell of tonsilletus, but such a joke would be too much for me in my present condition for I really am somewhat weak and shaky. I went down to New York at the beginning of the vacation expecting to stop with Eugene and save money. But, unfortunately, Gene's papa was there sick with the gout and crosser than usual if you can understand all that means. So I proceeded to the Buckingham much to the annoyance of Eugene, who was anxious to use me as a kind of breakwater when the wrath of the old gentleman overflowed.

The weather was so dreadful that there was very little to do but eat and sleep and as this in New York is about the most expensive thing you can do, I decided towards the end of the week to go to Springfield, and thither we went, Eugene and I.

Before I left New York, however, I caught a cold and the cold under the influence of the balmy Massachusetts climate developed into a sore throat and I sent for the doctor. He was a typical country doctor. A rather elderly gentleman with a bald head and a reputation for wisdom due, I think, rather to an impressive pair of goggles than to anything that lay behind them. He felt my pulse and looked at my throat and prophesied

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, Apr. 1884)-#2

that I would be better tomorrow; which statement the morrow indignantly refuted and continued to refute till I, becoming weary of an argument in which the old doctor was evidently getting the worst, left for Boston where I have been gradually improving under the care of Dr. Oliver. Today I am out for the first time somewhat battered but still in the ring.

You will be, I know, as happy as I was to hear that while our last performance as a whole was not considered a success, my humble attempt in particular was pronounced positively brilliant and was received with three encores.

I gave an imitation of Henry Irving as one encore and was obliged to repeat it then and have been several times since. I am getting very proud.

Your affectionate son,

W. R. Hearst.

ought to be, in
my opinion, exams
in base ball, tennis
and physical
developments ~~and~~ ^{while}
the mental training
can go on in winter.

I don't consider
this a letter and
will write again
to morrow or
next day.

Your affectionate son
W. R. Hearst.

Apr. 24 - 1884



Dear Mama: -
I have
written a note
to the cigar men
and enclose it
as I do not know
their address.
Please forward.
I am entirely well
of my sore throat
and enjoying the

delightful weather
as only those can
who have suffered
through a New
England winter

The trees are beginning
to bud under the
kindly caresses of
the repentant sun
and all nature is
rejoicing at the
reconciliation.

Poetic sentiment
isn't it.

Well a fellow feels poetic
when he meets an old
friend after three months
of separation.

I hate to think that the
exam's will soon be here
and miss our English work
in the land. The female

(W.R. Hearst, Harvard, Apr. 24, 1884)

Dear Mama:-

I have written a note to the cigar men and enclose it as I do not know their address. Please forward.

I am entirely well of my sore throat and enjoying the delightful weather as only those can who have suffered through a New England winter.

The trees are beginning to bud under the kindly caress of the repentant sun and all nature is rejoicing at the reconciliation.

Poetic sentiment, isn't it?

Well a fellow feels poetic when he meets an old friend after three months of separation.

I hate to think that the exams. will soon be here and nip our enjoyment in the bud. The finals ought to be, in my opinion, exams in base ball, tennis and physical development while the mental training can go on in Winter.

I don't consider this a letter and will write again tomorrow or next day.

Your affectionate son

W. R. Hearst.

the country. Geology &
which is theoretical Geology
for the drawing room.

A Chemistry course
and another History
course.) and in addition
to these ~~six~~ themes, two
theses and eight forensics.

No wonder that I'm
getting prematurely bald.

But well pass that.

Have you received
the books I sent you
and don't you think
they are just too sweet
for anything. If I
were you I wouldn't

[1884?]
1884?



Dear Mama:-

I am so busy
and am working so hard
that my hair is all
falling out and my
head is becoming as
bumpy as an old
potato. Just think of
six courses (Pol. Econ. 3
Hist. 13, that is W.S. Constitu-
tional Hist. Geology 18 which
consists of excursions round

rather with ~~with~~ old
Moore any more ha! ha!
Estes & Lauriat has twice
the selection; and, by the
way, I have just bought
for you that "de luxe"
Thackeray which
Moore said was worth
three or four hundred
dollars. Paid one
ninety for it. G. D.
great bargain.

I suppose we can
afford to indulge
our aesthetic tastes
now that the house

is sold & pa is flush.

It almost breaks
my heart to have our
home go and worse
than that to think
that even some of
our lovely furniture
will have to follow.

Really, I should have
objected to that.

Yet when I think that
Mrs Brawley and kids
have been boarding
with us for the past
week or so I am
reconciled to most
anything.

Now we must get
Mr. Briggs brother
who is a young
architect of considerable
reputation, to plan
us a \$25,000 house
to be erected upon
our estate in the
country, dont yet know.

I am campaigning
very hard, and hope
to carry Massachusetts
for Cleveland.



Perhaps after all it is
better to live in a boarding
house than to keep one.
And perhaps better still
is to live, in ones own
house on ones own
ground, a life unim-
bittered by the gall
of our numerous
acquaintance.
And since the house
is sold, Vive le ranch.

We have organized
a club of party
members which in-
cludes all the demoera-
tic dudes in college
and for a fact, most
of the swells are for
Cleveland. We are
going to have a grand
flag raising next
Monday night, and
speaking by the
prominent members

of the different classes.
To night there is
a democratic caucus
of the whole college
in which George
Adams and your son
figure prominently,
as representatives
from '86.

Hurrah for Cleveland.
Tell pa that a few
hundred to push
the campaign would
come in very handy.

day. Am feeling
most splendid and
am just going to
dinner. I have been
interrupted so much
with this letter that
it has taken me
nearly a week
to complete it.

I will write ^{sooner}
next time.

Your affectional son
A. W. Marsh.



My long swiping
has at last received
its reward. I am at
present vice president
of the Base Ball Association
and have just heard
of my election into
the club.

Well I must close.
I am better satisfied
with my room every

[1884]



Dear Mama:-

The object of this document is to ~~to~~ exhort beseech implore you not to build any house on the ranch until you have investigated these eastern houses thoroughly. I have seen houses that

entertain them with the fishings and hunting and butter milk.

And then we would have our librams and when the married was blowing nobody outside and his neck eyed with clouds were nothing at his case before we could it inside ~~best~~ a cheap pine and hotel

cost twenty or twenty
five thousand dollars
that were so artistic
and so unique and
so conveniently and
cosily arranged that
man would rather
live in them than
in our big house
that sold for two
hundred thousand
And on the ranch
in such a house
matted between

these hills, protection from the
wind, commanding a view

of the valley ^{why} explain how
we respect. And the garden of
John could hold a candle to

W. We could then have those
friends that we wanted [marked
in letters please] and could

Mama I am getting
so conceited that I
almost-hope for the
third marshals hips
of the class. However
you needn't get shook
at it but just remember
that this is only a
hope with very little
probability of a
consummation.

I don't hear from
you at all hardly
and I'm afraid
you are sick



converse with Messrs
Alicians and Thackeray.
Then we could spend
part of the winters East
and part of the other
time in San Francisco
and finally when we
became wealthy enough
to have a city house
we couldn't be persuaded
to live in town.

But really if you are

going to build you
might as well put
a little more money
into the house and
give us something
we can recognize
as home.

I was taken into
the club the other
night. The club
is very handsome
and very convenient
so handsome and
convenient that I
am afraid I will

have to beg David to advise my
alternatives a little for the better
importance of its privileges.

I am now a member
of your societies and the club
and the dues and donations

are a bit more on even my liberal
philanthropy. Do you know

harmony with the
rest of the picture
for I'm blue and
I'm sick and I
want to go home

Your hilarious son
W. H. H. H.



and don't want to let
me know; and if I don't
hear from you very soon
I'm going to pack up
and go home. Of course
I never expect to hear
from papa, but I wrote
him a letter yesterday
with an explanation of
the flop.

If Cleveland is elected

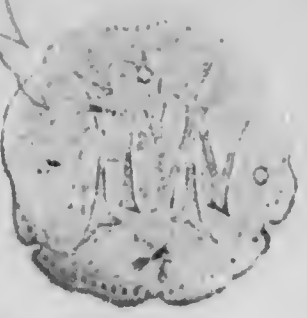
I shall be a millionaire
if not I shall be a pauper.

Naturally I take a
good deal of interest
in the election. How
is California going
I wonder, It will
probably decide
the election.

Well I haven't any-
thing more to say,
but I wish you
would let me know
how you are and
I hope you are

getting better all the time.

The winter, with all its train
of blues and shivers and molly-
scutes, is coming on; and the



leaves are green and things
are in the ground is brown
and bare, and the sky is cold
and gray and every thing looks
dismally and I'm in bed feet

(W.R.Hearst - 1884?)
(From Harvard)

Dear Mama:-

I am so busy and am working so hard that my hair is all falling out and my head is becoming as bumpy as an old potato. Just think of six courses (Pol. Econ. 3, Hist. 13, that is U.S. Constitutional Hist., Geology 18, which consists of excursions round the country, Geology 8, which is theoretical Geology, for the drawing room. A Chemistry course and another History course.) and in addition to these six themes, two theses and eight forensics. No wonder that I'm getting prematurely bald. But we'll pass that.

Have you received the books I sent you and don't you think they are just too sweet for anything? If I were you I wouldn't bother with old Moore any more, ha! ha! Estes & Lauriat has twice the selection; and, by the way, I have just bought for you that "de luxe" Thackeray which Moore said was worth three or four hundred dollars. Paid one ninety for it. G.B. - great bargain.

I suppose we can afford to indulge our aesthetic tastes now that the house is sold and pa is flush. It almost breaks my heart to have our home go and worse than that to think that even some of our lovely furniture will have to follow. Really I should have objected to that.

Yet when I think that Mrs. Brawley and kids have been boarding with us for the past week or so, I am reconciled to most anything. Perhaps after all it is better to live in a boarding house than to keep one.

