THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas. }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Oct. 7, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, Oct. 1	14,325
Sunday, Oct 2	14,175
Monday, Oct. 3	14,575
Tuesday, Oct. 4	14,475
Wednesday, Oct. 5	13,985
Thursday, Oct. 6	13,983
Friday, Oct. 7	14,005
Average	14,203

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of October, A. D. 1887.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
Douglas County. }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,093 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September 1887, 14,349 copies.

GEO. B TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of October A. D., 1887.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

MINISTER MANNING has resigned his position as representative of the United States in Mexico. Mexico has been the political grave yard of American ministers.

THE total expense of the late bogus Ute outbreak, it is said, will exceed $75,000. The fun of exciting Colorow into a revolt will thus cost the state of Colorado quite a little sum.

THERE are now eight parties in the political field. The last one has just swung into line in New York. It is the personal liberty party and has for its object the repeal of the Sunday law.

A COMBINATION has secured control of the coke mines at Spangler, Montana. The increase of working capital will no doubt increase the production of coke, but the price will also probably be raised.

MR. ALEXANDER'S speech in support of his resolution to submit the issue between the council and the police commission to the supreme court, is pronounced by those who heard it as the most rational and forcible appeal in favor of good government that has been made in the council chamber this season.

THE lumber barons' syndicate which is rapidly obtaining control of the lumber industry in the northwest commands from $60,000,000 to $70,000,000. The smaller dealers, unable to compete against such an enormous combination of capital, are gradually being frozen out. Builders all over the west will soon feel the result of the pressure in the increase of the price of lumber.

THE transportation of western cattle for eastern markets is now well under way. Shipping has been delayed at least a month on account of the lean condition of the stock. The shipments on the Northern Pacific are already extensive. The drawback about the business now is that the railroads will pocket most of the profits, leaving the ranchmen little else than the husks of the industry.

A DRUMMER is traveling through the south trying to find a town that will send him to jail. He refuses to pay the local license tax imposed upon commercial travelers in some of the southern states, and wishes to work up a test case. So far he has not been accommodated. The unconstitutionality of a drummer's tax has already been affirmed by the United States supreme court in two cases.

JUDGE SAWYER, of California, has declared William Kissane under the protection of the statue of limitations. Mr Kissane, it will be remembered, was prosecuted by personal enemies for an alleged crime committed more than a quarter of a century ago. He has lived under an assumed name on the Pacific coast and has won a good reputation. Even if he were guilty of an offense a generation ago, a subsequent life-time of good citizenship should condone it. Otherwise there is little encouragement to reform.

CONGRESSMAN BUTTERWORTH, of Ohio, has opened the campaign in the United States in favor of commercial union with Canada. He has the co-operation of Mr. Erastus Wiman of New York, a gentleman who very warmly espoused the cause of which the Ohio congressman is the parent. There is no denying the fact that the proposed policy is ably and influentially championed, and if it should fail, as it is to be apprehended it will, to make many converts, the fault cannot be charged to any inadequacy in presenting its merits. The consummation of such a policy is perhaps an event of the future, but it is apparent that the present generation is not at all anxious about it.

TO-MORROW will be the first day of registration for the November election, and it is to be hoped that voters will bear the matter in mind and get their names on the list. No one can vote at the next election without being registered, the law disfranchising those who neglect this duty. It may also be expedient to say again that a past registration is of no value. Every voter, in order to exercise his right of suffrage in November, must be newly registered. The object to be accomplished by registration every good citizen should give his approval to by registering himself and interesting himself to have others do so who may be indifferent or derelict.

The Farmers of Kansas.

No state suffered greater damage to its crops this year than Kansas, and the outlook for the farmers of that state is somewhat gloomy. The corn crop was very nearly a complete failure. In a few northeastern counties about half a crop will be secured, but in most other counties the yield will not be over a quarter to a third of the usual crop. There is a considerable quantity of old corn on hand, but still it is believed that perhaps one-half the farmers will not have sufficient for their needs, and the prospect for feeding cattle for beef this winter at a profit is said to be very poor. It is also said that the usual supply of fat hogs from Kansas will probably be reduced one-half this fall. They are worth only three to four cents a pound, and at this price it is not profitable to fatten them on corn worth thirty-five cents a bushel.

