## THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN PORTLAND FEBRUARY 24, 1895.

Imperial Guard, which, during 20 years of war had never once been vanquished. Gathering round the standards of their

surrender by some British officers who

semed to revolt at the uneven contest

The only reply made by him was-no the generally believed but inacourate dec laration recorded by some historians

The Old Guard dies, but does not sur

and, discharging their muskets

hem. As the fearless marshal threw imself once more into the fray he ex-

inimed: "Come, my friends; see how a marshal of France can die!" but his time

had not come. He was not destined to die

opon the battlefield. His small band was soon overpowered, and scarcely 200 es-

caped death. Rulliele, who commanded the battalion, broke the fingstaff, hid the

agle beneath his coat, and followed Ney who had been unhorsed for the fifth time

ut was still unwounded. Under cover

The emperor attempted to protect the etreat and rally the fugitives, but it was ow fast growing dark. The soldiers

now fast growing dark. The soldlers could not see him or they might have ral-lled, while many believed the report that he had been killed. "He is wounded," said some. "He is dead," cried others. Nothing could be heard above the uproar

and hideous confusion that everywhere prevailed. The Prussian cavairy support of by some battalions of infantry and the

field in all directions.

endants for poil.

of darkness they made their escape.

ng any advance.

a Prussian

# AN INTERSTING ACCOUNT OF HIS

NAPOLEON THE GREAT

MEATARY CAMPAIGNS.

Written Expressly for the Sunday Oregonian by Montgomery B. Gibbs.

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The French line of battle was formed in front of Planchenois, having the heights of La Belle Alliance in the rear of its cen-ter. The forces were drawn up in six lines on each side of the causeway of Charletol. The first and second lines were of in-fantry, having the light cavalry at each of its wings, so as to units them with the six lines of the main force. The artillery was placed in the intervals between the brigades. All the troops were in their sta-tiens by about 10.30 o'clock. The grand attack on the center of the

Anglo-Beigian army was to be made by Marshal Ney. The marshal had sent word to Napoleon that everything was ready and he only swalted the order to begin. Before giving it Napoleon looked over the field of battle and the surrounding coun-try-the last he was ever to contest. He perceived a dark mass at a distance in the direction of St. Lambert, where he had ordered Grouchy to send a detachment. The glasses of all the officers were intunned toward the object. Some satantly. thought it was only a mass of dark trees To remove all doubts the emperor dis-patched General Daumont with a body of 2009 light cavalry to form a junction with them if they were the troops of Grouchy them is they were the troops of Grouchy or keep them in check if they were hostile. Through a Prussian huesar, who was brought in a prisoner, it was learned that the dark mass was the advance guard of Bulow, who was coming up with 30,009 fresh men; that Elucher was at Wavre with his army and that Grouchy had not oppeared there

was immediately dis-A messenger was immediately ma-patched to Marshal Grouchy to march on St. Lambert without a moment's delay, and take Bulow's division in the rear. It was believed that Grouchy must be near at hand, whether he had received the various orders sent him or not, as he himself had sent word that he should leave Gembloux in the morning, and from Gembloux to Wavre was only three leagues distance. Napoleon ordered Count Lobau to follow and support the cavalry of Daumont, and to take up a strong po sillon, where with 10,000 men he might keep 20,000 in check; also to redouble the attack directly he found that Grouchy had arrived on the rear of the Prossians. Napoleon thus found himself deprived of the services of 10,000 men on this grand field of battle. Three events caused some change in his first plan of battle, being deprived of the men whom he was thus obliged to send against General Bulow. It was now 11:20 o'clock, and the em-

febvre-Desnoettes he grasped his han and said: "I am going to charge, suppor me!" The commander of the light cay alry of the guard believed it was by orde or at once turned his attention to the main attack and sent word to Ney to be gin his movement. Instantly 120 pieces of rtillery were unmasked. Then the French of musketry on the advanced post of Flougomont, and Jerome Bonaparte, under cover of its fire, charged impetuously on the Nassau troops in the wood about the house. They were driven before the French, but a party of English guards immediately unmasked 60 pieces of cannon and maintained themselves in the chateau and garden, despite the character of many repeated assaults. Jerome, mark-ing the post thus resolutely held, pushed his cavalry and artillecy against Wel-Bugton's right. The English formed in squares to receive them, and defied all their efforts. For some time both parties each other here, without either At gaining or losing a foot of ground. length the English forced back the French, and the garrison of Hougomont was releved and strengthened. There's was great loss on the side of the British. owing to the suddenness of the attack and the fixed position and dense array of and the fixed position and dense array of the squares. The loss of the French was also considerable, and, as the squares reed unbroken, no apparent advantage was gained by the assault.