(W.R.Hearst - 1883 - Harvard) #2

And perhaps better still is to live in ones own house on ones own ground, a life unim-bittered by the gall of our numerous ac-quaintances.

And since the house is sold, Vive le ranch! Now we must get Mr. Briggs' brother, who is a young architect of considerable reputation, to plan us a \$25,000 house to be erected upon our estate in the country, don't ye know.

I am campaigning very hard, and hope to carry Massachusetts for Cleveland. We have organized a club of forty members which includes all the democratic dudes in college and, for a fact, most of the swells are for Cleveland. We are going to have a grand flag raising next Monday night, and speaking by the prominent members of the different classes.

Tonight there is a democratic caucus of the whole college in which George Adams and your son figure prominently as representa-tives from '86.

Hurrah for Cleveland. Tell pa that a few hundred to push the campaign would come in very handy.

My long swiping has at last received its reward. I am at present vice president of the Base Ball Association and have just heard of my election into the club.

Well, I must close. I am better satis-fied with my rooms every day. Am feeling most splendid and am just going to dinner.

(W.R.Hearst, 1883 - Harvard)

I have been interrupted so much with this letter that it has taken me nearly a week to complete it.

I will write sooner next time.

Your affectionate son

W. R. Hearst.

Apr. 27 - 1884

Dear Mother:

You must know that my intentions are good and that I mean to write regularly. But if, as it is said, the road to a certain place is paved with good intentions, I think I must have contributed largely to the improvement of the paths in that region. The days slip by so easily. When the recitations are over the ball begins and between work and play the good intentions are neglected and never bear fruit.

I really promise however that I will never let a Sunday go by without ~~a~~ writing a letter home.

I have felt so ashamed of myself whenever I have received one of your anxious letters that it seems as if I could not ^{write} enough hereafter to atone for my previous neglect.

I have the dumps² to day and I feel rather homesick and I wish I could enjoy my birthday at home and with you and father instead of with a lot of fellows who dont care whether I am twenty one or or thirty so long as the dinner is good and the wine plentiful.

Talk of College friendships lasting for life. There^{are} very few that I should care to have last longer than the four years here, and doubtless fewer still that will last.

However there are only a few weeks now before the exams will be over and I will be half way through my college course.

I shant bring any body home with me this Summer and if any body should come out ~~we~~ we can entertain him or not, just as we please. I dont feel under obligations to anybody here at Cambridge, - unless, perhaps, Johnny

Thayer. He has³ done a good deal for me and would probably do more if the opportunity offered.

Even as my letters have been you dont seem to have received them all. I wrote immediately after the vacation telling you how I had been sick with ~~at~~ the old time tonsillitis at Springfield. Eugene took care of me and as I didnt seem to improve under the care of the Springfield doctor he bundled me into a car one day and transported me to Boston where Dr. Oliver repaired me in time for the new term.

I am sorry to hear you are so ill and it makes me all the more anxious to get home. Its those

people want the ⁴house? If they do for heavens sake let them have it, and rent a small shanty on East ~~side~~.

Orpheus and Euridice has been here but the fair William remained in New York and so the performance fell rather flat.

I suppose I ought to write a newsy letter but I really cant think of any thing to say.

The faculty has very kindly left me alone lately but there is no telling when they will break out again although I am doing all I can to pacify them.

We have organized a base ball nine which is decidedly amateurs and ought to satisfy our esteemed President whose aversion to

Professionals is ⁵so well known. We play scrubs nines and club tables and have been so far uniformly victorious.

The College is awfully dull and about the only "real fun" I have is with the "Holyokes" which is the name of our nine.

I intended to copy this letter but I know you wont mind if I send it this way.

I will be home much earlier this year and I will not wait for the boat race.

I have been studying very well and I hope my marks at the finals will be satisfactory to you as well as myself.

I had a letter from Jack the other day and I hope Papa is doing something for him as he seems

to be trying very hard to learn all about the business and is eagerly looking forward to the time when he and I will have a ranch together.

I will write you again day after tomorrow and tell you how I spent my birthday and I hope it will be more pleasantly than I expect at present.

I won't write any further or I will relapse into a funereal strain inconsistent with the rejoicing and hilarity which is supposed to accompany one's twentieth first birthday.

I for my part don't see why any one should rejoice on entering upon the duties and responsibilities which are supposed to attend the age

of manhood? I should prefer to be nineteen again and be twenty one only when it is necessary to leave College and begin the work of life in earnest. Well good bye and expect to hear from your reformed child almost constantly.

Your affectionate son
W. B. Hearst.

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1884)

Apr. 27, 1884.

Dear Mother:-

You must know that my intentions are good and that I mean to write regularly. But if, as it is said, the road to a certain place is paved with good intentions, I think I must have contributed largely to the improvement of the paths in that region. The days slip by so easily. When the recitations are over the base ball begins and so between work and play the good intentions are neglected and never bear fruit.

I really promise, however, that I will never let a Sunday go by without writing a letter home. I have felt so ashamed of myself whenever I have received one of your anxious letters that it seems as if I could not write enough hereafter to atone for my previous neglect.

I have the dumps today and I feel rather homesick and I wish I could enjoy my birthday at home and with you and father instead of with a lot of fellows who don't care whether I am twenty one or thirty so long as the dinner is good and the wine plenty.

Talk of college friendships lasting for life. There are very few that I should care to have last longer than the four years here; and doubtless fewer still that will last.

However there are only a few weeks now before the exams will be over and I will be

half way through my college course.

(W.R.Hearst, Apr. 27, 1884)-#2

I shan't bring anybody home with me this Summer and if anybody should come out we can entertain him or not, just as we please. I don't feel under obligations to anybody here at Cambridge,- unless, perhaps, Johnny Thayer. He has done a good deal for me and would probably do more if the opportunity offered.

Few as my letters have been you don't seem to have received them all. I wrote immediately after the vacation telling you how I had been sick with the old time tonsillitis at Springfield. Eugene took care of me and as I didn't seem to improve under the care of the Springfield doctor he bundled me into a car one day and transported me to Boston where Dr. Oliver repaired me intime for the new term.

I am sorry to hear you are so ill and it makes me all the more anxious to get home. Do those people want the house? If they do for heavens sake let them have it, and rent a small shanty on East.

Orpheus and Eurydice has been here but the fair William remained in New York and so the performance fell rather flat.

I suppose I ought to write a newsy letter but I really can't think of anything to say.

The faculty has very kindly left me alone lately but there is no telling when they will break out again although I am doing all I can to pacify them.

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1884) #3

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I will write you again day after tomorrow and tell you how I spent my birthday and I hope it will be more pleasantly than I expect at present.

I won't write any further or I will relapse into a funereal strain inconsistent with the rejoicing and hilarity which is supposed to accompany ones twenty first birthday.

I for my part don't see why anyone should rejoice on entering upon the duties and responsibilities which are supposed to

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, Apr. 21, 1884)

attend the age of manhood? I should prefer to be nineteen again and be twenty one only when it is necessary to leave College and begin the work of life in earnest.

Well goodbye and expect to hear from your reformed child almost constantly.

Your affectionate son

W. R. Hearst.

6:14

HEARST, WILLIAM RANDOLPH

MAY 1884

72/204
c

Cambridge 1884

(May the donk know)

Dear Mother: -

do you believe that the Almighty
ever made Cambridge? Can
you reconcile it with your idea
of an all powerful beneficent
being that after afflicting the
world with a Bostonian he
should torture the poor instead
of his will with a climate such
as is now disporting itself outside?
At any rate, if the Lord made New
England he is ashamed of it, and
manages to conceal from his

right, ^{the} pimple on the face of
mother Earth by pasting
a sticking plaster of clouds
over it.

I prefer to think, however that
New England, like Topsy, just
grew ~~and~~ the Puritan naturally
gravitated towards a country
so harmonizing with his own
disposition and character.

It's raining now but I will
bet five dollars that it is
doing something else before
I finish this letter.

The climate here don't seem
to have any fixity of purpose.

It is altogether too versatile
and it don't seem to realize
what it could accomplish.

if it would ⁽²⁾ only work with
a definite object in view.

It rains with no intention of
moistening the soil and assisting
the vegetation and it snows
with no idea of beautifying
the landscape or contributing
to the Christmass pleasures of the
small boy. It simply rains and
snows and hails because it knows
that if it didn't it would have
to be pleasant, and, rather than
be agreeable it would burst.

A characteristic puritan sentiment
I defy anyone to read King Lear
while a New England water spout
is in full blast without either
feeling the impotence of language
even in the mouth of Shakespeare

to describe adequately the
turmoil of the elements; or ad-
mitting the disgraceful inferiority
of the antique tornado when
compared with the improved
Yankee article.

If I were talking instead of
writing it would be unnecessary
for me to tell you that I have
a cold. In fact I always
have a cold. All winter my
nose has been vibrating between
the two conditions of constipation
and diarrhoea in a manner
awful to behold; This pen
is exasperating. It has a weakness
similar to my nose. But to
resume. My cold shifted itself
from different parts of my
anatomy till at last it

has taken a ⁽³⁾ permanent abode
in my nose. I have coaxed
it with acornite and belladonna

I have tortured it with iron
and quinine I have asphyxiated
it with concentrated essence
of ammonia in fact I have
almost prostrated myself
but the cold, thank you, is
feeling very well. It won't
vacate. It won't be evicted
and it won't pay rent. It's worse
than an Irish tenant.

I think I will have to change
my tailor. Bell sent me such
clothes that I had to go down
to New York and try them
all on. Bell had the grace to
admit that they were abominable
and cut me two suits entirely

new. However I was in New York about a week and the money expended would have purchased several suits.

My trip cost me something over \$100⁰⁰

The man has just brought my luncheon up to my room.

