

REMEMBRANCES OF DIGNIFIED

The Lynching of MacDaniels and Gibson, at Stellacoona, in 1870, for Jumping the Claims of Settlers.—By E. Huggins.

I am asked whether I know anything about the Charlie MacDaniels-Gibson matter. Of course I do. I am very well acquainted with all the facts of the case. A detailed history of the bloody affair would involve a great deal of writing; but I do not think it policy to resurrect the unfortunate occurrence, for the reason that several of the men concerned in the matter are alive today, and are among the most respectable of our hard-working, industrious farmers. However, I will try to give a short account of the occurrence, and occupy as little time and paper as possible.

Charlie MacDaniels came to this country some time in the '50s, when he was quite a young man. He was not a bad looking, but used the cowboy, gambling style of man all his life. He was a great gambler and swaggler. He always carried a revolver and a knife in his belt, and would quarrel with and often insult people upon the least provocation. A great lover of horse-racing, he ran more than one race with the east of the mountains Indians, on the prairie near Fort Nezceslee. Forty and fifty years ago the Indians, from as far as Coeur d'Alene and Spokane, would periodically come across the Cascades in large numbers, and trade and race horses with the Sound Indians and any white men having a particular interest in the matter. Physically, MacDaniels was a fine figure of a man, tall, big chested and broad-shouldered. He had fair complexion and light hair, which he wore in ringlets around his head and shoulders. He could not look one straight in the face, and had a shiffling, ham-dog appearance when approaching a respectable man.

MacDaniels and Gibson, together with another man named Adams, and a Scotchman named Adams, and was associated with him in mining and gambling transactions. Adams was another hard case, an ex-convict, who had been in the river sold mines, in company with a Scotchman named Adams, and was associated with him in mining and gambling transactions. Adams was another hard case, an ex-convict, who had been in the river sold mines, in company with a Scotchman named Adams, and was associated with him in mining and gambling transactions.

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JOHN SHERMAN'S CAREER

HAD A GREAT AMBITION TO BE PRESIDENT.

Service in the Senate in the Longest on Record—Something of His Public Life.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A great deal of interest attached to John Sherman throughout his career. My own impression is that his place in the Nation's history would have been much more glorious if he had died in the harness five years ago, or had relinquished public life and refused thereafter to engage in the discussion of public questions in any way whatever. A failing memory and the gradual disintegration of what had been an active and most brilliant mind caused John Sherman to become rather a subject of pity during the last five years of his life. As chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate he made many blunders, and his frequent lapses of memory caused a great deal of unfavorable discussion among his fellow Senators. He should never have accepted the position of Secretary of State, and would not had it not been for a superstition which he possessed, that Ohio

would not elect him. "They say that they just can't stand it, and are getting poorer every month that remain," said General Wood, "and I know from personal experience that such is the case. On this account, if no other, the officers of the United States Army will be glad when they are no longer serving in Cuba. They are all anxious, however, to make a very good record while there, and so far as they have been able to do so."

Long Service in the Senate.

Sherman holds the record for having served longer in the Senate than any other man, notwithstanding that he resigned while he yet had two years of his term to serve, and that he was four years in the Cabinet. His service was not continuous. That record is held by the late Justin S. Morrill, but Sherman's total service is some months longer than Morrill's. Had Morrill lived to the end of the term for which he was elected, he would have had 36 years' continuous service. It is more than probable that Allison, of Iowa, will eclipse Sherman's record, and it will be continuous service. Allison has already been elected for six terms, and at the end of his present term in 1901 will have 39 years to his credit. Both P. Jones, Nevada, was elected to take his seat at the same time with Allison, and he, like Allison, has an opportunity, if re-elected in 1902, to eclipse the record of both Morrill and Sherman. Allison, however, is in very robust health, and the prospects for his long service are most excellent. Cockrell, of Missouri, whose service in the Senate dates back to 1876, has been elected for his third, or 30 years' continuous service. He is another man whose health only will interfere with a long Senatorial career.

The bitterness of feeling that exists between Lieutenant-General Miles, com-

manding the Army, and Brigadier-General Buffington, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is everywhere known. In fact, General Miles has been at odds with the Ordnance Bureau for a great many years. Back when he was Colonel of the Fifth Infantry, he disagreed with the Ordnance officers, and from time to time he has disagreed with them ever since. As Commander of the Army, he is president of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and of the Chief of Ordnance is a member. It has been during the time that General Buffington has been a member of the Board of Ordnance that several disagreements have arisen over ordnance matters between the Lieutenant-General and the Brigadier-General. Sometimes the Chief of Ordnance has been successful when the Secretary of War, and sometimes the other. There has been a great deal of very acrimonious correspondence passed, much of which has not been made public, and probably never will be. It is, however, a fact that the intense feeling which these officers have for each other. Of course, when they meet its members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, the utmost courtesy prevails, and each officer, when they meet, which is as frequent as possible. Whenever these two officers meet and call each other "General," in the most courteous terms and discuss the weather, while every body else in the room generally turns aside and smokes to himself, because it is well known that they never would have entered the same room if it could have been avoided.

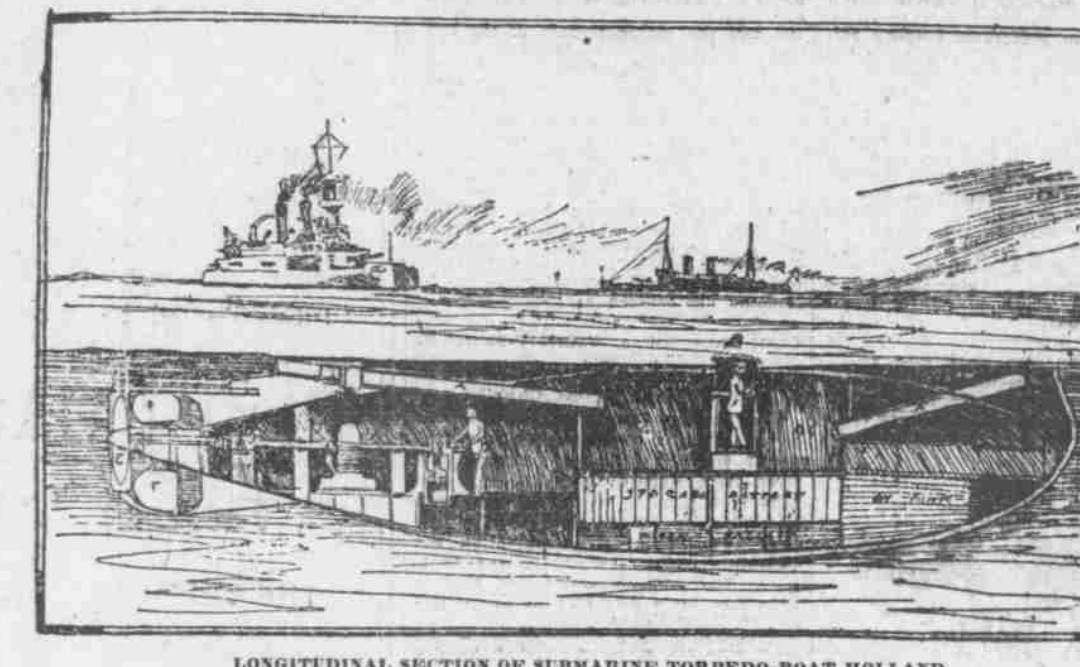
Chaffee.

"I am very sorry Chaffee did not take that Brigadier-General's commission when it was offered him," said a high Army officer the other day. "He was generous and asked that Colonel Darget be appointed and retired and the vacancy then given to him, but he may have been too generous. Any man should make the most of the honors he has come out to share. The further you recede from the stirring events which brought you into prominence, the less important they become. The public soon forgets. It would not be strange if we should soon forget about Chaffee's march to Peking and cease to honor his selection as a Brigadier-General. We have ceased to talk about it, and our attention is turned to the other officers. An Army man should strike for his advancement while he is in the public eye."

Living in Cuba Expensive.

When General Leonard Wood was in Washington he talked very freely about the conditions in Cuba, and gave a great deal of interesting information. One of the interesting points he made was the expense which Army officers are under, and sometimes other high officials, to care to serve in Cuba, simply because the expenses were so great. It was, of course, known that all of the Army officers under Spanish regime had various ways of securing money other than their regular pay allowance. It was stated on good authority before the Spanish War that every Army officer, from the Captain-General down to First Lieutenant, had a way of securing certain bribes and gratuities, perquisites which American officers never had, never will take, and which would not be compatible with the service in the United States Army. Although General Wood receives a double salary, that is, \$5000 as Major-General of Volunteers, and a like amount from the Cuban government, he is still in Cuba, he says, that it is more difficult for him to maintain himself in the big rambling palace at Havana than it would be in the United States, with a much smaller allowance. The Governor-General is expected to entertain the Captain of every ship that comes into Cuba, and all of the commercial delegations that come from South America and elsewhere are generally his guests when they arrive. He has a lot of best officers, he says, have asked to be transferred to other services, because they find their expenses so high that they are

UNCLE SAM'S LATEST AND MOST DESTRUCTIVE NAVAL CONTRIVANCE.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF SUBMARINE TORPEDO-BOAT HOLLAND.

This sectional view of the United States submarine torpedo-boat Holland, lately placed in commission by the Government and sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in order that the cadets there may become familiar with its construction and workings, gives a clear idea of the interior of Uncle Sam's latest "error of the sea." The various letters on the cut have significance as follows: "A," the conning tower; "B," the engine room; "C," the boiler; "D," the gun room; "E," the gun; "F," the rudder; "G," the gun room. The boat is "swash" with only the top of the conning tower appearing above the surface.

There are being built for the Government at the present moment seven more boats of the Holland type, while one, the Plunger, is being remodelled to form a fitting part of the unique fleet. The Holland is 31 feet in length; the seven new boats are to be 70 feet long.

The Plunger is built to meet double the length of the Holland, being 110 feet long from bow to stern.

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THE PALATIAL

Not a dark office in the building; absolutely fireproof electric lights and extensive water perfect sanitation and thorough ventilation. Elevators run day and night.

When the Cubans are given full control of the island, if that time ever comes, there is danger that they will swamp the island by high salaries. Under the Spanish rule high salaries were the regular thing, and the Governor-General receiving more than double what he receives as a private citizen, being \$10,000 a year, besides his expenses. Of course the Governor-Generals in turn stole and pillaged, received by means of the money which they received the regular allowance was the large sum mentioned. The Cubans have been used to these high salaries. They marvel to see how our Army officers get along on their salaries. They are generally poor. It is no doubt the intention of the Cubans to take care of themselves when they get in the saddle, and the taxpayers will suffer. Yes, the Cubans are generally poor, but the regular allowance was the large sum mentioned. The Cubans have been used to these high salaries. They marvel to see how our Army officers get along on their salaries. They are generally poor. It is no doubt the intention of the Cubans to take care of themselves when they get in the saddle, and the taxpayers will suffer. Yes, the Cubans are generally poor, but the regular allowance was the large sum mentioned.

Coming Extravagance.

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Origin of Alphabets.

A Volume Telling About It Given the Smithsonian Institution.

Boston Evening Transcript.

Alton Ill.—A volume has just been presented to the Smithsonian Institution by Professor J. C. Clarke, of Upper Alton. The work is on the origin and development of the alphabets. For many years Professor Clarke was a member of the department of Greek at Shurtleff College, which was named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff, of Boston. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the study of the origin and development of the alphabets. He has published in 1884 a volume of 20 pages of illustrations on "The Origin and Varieties of the Semitic Alphabet." In the new work, which is so elegantly bound in morocco and gilt, the compilation of the alphabets of the world are set out in the most complete manner, and to exhibit the development of each from its earliest to its latest form.

The volume contains about a thousand varieties of the alphabet, of which two or three hundred may be called dead alphabets. They are arranged according to dates and geographical and racial connections. All the Hebrew, Arabic and Syriac and the Egyptian hieroglyphs are traced from the Egyptian. The many Rumi alphabets are traced from the Greek. The Persian, Indian, Manchu, Tibetan and Malay are traced from the Syriac. Not the least curious feature of the book is the exhibition of the six Philippine alphabets, and those of the other islands, as Sumatra, Java, the Celebes and Formosa. The exhibition of the evolution of the alphabets of Java alone fills two pages. The figures four and eight are identical with those of the other alphabets, and a zero has been made from the Syriac "T" enlarged.

"I had it said in school," remarked Miss Weston, "that man is a biped without feathers."

"What's a biped?" asked Erastus Pink.

"Da's a animal wit two legs."

"Well, Miss An, it's about as chucky as 'fem' talkin' no other for chickens an' 'bum' cannibal."—Washington Star.

DR. PIETRE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

"I have been thinking of writing to you for some time," writes Mrs. W. D. Benson, of Maxton, Robeson Co., N. C. "I do not know what a wonderful thing Dr. Pietre's Golden Medical Discovery has done for my little boy. He was taken with indigestion when he was a year and a half old, and he was under the doctor's treatment for five long years. We spent all we made for doctor's bills, and it did no good. He could not eat anything but a little milk and cracker, and sometimes he would vomit, and he would not sit up all day, and I gave up all hope of his ever getting any better. Looking over one of your books I noticed Dr. Pietre's Golden Medical Discovery recommended for indigestion. We bought some and gave it to my boy. The medicine of Dr. Pietre's Golden Medical Discovery cured him. He is well as can be, and can eat anything that he wants and it does not hurt him. He has not been sick a day since, and it has been three years that he will always bless you and your medicine."

A few more elegant offices may be had by applying to Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 100 Third st., or to the rent clerk in the building.

STEARNS' Rats
ELECTRIC PASTE
kills RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES and all other VERMIN, leaving no odor. At all dealers, 25c. A box.

MAJOR'S READY WIT.
It Saved the Government a Matter of \$40,000.

"Speaking of train robberies," said a veteran railroad man in an after-dinner group in the St. Charles lobby recently, to a reporter of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "did any of you fellows ever hear that story about Major Patterson? The yarn is not new," he continued, "and I thought some of you might have heard it before; but it happens to be strictly true and is worth telling again. Yesterday the Major was traveling on the railroad through Western Kansas when he fell in conversation with a very agreeable chap from St. Louis. Train robberies were frequent in those days, and when the conversation finally turned to that subject the St. Louis man remarked that he had an excellent scheme for hiding his money in such an emergency. 'I simply put it under the seat of my hat,' he said, 'and no robber in the world would ever think of looking there for cash.' With that he pulled off his hat and showed where he had \$250 'planted' as he described it.

"About an hour later the train was suddenly halted while it was turning a lonely ravine, and in a few moments a masked man entered the car and began to systematically loot the passengers, while two other robbers kept them covered with shotguns from the doors. When the fellow reached him the Major looked up coolly and declared he had less than a dollar in his pocket. 'Now if you'll leave me that and my watch,' he said, 'I'll tell you something worth knowing. That fellow in the next seat has \$250 under the seat of his hat. All right,' said the robber, 'I expected you to say that, and he proceeded to confiscate the other passenger's cash.

When the agony was all over and the marauders had departed, the St. Louis man turned around with a triumphant air and indignation. 'That was a dirty, low-down trick!' he roared, 'and I'm going to hold you accountable for every cent of my money.' 'I expected you to say that,' replied the Major, quietly, 'and this is the amount. You see,' he added, 'I happen to be a Paymaster in the United States Army, and I have a matter of \$40,000 in this train at my feet. Under the circumstances, I felt justified in temporarily sacrificing your little \$250 to divert attention. I shall charge it up to the Government as extra expense in transportation of funds."

The Bride (from Chicago)—This is my fourth bride tour.
The Bridgroom—Well, I hope it will be your last one.
The Bride (bursting into tears)—You selfish thing!—Towns Topics.