An intelligent Kansas farmer who has been looking into the situation in a thoroughly practical way asks how the farmers of that state are to pay their expenses and the inevitable taxes this year. With a greatly diminished crop, low prices prevailing, and the extortionate charges for transportation, he cannot see the way clear for the farmers of Kansas to make ends meet during the next year. It would seem inevitable that many of them, however carefully they may economize, will find the balance against them before the date of another harvest. If by that time the majority of them should reach the conclusion, as this intelligent farmer has done, that it is a very serious hardship in such circumstances to have to pay a heavy tariff tax on lumber, salt, clothing and pretty much all their other necessities, it would not be a matter for wonderment. The more intelligent and thoughtful of them are very likely to arrive at such a conclusion, for adversity is a most forceful and impressive teacher. The exactions and abuses which a people are indifferent to or complacently tolerate when they are prosperous, under an opposite condition of things become burdens which set them to thinking and arouse their resistance. The farmers of Kansas are likely to be taught a hard lesson, but it is one which may ultimately be largely to their advantage.

Fortunately the farmers of Nebraska have no such gloomy outlook to face so far as their crops are concerned. As a whole they have every reason to be satisfied and grateful, in that they have been better favored than their fellows in nearly every western state. But they have a similar complaint to that of the farmers of Kansas respecting the exactions of the railroads and the oppression of an excessive tariff. By reason of the former they will be robbed of a large part of the rewards of their labor, while the latter will take from them a liberal share as tribute to the protected monopolies. They are, however, perhaps somewhat in advance of their brethren of Kansas, fully aroused to the necessity of remedying these wrongs. The first is largely in their own hands, and a remedy for it will certainly be found, while as to the latter they have indicated their wish in unmistakable terms which will not fail to have their due weight. The farmers of Kansas should make haste to put themselves in a similar attitude.

Improvement of Western Waterways.

A convention to discuss the question of improving the western waterways will be held in Memphis, Tennessee, on the 20th and 21st of the present month. The executive committee tenders an invitation to members of congress, state and municipal officials, and also all commercial, manufacturing and other organizations in the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio river valleys, interested in the improvement of the waterways of the west, to send delegates. In addition to the primary object of aiding and encouraging continued and united action on the part of the people, the failure to become a law of the river and harbor bill passed by the last congress is thought to render the convention especially necessary at this time.

The question of improving the western waterways is one of permanent and increasing interest to the people not only of the west but of the entire country. These waterways are necessary now and must become more valuable as the country advances in population. The duty of maintaining them is obvious, and the policy of so improving them that they may be utilized to the fullest possible extent can be most convincingly shown. So far as the proposed convention has in view the enforcement of these considerations it may be heartily commended. But it is to be hoped it will not stop at this, and it is opportune now to say that what it should not omit to do is to give the whole weight of its influence to a more practical as well as a more liberal system of improvements than has been the rule. A vast amount of money has been wasted in this way, with the effect of creating a considerable public sentiment hostile to such improvements, simply for the reason that there was wanting a practical understanding of what was required and the liberality on the part of congress to carry out improvements promptly and thoroughly. The whole course of our government in this matter of internal improvements has been radically different from that pursued by the governments of Europe, and it has consequently been relatively very much more costly. We need a departure in the direction of wiser methods in this business, and if the proposed convention shall do anything to promote this it will have accomplished something worth meeting for.

THE mayor of Chicago has been pretty sharply taken to task by some of the newspapers for the mismanagement of the president's reception in that city. There was very little order or system to the arrangements, and the mad rush of the people overbore all barriers. In this extremity the police behaved with a good deal of brutality, for which the mayor is held to be largely responsible. He seeks to exonerate himself by pleading that he left the management of affairs in the hands of the committee, but this is not accepted as a satisfactory excuse, which in fact it is not. On the other hand the Milwaukee authorities are cordially commended for the admirable arrangements which relieved the reception of any annoying or lamentable incidents. Mr. Cleveland will be in Omaha this week, and it is very much to be hoped that the committee and the authorities will have the programme of the reception so nicely perfected that the president and his wife will have reason to remember this community as one of the most civil, courteous, and at the same time enthusiastic, on their journey. Let us show them that the rowdy west has been most unduly scandalized.

CONGRESS will convene within less than two months. Omaha is vitally interested in securing favorable action on behalf of her importers, who desire the benefits of an immediate transportation port. Our postoffice building has become too contracted for the constantly increasing mails, and an appropriation for a new postoffice building or an enlargement of the present building is an absolute necessity. Concerted action of our congressional delegation is necessary to secure results in these as well as other projects and interests. The BEE suggests early action on the part of the board of trade to enable our representatives to know what our merchants and citizens generally desire.

THE *Herald* is shedding crocodile tears over the alleged monopolizing of the republican state committee by the anti-Van Wyck faction. Inasmuch as the committee will have nothing more to do than to issue a call for the next state convention, which is to send delegates at large to the national republican convention, it does not seem material what the complexion of the committee is as regards the ex-senator. Our democratic contemporary is, however, only guessing as to the factional make-up of the committee, excepting, perhaps, the members from Douglas county, who appointed themselves after the convention had adjourned.

