

ELMORE BULLETIN.

VOL. XIII.

MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900.

NO. 12.

ELMORE BULLETIN.

G. M. PATHE. MABEL L. PATHE.
PATHE & PATHE, Publishers.

Terms of Subscription:
One year by mail (variably in advance) \$2.00
Six months by mail (variably in advance) \$1.00
Three months by mail (variably in advance) \$0.50
Single copy..... 10 cents

IDAHO NEWS.

There are now about seventy-five acres in sugar beets in Latah county. The school census of Boise just completed shows a total of 3,028 children of school age.

The report is current in Cambridge that work will be resumed on the railroad September 15.

John Savidge, aged 70, is dead at his Pioneer home. He came to Idaho in the early 60's and has lived in this section ever since.

Mrs. Smith, of New Plymouth, has been bound over to the district court on a charge of breaking ditches and destroying headgates.

Ex-Congressman James Gunn has returned from Washington, D. C., to the Wood River country, where he expects to remain permanently.

One night last week burglars entered four business houses in Moscow, securing \$37 in cash, besides numerous articles of merchandise.

Parties returning from pleasure trips to Long Valley and Payette lakes report the weather could hardly be more ideal during the nights.

The wheat yield in the vicinity of Genesee is claimed to be the best of any section in the west, the average being from 30 to 45 bushels per acre.

As harvest progresses there is no reason to reduce the estimate of 10,000,000 bushels of grain as the product of the Lewiston district for the year 1900.

It is said that game was never more plentiful than it is this season in the neighborhood of Silver City, four bears having been seen near the city within a week.

The first load of flax sold at Peck brought \$1.12 per bushel. This is 20 per cent more than the contract price and is very favorable to the reservation farmer.

As near as can be ascertained, the total loss the state has undergone in state school and timber lands by the occupation of said lands by "squatters," is about 35,000 acres.

Judge L. I. Lewis of Ketchum reports that his son Clarence, who was in Canton, China, when the Boxer outbreak occurred, has left Canton and is in a Portuguese settlement forty miles from Hongkong.

Frank J. McGuinness, of Bellevue, brother of Lieutenant J. R. McGuinness of the United States navy, was found dead in his bed at Ketchum Hot Springs, where he had gone for his health. No request will be held.

The nine-year-old son of Noah McGuinness, of Weiser, fell from a loaded log wagon on which he was riding, the wheels passing over him, crushing him from his hips to his shoulders, his recovery being extremely doubtful.

Judge J. C. Rich of the Fifth district has recently undergone an operation for a cataract. The operation was performed in Salt Lake and was very successful. The judge is in a fair way to recover his sight, which had almost failed.

Hot weather in July damaged the crops somewhat in the vicinity of Lewiston, but the yield is very good as it is, the quality of the grain being hard, plump and perfect. The farmers will be enabled to get top prices for their crop this season.

The governor has received a message from Moscow stating that it has rained heavily in the timber belt and that the fires have been quenched. It is the impression that the men in the timber will be able to stamp out all fire left after the rain.

The Oregon Short Line depot building at Spencer was destroyed by fire last week, together with all its contents, the agent, Mrs. M. V. Roberts, who lived in the building, losing all her personal effects. The origin of the fire is not known.

On the grade leading from Doniphan to Camas prairie an emigrant wagon toppled over, injuring a lady who was in the wagon seriously if not fatally. Three small children in the wagon, besides another woman and the driver, escaped without injury.

Forest fires have been raging in the vicinity of Halley for the past three weeks, much valuable timber having been destroyed. It is alleged the fires were started by careless picnic parties and campers, who left their fires without extinguishing them.

As high as 14 cents was refused last week for a clip of wool at Weiser, but the average wool men are selling at from 13½ to 13¾ cents. At the opening of the season the ruling price was 11 cents, but a number of growers now expect to sell for 15 cents.

CHINA SUES FOR PEACE.

ASKS FOR APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER.

President May Decline to Consider Request—International Commission May be Suggested.

The Chinese government has made formal application through Li Hung Chang as its envoy, for the appointment of an American commissioner, to bring about the cessation of hostilities in China and the restoration of general peace.