I have lost utterly all sense of taste and I don't believe I could distinguish hash from canvas back.

I hate to talk about money in my letters. Youth think I'm so mercenary, but my doctor's bills! oh! those doctor's bills!

Oliner I owe \$50⁰⁰ The Springfield doctor \$30. And the Cambridge doctor marks at present \$15⁰⁰

but is steadily ^[#] rising. Every sneeze costs somewhere between fifty cents and one dollar. Expensive to be sure, but not half as costly nor yet as exasperating as Senatorial aspirations. A terrible disease this, and I'm told it runs in the family.

Every man, in this world, has his specialty. And when a man is fortunate enough to have found it, ~~it~~ he is foolish beyond measure to leave it for something else.

Remember the successful men you know. You can almost do it on your fingers. These are the men who have found

and pursued the path in which their talents lay. And the myriads of unfortunates are those who insist upon attempting what they are not naturally fitted for. Why my father should abandon the rug which has carried him faithfully for so many years to mount the fickle animal that has thrown him once is more than I can understand.

It is more than folly. It is tempting providence.

If Thackeray had attempted politics his name would have been buried beneath his ashes. If Jay Gould had fostered a mania for literature the scene of his

him and bade him go forth and smite his enemies.

And the man of war arose and girded up his loins and sallied forth to meet the foe, and having encountered them he smote them with a rod of iron and their bones were as dust and crumbled and their flesh was as grass and withered away.

And the name of the conqueror was in the mouths of all the people and they praising him shouted loudly. And they crowned him with the wreath of victory. Yea even for a second term. And he was a man blessed by the Gods and smiled upon

success would ⁽⁵⁾ probably have
been a serial story in the
Boys and Girls weekly.

And now will I speak unto
you a parable and you that
have ears to hear and yet hear
not and eyes to see and see
not, listen and look that ye
may know the truth whereof
I speak.

For once there was a man
who had risen in the ranks
of the army and had become
a general and a ruler over
many men. And then there
arose a great war and the trib-
utaries of the empire revolted
and made war against the
king. But the king summoned
the general and spake unto

by the Fates. But even thus
was he discontented. And he
wished for shekels of silver
and gold that he might
build for himself a palace
such as he had seen in
foreign lands and might
array himself in purple
and fine linnen and be
a dude. And so he gathered
together his family and
his horses and cattle and
asses - which are his sons - and
his servants and departed
to the trading market which
is called "Wallstreet" that
he might double his fortune
by trade. But the denizens
of the market did not catch
on but they wank their eyes
one unto another and grabbed

the warrior by the back of the neck and having robbed him of his goods cast him farth into the street, and he was as a lamb among wolves. And the people that had truckled to him shouted and grieved him for he had neither the lucre he sought nor the honors he had desired.

And this is to show that those who stray from the path that nature has marked out for them are prone to ruin against snage, long and sharp and multitudinous

And this tale is to be found in the fourth chapter of the ninth book of Herodotus and the name of the man is: W. S. Grant.

don't feel anxious⁽⁷⁾ about my studies for although I cannot go out I am tutoring very hard in doors and hope to do well in the coming exams.

I was very happy to receive the birthday present and used it for a splendid time without getting loaded.

I shall not act in the next theatricals as I won't have time. I took my books with me to New York and studied during the day, when I was in at Bell's; and went to the theatre in the evening. I went to the Casino to see "Falke" several times. Billie Barlow appears but is eclipsed, to my mind, by the little prima donna, Mrs Rici, who, if not as handsome

as the fair William is more
fascinating - pschutt, as we
say who have been abroad.

The length and emptiness
of this letter are appalling
but I know you wont object
to the one and will forgive
the other.

Your affectionate son
- W R Hearst.

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1884)

Cambridge,
May - the don't know.

Dear Mother:-

Do you believe that the Almighty ever made Cambridge? Can you reconcile it with your idea of an all powerful beneficent being that after afflicting the world with a Bostonian He should torture the poor instrument of His will with a climate such as is now disporting itself outside? At any rate, if the Lord made New England, He is ashamed of it, and manages to conceal from his sight the pimple on the face of mother Earth by pasting a sticking plaster of clouds over it.

I prefer to think, however, that New England, like Topsy, "just grew" and the Puritan naturally gravitated towards a country so harmonizing with his own disposition and character. It's raining now but I will bet five dollars that it is doing something else before I finish this letter.

The climate here don't seem to have any fixity of purpose. It is altogether too versatile and it don't seem to realize what it could accomplish if it would only work with a definite object in view.

It rains with no intention of moistening the soil and assisting the vegetation and it snows with no idea of beautifying the landscape or contributing to the Christmas pleasures of the small boy. It simply rains and snows and hails because it knows that if it didn't it would have to be pleasant, and, rather than be agreeable it would bust.

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, May 1884) #2

A characteristic puritan sentiment. I defy anyone to read King Lear while a New England water spout is in full blast without either feeling the impotence of language even in the mouth of Shakespeare to describe adequately the turmoil of the elements; or admitting the disgraceful inferiority of the antique tornado when compared with the improved Yankee article.

If I were talking instead of writing it would be unnecessary for me to tell you that I have a cold. In fact, I always have a cold. All winter my nose has been vibrating between the two conditions of constipation and diarrhoea in a manner awful to behold. This pen is exasperating. It has a weakness similar to my nose. But to resume. My cold shifted itself from different parts of my anatomy till at last it has taken a permanent abode in my nose. I have coaxed it with acconite and belladonna. I have tortured it with iron and quinine. I have asphixiated it with concentrated essence of ammonia; in fact I have almost prostrated myself but the cold, thank you, is feeling very well. It won't vacate. It won't be evicted, and it won't pay rent. It's worse than an Irish tenant.

I think I will have to change my tailor. Bell sent me such clothes that I had to go down to New York and try them all on. Bell had the grace to admit that they were abominable and cut me two suits entirely new. However, I was in New York about a week and the money expended would have purchased several suits. My trip cost me something like \$100.00.

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(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, May 1884) #3

The man has just brought my luncheon up to my room. I have lost utterly all sense of taste and I don't believe I could distinguish hash from canvas back.

I hate to talk about money in my letters. You think I'm so mercenary, but my doctor's bills! oh! those doctor's bills!

Oliver I owe \$50.00. The Springfield doctor \$30. And the Cambridge doctor marks at present \$18, but is steadily rising. Every sneeze costs somewhere between fifty cents and one dollar. Expensive to be sure, but not half as costly nor yet as exasperating as Senatorial aspirations. A terrible disease this, and I'm told it runs in the family.

Every man, in this world, has his specialty, and when a man is fortunate enough to have found it, he is foolish beyond measure to leave it for something else.

Number the successful men you know. You can almost do it on your fingers. These are the men who have found and pursued the path in which their talents lay. And the myriads of unfortunates are those who insist upon attempting what they are not naturally fitted for. Why my father should abandon the nag which has carried him faithfully for so many years to mount the fickle animal that has thrown him once is more than I can understand. It is more than folly. It is tempting providence.

If Thackeray had attempted politics his name would have been buried beneath his ashes. If Jay Gould had fostered a mania for literature, the acme of his success would probably

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, May 1884) #4

have been a serial story in the Boys and Girls weekly.

And now will I speak unto you a parable and you that have ears to hear and yet hear not and eyes to see and see not, listen and look that ye may know the truth whereof I speak.

For once there was a man who had risen in the ranks of the army and had become a general and a ruler over many men. And then there arose a great war and the tributaries of the empire revolted and made war against the King. But the King summoned the general and spake unto him and bade him go forth and smite his enemies. And the man of war arose and girded up his loins and sallied forth to meet the foe, and having encountered them he smote them with a rod of iron and their bones were as dust and crumbled and their flesh was as grass and withered away.

And the name of the conqueror was in the mouths of all the people and they praised him, shouting loudly. And they crowned him with the wreath of victory. Yea, even for a second term. And he was a man blessed by the Gods and smiled upon by the Fates. But even thus was he discontented. And he wished for shekels of silver and gold that he might build for himself a palace such as he had seen in foreign lands and might array himself in purple and fine linen and be a dude. And so he gathered together his family and his horses and cattle and asses -- which are his sons -- and his servants and departed to the trading market which is called "Wall Street" that he might double his fortune by trade. But the denizens of the market did

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, May, 1884) #5

not catch on but they wank their eyes one unto another and grabbed the warrior by the back of the neck and having robbed him of his goods cast him forth into the street, and he was as a lamb among wolves. And the people that had truckled to him shouted and guded him for he had neither the lucre he sought nor the honors he had deserted.

And this is to show that those who stray from the path that nature has marked out for them are prone to run against snags, long and sharp and multitudinous.

And this tale is to be found in the fourth chapter of the ninth book of Herodotus and the name of the man is U. S. Grant.

Don't feel anxious about my studies for although I cannot go out I am tutoring very hard in doors and hope to do well in the coming exams.

I was very happy to receive the birthday present and used it for a splendid time without getting loaded.

I shall not act in the next theatricals as I won't have time. I took my books with me to New York and studied during the day, when I wasn't at Bell's, and went to the theatre in the evening. I went to the Casino to see "Falka" several times. Billie Barlow appears but is eclipsed, to my mind, by the little prima donna, Miss Rici, who, if not as handsome as the fair William is more fascinating -- pschutt, as we say who have been abroad.

The length and emptiness of this letter are appalling but I know you won't object to one and will forgive the other.

Your affectionate son,
W.R.Hearst.

6:15

HEARST, WILLIAM RANDOLPH

AUG. 1884

72/204
c

HOTEL DEL MONTE,

MONTEREY, CAL.