THE Burlington road is about to open two more Nebraska feeders to its main line. These branches traverse territory north of the Platte, which the Union Pacific, with its short-sighted policy, has neglected to annex. While the region which is afforded railway facilities will be benefitted, the outlet to the east by the way of the B. & M. is circuitous, and the Nebraska metropolis will derive very little advantage from it, excepting where shippers prefer to patronize her market.

THE crop of candidates is getting very ripe, and it is pretty near time to throw clubs at the rotten ones. Some of them will drop on November 8 of their own weight.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Hastings struggles along with 200,000 gallons of water a day.

A section of the waterworks in Nebraska City will be put in operation today.

The track layers on the Elkhorn Valley extension are within five miles of Hastings.

The Seward Reporter is sixteen years old and a monopoly organ with unchangeable barrel.

The contract for building the sewer in Plattsmouth will be let this week. The lowest bid is $28,000.

The turning of the tide in railroad regulation has compelled the corporation organs to stick in a new barrel. "We Cannot Sing the Old Songs."

Mrs. George J. Fredericks, of McCook, was thrown out of a wagon by a runaway team, receiving severe internal injuries and a broken collar-bone.

The Converse Cattle company, near Burnett, Madison county, lost a number of outhouses, 15,000 bushels of oats, corn, hay and other feed by fire last week.

A party sailing under the name of C. Wind offers to build and operate machine shops and foundry in Wayne for a bonus. It will taken considerable wind to induce the town to put up.

The Goddard estate of 28,000 acres in Wayne, Knox, Pierce and Cedar counties is to be divided, by order of court, among the seven heirs. It is worth a quarter of a million dollars.

The country papers are now publishing a thrilling serial entitled: "The Delinquent Tax List for 1886." The thrills are confined to the editorial cash box, where they will do the most good.

Frank Shrear, a grade agitator, politely but viciously called J. Sharp a liar in the broad avenues of Nebraska City, Sharp replied with a knife and made three insertions in Frank's cuticle. The blade was too brief to draw well and both parties agreed to postpone a settlement.

A man named Jacobson drove a team over a bridge near Neligh and tumbled with the load to the creek, twenty feet below. The horses swam to shore and Jacobson paddled on a plank to land. An inventory of the wreck showed the driver to possess more luck than sense. The only damage was the breaking of one strap.

The wise councilmen of Sutton have decreed severe pains and penalties for any person or persons of any age or sex, who shall keep on their premises more than one quart of liquor at a time. The liberality of the fathers is entitled to great respect and rigid observance. None are so depraved as to require more than a quart at a time.

The family of William Roth, who died recently in Plattsmouth, have fallen heir to $10,000 by the timely demise of a grandparent in Germany. There is a streak of touching tenderness in items of this class. The demise of rich relatives strikes a sympathetic chord at any time and makes the tear founts flow lavishly until the will is read. Then come lamentations or rejoicings.

A practical preacher in Firth comes out flatfooted with the announcement that "there is not a cent in the treasury, not a pound of coal in the bin and we are several dollars in debt to the girls for janitor work. Salvation and chills are a poor combination and the campfires of holiness cannot be started with promises to pay. This must be attended to."

The Hon. W. F. Cody is booming North Platte in London. He has written to the board of trade that he will send out 100 families and provide homes for them on condition that they are given employment. The board of trade is considering the question, William does not display a vast amount of taste as an immigration agent. It was not necessary to go across the pond to find hundreds of worthy men to accept such a liberal offer.

A cheerful citizen of Wayne writes to the home paper congratulating the metropolis on the announcement made in "The Industries of Omaha," that "the water of the Missouri river, though naturally muddy and repulsive, when filtered is clear as crystal and VERY NUTRITIOUS." The writer suggests that the discovery is a most important one and entitles the city to an unparalleled boom and exclusive right to the nutriment.

The hour is ripe for Bob McReynolds to come to the rescue of Lincoln. Bob is a Mulhatton of moderate reputation. His exhausting labor in photographing a soul on the fly and injecting life into the dry bones of Brigham Young, stamped him as the champion liar of Salt Creek. Just now his services are unanimously sought to resurrect the extra session scheme and invest it with the charming robes of vitality. Come out, Bob, and brush the moss off your whiskers.

The Beatrice Democrat is convinced that the burning of the Burlington bridge, nine miles west of Lincoln, Wednesday night, was the work of fiends who deliberately planned a repetition of the Chatsworth horror. The fire was discovered by a farmer's daughter at 10 o'clock. The farmer started for the fire and saw the incendiaries disappear in the darkness. The bridge had been saturated with coal oil and fired. Having no implements to fight the fire the farmer confined his efforts to flagging the approaching passenger trains and preventing a catastrophe.