This, coming since the capture of Peking, is the first showing of China's complete weariness with the struggle and her desire to make terms.

No reply has been made to the request, but there is reason to believe that the overtures will, in effect, be rejected, on the ground that the conditions laid down in the American note of August 12 have not been complied with, and unless complied with the government's course must proceed without reference to China's appeal for a halt in the proceedings.

The dispatch of August 12 said specifically that the United States was ready to enter into an agreement between the powers and the Chinese government for a cessation of hostilities, on condition that the relief forces should be permitted "to enter Peking unmolested," and escort the legationaries therefrom under such circumstances as the commanding general might lay down.

But up to the present time there is no evidence that the allied forces are unmolested at Peking, or have received the sanction of the imperial government to convey the legationaries to Tien Tsin without further trouble, and under the conditions laid down by the commanding general.

TO TREAT WITH CHINA.

President May Propose an International Commission to Conduct Negotiations.

President McKinley is considering the advisability of proposing to the powers the organization of an international congress, which shall sit in China and recommend to the several governments represented a permanent solution of pending questions.

The president recognizes the fact that the duties United States Minister Conger would be called upon to perform would be so exacting and arduous that it would be unfair to ask him to take the additional burden of discussing a method of settlement of the matters in controversy; that Special Commissioner Rockhill will be too busily employed in obtaining information and in communication with high Chinese officials to give time to them, and that direct negotiation between the powers is likely to prove unsatisfactory and give rise to complications which might otherwise be avoided.

DOCTOR KILLS THREE.

His Uncle, Mother-in-Law and the Sheriff Victims of His Wrath.

At Farley, Mo., a small town across the river from Leavenworth, Kans., Dr. Stanley Harrington, a physician of Farley, drunk and imagining fancied wrongs, killed James Wallace, his uncle, a wealthy farmer; Mrs. William Wallace, Harrington's mother-in-law; and J. P. Dillingham, sheriff of Platt county, who tried to arrest him, and was in turn shot dead by Harry Dillingham, the sheriff's son. Harrington's twelve-year-old daughter was a forced witness of the different stages of the tragedy, the physician taking her with him in his buggy as he went from place to place on his bloody errand.

RAIN GENERAL IN INDIA.

Crops Promise Well, But Prices Are Still High.

The viceroys of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, telegraphs that the heavy general rainfall has continued in most of the affected tracts. The crops promise well in the central provinces and Berar. Sowing is active elsewhere and the necessity for free kitchens will shortly disappear. Prices, however, are still very high everywhere. Cholera is prevalent throughout Hyderabad and in Bombay. There are 5,688,000 people receiving relief.

EMPRESS HAS FLOWN.

Latest Advice Say She Left Peking, Followed by Japanese Cavalry.

Peking advices by courier to Tien Tsin say the empress dowager and emperor, with their treasure train, left Peking before the allies arrived, and are being followed by Japanese cavalry. According to these reports, a convoy of 30,000 troops escorted the imperial party, which was bound for some interior stronghold in Shen Si province. Telegraph service with Peking is still interrupted. Heavy rains have been falling at Peking.

OBJECT TO BRYAN.

Philadelphia G. A. R. Posts Will Not go to Chicago.

James Morrison, Pennsylvania state department commander of the G. A. R. has announced that but three of the thirty-six posts in Philadelphia, with a membership of 7,000, will send delegations to the national encampment at Chicago. Commander Morrison stated that this act is the result of the invitation extended to W. J. Bryan to attend the encampment.

POWERS CONVICTED.

Outcome of the First of the Goebel Conspiracy Cases in Kentucky.

The verdict of the jury in the case of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of William Goebel, was: "We find the defendant guilty, and fix his punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for the rest of his natural life." The vote in favor of a life sentence was unanimous.

When the jury retired the belief was general that they would not agree, and in this opinion the defendant was firmly convinced. When the verdict was returned Powers, for the first time during the weary six weeks' trial, betrayed deep feeling. He was sitting near the door of the jury room, and when the jury knocked on the door summoning the sheriff his face took on an anxious look that was particularly apprehensive. Powers, already pale, grew ghastly as the verdict was read, and his face betokened great mental anguish. This was only for a few seconds, however, and then, regaining his composure, he turned to the Misses Dangerfield, who had been in conversation with him, and said: "I was not expecting that. The verdict is unjust." A motion for a new trial will be made, and if overruled an appeal will be taken.