Aug — 1884

Dear Ma:-

We have arrived safely at Monterey - but only to find the place deserted. Miss Innes has left, as have also Miss Chessman Miss Houston and Miss Arad. Still the sun is shining its brightest, the birds are singing their sweetest and the landscape is, if anything, more beautiful than ever. It must

be that they are trying to console us for the absence of our dear ones — for it surely can't be that ~~they are~~ ^{it is} rejoicing at their departure. Can it?

We are to have dinner at half past five and to hear as soon as the boat is sighted.

Shoerwald has made all the arrangements he is evidently in great anxiety for fear we should get left.

The incidents of the day have been uninteresting so that

HOTEL DEL MONTE,

MONTEREY, CAL.

188

I can't make much of a letter without drawing on my imagination.

I read a very good thing (in one of the papers bought on the train) to the effect that a young man of twenty one is in love with women in general rather than with any one in particular.

That's my case exactly. I'm passion=

ably void of some
body but I don't know
whom. I have an
aching void in
my heart which no
one-in-particular-
is able to fill.

The truth of the matter
is, I think, that the
aching void hasn't
any definite idea
how it would like
to be filled up and
dinners ready.

To all
Mr. R. A. A. A.

(W.R.Hearst - 1884)

HOTEL DEL MONTE

Monterey, Cal.

Aug.-----1884.

Dear Ma:-

We have arrived safely at Monterey - but only to find the place deserted. Miss Ivers has left, as have also Miss Cheeseman, Miss Houston and Miss Head. Still the sun is shining its brightest, the birds are singing their sweetest and the landscape is, if anything, more beautiful than ever. It must be that they are trying to console us for the absence of our dear ones -- for it surely can't be that it is rejoicing at their departure. Can it?

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The incidents of the day have been uninteresting so that I can't make much of a letter without drawing on my imagination.

I read a very good thing (in one of the papers bought on the train) to the effect that a young man of twenty one is in love with women in general rather than with any one in particular.

That's my case exactly. I'm passionately fond of somebody but I don't know whom. I have an aching void in my heart which no one -- in particular -- is able to fill.

The truth of the matter is, I think,

(W.R.Hearst, Monterey, Aug. 1884) -#2

that the aching void haen't any definite idea how it would like to be filled up and -- dinner ready.

Tol lar

W. R. Hearst

6:16

HEARST, WILLIAM RANDOLPH

1884

72/204
C

1884

Dear Mammai -

I began a letter the other day telling you I had a cold and a sore throat &c. but after a little deliberation I thought it might be better to wait until I could say that I had just recovered from the above mentioned list of complaints. The time is here. The sore throat is fast being shrouded in the dim mists of the past and I am in a condition to write a more cheerful letter than the first. I received a letter

additional decoration, a crowd of enthusiastic democrats assembled and cheered lustily for Cleveland & Hendricks President & Vice President of these our United States.

The populace of this town evidently think this a democratic head quarters directly connected with Pres. Cleveland himself and regard any thing we say as final. The reason of this is ~~because~~ that the day after the election when the prospects were dark and Blaine was

peculiar it is to review all the excitement and uncertainty of the campaign Thursday's paper of course will be more hopeful and Friday's quite confident and so on up to a hilarious certainty with roosters and extremely large type and editorials setting forth the unbounded enthusiasm of the people the tranquil dignity of President Cleveland and the unprecedented prosperity of the next four years.

I hope all this victory will boom the Examiner

to defray the expenses
of a club life and a
political campaign.

It is lucky that papa
took our advice and
didn't try for Senator
for he couldn't possibly
have hit upon a more
unfavorable moment.

Another word for Ida
before I close; I have
made the preliminary
arrangements with

E. L. Thayer President
of, and chief contributor
to the Harvard Lampoon,
to send the Examiner
a weekly letter during

a years trip to Europe
beginning next summer.
Thayer although very
young is already noted
for his letters; some of
which have appeared
in the New York Times.

He is willing to write
for us at the rate of
\$10 a column. He is very
witty in a quiet way
and makes his letters
very entertaining. I
enclose a few scraps
from the ~~Lampoons~~ of
this year.

Your affectionate son

somewhat but I fear that the local defeat will more than counter-balance the effect of the National success.

Tell papa that his political information isn't reliable and that I have lost almost as much money on the California election as I won on the general result.

And now to wind up with the customary plea

Give me one penny for bread. That is to say send me a few dollars

thought to be elected, We were jubilant and confident and told the boys to keep a stiff upper lip and we would bring em through. As a result more trust is placed in our statements than in the official returns.

I get the Examiner very regularly now, and could help smiling at the Wednesday morning paper - just received. It practically surrenders New York to Blaine but claims almost every other Northern state as doubtful. You don't know how

from "proxys" to day which
raised my spirits remarkably.
Proxi's letters are all sunshine
and if she will be pleased
to remember how scarce
and how welcome that
article is, she will never
again accuse me of
ingratitude or question
my good taste by believing
me unappreciative.

The old flag is waving
outside proud and stately
with victory painted in
large letters on a strip
of canvas at the bottom.

The other night when we
swung her out with this

(W. R. Hearst)

4
1885?

Dear Mama:-

I began a letter the other day telling you I had a cold and a sore throat &c. but after a little deliberation I thought it might be better to wait until I could say that I had just recovered from the above mentioned list of complaints. The time is here. The sore throat is fast being shrouded in the dim mists of the past and I am in a condition to write a more cheerful letter than the first. I received a letter from "proxy" today which raised my spirits remarkably. Proxy's letters are all sunshine and if she will be pleased to remember how scarce and how welcome that article is, she will never again accuse me of ingratitude or question my good taste by believing me unappreciative.

The old flag is waving outside proud and stately with victory painted in large letters on a strip of canvas at the bottom. The other night when we swung her out with this additional decoration, a crowd of enthusiastic democrats assembled and cheered lustily for Cleveland and Hendricks, President and Vice President of these our United States. The populace of this town evidently think this a democratic headquarters directly connected with Pres. Cleveland himself and regard anything we say as final. The reason of this is that the day after the election when the prospects were dark and Blaine was thought to be elected, we were jubilant and confident and told the boys to keep a stiff upper lip

(W.R.Hearst - 1885?) - #2

and we would bring 'em through. As a result more trust is placed in our statements than in the official returns. I get the Examiner very regularly now, and couldn't help smiling at the Wednesday morning paper-- just received. It practically surrenders New York to Blaine but claims almost every other Northern State as doubtful. You don't know how peculiar it is to review all the excitement and uncertainty of the campaign. Thursday's paper of course will be more hopeful and Friday's quite confident and so on up to a hilarious certainty with roosters and extremely large type and editorials setting forth the unbounded enthusiasm of the people, the tranquil dignity of President Cleveland and the unprecedented prosperity of the next four years.

I hope all this victory will boom the Examiner somewhat but I fear that the local defeat will more than counterbalance the effect of the National success.

Tell papa that his political information isn't reliable and that I have lost almost as much money on the California election as I won on the general result.

And now to wind up with the customary plea. Give me one penny for bread. That is to say send me a few dollars to defray the expenses of a club life and a political campaign. It is lucky that papa took our advice and didn't try for Senator for he couldn't possibly have hit upon a more unfavorable moment.

(W.R.Hearst - 1885?) - #3

Another word for pa before I close:
I have made the preliminary arrangements
with E. L. Thayer, President of, and chief
contributor to, the Harvard Lampoon to send
the Examiner a weekly letter during a year's
trip to Europe beginning next summer. Thayer,
although very young, is already noted for his
letters, some of which have appeared in the
New York Times. He is willing to write for
us at the rate of \$10 a column. He is very
witty in a quiet way and makes his letters
very entertaining. I enclose a few scraps
from the Lampoons of this year.

Your affectionate son

(Unsigned)

Worshipful for California
Harvard University.

1884?

Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mother: -

The saying,
it never rains, but
it pours, is, I think
exemplified in our
case. And it has
poured pretty hard
too in the "black hills"
according to accounts
in the newspaper
this morning.

I feel very dismal

I had a cold for
a few days and
then (as I telegraphed)
I had the pink eye.
I suppose it is the
same thing as horse
had some years ago
in San Francisco.
I awake in the
morning to find
one or both of my
eyes closed, and
sometimes am able
to open them only
by using my hands.

Harvard University.

Cambridge, Mass.

2
During the day they
feel alright but towards
evening they begin
to sting and ache
and get red. I have
had it for ten days
or so but it is now
almost gone. I have
had to be very careful
— stop smoking alto-
gether, stop reading
except in the early

morning, and
go to bed at the
unseasonable hour
of nine o'clock.

In fact I have been
going through about
the same training
that the crew and
base ball men have
to do. I have lost
but very little time
in my lessons
and on the whole
I think the pink eye
has been a benefit

82/68 box 1

^{bet}
Harvard University. 3

Cambridge, Mass.

rather than an
injury.

In my last letter
I wrote something
about the class
raace. The Freshmen
came in last
and surprised
no one but them-
selves.

There is but little going
on here at present
and what little there
is doesn't interest

me much. I have had the "mollygrubs" for the last week or so. I am beginning to get awfully tired of this place and I long to get out West somewhere where I can stretch myself without coming in contact with the narrow walls with which the prejudice of the bean eaters has surrounded us.

82/68 box 1

Harvard University. 4

Cambridge, Mass.

I long to get out in the woods and breathe the fresh mountain air, and listen to the moaning of the pines. It makes me almost crazy with homesickness when I think of it and I hate this weak pretty New England scenery with its gentle rolling hills its pea green foliage its vistas, tame enough

to begin with but
~~totally~~ disfigured
by houses and barns
which could not
be told apart save
for the respective
inhabitants.

I hate it as I do a ~~weak~~
putty face without
force or character.

I long to see our own
woods, the jagged
rocks and towering
mountains, the majestic
pines, the grand impres-
sive scenery of the
"Far West".

82/68 box 1

Harvard University. 5-

Cambridge, Mass.

I shall never live
anywhere but in
California and I
like to be away for
a while only to ap-
preciate the more
when I return.

I think I shall ^{take} a
Political Economy
course in hopes
that it will teach
me to regulate my
money affairs better.

I have a good deal
of money lent, without
any interest, and
I fear with very
little thanks.

Eugene owes me
about \$45-

Jack Rathbone	\$ 10
Another fellow	\$ 7
Another	\$ 15-

And old Stebbins who
is completely bank-
rupted and insolvent
owes me \$ 25-

Sum total \$ 102

Harvard University.

Cambridge, Mass.

6
which would help
me along swimmingly
till the end of the term.
And I need it for
here I am almost
busted again before
the month is ended.
For of the \$ 50 that
remained over from
what you sent me
after every thing was
paid, twelve dollars
went immediately
for photographs

of my room and
the rest has gradually
leaked out until
now I have only \$10
to my name and
what I am to do
next month when
my drug store and
livery and my pink-
eye doctors bills
come in I don't know.
Besides next month
I will have to tutor
a little - I hope a
very little - and
this will take still

Harvard University, 7

Cambridge, Mass.

more money and
then there will be a
farewell dinner or
two. Oh my Harvard
is no place for a
poor boy.

Well I suppose I
must close after
a few lines of ex-
planation to Papa.

When I said get
on I meant - as
I supposed you know

get on the D.K.E.,
and, although I
am conceited enough
to suppose that I
am fully capable
of advancing myself
as far as studies
go, I recognise that
it is impossible
to be a successful
college politician
and to reach the
highest point without
having members
of your own class

Harvard University, S

Cambridge, Mass.

to push you up
and upper classmen
to pull.

Now I hope Papa
will understand
that I know that
I may have to
work my way
in the world and
that I do not feel
terrified at the
prospect, although

of course I should
prefer to have enough
money to be able
to turn my time
to politics or science
or something where
I could make a
name.

Well good bye
for the present.

Your affectionate
W.R. Hearst

8/68
Box 1

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1884?)
(Homesick for California)

Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mother:-

The saying, it never rains but it pours, is, I think, exemplified in our case. And it has poured pretty hard too in the "black hills" according to accounts in the newspaper this morning.

I feel very dismal. I had a cold for a few days and then (as I telegraphed) I had the pink eye. I suppose it is the same thing as horses had some years ago in San Francisco. I awake in the morning to find one or both of my eyes closed, and sometimes am able to open them only by using my hands. During the day they feel all right but towards evening they begin to sting and ache and get red. I have had it for ten days or so but it is now almost gone. I have had to be very careful -- stop smoking altogether, stop reading, except in the early morning, and go to bed at the unseasonable hour of nine o'clock. In fact, I have been going through about the same training that the crew and base ball nine have to do. I have lost but very little time in my lessons and on the whole I think the pink eye has been a benefit rather than an injury.

In my last letter I wrote something about the class races. The Freshmen came in last and surprised no one but themselves.

There is but little going on here at present and what little there is doesn't interest me much. I have had the "molly

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1884)-#2

grubs" for the last week or so. I am beginning to get awfully tired of this place and I long to get out West somewhere where I can stretch myself without coming in contact with the narrow walls with which the prejudice of the beanaters has surrounded us.

I long to get out in the woods and breathe the fresh mountain air and listen to the moaning of the pines. It makes me almost crazy with homesickness when I think of it and I hate this weak, pretty New England scenery with its gentle rolling hills, its pea green foliage, its vistas, tame enough to begin with but totally disfigured by houses and barns which could not be told apart save for the respective inhabitants.

I hate it as I do a weak, pretty face without force or character. I long to see our own woods, the jagged rocks and towering mountains, the majestic pines, the grand impressive scenery of the "far West."

I shall never live anywhere but in California and I like to be away for awhile only to appreciate the more when I return.

I think I shall take a Political Economy course in hopes that it will teach me to regulate my money affairs better. I have a good deal of money lent, without any interest, and I fear with very little thanks.

Eugene owes me about	\$45
Jack Rathbone	\$10
Another fellow	\$ 7
Another	\$15
And old Stebbins who is completely bankrupted and insolvent owes me	\$25.
Sum total	\$102,

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1884) -#3

which would help me along swimmingly till the end of the term, and I need it for here I am almost busted again before the month is ended. For of the \$50 that remained over from what you sent me after everything was paid, twelve dollars went immediately for photographs of my room and the rest has gradually leaked out until now I have only \$10 to my name and what I am to do next month when my drug store and livery and my pink-eye doctor bills come in I don't know. Besides next month I will have to tutor a little -- I hope a very little -- and this will take still more money and then there will be a farewell dinner or two. Oh, my, Harvard is no place for a poor boy.

Well, I suppose I must close after a few lines of explanation to Papa. When I said get on I meant -- as I supposed you knew -- get on the D.K.E. and, although I am conceited enough to suppose that I am fully capable of advancing myself as far as studies go, I recognize that it is impossible to be a successful college politician and to reach the highest point without having members of your own class to push you up and upper classmen to pull.

Now I hope Papa will understand that I know that I may have to work my way in the world and that I do not feel terrified at the prospect, although, of course, I should prefer to have enough money to be able to turn my time to politics or science or something where I could make a name.

Well goodbye for the present.

Your affectionate son,

W.R.Hearst.

6:17

HEARST, WILLIAM RANDOLPH

1885

72/204
c

Anthony immediately
after it was over. I
have not called on the
Harsfords but will
soon.

As the winter comes on
I begin to feel homesick.
And more and more
homesick, the more
dreary becomes the scene.

To day is a terrible
day. The wind is blowing
a perfect hurricane and
is keeping up one protracted
howl, around the corner
of Mathews, while the
leafless old trees rattle
their branches, - a ghastly

W. R. S.

46 Mathews,
Cambridge, Mass.

dear Mother:-

I received
your letter ~~at~~ yesterday.

I will write oftener
in future, but lately
I have been so busy
that when I want to
communicate with home
I feel more like sending
a telegram than writing
a long letter.

I told you all about
my running in the last
letter.

I went in to see Mrs.

accompaniments to a
mournful song.

It makes a fellow
feel so lonesome and
forlorn.

I will go down to
New York in a few
days and see what
I can do about rooms
and a coach for
Thanksgiving; although
Harvard has not the
slightest chance of
winning with the
miserable team that
is practising now.

I had a letter from
Hugh Travis the other

day, in which he
mentioned having
been at your party.

You must have been
whooping her up since
I've been away, and
I'm glad I didn't have
to take care of the
wall flowers. Poor
Jack, I suppose, had
that interesting part
assigned to him.

How did you manage
to please "Mag" so well?

I see nothing but
praise in all the articles
you send me, while

as the letter you
speak of has not
yet arrived. And
the \$500 you sent
me makes \$650.

I went down to New
York to order some
clothes and the trip
cost me about \$20.
My board bill was
\$32, and my term
bill \$162.04. I subscribed
to a German a French
and two English papers
which makes about
\$30. as near as I can

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

Other families
get sailed into for
all their worth.

That was funny
about Harry Lewis
and his pop corn ball,
in the last letter you
sent me. It must
have made Harry mad.

You wanted to know
what I had done with
all that money.

My allowance this
month was \$150

remember.

My Δ.K. E entrance fee was \$50. and the agony was all over Eugene and I gave a punch down in his room, which cost us about \$20. a peice. I bought about \$15 worth of provisions for my room and I bought a loving cup made out of the same kind of ware Sir Sidneys gift is. - only much

prettier. price \$14.

I had two or three dinners in town and several things which I can't remember now but will write about when I come across.

My dues will be \$50 to the crew.

\$50 or 25 to the base ball.

\$25 to the foot-ball.

And \$10 to the smaller institutions.

I have signed the pledge - total abstinence not because I needed

changed one of my electives. The one Papa didn't like from the first - Philosophy 6. It is too dry and learned and full of big words and generally incomprehensible for me.

He got up one day and began to talk about the as it were ^{mere} ^{ness} of the some times and I lit out. I have taken English 8 instead which is a course

Wrest

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

it myself but to get Eugene to sign it with me. I think it will be the saving of Gene if he sticks it out and I think he will.

Ginger ale is good enough for me nowadays, and I'm not too high for plain cold water.

Oh! I wanted to tell you that I had

of reading and criticism. This year we take the principal authors of the 19th century; and next year if I want to continue the course we take up the 18th century. I think it will be more interesting and of more practical benefit than that Philosophy.

I am going to send about fifty copies

of the Harvard Lampoon - first ~~copy~~ number - out to San Francisco and I want you to get the addresses of all the Harvard Club and mail a circular and a Lampoon to all that you think may subscribe. Mr. Taylor will probably take an active interest in the success of the paper. For Harvard is the only College which is

Mr. Taylor will probably know of many who want to subscribe and of some who will be willing to contribute an article occasionally.

Eugene and I expect a great deal from California and I hope we shall not be disappointed.

I think perhaps Mr. Head and Mr. Robertson and Cousin Joe and

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

able to furnish sufficient talents - literary and artistic - to run such a paper. The Lampoon is peculiarly Harvard, beginning with its red cover, and all the way through; and it ought to be supported by Harvard men with contributions and subscriptions.

Harry Davis, &c &c
might like to subscribe
at any rate we'll
give 'em a chance.

I had a letter from
Mrs. Van Dusen
the other day, inviting
me down to spend
a few days, but
I had to decline as
I have so much
work to make up.

I can't think of
any thing else to
tell you about so

I will stop here
I don't use red ink
out of patriotism
but simply because
it is all I happen
to have.

I will write again
soon.

Your affectionate
son

W. B. Hearst.

[1884?]
(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1885)

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mother:-

I received your letter yesterday. I will write oftener in future, but lately I have been so busy that when I want to communicate with home I feel more like sending a telegram than writing a long letter.

I told you all about my running in the last letter.

I went in to see Mrs. Anthony immediately after it was over. I have not called on the Horsfords but will soon.

As the winter comes on I begin to feel homesick and more and more homesick, the more dreary becomes the scene.

Today is a terrible day. The wind is blowing a perfect hurricane and is keeping up one protracted howl, around the corner of Matthews, while the leafless old trees rattle their branches, - a ghastly accompaniment to a mournful song.

It makes a fellow feel so lonesome and forlorn.

I will go down to New York in a few days and see what I can do about rooms and a coach for Thanksgiving; although Harvard has not the slightest chance of winning with the miserable team that is practising now.

I had a letter from Hugh Tevis the

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1885) - #2

other day in which he mentioned having been at your party. You must have been whooping her up since I've been away, and I'm glad I didn't have to take care of the wall flowers. Poor Jack, I suppose, had that interesting part assigned to him.

How did you manage to please "Mag" so well? I see nothing but praise in all the articles you send me, while other families get sailed into for all their worth.

That was funny about Harry Tevis and his pop corn ball in the last letter you sent me. It must have made Harry mad.

You wanted to know what I had done with all that money.

My allowance this month was \$150, as the letter you speak of has not yet arrived. And the \$500 you sent me makes \$650.

I went down to New York to order some clothes and the trip cost me about \$20. My board bill was \$32, and my term bill \$162.04. I subscribed to a German, a French and two English papers, which makes about \$30, as near as I can remember.

My $\Delta K E$ entrance fee was \$50 and the agony was all over. Eugene and I gave a punch down in his room, which cost us about \$20 a piece. I bought about \$15 worth of provisions for my room and I bought a loving cup made out of the same kind of ware Sir Sidney's gift is -- only much prettier, price \$14. I've had two or three dinners in town and several things which I can't remember now but will write about when I come across.

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1885) -#3

My dues will be \$50 to the crew, \$50 or 25 to the base ball, \$25 to the foot ball and \$10 to the smaller institutions.

I have signed the pledge -- total abstinence not because I needed it myself but to get Eugene to sign it with me. I think it will be the saving of Gene if he sticks it out and I think he will.

Ginger ale is good enough for me nowadays, and I'm not too high for plain cold water.

Oh, I wanted to tell you that I had changed one of my electives. The one Papa didn't like from the first -- Philosophy 6. It is too dry and learned and full of big words and generally incomprehensible for me. He got up one day and began to talk about the as it wereness of the sometimes and I lit out. I have taken English 8 instead, which is a course of reading and criticism. This year we take the principal authors of the 19th century, and next year if I want to continue the course we take up the 18th century. I think it will be more interesting and of more practical benefit than that Philosophy.

I am going to send about fifty copies of the Harvard Lampon - first number - out to San Francisco and I want you to get the addresses of all the Harvard Club and mail a circular and a Lampon to all that you think may subscribe. Mr. Taylor will probably take an active interest in the success of the paper. For Harvard is the only College which is able to furnish sufficient talent -- literary and artistic -- to run such a paper.

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1885) - #4

The Lampon is peculiarly Harvard, beginning with its red cover, and all the way through; and it ought to be supported by Harvard men with contributions and subscriptions. Mr. Taylor will probably know of many who want to subscribe and of some who will be willing to contribute an article occasionally.

Eugene and I expect a great deal from California and I hope we shall not be disappointed.

I think perhaps Mr. Head and Mr. Robertson and Cousin Joe and Harry Tevis, &c, &c. might like to subscribe at any rate we'll give 'em a chance.

I had a letter from Mrs. Van Deusen the other day, inviting me down to spend a few days, but I had to decline as I have so much work to make up.

I can't think of anything else to tell you about so I will stop here.

I don't use red ink out of patriotism, but simply because it is all I happen to have.

I will write again soon.

Your affectionate son,

W. R. Hearst.

on, but I did not
say in what capacity.

Eugene & I are business
managers, or managing
editors we drum up
subscriptions and
advertisements, keep
the books, send the
exchanges and attend
to all the business of
the paper. And we
will, as soon as the
rush of business
is over, attempt to
write a few serious
chronic articles.

W. P. F.

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

1885?

Dear Mother:

At last I have
time, - or rather late time,
to write this long pro-
crastinated letter.

I am a man of business
now, and spend all
my spare time in
"booming" the "Lampoon".

You remember my
telegraphing you that
I had been elected

In case they are accepted I will send you a copy of "Lampy" with the columns marked in glaring red ink.

But this is the dim hazy future; at present we are wholly business.

We took up the Lampoon when the subscription list numbered 300 - ie \$900 per year, and the advertisements \$300 per year

making a grand total of \$1200 and leaving the "Lampoon" \$200 in debt as it takes \$400 to run the thing. We scoured the country for ads. we ransacked the college for subscriptions, in fact we infused energy into the Lampoon and now we stand on a firm basis with a subscription list of 450

way - she needs it.

I am going to send out a lot of lampoons and circulars in a few days, and I would like you to get the names of the Harvard Club men and send them each a copy and a circular.

I had a very pleasant time running for the club and

W. P. S.

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

and \$900 in advertising. Making a grand total of \$2250 and having \$650 clear profit after the debt is paid.

Show this to Papa and tell him just to wait till Gene and I get hold of the old Examiner and will boona her in the same

didn't have to do anything but sing and dance and say my temperance speech. I met a great many nice fellows who treated me very kindly.

In fact I would almost have enjoyed myself had it not been for getting up at six o'clock every morning for a week. At any rate its

all over now, and the experience of being everybody's servant serves to take down one's pride, and does more good than harm.

The bell is ringing now. Will finish after recitation.

I think I had better send this now and write again.

Telegraph Mr. Parsons to write the Bank here about my allowance.

Your affectionate son
W. R. Hearst

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1885?)

46 Matthews,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mother:

At last I have time, - or rather take time, to write this long procrastinated letter.

I am a man of business now, and spend all my spare time in "booming" the "Lampoon". You remember my telegraphing you that I had been elected on, but I did not say in what capacity.

Eugene and I are business managers, or managing editors; we drum up subscriptions and advertisements, keep the books, send the exchanges and attend to all the business of the paper. And we will, as soon as the rush of business is over, attempt to write a few serious chronic articles. In case they are accepted I will send you a copy of "Lampy" with the columns marked in glaring red ink.

But this in the dim hazy future; at present we are wholly business. We took up the Lampoon when the subscription list numbered 300, i.e. \$900 per year, and the advertisements \$300 per year, making a grand total of \$1200, and leaving the "Lampoon" \$200 in debt, as it takes \$1400 to run the thing. We scoured the country for ad's, we ransacked the college for subscriptions, in fact we infused energy into the Lampoon and now we stand on a firm basis with a subscription list of 450 and \$900 in advertising, making a grand total of \$2250 and leaving \$650 clear profit after the debt is paid.

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1885)-#2

Show this to Papa and tell him just to wait till Gene and I get hold of the old Examiner and we'll boom her in the same way - she needs it.

I am going to send out a lot of Lampoons and circulars in a few days, and I would like you to get the names of the Harvard Club men and send them each a copy and a circular.

I had a very pleasant time running for the club and didn't have to do anything but sing and dance and say my temperance speech. I met a great many nice fellows who treated me very kindly.

In fact I would almost have enjoyed myself had it not been for getting up at six o'clock every morning for a week. At any rate it's all over now, and the experience of being everybody's servant serves to take down one's pride and does more good than harm.

The bell is ringing now. Will finish after recitation.

I think I had better send this now and write again.

Telegraph Mr. Parsons to write the Bank here about my allowance.

Your affectionate son

W. R. Hearst.

they were not pleasant and were all unjust.

I have been studying, and what is more, I have been very conscientious. I staid in Philosophy 2 and Mathematics 3 long enough to form a just opinion of them; and found them too theoretical to be of any practical benefit hereafter. And so I changed to Chemistry 2 and Political Economy 4. This necessitated more study for I had to make up all the early work of these two courses I had just entered. How well I did this you will know when I tell you that in the examination in Chemistry 2 on Friday last I obtained 100% - the highest

Cambridge
Sunday
A la Francis.

Dear Mother:-

I received a note from Mrs. Proctor the other day, and - will you believe it - I answered it. She wanted to know when you would be East and I gave her the required information.

I am going to muster my courage and go in and call, very soon: Tomorrow perhaps.

I forget the numerous accusations in your last letter. In fact I haven't tried to remember them as

mark I have ever had. -
Naturally.

As regards the Hearst vs Barnes telegram business, it is only necessary to state that I sent them both at exactly the same time, and it is not my fault if they did not arrive together.

I am in good health though decidedly depressed by the weather, and lonesome.

My financial condition is the same as usual - I am busted. And what is more I have been busted for days - it almost seems weeks.

My trip to New York bored a big hole in my allowance and a loan of \$70 finished me

Gene and I are in the same boat. Too proud to borrow. Too sensible to bet, we were reduced to the last resource of the poor, - we spouted our watch. I say we; I should say he spouted and we divided the spoils. For twenty dollars a paltry sum but it seemed a fortune in our eyes. Ten dollars a piece. Why! we were millionaires. We got reckless and took a dinner at Youngs. We got more reckless and went to the theatre afterwards. We got wildly extravagant and had a supper and a bottle of ale - a whole bottle of ale - and returned to Cambridge busted. And we've remained

the value of money and I had ten dollars worth of fun.

I have always devoted a page or so to the weather - the most fertile topic in this part of the country - and I will not neglect it now: Especially as it has been peculiar enough to warrant a few remarks. It has been awful weather. Not cold. Rather warm in fact, but oh! so dreary and desolate and gloomy and depressing. Every body is miserable: Every body wants to go home, and I most of all. Every living being ~~is~~ has

so ever since. But I don't regret the extravagance. I never had quite so much fun, and in such a peculiar way.

At first we hesitated. We debated whether it would be advisable to squander two or three of the precious dollars in a good dinner. We were hungry and we concluded that we could afford a little treat after such a period of penury and starvation. We fell to the first temptation and the others followed each other in rapid succession. But I had learned to appreciate

the blues, and every inanimate object seems to be afflicted with the dark greys. The sky the naked trees and solemn old college buildings are all reeking with moisture and oozing out and dripping off a clammy dew. If you want to picture it to yourself read Lickens' description of Chesney Wold in rainy weather. My stubbed and unpracticed pen is not equal to the emergency.

Well, I suppose I might have ended my letter with the my brighter side of life. But I unfortunately exhausted

that in the beginning.

I send a number of circulars which you will please give to Mr. Taylor for distribution. Or better, learn the names of the members of the Harvard Club from him and somebody address the circulars to them.

Enclose postals and circulars in the envelopes and seal.

I send also some lampoons for inspection and circulation where they will do the most good, and hope you may obtain several subscriptions.

The affairs of the lampoon were never in so prosperous a condition. We will probably

make almost a thousand dollars this year.

Here are a list of my courses as they now stand. The revised and improved edition, as it were.

Political economy I
is. first principles.

Political economy IV.
is. National Political Econ.
and banking in England France
and America.

Chemistry II is. Mineralogy
and lithology

Natural History IV. is Geology

Fine Arts III, History II
Rhetoric, and Themes.

I think that is a daisy
elective list myself and
I hope you will agree with
me. It is certainly not a
"soft" one and there are
undoubtedly plenty of them.

I have written two letters
which you have never
made mention of.

Please write often, and
come on as soon as possible.

Your loving son

W. R. Hearst

P. S. Tell Jack I will write
him to-morrow.

(W.R.Hearst - 1885)

Cambridge,
Sunday
A la Francis

Dear Mother:-

I received a note from Mrs. Proctor the other day, and -- will you believe it -- I answered it. She wanted to know when you would be East and I gave her the required information.

I am going to muster my courage and go in and call, very soon: Tomorrow perhaps.

I forget the numerous accusations in your last letter. In fact I haven't tried to remember them as they were not pleasant and were all unjust.

I have been studying, and what is more, I have been very conscientious. I stayed in Philosophy 2 and Mathematics 3 long enough to form a just opinion of them; and found them too theoretical to be of any practical benefit hereafter. And so I changed to Chemistry 2 and Political Economy 4. This necessitated more study for I had to make up all the early work of these two courses I had just entered. How well I did this you will know when I tell you that in the examination in Chemistry 2 on Friday last I obtained 100% - the highest mark I have ever had -- naturally.

As regards the Hearst vs. Barnes telegram business it is only necessary to state that I sent them both at exactly the same time, and it is not my fault if they did

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1885) -#2

not arrive together.

I am in good health though decidedly depressed by the weather, and lonesome. My financial condition is the same as usual -- I am busted. And what is more I have been busted for days -- it almost seems weeks.

My trip to New York bored a big hole in my allowance and a loan of \$70 finished me. Gene and I are in the same boat. Too proud to borrow, too sensible to bet, we were reduced to the last resource of the poor -- we spouted our watch. I say we; I should say he spouted and we divided the spoils. For twenty dollars, a paltry sum, but it seemed a fortune in our eyes. Ten dollars apiece. Why! we were millionaires. We got reckless and took a dinner at Youngs. We got more reckless and went to the theatre afterwards: We got wildly extravagant and had a supper and a bottle of ale -- a whole bottle of ale -- and returned to Cambridge busted. And we've remained so ever since. But I don't regret the extravagance. I never had quite so much fun, and in such a peculiar way.

At first we hesitated. We debated whether it would be advisable to squander two or three of the precious dollars in a good dinner. We were hungry and we concluded that we could afford a little treat after such a period of penury and starvation. We fell to the first temptation and the others followed each other in rapid succession. But I had learned to appreciate the value of money and I had ten dollars worth of fun.

I have always devoted a page or so to

(W.R. Hearst, Harvard, 1885?) - #3

the weather - the most fertile topic in this part of the country - and I will not neglect it now: Especially as it has been peculiar enough to warrant a few remarks. It has been awful weather. Not cold. Rather warm in fact, but oh! so dreary and desolate and gloomy and depressing. Everybody is miserable: Everybody wants to go home, and I most of all. Every living being has the blues, and every inanimate object seems to be afflicted with the dark greys. The sky, the naked trees and solemn old college buildings are all reeking with moisture and oozing out and dripping off a clammy dew. If you want to picture it to yourself read Dicken's description of Chesney Wold in rainy weather. My stubbed and unpracticed pen is not equal to the emergency.

Well, I suppose I might have ended my letter with my brighter side of life, but I unfortunately exhausted that in the beginning.

I send a number of circulars which you will please give to Mr. Taylor for distribution. Or better, learn the names of the members of the Harvard Club from him and somebody address the circulars to them. Enclose postals and circulars in the envelopes and seal. I send also some Lampoons for inspection and circulation where they will do the most good, and hope you may obtain several subscriptions.

The affairs of the Lampon were never in so prosperous a condition. We will probably make almost a thousand dollars this year.

Here are a list of my courses as they

(W.R. Hearst, Harvard, 1885) # 4

now stand. The revised and improved edition, as it were.

Political Economy I, i.e. first principles.
Political Economy IV, i.e. National Political Econ. and banking in England, France and America.
Chemistry II, i.e. mineralogy and lithology.
Natural History IV, i.e. Geology.
Fine Arts, III, History II, Rhetoric, and Themes.

I think that is a daisy elective list myself and I hope you will agree with me. It is certainly not a "soft" one and there are undoubtedly plenty of them.

I have written two letters which you have never made mention of.

Please write often, and come on as soon as possible.

Your loving son

W. R. Hearst.

P.S. Tell Jack I will write him tomorrow.

Dear Mother:

It is SO hot. The thermometer is 95° in the shade and shows a tendency to bust the tube and spout off into space. And I have examinations that act like a winter aster and keep me perspiring from early morn till dewy eve.

And the mosquitos and the gnats and the June bugs buzz around your ears and tangle themselves in your hair and finally burn themselves up in the gas light, and make night hideous.

Oh for the balmy breezes of the Pacific! And to think that a few days ago we were

muddled around a fire yearning for summer and the few green buds that had peeped out found themselves too previous and struggled to return. And now every thing is green & beautiful, but oh! SO HOT!

I array myself in my pajamas, in the vain endeavor to get cool, and sit down and fill myself up with Pol Econ - and perspire it all out again and have to begin all over. Such is the rotation of events in Hawaii this time of the year, so lets dismiss the subject I am coming home by the old way and may stop at Salt Lake.

for a few days if Sam
and Addie come with me.

I don't know what I can
write papa about the ranch
except that I would be better
pleased with such an arrange-
ment than with almost any
thing he could do for me.

He knows how much I like
Jack and what a pleasure
it would be for me to ~~have~~
be in business with him.

I have told papa all this
and have begged him to get
~~us~~ a ranch together and if
this is a good range I hope
he won't let the opportunity
pass. Every body east here
talks about going out to
California ranching when

they graduate, and, if they do, there
won't be a ranch bigger than
a 50 vara lot in California.

Just remind papa that he
has often let good opportunities
go by on account of thinking
too long, and don't let him
neglect this if you can
help it.

I have been paying all my
bills except those I sent you
in my last letter and two small
bills; one of Dr. Oliver for \$10.
and one of Sewer's book & tool
for \$22.

There is a great deal of excitement
over the College base ball
championships and the

defining game will be
played here on the 21st.
Soon after that they break
training and I would like
very much to give them
a dinner, firstly because
they have done so well
and deserve it, and secondly
because I should like to
be Vice President of the Inter-
Collegiate Base Ball Association
and I don't see why I should
not. Do you? I know Bud
Hopkins of Yale & Harlan
of Princeton and Harvard
men are generally elected
and so if I am solid with
the nine why shouldn't it
be W.B.H.

How a fellow ceases to have
the dumps as soon as the
gloomy weather is over.

Why! I feel as chipper and
as perky as the inquisitive
little sparrow that is hopping
on my windowsill, and all
because it is Spring and
we've all thawed out.

Well only a few days
now and I'll be on my
way to San Francisco, and
I hope with a car load
of Eastern college boys
so you may advertise
for the benefit of the San
Francisco Belle as
follows

New Invoice of College Boys.
Large & varied assortment
Going at a sacrifice

Genuine American all wool
dudes, every bit as good
as the English article
will be sacrificed for
50¢ on the \$ 1.

Boston Blue Bloods - slightly
damaged by water - selling
below cost price

Pay your money and
take your choice

S & S

Your affectionate son
W. R. Strout

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard-1885)

*Letter retained
by William Randolph
Hearst III (1981)*

Dear Mother:-

It is SO hot. The thermometer is 95° in the shade and shows a tendency to bust the tube and spout off into space. And I have examinations that act like a winter ulster and keep me perspiring from early morn till dewy eve.

And the mosquitos and the gnats and the June bugs buzz around your ears and entangle themselves in your hair and finally burn themselves up in the gas light, and make night hideous. Oh, for the balmy breezes of the Pacific! And to think that a few days ago we were huddled around a fire yearning for summer and the few green buds that had peeped out found themselves too previous and struggled to return. And now everything is green and beautiful, but oh! so HOT!

I array myself in my pajamas, in the vain endeavor to get cool, and sit down and fill myself up with Pol Econ - and perspire it all out again and have to begin all over. Such is the rotation of events in Harvard this time of the year, so lets dismiss the subject.

I am coming home by the old way and may stop at Salt Lake for a few days if Sam and Addie come with me. I don't know what I can write papa about the ranch except that I would be better pleased with such an arrangement than with almost anything he could do for me. He knows how much I like Jack and

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1885) - #2

what a pleasure it would be for me to be in business with him. I have told papa all this and have begged him to get us a ranch together and if this is a good range I hope he won't let the opportunity pass. Everybody East here talks about going out to California ranching when they graduate, and if they do, there won't be a ranch bigger than a 50 vara lot in California.

Just remind papa that he has often let good opportunities go by on account of thinking too long, and don't let him neglect this if you can help it.

I have been paying all my bills except those I sent you in my last letter and two small bills; one of Dr. Oliver for \$10 and one of Liner's bookstore for \$22.

There is a great deal of excitement over the College base ball championship and the deciding game will be played here on the 21st. Soon after that they break training and I would like very much to give them a dinner, firstly, because they have done so well and deserve it, and secondly, because I should like to be Vice President of the Inter-Collegiate Base Ball Association and I don't see why I shouldn't. Do you? I know Bud Hopkins of Yale and Harlan of Princeton and Harvard men are generally elected and so if I am solid with the nine why shouldn't it be W.R.H.

How a fellow ceases to have the dumps as soon as the gloomy weather is over.

Why! I feel as chipper and as perky as

(W.R.Hearst, Harvard, 1885) - #3

the inquisitive little sparrow that is hopping on my windowsill, and all because it is Spring and we've all thawed out.

Well only a few days now and I'll be on my way to San Francisco, and I hope with a carload of Eastern college boys so you may advertise for the benefit of the San Francisco Belles as follows:

New Invoice of College Boys.

Large and varied Assortment Going at a sacrifice.

Genuine American, all wool dudes, every bit as good as the English article, will be sacrificed for 50¢ on the \$1.

Boston Blue Bloods - slightly damaged by water - selling below cost price.

Pay your money and take your choice.

& &

Your affectionate son

W. R. Hearst.

(Western Union Telegram)

New York, Mch 7, 1885

Dated Cambridge, Mass
to Mrs. Geo. Hearst
Hoffman House, New York

Nothing the matter with me but over work.
Will probably recover. Shall I come down
to New York.

W. R. Hearst

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.
THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
B/	mc	B/	18 Collect

Received at the WESTERN UNION BUILDING, 195 Broadway, New York
NO. 8 WEST 23d ST. 1885

Dated Cambridge Mass
To Mrs Geo Hearst
Hoffman House New York
Nothing the matter with me
but over work will probably
recover shall I come down
to New York
W R Hearst

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NIGHT MESSAGE.

The business of telegraphing is subject to errors and delays, arising from causes which cannot at all times be guarded against, including sometimes negligence of servants and agents whom it is necessary to employ. Errors and delays may be prevented by repetition for which, during the day, half price extra is charged in addition to the full tariff rates. The Western Union Telegraph Company will receive messages, to be sent without repetition during the night, for delivery not earlier than the morning of the next ensuing business day at reduced rates, but in no case for less than twenty-five cents tolls for a single message, and upon the express condition that the sender will agree that he will not claim damages for errors or delays or for non-delivery of such messages happening from any cause, beyond a sum equal to ten times the amount paid for transmission; and that no claim for damages shall be valid unless presented in writing within thirty days after sending the message.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery, the sender hereby guaranteeing payment thereof.

The Company will be responsible to the limit of its lines only, for messages destined beyond, but will act as the sender's agent to deliver the message to connecting companies or carriers, if desired, without charge and without liability.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

Receiver's No.	Time Filed.	Check.

Send the following night message, subject to the above terms, which are hereby agreed to.

1885

Dated Boston, Mass.

Oct 4, 1885

"Saw the Dean, requested not to return. Saw the President, said if I went to a good climate and studied with a competent instructor, I should probably be allowed to pass my examinations in June. Shall I engage instructor? What salary are you willing to pay?"

W. R. H. (over)

BE READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE

(Western Union Telegraph Company)

Night Message.

Dated Boston, Mass. Oct. 4, 1885.

"Saw the Dean, requested not to return. Saw the President, said if I went to a good climate and studied with a competent instructor, I should probably be allowed to pass my examinations in June. Shall I engage instructor? What salary are you willing to pay?"

W. R. H.

T. - W. R. Hearst.

"Have the Faculty met and made final decision? Can you study in New York or where best to go. Willing to pay salary that is right for best instruction. Shall I go east? Must know on account of rooms at Brunswick. See Woods, arrange for care of furniture. Will write him."

P. A. H.

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NIGHT MESSAGE.

Received from Hill

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P. A. H.

To H. R. Hearst.

"Have the Faculty met and made final decision?
Can you study in New York, or where best to go?
Willing to pay salary that is right for best instruction.
Shall I go east? Must know on account of rooms at Brunswick.
See Woods, arrange for care of furniture.
Will write him."

P. A. H.

RECEIVED
H. R. HEARST
NEW YORK

RECEIVED
H. R. HEARST
NEW YORK

RECEIVED
H. R. HEARST
NEW YORK

RECEIVED
H. R. HEARST
NEW YORK

RECEIVED
H. R. HEARST
NEW YORK

Still she manages
to hang on and I think
she may be consoled
for the loss of her Art
— but modesty forbids
me to say more.

We have an old Chinese
man on board who
is evidently rich
and influential
We bought a water
melon at Colfax
and gave some
to the Chinese. He
like to die. Our
conversation has

1885?

1501, Van Ness Avenue,
San Francisco,
California.

Dear Mother:—

I wrote
a short letter to Papa
a little while ago
and as nothing has
occurred since then
this must needs be
as short if not
shorter.

On the C.P. we had
a jewel of a porter
he stole our solitary
bottle of Champagne

that we had preserved
all through the heat
and dust of the
Aumbolt desert -
that we had cherished
and fondled as we
confined ourselves
to water and lived
in the expectation
of a final blow out
We had all the
expectation and cold
water and the Porter
had the blow out.
The Crowleys are
on board - not

Chief Crowler's
family but Senator
Crowley's of Pennsylvania
One of the daughters
was engaged to young
Arthur and when the
engagement was broken
fell into decline and
is now afflicted with
quick consumption
and is expected to
shuffle off ~~every~~ ^{any}
day (She couldn't
very well expire
every day. Too great
a strain on her nervous
system)

1501, Van Ness Avenue,
San Francisco,
California.

been, as it were
kind^d's limited
since then.

This morning as I
was dressing I lean-
ed too heavily against
the side board. It
gave way and I
was precipitated
in to the Crowley
section. Great
consternation
during which

Millie hurriedly
retired. Oh I'm
getting to know 'em
real well.

Tell Jack to take
one of my guns
with him when
he goes to New Mexico
and have the other
sent to Liddle or
Kaeding's for safe
keeping. Be sure
to send money
enough to pay

my term bill.

I am well but
have not been able
to do much studying
on account of the
extreme heat

Your affectionate Son
W. R. Stewart

Willie hurriedly
retired. Oh I'm
getting to know 'em
real well.

Tell Jack to take
one of my guns
with him when
he goes to New Mexico
and have the other
sent to Liddle of
Kaading's for safe
keeping. Be sure
to send money
enough to pay

my term bill.

I am well but
have not been able
to do much studying
on account of the
extreme heat.

Your affectionate son
W R Stearns

(W.R.Hearst - 1885?)

(Printed address on stationery)

1501 Van Ness Avenue,
San Francisco,
California.

Dear Mother:-

I wrote a short letter to Papa a little while ago and as nothing has occurred since then this must needs be as short if not shorter.

On the C.P. we had a jewel of a porter, he stole our solitary bottle of champagne that we had preserved all through the heat and dust of the Humboldt desert - that we had cherished and fondled as we confined ourselves to water and lived in the expectation of a final blow out. We had all the expectation and cold water and the Porter had the blow out.

The Crowleys are on board - not Chief Crowley's family, but Senator Crowley's of Pennsylvania. One of the daughters was engaged to young Arthur and when the engagement was broken fell into decline and is now afflicted with quick consumption and is expected to shuffle off & so every any day. (She couldn't very well expire every day. Too great a strain on her nervous system.) Still she manages to hang on and I think she may be consoled for the loss of her Arty -- but modesty forbids me to say more.

We have an old Chinaman on board who is evidently rich and influential. We bought a watermelon at Colfax and gave some to the Chinager. He like to have died. Our conversation has been, as it were, kind of limited since then.

(W.R.Hearst - en route - 1885?) -#2

This morning as I was dressing I leaned too heavily against the side board. It gave way and I was precipitated into the Crowley section. Great consternation during which Willie hurriedly retired. Oh, I'm getting to know 'em real well.

Tell Jack to take one of my guns with him when he goes to New Mexico and have the other sent to Liddle & Kaeding's for safe-keeping. Be sure to send money enough to pay my term bill.

I am well but have not been able to do much studying on account of the extreme heat.

Your affectionate son

W. R. Hearst.

(Western Union Telegraph Company)

Nov. 27, 1885

Dated New York - 27
To George Hearst
1105 Taylor

Choice was between house and hotel.
More opportunity for quiet and study
in house. Studies booming. Keep
your socks on.

W. R. Hearst.

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message. This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
70	Bn	J	20 paid

Received at SAN FRANCISCO. 753p Nov 27 1885

Dated New York 27
To Geo Hearst
1105 Taylor

Choice was between house and hotel
more opportunity for quiet and
study in house studies booming keep
your socks on
W. R. Hearst