There was a wild and wicked housewarming at John Rodden's ranch, six miles from Crete, a few evenings ago. The dance, as usual, was fast and furious, and increased to fighting proportions as the jugs were emptied. A slung-shot waltzer from Salt Creek struck out in a grand right and left with O. Hulbertson, and started all hands round in an instant. An adjournment was had to the prairie. Ike Hudson, of Crete, embraced the gentleman from the murmuring briny, but loosened his grip quite suddenly, and narrowly escaped being carved to death. His neck and shoulders were horribly gashed, and he was hurried to town for treatment. The matinee closed with Ike's departure.

It is quietly whispered in militia circles in Nebraska City that Major Watson's trip to Chicago with his body guard was due to an overwhelming admiration for Mrs. G. Cleveland, and a desire to bask for an instant in the shadow of her smile. His success was not equal to his gallantry, however, as the following from a Chicago paper will explain: "A militia officer, with a surplus of gold braid and much brass—in buttons—jumped out of line at the Palmer house reception and attempted to shake Mrs. Cleveland's hand. A police officer, mistaking him for a disguised bomb thrower, took him by the collar and belt, and rushed him to the rear door with more celerity than politeness. His belt buckle blazed with the letters, N. N. G."

Iowa Items.

Keokuk has decided to expend $75,000 in a system of sewers.

The Keokuk canning factory cannot secure a sufficiency of tomatoes.

A strong armed guard has been necessary around the jail at Toledo to secure the safety of Bruhman, the saloonkeeper who shot Brown recently.

The Burlington rolling company has been reorganized and the treasury replenished. The works will be enlarged and improved at once and started at an early date.

The Sioux City corn palace is a vanished beauty. The upper ten of the town, however, will exhibit themselves to-night in full dress in the merry whirl of a waltz.

Three important conventions were held in the state last week—the Knights of Pythias at Cedar Rapids, Knights of Honor at Marshalltown, and woman suffragists at Des Moines.

"The Western Blizzard—It Blows for Humanity," is the title of a paper published at Gray. Its one persuading feature is a pictorial representation of the editor inserting a bill in the frame of a delinquent.

There was a rough and tumble fight between husband and wife at Dubuque Monday night. The woman yelled for the police, but when the officers arrived found it necessary to intercede in behalf of the husband.

A lady came into the office of Dr. Chandler at Rowley to get a tooth pulled. The doctor pulled the tooth, but dropped, as she thought, in a faint. On a close examination it was found he was dead. He never spoke or moved.

In 1877 Sioux county had twenty-two miles of railroad assessed at $72,831. In 1887 the number is 112, and assessed at $451,392, with seven miles more in course of construction. In 1877 the total assessed value of Sioux county was $1,845,832; in 1887, $3,910,443.

The pioneer settlers of Scott held their thirty-first annual reunion and feast at Davenport last week. The way they knuckle down to and demolish the good things of the earth once a year is a sight that would kill a dyspeptic in ten minutes.

The state election proclamation besides the election of state officers calls for the election of thirty-one senators, two to fill vacancies, 100 representatives and one district judge to fill vacancy in the Seventh district, composed of the counties of Muscatine, Scott, Clinton and Jackson.

H. Spaan, one of Holland township's solid farmers, of Sioux county, raised this year on 400 acres, 70 acres of wheat, which yields him about 2,100 bushels; 120 acres of corn, which will yield him about 6,000 bushels; 40 acres of oats, or 2,200 bushels; 51 acres of flax, or 725 bushels. He also put up 50 tons of hay and has 46 head of cattle and 11 head of horses.

The cow pastures in the suburbs of Dubuque are dangerous. On Tuesday a bovine lost her balance and came rolling down the almost perpendicular bluff with a rush, falling onto a residence at the foot and going through the roof. The cow was little injured, but the family was considerably frightened at having the milk so unceremoniously served.

Considerable interest is being taken in a gang of seventeen surveyors that struck Rolfe last week running a line in a southwestern direction. They claim to be running a line from St. Paul to Omaha. The chief engineer refuses to talk in regard to the matter, and no one knows in the interest of what company the survey is being made. The line runs from Rolfe, Pocahontas, Fonda and Sac City.

Dakota.

Seventy-five acres of wheat near Clear Lake yielded 1,800 bushels.

The Duluth & Manitoba road has crossed the Pembina river.

The Northwestern road has surveyed a road from Tracy to Dempster.

The grade of the Cherokee & Dakota railroad will be completed to Sioux Falls in two weeks.