TO KILL M'KINLEY.

Anarchists Detained in New York Charged with Conspiring to Kill the President.

Notable Maresca and Micheli Weida, supposed anarchists, arrived in New York Saturday from Italy and were detained at the immigration office. It is charged that they, with twelve others, conspired to kill President McKinley. The other conspirators, all of whom it is believed have been apprehended, have been taken singly and in pairs from incoming ocean liners within the past ten days.

United States secret service agents learned through a letter which came to the lodgings of Bresci after he had slain King Humbert, which was given into the hands of the police, that an anarchist circle in Naples had cast lots to determine who should be the assassin. Eleven Italians and three Austrians were selected. Closely followed, they sailed from different ports. Their object was to strike individual blows at the same time. That would make success sure. As fast as the men arrived secret service agents went among them and they were arrested. Maresca and Weida were the last of the fourteen. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to guard the president.

AMERICANS AND BRITISH ENTERED PEKING FIRST.

Blew up the Gates on the Eastern Wall and Drove Enemy Away.

Advices from Peking since its capture shows that the allies attacked Peking early Wednesday, opening with artillery on the eastern side. The wall was obstinately held by the enemy.

The Japanese and Russians were on the northward of Tung Chow canal. The Americans and British blew up the two eastern gates of the Tartar city and entered the Chinese city by the Tung Pien gates.

Detachments of each force were sent towards the legations. The parties met near the legations and opened communication.

All the ministers and their staffs were found safe. The losses of the allies have not been ascertained. Four hundred Chinese were killed.

CHAFFEE'S SILENCE BROKEN.

Sends News of Fall of Peking—Eight Americans Wounded.

General Chaffee's silence was broken Sunday by the receipt of a brief message at the war department. He states that his command was divided, the greater part of it remaining outside the walls, while 800, in conjunction with other allies, forced through to the legations, where all were found well. It is presumed that the large forces left outside was either to prevent reinforcements or the escape of the Boxers. Chaffee's last previous message was dated August 11. Telegraphic communication has been interrupted.

STILL FIGHTING AT PEKING.

Inner City Being Bombarded—Empress is Detained by Prince Yungedo.

A cablegram was received at the navy department Sunday which contains additional information to that sent by Chaffee. He makes the startling statement, from Japanese authority, that the inner city of Peking was being bombarded by the allied forces. Admiral Remy says also that the dowager empress is detained in the inner city by Prince Yungedo.

Huntington Laid to Rest.

Services at the funeral of the late Collis P. Huntington, at the Fifth avenue, New York residence, were marked with simplicity. They were conducted by Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey, of the Presbyterian board of missions, in the drawing room. The pall bearers were D. D. Mills, Edward King, Frederick P. Olcott, Edwin Hawley, Charles H. Tweed, Martin Erdmann, C. Adolph Low and R. P. Schwerin. After the exercises were concluded the interment was made in the Huntington mausoleum in Woodlawn cemetery.

PEKING CAPTURED.

ALLIES ENTER THE CITY AFTER HARD FIGHTING, AUGUST 15.

City Entered by One of the Four Eastern Gates—Japanese Lead Attack—Legations and Foreigners Now Safe.

The allied forces captured and entered Peking, in the face of obstinate resistance August 15, and the members of the foreign legations are safe. Official confirmation of the fall of the Chinese capital came to the United States state department Saturday morning in the shape of two cablegrams, one from Admiral Remy and the other from Consul Fowler at Che Foo. The cablegram from Admiral Remy came to hand first, early in the evening, followed very soon by that of Consul Fowler. The Japanese loss is reported as over 100. Loss of the other commands is not yet known.

Contrary to the press reports, Consul Fowler's dispatch shows that the attack on the city met with strong resistance. The Japanese force engaged with the advance, numbered 10,000 men, so the loss suffered by them was over 1 per cent. Allowance is made for losses in the forces of the other armies, but it is presumed that it was in proportion to that of the Japanese.