diers of the guard that had not been yet engaged, the marshal asked that they be given to him to complete the victory. The French, being again repelled, comation was reopened with Hougo-and the small body of English defending the chateau, received a enforcement under Colonel Hepburn The gatrison of Hougement new made a combined charge, and after a furious strug-gle, in which the utmost valor, both indinations, Belgian, Hanoverian and English, "crowded to the rear" and fied in a panic vidual and collective, was displayed on either side, drove the French once more either out of the wood. The French in their turn rallied, returned with renewed vigor, from this dreadful action. and the English were now dislodged and driven out with great slaughter. They ralled in turn and immediately returned, and again they recovered the position. The French charged again, but the martial spirit of the English guards was now wrought up to the highest pitch, and all the attempts of the assailants to dislodge them proved unavailing. This contest lasted through the greater part of the day. The killed and wounded on both sides during the struggle for this single outpost has been estimated at upward of 4000 The emperor, calmly observing the whole from the heights, praised the valor of the nglish guards highly. He now ordered lougomont to be attacked by a battery of howitzers and shells. The roofs and barns then took fire and the remnant of the English guards remaining were obliged to re-treat before the flames over the mingled heaps of dead and dying bodies of their des and assuilants The first onslaught of the French made a thes of dreadful gaps along the whole of e enemy's left, and one of its divisions was completely swept away. The caps were quickly filled by fresh men, however, as a column of French began to advance. Before it could be supported a grand charge of English cavalry was made, which broke the column of French infantry, routed i and took two eagles and several pieces of cannon. While the English were wheeling off triumphantly they were met by a brigade of Milhaud's cuirassiers. A desperate conflict ensued at sword's length, the combat lasting much beyond the usual line, the result of a meeting of two bodies of cavalry being generally determined in a few minutes

vancing cavalry, and protected in from by a battery of 30 field pieces. The Frenci ers role up to the very mouths he cannon, charged the artilleryme drove them from their guns, and then rod flervely on the squares behind. These re mained steadfast, withholding their fir until the French were within a few yard infinit the French were within a ite- years of their bayonets, and then opened or them with deadly effect. The cavairs was all but broken, then rallied and renewed their charge. This they did several times and always with the same result. Some nd always with the same result. ies they even rode between the square and charged those of the second line - A the culrassiers relired, the artilierymer rushed from behind the squares, former four deep, manned their guns, and free grapeshot with terrible effect on the re the cuira

It was now nearly 7 o'clock. The dis-tant cannonade, which had been faintly treating body of gallant but ineffectiv heard in the direction of Wavre, opene nearer at hand. It was the announ-ment, not of the arrival of Grouphy At length protracted exposure to such surderous fire completed the ruin of the rear of Bulow's division, but that c the two columns of Elucher, amounting to about 31,000 fresh troops. The relative strength of the two armies allowing 20,000 as lost on both sides, was these fearless cavaliers, the far greater

part being annihilated in this part of the Duttle. When the rolics of the cuirassiers a

Count Lobau was obliged to retire.

taken possession of the village of Ter-la Have outflanking the English left and Bulow's right. It appears that Court Milhaud's cuirassiers-which Ney had so

febvre-Desnoeites, dashed across th plain beyond the farm of La Hay Sainte. The advance of eight regiment

horsemen created a great sensation, as i was believed the final moment was come

As General Milhaud passed before La

A fierce struggle ensued in which Ney

had some advantage over the English, but not what had been expected. He now

hastened toward Lefebvre-Desnoettes

nade a signal to advance, and precipitate ilmself on the Duke of Wellington's Eng

lish and German cavalry. This charge

Ney had two horses killed under him.

3000 cuirrasslers and 2000 mounted grena

About 6 o'clock there was disorder in

army. The ranks were thinned by the number killed, by those carried off wound

reat part of the Duke of Wellington

ed, and by desertions. Soldiers of variou

allowed the somewhat disorganized cut

the English army.

Franch horsemen.

last withdrew, the French cannonad ow considerably over two to one agains opened up furiously once more all along the line. It was vigorously returned, but the French, the majority on the other side being chiefly composed of fresh men. Well-ington was heard to say during the day. "Would to God that Blocher or night the line. It was vigorously returned, bu the effect was far more devastaling amidat the British ranks than in those o would come?" and now both were at hand their assailants. The English were then commanded by Wellington to be flat or the ground for some space in order to di-minish file effects. The duke had by this time lost 18.000 men, and Napoleon possi-The fresh grmy, advancing to the as-istance of the Anglo-Belgian forces, was soon discovered by the French troops, who were in action on the field. The cavalry bly a few more. in the plain were waiting in constant ex-It was now 4 o'clock and about thi

ectation of the emperor's orders for the dvance of his reserves of the infautry of me the emperor received intelligence om Gembloux that, notwithstanding al the guard. They were not alarmed whe his repeated orders, Marshal Grouchy has they saw the communication finally effect not loft his encampment at that place till after 19 o'clock in the morning, in conse-quence, it was said, of the state of the een Bulow and the English when they perceived the approach of the dense columns of Blucher they were con weather. The body of 10,000 men, und ounded and several regiments began to Count Lobau and General Daumont, we fall back. Napoleon now sent his aides-de-camp along the whole line to announce the ar-rival of succor, and that Blucher's advance low in action with the Prussians up Bulow, near St. Lambeth. The cannor ade continued for considerable time. Th Prussian center was then attacked and beaten back, but its wings advancing.

the

was only a retreat before Grouchy, who was pressing in the rear. It was a clever ruse, and warranted by the situation in which be now found himself, as it momenwas press At this crisis Napoleon dispatched Ger eral Dufresne with two brigades of infan try of the young guard and \$4 pieces o

ment. A fresh cannonade was opened by the French along the British line, after the assaults of the cuirassiers, but no

further advance was attempted by the former. As one authority truly says, the

there they stood. It was, in effect, a draw

n the part of the Duke of Wellington to

make any general advance during this almost interminable contest, nor had there been all day, and as little sign of his

moving back. About 20,000 men had al-ready been killed or otherwise jost on

British were beaten to a standstill

attle up to this time. There was not the least den

each side.

and he now found instant, as it momen-tarily revived the spirits of the, weary troops to a wonderful degree. At the head of four battallons of the in-famiry of the guard the emperor now ad-vanced on the left in front of La Haye cannon, and the Prussian advance wa checked. They still endeavored to out fiank the French right, when several bat tallops of the Old Guard, with 16 piece Sainte. He ordered General Reille to con entrate the whole of his corps near Houge nont and make an attack. He then sen of cannon, were sent forward. The Prus ceneral Friant to support the cavalry or driven back. At about 5 o'clock Count d'Erlon had he plain with four battalions of the mid

le guard. If, by sudden charge, the build break and disorder the center of the ritish line before the columns of Bluche ould force their way into the plain a last hance of success still remained. Blucher was hurrying on to La Haye; there was not a moment to lose! The attack was made, the infantry drove

often led against the enemy and who were behind d'Erlon-and the Charseurs of the Guard, supported by an incessant fire from the infantry of General Leback all that opposed them, and repeated charges of the French cavalry disordered the hostile ranks. General Friant was now carried by wounded. He said that all was and four brigades of these formidable going well, but that the attack could not b successful until the balance of the guard were employed. This movement could not be effected on the instant, and in a few minutes it was too late, as the Prussian were coming up in great numbers. British still stood on the defensive, a Riucher had reached the village of The airy of the guard believed it was by order of the emperor he was desired to support the cuirassiers, and following their move-ment he took up a position behind them. It was Ney's belief, as he had said to Druot, that were he allowed to act he could, unaided, with such a body of noble cavalry at his disposal, now put an end to the English army. Haye. A violent struggle now ensued, but it was of brief duration; the overwhelming nass of resh men soon bore down all or

Duke of Wellington now preparedfor the first time during the day-to ad-vance his entire line. A panic soon setzed some of the French soldiers, exhausted and maddened by the terrible strain they

and maddened by the terrible strain they had undergone during the day, and at the sudden appearance before them of th dark mass of fresh assallants, the cry of "Souve qui peut!" (every man for him-self) was raised. The disorder soon be-came general and the men field as the colimns of Prussians poured on the plain. Napoleon instantly changed the front

assiers time to form again, and they, with the chasseurs and lancers, fell again upon the English cavalry. Thousands of handguard so as to throw its left on La Taye Sainte and its right on La Belle Allance he then must the tugitives and led them back to their post. They then faced the Prussians, whom they immediately charged A fresh brigade of the Eng-lish cavalry from Ohain arrived at this to-hand conflicts were now in progress, ending in the enemy retreating behind the squares of the English infantry, thus stopping the onward progress of the risis and forced their way between Ge but he was still determined to fulfill his yow to break the English lines. Observ-ing now, on the other side of the plateau, eral Relife's corps and the guard, to their utter separation. The emperor now or-dered his four reserve squadrons to charge

the fresh kyrgade of English cavalry, but their attack met with no success. As he was leading the four battalions destined to their place of attack on the Charlerol road he met Ney, who was greatly ex-cited, and who declared that the cavalry would certainly give way if a large ro would certainly give way if a large re enforcement of infantry did not immediate y arrive. Napoleon gave him the battal ms he was bringing up and presend six more

The ranks of the French were now 'r

### advance and attack their position." They advanced to the charge in embattled ar-ray, condensed and tremendous, against MESSENGER OF PEACE the remnant of noble veterans of that

HOW CHAMBREAU PREVENTED A WAR WITH CHIEF MOSES.

During the spring and summer of 1875 we had upon us in Oregon and Idaho a serious combination of Indians, mainly the Plutes and Bannocks, in active warfare, But by various methods I had, until October, kent some 500 more from the orth of the Columbia from going on the I had hardly returned from the field

after the last Indian buttle, when word was brought me that an outbreak was feared upon the north side of the great render!" but was a single word of mil-tary jargon frequently used by French soldiers. Almost immediately afterwards river, by the white inhabitants far ant near, and that some people had been cilled-particularly a Mr. and Mrs. Per-cins, who were met on the road by some he fell from his horse, cut down by a fragment of a shell striking him on the head, and he would not allow his men to leave their ranks to bear him away. of the yet uncaptured warriors who had Once more these heroes, now reduced to ossed the river above Umatilla, and bey were robbed, shin and their bodies idden in the brush. I had reports from ut 150 mon, were commanded to surren-er. "We will not yield!" they answer "ather" Wilbur, the Indians' great lend, on the Simcoe reserve, near Yak-ta, and from alarmed settlers in the lensburg and Values. 'Father' the last time, they rush on the cavalry, and with their bayonets kill many men tiend, on the Sime and horses and then sink to the earth ex-Hensburg and Yakima country. The Yakima settlers said that war was The Old Guard was destroyed-not deng; that a certain Indian called by white men Moses, then in the prime of life, who feated. The advancing British troops role over their prostrats foddes piled in ghastly house a monument to their valor and heroism, even in death. Ney, baread led an early war, a man of great physical vigor, handsome and strop acknowledged chief, was at the head of the movement. They declared that he sympathized with the Bannocks and headed, his clothes hanging in shreds and with his broken sword in his hand, sec-ing a hanfiful of his followers still re-malning, ran forward to lead them against Plutes; that he had received the murder column that was pursuing



whole of Bulow's corps, now advanced by the right of Planchenois. In a few minutes the emperor was al-most surrounded by hostile forces. He DIANS ARE ON THE WARPATHY

The reports, though they did not at all gree with one another, caused me to take strong military escort and go to Priest's Rapids in October. Moses met me in sound), denied the charges made against ilm, and pledged me his word that he yould do all in his power to restrain the Indians, though they did not all yield bedience to him as chief. I confirmed o him as far as I could all the old promises made by my predecessors about his land beyond Priest's Rapids, and promsed to do what I could for all the tribes to Genappe that he would have frequently failen from his borne had he not been supported by General Gourgaud and two other persons, who remained his only atwith the Washington authorities. Two months after my return to my headquarers at Vancouver on the Columbia, maters in that region on both sides of the iver above Priest's Rapids grew every lay worse and worse. While men made orts and barricades, and formed volun-Wellington and Blucher met about 10 clock at the famhouse of La Belle Al-Indiana were gathering in council and Indiana were gathering in council and putting on their war paint. The names of the murderers had been ascertained, and Moses had been indicted, as well as they, as an accessory after the fact. The sher-iff at Yakima with an armed posses was liance, and after congratulating each other on the success of the day, the Prusother on the success of the day, the Prin-sian commander whose men were still fresh, sagerly undertook to continue the pursuit during the night, while the Eng-lish general helied to rest his weary men and care for the dead and wounded. as an accessory after the fact. The sher-iff at. Yakima with an armed posse was to undertake the finding and arrest of be parties concerned. Such appeared to be the situation, and

ople on the Upper Columbia, in-the friendly Yakimas, believed uild be war, and that Moses would ed on their horses, all painted as for war ost pe hading the friendly Takimas, believed An Indian, harder looking if possible than here would be war, and that Moses would the rest, was riding around among them, and with gesticulations making a flery here would be ing to their own accounts, lost over 20,005 men, including Hanoverians, Belgian troops of Nassau, Brunswick, etc. Those of the English army alone amounted to 12,500, to which are to be added 5000 to 10,000 Prussians. Of the 72,00 men whom Name a barded to the bit theory and remine handed to the while or not. In obtaine amounted to it messenger or scout to send to Moses I found a well-known frontlersman, whom

on Chief Moses, the object of especial hatred. Every man was armed either with a pistol or repeating rifle. Chambreau, seeing the excited and un-favorable temper of the prople, coucloded

not to speak of the object of his mission. but getting another good horse he rode oil chess, Five miles out he met a white man on horseback, riding very fast, who as soon as he was near enough to speak, cried, "Stop! Stop! Don't you know the Hudians are on the warpath? I have gone from settlement to settlement, warning

the inhabitants." "Where are the Indians"" our scout

"Well, sir, you may meet them any-where; most of them are sear Priest's Rapids. Turn back or you'll be killed." At the Nachess river an old man by the name of Nelson said that his sons had gone to the war and that he himself would start for Yakima City, and he begged Chambreau to venture no further, as he was a stranger.

'As he passed on through the Wenass valley he found all the farm houses already deserted. Between Worass and Ellens-burgh our swift rider, upon "the divide" encountered two Indians. They role to mtercept him. ercept him. He, instead of trying to wold them, galloped straight to them. He showed them that he was a French-man from Kit-Soth-Qua (Vancouver) and from Que-ta-quin, I. e., 'arm cut-off (Gen-eral Howard), sent to have a talk with them and all at Priest's Espids. After a little they let him pass without harm. On reaching Ellensburgh, cold, hungry

and aching from fatigue, Chambreau louge for rest and sloop, He had ridden that day upwards of 00 miles. But he first looked around. There were then but five or six houses and one store. There were gathered near the store some 30 men with the sheriff, Mr. 8-, who were organizing a company for the war. There was great excitement and loud talking. In the morning he, to his astonishment, ran upon some Indians not far from the town. They were gambling. An old one, he noticed, kept watching him as well as the game, after he came near them. After a few words it was pfain that the old man knew the arrench acout. Together they stoppes aside. An offer of reward brought this from the Indian:

"There will be trouble; Indians have a bad heart. Councils new going on by the mouth of the Wenatchce, where it empties nto the Columbia." Quickly the scout mounted and gellope

oward the Wenatchee valley. The com try houses en route were everywhere va-cated. Ten miles out he met some more failians. They seemed friendly, but soul those in council were going down the Co lumbia toward Priest's rapids. He then to make himself sure, turned more cast ward and after awhile entered Johnston canyon. In the canyon, a dangerous de-ilic, he suddenly had to face two of Moses' Indian scouts. They tried to stop him and said that he must not go that way. But he, showing who he was, pleas antly persisted. One of them turned back and became his companion. Shortly 1 warriors met the two riders. These he could not bluff. They asked him to dis-

unt. But he said:

"No; we can talk on our horses He gave them his name and business and showed them that he must are Moses and the other chiefs. They thereupo

demanded the message and declared that they would bear it for him, "No," he answered, "it concerns all the

Indians and I must deliver it myself to the chief."

They forbade his going to camp; but h

declared that he would go, even if he had to fight for it; but "mind me, if I am killed it will go hard with every Indian in

TIMES.

went on all the night.

About midday following, Moses called ny messenger and said: "Peace is

There would have been a horrible daughter, like that of preceding trouble of this kind, but for this brave and time by visit; for there were 500 or 600 warriors against 30 or 40 armed volunteers that first thout support to Moses' est's Rapids. He, without ing a blow or firing a shot, let himself be taken prisoner by the sheriff, who was at the head of that small company, just as the good scout had advised him. What as the good scout had advised him. What follows was awfully humiliating to the indians. Moses, a prisoner, was taken to Yakima City and confinet in fall till "Father Wilbur" interposed and was al-lowed by the sheriff or judge to keep im a close prisoner at the Simcoe agency till I came, examined into the whole matand him to be released. My ong, and is now, that Mores never broke his word to me reau at once, after shaking hands with the Indian, began another phenomenal ride. By the route he took on his retorn to The Dalles he made over 20 miles in 45 hours.

values, or used as cushions, the grouping was pleturesque indeed, enough to impress even the pro en the preoccupied stranger. At last the grim Moses said: "Now,

Frenchman, speak."

He answered promptly: "You know me to be your friend. I have before been with you in times of trouble and of peace. I have come to see what is wrong with you and your people. My chief, One-ta-quin, has sent me. He loves God and loves

Moses replied: "The Nes Perces had always been the friends of the whites, At the time of the Whitman massacre one white man run to them for protecti got it. They gloried killed a white man. In never having General Howard fought the Nez Percen. I did not take a bad heart then, I did not go to war again when the Bannocks and Pluies fought thin, but kept out of it all. A long time ago General Palmer told me and my people that we could always dwell about White Bluffs, Muscs lake, Moses coules, Grand coules and Wemitches. We were then strong and there were fow Boutons (while settlers); they were poor tons (white settlers); they were poor and afraid of us. Now the Bostons are strong and don't want the Indians to live. What shall we do? We look upon

his land as upon the sun. It is our fathes and mother. I take a had heart because they want our land, and my people say: "To part with my land is like parting with my firsh." It is two months since General Howard and I spoke together. Has he talked straight or has he talked crooked to me?

"My people say: 'You are an old woman, you will never get any land. You have swallowed bad medicine, General Howard and all the Bostons are laughing at you. The white men around us have taken had heart because of the Indians. They are getting ready to come and kill The people of the provide ready to come and kill in people. The Indians have no friend to talk to the great father at Washington. Does he know how we are to be pilled? Are not the white man's blood and the Indian's blood both red? Do not we all tern our facts to the sup? Free man, my heart is sick and heavy. old women ary to Moses! Mothers look for places to hide the little ones Coung Indians have lost their wits; they the became as wolves, and they want toar with their teeth the white man's ilit tom

esh and drink his blood. Now help me to talk strong to my people, that they may take the right road."

Mere is our messenger's prompt reply: "Yes, Mosga, you have many troubles, ad your grievances are great. But you must keep the pence! By war yo war you He howed them then in some detail the re ults of every indian war against the covernment since 1847. "You love your wife and children, and you care for your Id men and women. What, in war will become of them? The settlers, some of whom will be slain, will kill many of your young men, and the rest will at last, like Joseph and his people, be carried into a fur-off country. You ask the government for a reservation. By beginning a war you make General Howard your enemy, and he must fight you. Now, I say before all these ladians, that if you do not follow my advice, you will not have land enough

to stund upon." Moses rejoined: "The Bostons (the volunteers) are coming very soon to attack me, what shall 1 do?"

The, what shall 1 do?" Chambreau quickly said: "If the set-tlers come here lay down your arms. Do not fire a gun, even if they make you a prisoner and take you away."

Moses demurred: "I don't believe my ople will consent to that.

scout cried: "They must! They I shall stay till they do."

He then pleaded with his savage ap-ditors for hours; sometimes out of doors and sometimes inside. Some agreed; some

vere vexed and sulky, but the 'wa-wa'

had formed the regiment into a square and was still lingering when Marshul Soult seized the bridle of his horse, exnd that he still kept them under his proection claimed that he would not he killed, bu taken prisoner, and, pulling him away the emperor at last yielded to his destiny Behind him on the battlefield lay 60.00 French, English and Prussians, dead or wounded. The battle of Waterleo was lost, and this hitherto almost invincible warrior was obliged to gallop across the field in the dark amidst the whistling of the Prussian bullets and detachments of cavalry, which were scouring the Napoleon was so fatigued on the road

this part of the country." At this, alt a short parley, they sent him on with two braves for escort. More Indiana still were met, but the braves satisfied their obje tions, and they kept along the valleys till they came to the Columbia. The little party went over in a

The English Mes on this eventful day was 100 office, Filain and 500 wounded, very many mortally. The duke, why was himself exposed to great danger dur whe ing the day, and one other person were the only two among his numerous staff who escaped unhurt. The enemy, accord-ing to their own accounts, lost over 20,000

Napoleon headed on this his 55th pitched battle and greatest defeat, not more than

ers of the Perkins family with open arms,

egon and Washington in 1878hus had an opportunity to relieve their reasts of the heavy burden they had By General 0, 0, Howard, borne all day when compelled for hours to stand the flerce attacks of the French, being frequently driven back and never (Copyrighted, 1894, by S. S. McClure, Limited.) The Old Guard, as was to be expected, were beaten down-slaughtered. Their general, Combroane, was called upon to

former glory, they received the dreadfu onset with souls prepared for death. Nothing could now withstand the vigor of the attack of the British soldiers, who A Story of the Indian Troubles of Or-

cavalty.

The French eventually carried La Haye Sainte, a body of their infantry pushed forward beyond the farm and overwhelmed and scattered several regiments, but were charged in turn by two brigades of Engthe scatter of the brigades of Eng-lish foot and heavy cavalry and routed. In consequence of this the farm of La Hape Sainte was vigorously assaulted by the English, and with the assistance of cutton and shells was recovered.

This important post was taken and retaken neveral times, with an energy that neveral times, with an energy that never relaxed on either side. An error in tactics, of which Ney and d'Erlon had been guilty, had left four or five columns of French infantry at the mercy of the energy of the enemy's cavalry, and cost them 2009 men in dead, wounded and prisoners. The Eng-lish had lost pert of their dragoons, part of Kempt and Pack's cavalry and Generals tion and Ponsonby, all amounting to out the same number as the French had lost, but the English had maintained thei position, and the whole operation was to be recommenced under the disadvantage of having failed in the first attempt.

of having rates in the brat attempt. The French were still masters of a part of La Haye Sainte farm, and were rally-ing again on the side of the valley which hay between them and the English. Na-poleon joined them and walked in front poleon joined them and walked in front of their ranks amilist bullets rebounding from one line to another and howitzers resounding in the air. General Desraux, commander of the artillers of the guard, being killed at his side.

During these assaults on the center of During these assaults on the center of the British line, the Prench chirassiers had advanced to the charge in the face of a terrific fire from the artilisty in front of the British infantry. The infantry await, ed it, formed in a double line of squares, placed checkerwise so that the sides of each square could fire a velley on the ad-

A distant cannonade was now heard the direction of Wavre. It announ the approach of Grouchy-or Blucher.

Meantime the emperor, on the battle ield of Waterloo, had reluctantly ordered the charge of Kellerman's 2000 cultas siers, asked for by Ney, to sustain an follow up the advantages of the cultas uers of Milhaud and the Chasseurs of the Guard, on the plain below. The marshal's contest had been carefully watched by Napoleon, who declared at once that Ney was too impatient and began an hour to soon. "This man is always the same, said Marshal Soult. "He will compromis everything as he did at Jena and Eylau,

Kellerman was now all ready for action but he condemned the desperate use which at this moment was to be made of the cavalry. Distrusting the result, he kept back one of his brigades, the carbineer to Ney, whom he accused of foolish zen While Napoleon was watching their se-

eral charges General Guyot's division o heavy cavalry was seen following the cuirassiers of Kellerman. This latter movement was without the emperor's rders, and seemed to have been the resul of ungovernable excitement on the part of the officers and men, who thought they could finish the battle by a coup de main. The emperor instantly sent Count Bert-rand to recall them, but it was too late. The cavalry once started, nothing could arrest its rush-they were in action before the order could reach them; and to recail the order could reach them, then do recan them now would have been dangerous, even If possible. This division was the reserve, and ought by all means to have seen held back. Thus was the empere eprived of his reserve of cavalry as early

as 5 o'clock The matchless body of French cavalry continued to dash forward toward th hostile lines in successive masses, and with all the triumphant fury of a charge upon a retreating foe. Breaking through many squares of infantry, overthrowing the opposing cavairy and overwhelming the artillery in front of the lines, they were received by the squares of Brilish infantry, first with a volle? of musket-bails, and then upon the immovable array of bristling bayonets. Men and horses, struggling in the agonies of violent death. bestrewed the ground. In his extremity Wellington determined on employing Cum-berland's 1000 husars, who had not yet been engaged; but at the sight of this

sorder. The resistance of the duke was most ubborn, but Ney.still hoped to destroy the English army at the point of the sword, by keeping up a continued charge, having been re-inforced by the heavy cav-alry of the guard whose advance had been

ene of slaughter the hussars fell back in

made apparently without orders. Meantime Ney, seeing Kellerman's carbineers in reserve, hastened to where they were, asked what they were doing, and then, despite Kellerman's resistance, led them to the front, where they succeeded in making fresh breaches in the British infantry, but were unable to get bryand the second line.

By 7 o'clock Bulow's corps of \$5,000 mer

general co ifusion all over the field. Na poleon had barely time to gallop into one of the squares of the Guard which still maintained its position. Ney, Jerome Soult, Bertrand, Durot, Corbineau, de Flahaut, Labedoyere, Gourgaud an others drew their swords, became soldier Gourgaud and again and followed closely at their chief's heets. They entered the square of the last battalion of reserve, the illustrious and unfortunnte remains of the "grafite column" of the fields of Marengo, who had remained unshaken amidst the tumultuous waves of the army. The old grenadiers, incapable of fear for themselves, were alarmed at the danger threat the emperor, and appealed to him o withdraw. "Retire," said one of them You see that death shuns you emperor resisted, and commanded them to

But one last effort to stem the torren till remained. If the British center could be broken and their advance checked some favorable chance was just possible The emperor therefore ordered the ad vance of the reserve infantry of the Imperial Guard-the flower of his army, He exhorted them by a hasty personal appro-and confided the direction of their efforts to "the bravest of the brave." who had had five horses killed under him, and who now advanced on foot, sword in hand The 2009 heroic stalwarts moved forwart in two columns, headed by Ney and sup-

ported by a heavy fire of artillery, while four battalions of the Old Guard, formed into squares, took post in their rear to protect the march of the columns. Either wing of the English line had by this time advanced in consequence of the repulses of the French, and their line now

presented a concave. They were formed in an unbroken array, four deep, and as the French advanced poured on them a shower which never intermitted, each man firing as often as he could reload Wellington gave the order to advance in the familiar and bruaque terms of, "Uy gaurds, and at them." The English wings kept moving on all the while, and when the heads of the French columns

who continued to advance till within 4 or 30 yards, approached to this point they were met with such a storm of muskeiry in front and on either flank, that they in vain endeavored to deploy into line for the attack, under a terrific and unremitting fire. They stopped to make this attempt, reeled, lost order and the 800 men who vere left standing fied at last in one man

f confusion. Napoleon, who had watched the last terrible content from the heights of La Belle Ailiance, suddenly exclaimed: "They are mingled togother; all is lost for the present." and accompanied by only three or four officers he gave the signal for retreat and hurried to the left of Plan-

chenois, to a second position, where he had placed a regiment of the guard with two batteries in reserve. The four battalions of the Old Guard,

under General Cambronne, still remained to protect the retreat of the French army, If they could succeed in holding the Brit-ish in check, and prevent their advance during half an hour longer, darkness would enable the army to retreat in

safety, and partially recover its disorder by morning. The Old Guard formed in square, flanked by a few pieces of artillery, and by a brigade of Red Lancers. "The Duke of Wellington," says Captain Pringle, "how ordered his whole line to

30,000 were ever again collected in arms. The remainder were either killed or wounded on the battle-field, or deserted and fied separately to their homes, or were murdered by the Prussians, who followed hard on the miserable and defenseless fugitives, cutting down all they overtook without resistance or mercy. Several French officers blew out thei brains to escape their brutality and some of the veterans of the Imperial Guard who lay wounded upon the battlefield killed themselves when they heard the mperor had lost the battle, in order that they might not fall into the hands of the enemy, or through remorse at the down fall of their chief.

Tail of their chief. Napoleon made a brief halt at Genappe, at about 11 o'clock at night, but all his attempts to rally the frantic masses were

in vain. He then continued his cours loward Quartre-Bras, where he dismount-ed at a bivouse at about 1 o'clock in the morning. At Phillipville he received news of Grouchy's movements, sent him word of the loss of Mont St. Jean (Water-los) and then continued his journey to Paris, via Leon, accompanied by 299 or 500 fugitives, who had been collected to form an escort, arriving at the capital on the evening of the 20th of June.

### Special Notice.

The last installment of the "Military Career of Napoleon the Great" will appear

Career of Napoleon the Great" will appear next week. Owing to the numerous inquiries from our readers, all of whom have expressed a great desire to secure a copy of this in-teresting book in bound form, we have made arrangements with the publishers to supply the work. The volume will con-tain 22 full-page half-tone illustrations and be handsomely bound in half moroe-co. For price and particulars see our an-nouncement next week.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN.

### Two Too Smart Burglars.

Parts is laughing today over the undo-ing of two extremely smart burglars. Two detectives were in the rue St. Martin. Their attention was attracted to a man pushing a large packing case on a cart along the street. The man was apparently talking to himself. They overheard the remark, "Don't be afraid, old fellow. I will take the shortest cut." Arriving åt the rue De Bondy, he de-

posited the packing case in the warehouse of a merchant named Roux. The detec-tives concealed themselves in the ware-

house for the night. About midnight a man issued from the packing case. He was provided with a set of burglars' tools, and set to work to demolish the lock of the safe. The operation took a long time, but at last the door flew open, and the rob-ber filled his pockets with gold and silver. He withdrew once more into the case which was closed upon him. The detec-tives were in no burry to handcuff the thief, but awaited the return of his confederate. In the morning he presented himself to take away the case, and was arrested before entering the warehouse. The detactives placed the case on a hand-cart and dragged it to the office of the

cart and dragged it to the office of the police commissary. On the way they acted the part of the accomplice. When the man in the box inquired: "Is that you?" a detective replied: "Yes, ald boy; don't be uneasy. I will take the shortest cut." The ingenious robber was greatly sur-prised when he arrived at his destination to find himself in the presence of a police commissary.



most French settlers in the Northwest, been always reputed as the Indians' friend. His name is Edward Chambreau, familiarly called among the settlers Ned" Chambreau.

"Ned" Chambreau. The first little town that he struck be-yond The Dalles of the Columbia was Goldendale. The people were mich ex-cited; holding meetings; "forting up," and arming for the approaching war. What exciting news was constantly coming! Every new arrival added to the tales. Painted Indians had been seen and the settlers far and near were moving to the rearest settlements.

Chambreau, speaking pleasantly to all inquirers, quickly changed horses and went on across the Simcoe mountains. By 10 o'clock that same night, having nade 45 miles, he was on a northern slope

of the mountains, when he ran upon a band of indians. They seemed at first alarmed as he rode in among them, but as soon "as they saw it was old Pa-sn-uks (Frenchman) they were better contented." Early next morning the tireless man mounted a fresh horse and pushed on toward Yakima City, clearing probably 35 miles from his night blyonac, when he met two white men, who told him that met two white men, who told him that they had dispatches for General Howard, showing him that war had actually be-gun. At Yakima City he met numbers of people who had deserted their farms in bringing in their families. A man was tramping the main street, ringing a bell and with families or wings of birds for and calling the citizens to a meeting, Here and there were grouped men with knives; some with tormuhawks; some their hores, trying to unlit in companies to go to the front. All the talk turned

With all the firmness our good scot could muster he told the two braves to take him at once to Mones' lodge. It was not done too moon, for a curious crowd or roughs already began to gather annoy ingly around him. Here, dismounting, h essayed to enter. It was a council lodg and 60 feet or more in length, roug enough, but spacious. There were 50 o more principal Indians gathered in a ch cle about Mozes. They doubtless can from his own and numerous other tribe that belonged near the Colombia river. Ejaculations from all sides manifestin astonishment to see a white man step i among them, were beard. Chambreau, o

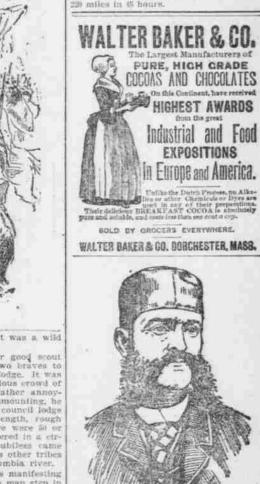
ourse, from experience unwilling to

terrupt an Indian council, crept around a quietly as he could, behind the Indians t the head of the group, and sat down be side Moses. He was hardly seated who

Moses turned toward him in anger an said:

"Frenchman, what do you want here?"

He told him that when he (Moses) had dnished his speech, he would tell him why he came. Moses then proceeded with his talk. It was a little trying to sit there and look on. In the heart of our scout, Christian though he was, danger speemed too imminent to leave him unaffected





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