It is positively stated that M. V. Miller, president of the board of regents of the Brookings agricultural college, has fled the country, taking with him $3,000 of college funds and several thousand dollars in funds secured from banks by various processes. President McLouth of the college declares that the story is false and that Miller did not take one cent of the college funds.

Wyoming.

The Mongolian mining colony at Rock Springs is being gradually thinned. The number is now less than 500.

The Laramie commission sent to Omaha to interview the Union Pacific officials on freight rates, report that they were granted half what they asked.

McCoy, the escaped murderer of Deputy Sheriff Gunn, cost the taxpayers $25,000 to convict, and several thousand more will be required to pay his pursuers. Murderers come high but the people will have them.

The new territorial insane asylum at Evanston will be under roof in a few weeks. The main building is 120x40 feet. In the basement there will be twenty-three rooms, some of which will be used for kitchen, bakery, laundry, store rooms, etc. The first and second will each contain twenty-three rooms, making in all sixty-nine rooms.

A preacher who held forth in St. Paul in the early days in closing up his prayer one Sunday asked the Lord: "To comfort the afflicted, heal the sick and raise the devil." The congregation was, of course, greatly discomposed, and even the good old deacon found it hard work to keep a straight face. Horrified by his lapsus linguæ, the minister, in the meantime, made matters very much worse by correcting himself in the words: "O Lord, we did not mean raise the devil, but raise the dead." The organist, who was a sagacious man, immediately took in the situation and helped the very much rattled parson out by striking up on a hymn.

LAND AND CATTLE KINGS.

Pacific Coasters, Poor Twenty Years Ago, Now Many Times Millionaires.

A GREAT LANDED PROPRIETOR,

James Ben Ali Haggin, a Man of Many Resources—Lloyd Tevis, a Very Peculiar Man—Lux and Miller, Millionaire Butchers.

From the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Among the score of men on the Pacific coast whose millions are now placed in lands and great industrial enterprises, nearly all can trace their rise to lucky mining investments. The marvelous advance in mining shares lifted them into wealth, and they have used this wealth in speculative enterprises and in vast agricultural operations that dwarf even the work of the bonanza wheat farmers of Nebraska and Dakota. These men own land by the league; their cattle and sheep feed on a thousand hills; they have built irrigating canals that cost millions; their great estates are principalities; whole villages are filled with their working people. No feudal baron ever exercised greater sway than these men, who have done much to develop the resources of California, and yet who are the greatest curse to the state because they are building up in this new western land the hateful system of tenant farming that has beggared the Irish people and converted their fairest lands into deer park and barren moor. These land and cattle barons are cruel as the grave to the small settler. They look on him as the southern planter of the old regime regarded the "poor white" squatter—as something to be hurried and cleared out of their district.

In many parts of California these men still monopolize thousands of acres of the public domain, which they have inclosed with the barbed wire fence, and woe to the small cattle raiser who dares to cut these fences or to insist upon his rights of pasturage. His cattle will be killed, and he will be fortunate if he escapes death or maiming at the hands of the hired retainers of his powerful neighbor. Of course, all these wealthy land owners are not to be included in this category, but the possession of power is generally fatal to generosity and fairness. The millionaire is beset on all sides by the human sharks that feed on the vices and the weaknesses of wealth. In the struggle to hold his own he becomes hard and bitter, and too often acts on the principle that might is right. Hence some of the worst tragedies that blacken the pages of California history—the deadly feuds between railroad and land monopolists, and the small settlers who saw the work of years snatched from them by legal technicalities. The blood spilled in these contests is like the dragon's teeth sowed in the soil—it brings forth a crop of hate and vengeance that is a perpetual menace to the public peace and safety.

Of the millionaire landed proprietors of California, the first place must be given to James Ben Ali Haggin. Haggin is a Kentuckian, whose maternal grandfather was a christianized Turk, compelled to flee from his native country. He was bred to the law, joined the tide of argonauts, practiced his profession in San Francisco, was twice burned out in the great fires, and twice lost a valuable law library. He first began to accumulate wealth when he entered into partnership with Milton S. Latham, a brilliant lawyer, who made and lost a great fortune in railroad and land enterprises. Mr. Haggin afterward formed an alliance with Lloyd Tevis, a fellow-Kentuckian and a brother-in-law, and the firm has become known throughout the Pacific coast for its extensive dealings in mines and land, and other enterprises. Haggin was among the first to see the fortune that was in store for the owner of good agricultural lands in California. Prior to 1860 land was held as of small value. The prospector despised the slow gains of the farming. Every one was so intent on on mining that good land could be bought for a song. Haggin purchased thousands of acres of wheat land in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys for a few dollars an acre. These lands are as rich and inexhaustible as the valley of the Nile, as level as a barn floor, as free from root or stone as a well-kept kitchen garden. They have been made enormously productive by scientific culture, and in early summer one may see the sun shining on thousands of acres of yellow wheat and bearded barley; the dust rising in little pillars here and there shows the progress of the wonderful machine that reaps the wheat, threshes, winnows, and sacks the grain, and leaves a row of bags in its well cleared swath to mark this modern miracle of the inventor's art.

But Mr. Haggin did more than develop what was clearly valuable. He was the first to see the possibility of converting the desert places of the state into productive farms. He had made a careful study of irrigation in Egypt and the Holy Land, and he applied the principles gained there to California. He secured vast tracts of land in Kern county under the Desert Land act, and by irrigating canals, constructed at great expense, he made this land which had been given over to the cactus and regarded as the abomination of desolation, as productive as the river bottoms of the San Joaquin; An investment of a million thus yielded twenty-fold. It did even more for the state than for Mr. Haggin, for it led to the founding of the Fresno, Kern and Tulare county colonies, which have given homes and competence to thousands of settlers. Mr. Haggin has also conducted costly experiments to test the adaptability of soil and climate to cotton, sugar-cane, Egyptian corn, jute, and many other products. His energy, his fertility of resource know no bounds; neither, apparently, does his acquisitiveness. He is as intent on money-making now as he was a quarter of a century ago. He has a large family, and lives in one of the palaces that overlook San Francisco Bay—a mansion that is as large as a big city hotel, and that is famous for its hospitalities.

The partner of Haggin, Lloyd Tevis, is a very peculiar man. He has a genius for accounts, as well as for gathering in coin. Of all the rich men on the Pacific coast he is probably the ablest financier, as he is undisputedly the first in carrying on large business negotiations. Since 1850 he has been associated with Mr. Haggin, and the two now wield a power which is second only to that of the railroad triumvirate. Tevis has been connected with nearly all the large manufacturing and industrial enterprises of San Francisco, and each of these has yielded him a rich profit. He has the instinct for detecting commercial disaster, and the great panic of 1876, in which the Bank of California went under, found him unhurt. He is frequently called upon to manage important commercial negotiations, and he is never modest about his fees for such services. Thus, he was asked to arrange a compromise between the Central Pacific railroad directors and Mrs. Colton, whose husband died suddenly while in the service of the company. He succeeded in inducing her to accept $200,000 and relinquish all claims on the company. The widow's mite is generally regarded as sacred even by cold-blooded business men; but Tevis coolly reserved half of this amount as his pay for the work. The facts came out in the famous trial of the suit of Mrs. Colton against the railroad company, a trial which also revealed the abilities of Millionaire Huntington as a letter writer.

Lux* and Miller, the millionaire butchers of California, were known a few years ago simply as the owners of more land than any other single firm in the state. Within two years they have become the greatest menace to the future development of California agriculture, as they lead the party that insists upon the enforcement of the old English common law of riparian ownership of the waters of the state. William Lux came here from Alsace. Henry Miller from Wurtemburg. Both were bred to the butcher trade, and in early days in San Francisco they made a large profit from the buying and selling of cattle. They gradually became the possessors of large tracts for the pasturage of their cattle, securing rich agricultural land at one-tenth the price it now commands. They own over three million acres in California and Nevada, on which are hundreds of thousands of cattle, and are worth $12,000,000. It is their boast that in driving their herds from the far southern counties to the great stockyards near San Francisco they can water and feed the droves every night on their own land.

The advance given to irrigation by the successful experiments of Haggin in Kern county alarmed these cattle barons. They saw that the streams which watered their stock would be speedily diverted to enrich the barren plains of their neighbors. Hence they determined to have the old law of riparian rights enforced. The struggle was bitter, as Haggin was equally bound to secure the rights of the irrigators. Money was poured out like water on each side, but the supreme court decided the test case in favor of the riparianists. There is no question that this decision will be modified very soon, so as to allow the separate counties to decide whether they shall have irrigation or not. On the right to appropriate water for orchards and vineyards depends the development of the southern California colonies.

Claus Spreckels has well been termed the sugar king of the Sandwich Islands, as most of his millions have been drawn from the cane fields of the Hawaiian islands, and for many years he ruled the pigmy kingdom of Kalakaua as absolutely as though he sat on this South Sea island throne. Spreckels is a South German who began life here as a corner grocery keeper. He made money in selling groceries, and his experience led him to undertake sugar refining, to which he had been trained in the old country. He was an expert chemist, invented new processes of refining, and soon had built up a large trade in the refining of the crude sugar, from the Sandwich Islands. He saw the profit that there would be in raising, refining, and sale of this island sugar, could one man or one company control all branches of the business and reap all the profits. In 1876 he acquired possession of about twenty-six thousand acres of land in the Island of Maui, near some of the best sugar plantations. There he dug a ditch which tapped the mountain streams miles away, costing four hundred and thirty thousand dollars, by which he irrigated his land. The neighboring planters tried to restrain him, as he injured their water supply, but Spreckels had loaned the king money and the injunction fell through. That sugar plantation is now one of the most valuable in the world. Spreckels raises the cane and crushes it by means of cheap contract labor, procured from Madeira, the South Sea Islands, China, and Japan; it is shipped to San Francisco in his vessels; refined here in his mills, and then carried to all parts of the coast and as far east as Kansas City and St. Louis by the Southern Pacific company, under a contract with which no one else can compete.

When to this is added the fact that he pays not one cent of duty on this crude sugar brought from the islands, some idea of the enormous profits of the business may be gained. It was estimated three years ago, when the business was at its height, that Spreckels made 600 barrels of sugar every day, each barrel worth $30, thus giving him a daily revenue of $18,000, or $6,570,000 a year. His profits were a clear $10 on every barrel, making his yearly income $2,190,000. Now, however, the profits have dwindled sadly, as the railroad company can no longer make special contracts with him, and a rival sugar refining company is competing with him for control of the sugar interests on the islands. King Kalakaua, after borrowing three-quarters of a million from Spreckels, has recently negotiated a loan of $2,000,000 with English capitalists, a proceeding that led to a violent quarrel between the monarch and his money-lender. So long, however, as the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii continues in force, Spreckels will coin money out of his sugar interests. It is estimated that he is worth $25,000,000, a large part of which is invested in plantations, machinery, steamships and sailing vessels.

Claus Spreckels is an old man, but he has the clear skin, the bright eye and the energetic movements of a man of thirty. He has small education, speaks with a strong German accent, is simple in his tastes and fond of his home.

A number of California capitalists have recently tranferred the bulk of their property to the east. Among them are Mrs. Mark Hopkins and D. O. Mills. Mr. Mills is a banker above all else. As early as 1850 his checks were familiar in all parts of California. His bank was regarded by the miners as the bank of England is by the loyal Briton. He was known to be very conservative, rigidly honest, and an enemy to all speculation and gambling. This gave him great influence in a community where few had the self-control to adhere to purely legitimate business. The original bank was established in Sacramento, the capital of the state, but the rapid growth of San Francisco soon drew him to the metropolis, where he founded the bank of California, of which he became president. He held this important position for nine years, when he retired to give his sole attention to his large and constantly increasing property interests. When the bank failed in 1875, he consented once more to take charge of it, and in three years he restored it to its former position. Mr. Mills has a beautiful country seat at Millbrae, in the Santa Clara Valley, but his home is in New York. His only daughter was married several years ago to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune. Mr Mills has invested largely in real estate in New York, and, it is said, has added much to his fortune by these purchases. His wealth is set down by good judges at twenty-five million dollars.

There are half a score of other California millionaires who have climbed above the five million level, but the lives of few of them present picturesque features. Nicholas Luring made a fortune as money-lender in the early days of San Francisco, when as high as thirty or forty per cent a month was paid by merchants on steamer day in order to meet their eastern bills. He loaned many thousands on San Francisco real estate which fell into his hands, and in this way he became the owner of much valuable property. This alone makes him now many times a millionaire. He has done little to improve the city, as it is only within two or three years that he has begun to build houses on his vacant lots which dot the map of the city.

Other millionaires who must be dismissed in a paragraph are Louis Storr, the head of the Alaska Commercial company, that has the monopoly of the fur-seal business on this coast; W. B. Carr, who is extensively interested with Haggin in ranches and irrigating schemes Jesse D. Carr, who owns thousands of acres in California and Oregon, and has enormous herds of cattle; I. W. Helman, the Los Angeles banker, who was prominently named as a competitor of Hearst for the United States senate.

All these millionaires, whose combined fortunes make California rank high among the states for wealth, were poor men twenty years ago. Most of them would have gained moderate fortunes in any community, but the marvelous opportunities of the sudden development of California gave them the wealth of kings. Most of them have had little leisure and less inclination to use their vast wealth for other than material purposes, but it is not an idle dream that they or their successors may follow the example of Stanford, Sutro and Lick, and do their part in founding institutions that shall advance the arts and sciences of this new western land but yesterday reclaimed from Spanish-American barbarism.

*Since this was written Mr. Lux has died. He left $65,000 to various charitable institutions.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE WRITINGS of Frank R. Stockton, are always pleasing and instructive, and his latest, entitled "The Bee-man of Orn and Other Fanciful Tales" carries with it an equal interest. The book is from the house of Charles Scribner & Sons, New York, and is well worth a careful reading by old and young. This work will be found on sale at John S. Caulfield's book store in this city.

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EDWARD OWINGS TOWNE is the compiler and Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, the publishers of a little book entitled "Aphorisms of the Three Threes." The Taree Threes is a social club of nine Chicago gentlemen, who dine together at stated intervals at a down-town restaurant. Meeting every ninth night after the first night of each and every of the nine months following the ninth month of the year, and seated in threes at three three-legged tables, these nine wise men of Chicago spend the evening in discussion. The drops which distil from their lips Mr. Towne has caught in his little book, to the number of one hundred and sixty-two. This little work is worthy a prominent place on the bookshelf.

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DONNELLEY'S SHAKESPEARE cipher is based wholly on the world famous and very rare folio edition of Shakespeare published in 1623. The edition has long been a perplexity to scholars. It is full of the most peculiar punctuation, bracketing, odd spelling and paging. The cipher depends on these, and invariably on the number of lines on a page. Any other than a fac-simile edition would not enable one to trace the cipher. Funk & Wagnalls, New York, have now in press a photographic fac-simile of the 1623 folio edition of Shakespeare. This is an exact reproduction to the minutest detail of the original, only the pages are photographed to a crown 8vo size, and it will enable any one to test the correctness of Donnelley's astonishing claim that Bacon had concealed by a complex cipher in the lines of Shakespeare an extended secret history.

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LETTERS FROM HEAVEN is the title of a book just issued by Funk & Wagnalls, New York. This work is translated from the fourth German edition and is interesting throughout.

The letters are supposed to be written by a mother in heaven to her son on earth. She describes herself as the wife of a German pastor, who is with her in heaven. Heaven is conceived, after the example of Luther, as a sanctified and transfigured earthly existence: and the special point of the volume is to illustrate, in an almost unending series of examples, the happy ways in which the heavenly life comes to the aid of the life on earth, solving its mysteries and contradictions, completing its work, rounding out its unfinished experience, rewarding its faithfulness and filling in the lost or wanting chord which is required to raise life into a harmony. The book is written in absolute and unquestionable faith. One of the finest passages in a book which is rich in such passages is the conception of heavenly love near the end, in which it is said that "love must be learned—it does not spring up of itself;" and an admirable account is given of the process in which it is developed in the human heart.

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THERE ARE few books which will meet a more favorable reception by the reading public than that just issued by Lee & Shepard, the production of the pleasing pen of George Lowell Austin. The title is "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, his life, his works, his friendships." The book is written in a decidedly interesting vein and as instructive as it is pleasing.

The work is handsomely illustrated throughout and is devoted to a complete history of the very remarkable life of the much loved poet.

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THE WORKS of Oliver Optic need no mention as to their excellence for perusal by the boys. His latest is the sixth of the Boat Builder series entitled "Ready About or Sailing the Boat." It is issued from the well known house of Lee & Shepard, Boston, and is as interesting as the previous productions of the author.

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A DECIDEDLY interesting and very instructive book has just been issued by Lee & Shepard, of Boston, under the title of "Grasses and Forage Plants." Charles L. Flint, late secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, is the author and has handled the subject in a thorough manner. The work is worthy of a place on the shelf of all interested in the subject of which it treats. It is in fact, a practical treatise comprising the natural history of grasses, their comparitive nututive value, methods of cultivating, cutting and curing and the care of grass lands in the United States and British provinces.

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WILLIAM HAGUE DD. is the author, and Lee & Shephard the publishers, of an interesting work entitled "Life Notes, or Fifty Years' Outlook." There is no work which will be of more benefit to the young and old than this, if closely and carefully read. Throughout its teachings are excellent, as its matter is interesting. Almost immediately after examining the last page of appendices of this book the author, Dr. Hague, closed his earthly life. On Saturday, July 30, 1887, Dr. Hague sent by mail to the publishers the last proof pages of the work. On the Monday following he visited Boston and was there stricken with apoplexy. His death was peculiarly sad, and it closed a life of usefulness to his fellow-beings.

PERIODICALS.

THE FORUM for October will contain the following interesting papers:

The Continuance of Democratic Rule, John G. Carlisle. Education and Lawlessness, Bishop F. D. Huntington. The Treasury Surplus, Judge William D. Kelley. Aristocracy and Humanity, Prof. Thomas Davidson. Is America Europeanizing? Rev. J. Coleman Adams. The Anath