Previous information which has been received showed that the allies took possession of Tung Chow on the 12th instant. From that city to Peking the distance is not very great, not more than a dozen miles. It seems evident, therefore, that the armies halted for a time at Tung Chow, probably for the purpose of giving the men a rest and preparing for the attack upon the capital city in force, after waiting until the rear of the advancing hosts should arrive at the front.

The officials here were aware of the fact that the stronghold of the Boxers was in the Chinese city, and for the allies to attempt to force their way through into the Tartar city, in which the legation compound are located, might mean a great loss of life and possibly a defeat. It was also known that the imperial troops who have sided with the Boxers were, many of them, in or near the Chinese city, and that much of the artillery and rifle fire which has been poured into the legations had been from the walls separating the two cities.

These facts evidently were communicated to General Chaffee and the other commanding officers of the allies, realizing these obstacles, it appears that the allies decided to attack the city by the east gate. There are four gates to the city on the east, two leading to the Chinese city and two to the Tartar city. Just which one of these was selected as the attacking point, Consul Fowler's dispatch does not disclose.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

They Will be Protected in Any Arrangement Made.

A cabinet official says that unquestionably the native Christians in China, said to number several thousand, will be included in any arrangement made between this government and China incident to the cessation of hostilities. At the present stage of the Chinese situation this subject has not been seriously discussed by the cabinet, but there is no doubt, according to this member, that the United States is in honor bound to protect them, and will sacredly look out for their security. "What will be done with them?" he was asked.

That has not been decided, but rest assured that in their disposition the honor of the United States will be fully preserved. It may be arranged for them to go to the Philippines, or one of many other places that are available may be adopted.

Towne to Follow Roosevelt.

According to information given out at Democratic national headquarters, in his tour of the west Governor Roosevelt will be followed by Charles A. Towne, the Silver Republican leader. Towne will tour Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and other western states, keeping close to Governor Roosevelt's path. It will be Mr. Towne's mission to pay special attention to the Republican vice-presidential nominee and to answer arguments made by the latter during the campaign.

CHANG CHIA WAN FALLS.

Allies Rout the Chinese, Leaving 500 Dead on the Field.

A dispatch received at Berlin from Tien Tsin, dated August 14th, announces that the allies captured Chang Chia Wan, with slight loss. The Chinese left 500 dead on the field. The remainder fled, some to Tung Chau and some to Peking.

Treasure Steamer From the North.

The Roanoke, with 200 passengers, a treasure ship in every sense of the word, she having on board \$3,000,000 in gold and a cargo of furs valued at \$1,000,000, arrived at Seattle Saturday. The gold was almost all from Dawson, having been shipped down the Yukon to St. Michael and there placed aboard the Roanoke. The passengers report the health conditions at Nome as being good; smallpox was disappearing, and that only eight cases existed there.

C. P. HUNTINGTON DEAD.

FAMOUS MAGNATE SUCCEUMBS TO HEART FAILURE.

Huntington Conceived the Idea of Building a Transcontinental Railway and Was Called Crazy—Left a Fortune of Many Millions.

C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railway company, died of heart trouble at his camp, Pine Knot, in the Adirondacks, at about midnight Monday.

Apparently well on retiring at 11 o'clock, he was taken suddenly with a choking spell. This was common with him, and was not thought to be serious but he became worse.

As soon as the seriousness of the attack was realized, a messenger was dispatched to the camp of Governor Lounsberry for a doctor, and he was on hand in half an hour.

Mr. Huntington died without gaining consciousness, not more than three-quarters of an hour having passed between the attack and his death.

G. E. Miles, were at his bedside at the time of his death.

Early in the day of Monday Mr. Huntington appeared to be enjoying

himself, and Daniel, the painter

His father was a farmer, with a family of nine children, of whom Collis was the fifth. He was brought up as the average farmer's son of his time, with many more hours of manual training than of mental. Four months each year in the village school, until he was 14, was the extent of his mental training. He then hired out at farm work for one year, receiving \$7 per month, then engaged in the mercantile business, and went to California in 1849 and re-engaged in mercantile pursuits in a tent at Sacramento. He projected the Southern Pacific railway system and amassed his great fortune through his connection with it.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was president and director of the Southern Pacific company, president and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, president and director of the Southern Pacific Railway company of California, director of the California Pacific railway, and director of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad company, president and director of the Guatemala Central Railroad company, and director also in the following: Gulf, West

ster, and Daniel, the painter

His father was a farmer, with a family of nine children, of whom Collis was the fifth. He was brought up as the average farmer's son of his time, with many more hours of manual training than of mental. Four months each year in the village school, until he was 14, was the extent of his mental training. He then hired out at farm work for one year, receiving \$7 per month, then engaged in the mercantile business, and went to California in 1849 and re-engaged in mercantile pursuits in a tent at Sacramento. He projected the Southern Pacific railway system and amassed his great fortune through his connection with it.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was president and director of the Southern Pacific company, president and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, president and director of the Southern Pacific Railway company of California, director of the California Pacific railway, and director of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad company, president and director of the Guatemala Central Railroad company, and director also in the following: Gulf, West

ster, and Daniel, the painter

His father was a farmer, with a family of nine children, of whom Collis was the fifth. He was brought up as the average farmer's son of his time, with many more hours of manual training than of mental. Four months each year in the village school, until he was 14, was the extent of his mental training. He then hired out at farm work for one year, receiving \$7 per month, then engaged in the mercantile business, and went to California in 1849 and re-engaged in mercantile pursuits in a tent at Sacramento. He projected the Southern Pacific railway system and amassed his great fortune through his connection with it.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was president and director of the Southern Pacific company, president and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, president and director of the Southern Pacific Railway company of California, director of the California Pacific railway, and director of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad company, president and director of the Guatemala Central Railroad company, and director also in the following: Gulf, West

ster, and Daniel, the painter

His father was a farmer, with a family of nine children, of whom Collis was the fifth. He was brought up as the average farmer's son of his time, with many more hours of manual training than of mental. Four months each year in the village school, until he was 14, was the extent of his mental training. He then hired out at farm work for one year, receiving \$7 per month, then engaged in the mercantile business, and went to California in 1849 and re-engaged in mercantile pursuits in a tent at Sacramento. He projected the Southern Pacific railway system and amassed his great fortune through his connection with it.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was president and director of the Southern Pacific company, president and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, president and director of the Southern Pacific Railway company of California, director of the California Pacific railway, and director of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad company, president and director of the Guatemala Central Railroad company, and director also in the following: Gulf, West

ster, and Daniel, the painter

His father was a farmer, with a family of nine children, of whom Collis was the fifth. He was brought up as the average farmer's son of his time, with many more hours of manual training than of mental. Four months each year in the village school, until he was 14, was the extent of his mental training. He then hired out at farm work for one year, receiving \$7 per month, then engaged in the mercantile business, and went to California in 1849 and re-engaged in mercantile pursuits in a tent at Sacramento. He projected the Southern Pacific railway system and amassed his great fortune through his connection with it.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was president and director of the Southern Pacific company, president and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, president and director of the Southern Pacific Railway company of California, director of the California Pacific railway, and director of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad company, president and director of the Guatemala Central Railroad company, and director also in the following: Gulf, West

ster, and Daniel, the painter

His father was a farmer, with a family of nine children, of whom Collis was the fifth. He was brought up as the average farmer's son of his time, with many more hours of manual training than of mental. Four months each year in the village school, until he was 14, was the extent of his mental training. He then hired out at farm work for one year, receiving \$7 per month, then engaged in the mercantile business, and went to California in 1849 and re-engaged in mercantile pursuits in a tent at Sacramento. He projected the Southern Pacific railway system and amassed his great fortune through his connection with it.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was president and director of the Southern Pacific company, president and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, president and director of the Southern Pacific Railway company of California, director of the California Pacific railway, and director of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad company, president and director of the Guatemala Central Railroad company, and director also in the following: Gulf, West

ster, and Daniel, the painter

His father was a farmer, with a family of nine children, of whom Collis was the fifth. He was brought up as the average farmer's son of his time, with many more hours of manual training than of mental. Four months each year in the village school, until he was 14, was the extent of his mental training. He then hired out at farm work for one year, receiving \$7 per month, then engaged in the mercantile business, and went to California in 1849 and re-engaged in mercantile pursuits in a tent at Sacramento. He projected the Southern Pacific railway system and amassed his great fortune through his connection with it.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was president and director of the Southern Pacific company, president and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, president and director of the Southern Pacific Railway company of California, director of the California Pacific railway, and director of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad company, president and director of the Guatemala Central Railroad company, and director also in the following: Gulf, West

ster, and Daniel, the painter

His father was a farmer, with a family of nine children, of whom Collis was the fifth. He was brought up as the average farmer's son of his time, with many more hours of manual training than of mental. Four months each year in the village school, until he was 14, was the extent of his mental training. He then hired out at farm work for one year, receiving \$7 per month, then engaged in the mercantile business, and went to California in 1849 and re-engaged in mercantile pursuits in a tent at Sacramento. He projected the Southern Pacific railway system and amassed his great fortune through his connection with it.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was president and director of the Southern Pacific company, president and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, president and director of the Southern Pacific Railway company of California, director of the California Pacific railway, and director of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad company, president and director of the Guatemala Central Railroad company, and director also in the following: Gulf, West

ster, and Daniel, the painter

His father was a farmer, with a family of nine children, of whom Collis was the fifth. He was brought up as the average farmer's son of his time, with many more hours of manual training than of mental. Four months each year in the village school, until he was 14, was the extent of his mental training. He then hired out at farm work for one year, receiving \$7 per month, then engaged in the mercantile business, and went to California in 1849 and re-engaged in mercantile pursuits in a tent at Sacramento. He projected the Southern Pacific railway system and amassed his great fortune through his connection with it.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was president and director of the Southern Pacific company, president and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, president and director of the Southern Pacific Railway company of California, director of the California Pacific railway, and director of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad company, president and director of the Guatemala Central Railroad company, and director also in the following: Gulf, West

ster, and Daniel, the painter

His father was a farmer, with a family of nine children, of whom Collis was the fifth. He was brought up as the average farmer's son of his time, with many more hours of manual training than of mental. Four months each year in the village school, until he was 14, was the extent of his mental training. He then hired out at farm work for one year, receiving \$7 per month, then engaged in the mercantile business, and went to California in 1849 and re-engaged in mercantile pursuits in a tent at Sacramento. He projected the Southern Pacific railway system and amassed his great fortune through his connection with it.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was president and director of the Southern Pacific company, president and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, president and director of the Southern Pacific Railway company of California, director of the California Pacific railway, and director of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad company, president and director of the Guatemala Central Railroad company, and director also in the following: Gulf, West

ster, and Daniel, the painter

His father was a farmer, with a family of nine children, of whom Collis was the fifth. He was brought up as the average farmer's son of his time, with many more hours of manual training than of mental. Four months each year in the village school, until he was 14, was the extent of his mental training. He then hired out at farm work for one year, receiving \$7 per month, then engaged in the mercantile business, and went to California in 1849 and re-engaged in mercantile pursuits in a tent at Sacramento. He projected the Southern Pacific railway system and amassed his great fortune through his connection with it.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was president and director of the Southern Pacific company, president and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, president and director of the Southern Pacific Railway company of California, director of the California Pacific railway, and director of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad company, president and director of the Guatemala Central Railroad company, and director also in the following: Gulf, West

ster, and Daniel, the painter

His father was a farmer, with a family of nine children, of whom Collis was the fifth. He was brought up as the average farmer's son of his time, with many more hours of manual training than of mental. Four months each year in the village school, until he was 14, was the extent of his mental training. He then hired out at farm work for one year, receiving \$7 per month, then engaged in the mercantile business, and went to California in 1849 and re-engaged in mercantile pursuits in a tent at Sacramento. He projected the Southern Pacific railway system and amassed his great fortune through his connection with it.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was president and director of the Southern Pacific company, president and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, president and director of the Southern Pacific Railway company of California, director of the California Pacific railway, and director of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio