REMINISCENCES OF PUGET SOUND

The Lynching of Macdaniels and Gibson, at Steilacoom, in 1870, for Jumping the Claims of Settlers -- By

E. Huggins.

In the matter are allve today, and are among the most respectable of our hardpaper as possible.

try some time in the '50s, when he was quite a young man. He was not bad oking, but uped the cowboy, gambling to others of the committee, until life style of man all he could. He was a with them, I suppose, became unbear-great gambler and swaggerer. He al- able. The threatened men again met. ways carried a revolver and a knife in his belt, and would quarrel with and often insult people upon the least provocation. A great fover of hors-racing, he fail mage that one were initiate errars with Macdaniels, and extrems measures more than one race with the cast of the mountains indians, on the prairie near that upon a certain day Macdaulels and Fort Nisqually. Forty and fifty years ago the Eastern Indians, from as far as Cotrilie and Spekane, would periodic-ally come across the Cascades in large nber, and trade and race borace with Sound Indians and any white men having a penchant for that kind of sport. Physically, Macdanicis was a nnc figure of man, tail, big chested and broad-shouldared. He had fair complexion and light hufr, which he wore in ringlets around his head and shoulders. He could

In 1856 Mucdaniels went to the Fraser River gold mines, in company with a Soutchman named Adams, and was asso-clated with him in mining and gambling transactions. Adams was another hard case, an ex-Hudson's Bay Company's ser-vant, with whom J had some trading transactions. I recollect that J benght two horses, stolen ones, prohably, from It was reported that the two made quite a little pile, but Adams always insisted upon currying the rack of dust, and refamed to divide until they arrived in Victoria. This did not suit Macduniels, so just before they reached New West-minster, Macduniels mordered Adams and made for the Upper Sound country with the plunder. Mardanic's hung about Stellacoom and Olympia until he heard that the Vancouver Island authorities. were after him with extradition papers, He then put his case into the hands ceeded towards the timber, two men sit-of Frank Clarke, and suddenly disap-ting in the seat, others marching along-

Clarks was guite a young man, and with the late Celonel William Wallace was the only lawyer in Pierce County at that sime. Smith the Territorial Sec-on the seat fired and wounded one of the men The seat of the seat of the seat of the seat of the buttock and with another sho Washington. Clark, by some means un-known to the general public, succeeded in inducing the Governor to deny the re-olic Church. Short work was then made a dust of the Colonial muthorities, and Macdantels was nover tried for the Adams murder. Pending the settlement of the extradition question, Macdantels remained in hiding. Before the case was finally actiled, I was sent to Cowlits to take temperary charge of the company's satablishment on Cowlin prairie. One day while I astablishment on Cowiliz prnirie. One day, while I was riding on horseback may, while I was fiding on horseback from the farm to the hinding on the Cow-litz River, about five miles, I saw Mac-daniels on the edge of the timber. He was in hiding, and if ever a man booked guilty of murder, he did. Soon after Clarks's magnetic eloquence succeeded, and Macdaniels was noon showing him-self at his old haunts, and, if anything, was a bigger builty then ever and the was a bigger bully than ever, and the little Adams episode appeared not to trou-ble him at all.

Early Day Vigilantes.

I find that as usual with me when writing on any of these old-time matters,

I am asked whether I know anything shout the Charlie Macdaniels-Gibson matter. Of course I do. I am very well superior to form the facts of the case. A detailed history of the bloody affair would involve a great deal of writing besides, I do not think it policy to resur-rect the unfortunate occurrence, for the a the matter are allye today, and are monthing the most respectable of our hand-induced him to come out. They door, and dared him to come out. They door, and that he would defend him working, industrious farmers. However, I will try to give a short account of the level awhile, using threats, and after courrence, and occupy as little time and aper as possible. Charlie Macdaniels came to this coun-Macdaniels and Gibson Killed.

This kind of treatment was meted out (Gbron were to grop ar in Steinsonn In obsellence to a legal subpens, January 21, 1570, they rode on horseback to Stein-coom. While they were possing along the country road leading from Muck to Stein-Stellacoom, in that part of the road run-ning through the small clump of timber between American and Gravelly Lakes, a heavy volicy was fired at them by a party of men in ambush. The volicy 6.d not do much damage. Macdanicles was not touched, but Gibson was wound d.

not look one straight in the fare, and had a shiftless, hamg-dag appearance when approaching a respectable man. the dangerous neighborhood, Gilson stopped at the insane asylum to have his wound dressed, and Macdanjels went on to Stellacoom.

The firing party followed to Stellacoom Macdaniels, having previously given up his pistol to a man in Stellacoom, met one of the party of elizens and made all manner of promises of future good conduct, and it is said begged that his life be spared. Social that all his over-The be spared. Seeing that all his over-tures were useless, he became very much scared, turned, ran and made for the yard in the rear of Westbrook's stable. Several shots were fixed, and when he gained the yard he fell, severely wound-ed, and died shortly afterward. In the meantime Gibson, after having had h s wounded dressed at the insane asplum, unseeded to Subjector Near the low. proceeded to Stellacoom. Near the town he was met by some of the farmers, and seized, dumped into a wagon, and it was decided that he should be taken into

side, with Gibson in the bottom of the olic Church. Short work was then made

The reader may well believe that this wretched business caused great excitement. Of course, people differed in opinion as to the adoption of such stringent measures to abate what they considered a petty matter, and asked: "Why not appeal to the courts" But they we knew the late bully were unanimous declaring that the farmers were justif But they who in executing summary justice upon Mac-daniels, for if he had lived with his pla-

annicia, for if he had lived with his pir-tol aram in condition to work, more than one of the band composing the committe-would have been murdered. Appeal to the law, indeed! Didn't the Vancouver -leand authorities upply to the Washring-ton authorities to have Macdaniels turned over to them for trial, and with what re-mult? The same no doubt would have

others.

tions.

emption

4

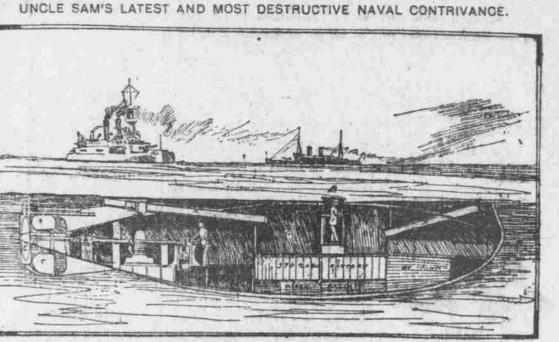
to take place forthwith. The court sat in the old Masonic Hall. I forget now whether McGillvary, now living in Sear-tie, or C. Bradshaw was presenting attic, or C. Bradshaw was prosecuting at-torney. James McNaught, then a young attorney. was employed to assist in the prosecution, and very well he per-formed his dury. An ex-Territorial District -Court Judge named, Wyche was the lawyer employed by the com-mittee to conduct the defense, and he did so with great ability, although at the time he was in ill health and some the time he was in lli-health, and some after communption took him off. For some reason or stack, unexplained to me, although I have my private opinion about it, the parties concerned decided to irry the oness separately, and chose that of the killing of Macdaniels to be tried first, which I consider was a very lucky occ-dent for the defendants. Of course there was a great difficulty experienced in getting a jury, until at last, the old stereo-typed excurses got to be of no effect, and spine exceeds not to be or in which hold a fury of men well acquainted with both sides of the case was obtained, notwith-atanding many of them declared that they

typed excuses goi to be of no effect, and a jury of men well acquainted with both sides of the case was obtained, notwith-standing many of them declared that they actually read the local paper, and some of them swore they had aiready formed oplitons. The case occupied three or four days. I was present throughout the trial and watched the proceedings with a strent deal of interest. Both Wyche and Me-Naught exhibited great skill in doing their work, and the Judge likewise proved him-self to be a man considerably in my opin-tion-above medicerity, although I could not help thinking that he fevored the prosecution; but, if he did, it is not to

other on Record-Something of His Public Life. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.-A.great deal of interest attached to John Sherman throughout his place in the Nation's bistory would have been much more glor-sion is that his place in the Nation's history would have been much more glor-sions if he had died in the harman five Allison has already been elected for six history would have been much more glor-lous if he had died in the harness five years ago, or had reimquished public life and refused thereafter to engage in the

write the story of Sherman's achive-ments and of Sherman's participation in the most momentous period of the Rethey

Long Service in the Senate. Sharman holds the record for having served longer in the Senate than any man, notwithstanding that he resigned while he yet had two years of his term to serve, and that he was four Ailison has already been elected for six terms, and at the end of his present term in 1900 will have 30 years to his credit. John P. Jones, of Nevada, was elected to take his seat at the same time with Auli-son, and he, like Allison, has an opportu-nity, if re-elected in 1903, to estipas the record of both Morrill and Sherman. Alli-son, however, is in yeary robust health, and the prospects for his long service are most excellent. Cockrell, of Missouri, whose service in the Senate dates pack to 1875, has been elected for six times, or 30 years' continuous service. He is Ailison has already been elected for six



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 radets there may become familiar with its construction and workings, gives a clear idea of the interior of Uncle Sam's latest "terror of the seas." The various letters on the cut have significance as follows: "A" marks pneumatic dynamits gun tubes; "B," the conning tower; "C." shield for gun tubes; "D," device for changing motive

power from gas is electricity. "5," the prompiler; "P," the rudders, and "G," the gun room. The boat is "awash," with only the top of the comming 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 Flurger, is

being remodeled to form a fitting part of this unique first. The Holland is 53 feet in length; the seven new boats are to be To feet long, while the Plunger Ja about double the length of the Holland, being 110 feet from how to stern.

The Plunger was built to meet Government requirements, but her engines and bollers proved too clumsy, for the purpose, and lighter ones are being substituted, the work being done at the Trigg Iron Works, Bichmond, Va. Of the seven new To-footers under construction, five are being hullt at Nixon's shipyard, at Elizabethport, and two at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco

Thate wandered from my subject, and become prolix, and. I fear, threesome Reserver, to revert to my original theme.

be much wondered at, for if iynch law looks herrible to the non-legal mind, what must its effects be to the main of judits what must its effects be to the main of judits what character and legal attributes. After a long hearting and masterful pleadings by counsel, the case was submitted to the pury, and I knew I am right when I arg that the jury was not aline to minute 10 minute 1

neet and call each other "General," the most courteous terms and discuss the weather, while everybody else in the room generally turns aside and snickers to him-self, because it is well known that they never would have entered the same ro if it could have been avoided. Chaffee or Wood. "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 Daggett be ap-pointed and retired and the vacancy then given to him, but he may have been too generous. An Army man should make the most of the honors he wins at the time. The further you recede from the stirring events which brought you into nence, the less important they become. The public soon forgets. It would not be strange if we should soon forget about Chaffee's march to Pekin and cease to urge his selection as a Brigadier-General. We have ceased to talk about it, and our attention is turned to something else. An Army man should strike for his advance-ment while he is in the public eye." . These remarks were brought out by the recent visit of General Wood, Gov General of Cuba, the impreasion being that he is slated for a Bigadier-General's commission at no distant day. Many friends of Chaffes fear Wood may receive his promotion before the hero of the Chi-na War is advanced. Army officers generally want to see Chaffee selected, an they think a Colonsi of the line is smithed to consideration before a Captain of the Medical Corps, that being General Wood's rank in the regular service. 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 experime which Army officers are under, and pointing out that very few officers cars to serve in Cube, simply because the expenses were so great. It was, of cougee, known that all of the Army officeragner. Spanish regime had various ways of an-curing money other than their regular sal-aty allowance. It was stated an good authority before the Spanish War that authority before the Spanish War that every Army officer, from the Captain-General down to First Lieutenants, hod a way of securing certain bribes and rake-offs, 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 sulary, that 16, 5700 as Major-General of Volun-teers, and a like amount from the Cuban revenues as Governor of Cuba, he says that it is more difficult for him to main-tain himself in the big rambling paisce at Havana than it would be in the United The Bridge of the committee, a premitee, a pr

unable to meet them. "They say that they just can't stand it and are getting poorter every month they remain," said General Wood, "and I know from per-Contern V. ord, and I know from per-sonal experience that auch is the case. Oue 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 wood record while they are there, and so far they have been able to do so." The Island Prosperous.

According to General Wood, Cuba has not been left out in the prosperity that has come over the United States. There has come over the United States. There seems to be enough of it to go around to our island possessions. In the synop-als of his report which has been pub-lished he points out how the conditions have been improved. Speaking more gen-erally, he said: "Outs is a good place for any energetic young man with a few dollars in his pocket. Peace has been re-stored. There is now no darger of prop-erty being destroyed. Those who have made purchases of real setsics are doing well with their isnds. There is no partic-ular difficulty about filles, as it has been found that a clear title can be had to most of the property that is for sale. "We no longer fear yellow fever, and it is not as dangerous as hyphold fover in some no longer fear yellow fever, and it is non-as dangerous as typhold fever in some sections of the United States. Outside of the City of Hawkina there is no diffi-culty whatever, and it is to be hoped that in time yellow faver will be very pearly suppressed in that city. Cuba is going to appressed in that city. be a great and growing country notwith-standing the difficulties she has under-gone, and it has become evident that

peace meant prosperity to that island." Coming Extravagance.

When the Cubans are given full control of the island, if that time ever come there is danger that they will swamp the island by high salaries. Under the Span-Istand by high salaries. Under the Span-ish rule high-salaries were the regular, vogue, the Governor-General receiving more than double what is paid the Presi-dent, being H10,000 a year, besides his expenses. Of course the Governor-Gen-erals in turn stole and pillaged, received bribes, and in many ways became rich, but the regular allowance was the large sum mentioned. The usbars have become used to these hich anlaries. They marked used to these high salaries. They marvel to see how our Army officers get along upon the small allowances which they receive. It is no doubt he intention of the Cubans to take care of themselves when they get in the saddle, and the taxpayers will suffer. Yea, more, the posterity of Cuba will suffer, as the reckless expenditure will no doubt involve the island in a heavy debt. It is this that some of the Cubans fear. Of course, those who are able to keep on top in politics and accurs their share of the loot are angious for independence; but the property-owners and those who want to engage in hust-ness desire to have the United States remain in control, so that their property will be sufe ARTHUR W. DUNN.

ORIGIN OF ALPHABETS.

A Volume Telling About It Given the Smithsonian Institution.

Boston Evening Transcript. Alton III.-A unique volume has just been presented to the Smithaomian Insti-tution by Professor J. C. C. Clarke, of Upper Alton. The work is on the origin and evolution of the alphabets. For many years Professor Clarke was at the head of the department of Greek at Shuriled College, which was named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff, of Boston. Since retiring from active work in that depart-ment Frofessor Clarke has spent most of his time in travel and original research work. The materials for the work just

work. The materials for the work just finitshed were gathered for the most part during travel in foreign lands, and by correspondence with specialists. Professor Clarke published in 1884 a volume of 20 uages of illustrations on "The Origin and Varieties of the Semitic Alphabet." In the new work, which is folio, elegantly hound in morocco and gils, the compila-lion of the alphabets of the world are so tabulated as to show the origin of all of

 tion of the alphabets of the world are so tabulated as to show the origin of all of them in the Expythan helicographics, and to exhibit the development of each from its earliest to its latest forms.
The volume contains about a thousand varieties of the alphabet, of which two or three hundred may be called distinct alphabets. They are arranged according to dates and geographical and recial connections. All the Hebraw, Arabic and Syria and the European alphabets are traced from the European alphabets are traced from the Egyptian. The many Rumi alphabets are traced from the Egyptian. The many Rumi alphabets are traced from the Egyptian. The many Rumi alphabets are traced from the Egyptian. The many Rumi alphabets are traced from the Broyne and the burden and the burden and the European alphabets are traced from the Brynic. Not the many Rumi alphabets are traced from the Brynic. Not the many Rumi alphabets are traced from the Brynic. Not the Mattana and Malay are traced from the Bresh and the burden and the Brynic Not the Bresh and the Burden and the Burden and Byris. Not the book is the exhibit and the Burden and the Burden and Byris. Not the branch at the bean and Malay are traced from the Bresh and the Burden and Byris. Not the book is the exhibit and the Burden and Byris. Not the book is the exhibit and the Burden and Byris. Not the book is the exhibit and the Burden and Byris. Not the book is the exhibit and the Burden and Byris. Not the book is the exhibit and the Burden and Byris. Not the book is the exhibit and the Burden and Byris. All the Burden and Byris and the Burden and Byris. All the Burden and Byris. All the About Ers there were many settlers on Migual have undertaken his defense, and Migual have undertaken his defense, and Migual have undertaken his defense, and of wreaking farmers. No man in the maining with a structure and Grant British. The lands of the English Fuger Sound Company took in courtesy provails, as on other occasions bet of Java alone fills two pages. The when they meet, which is as infrequent volume also exhibits the numeral ciphers as possible. Whenever these two officures of all the world. The latest European volume also exhibits the numeral ciphers of all the world. The latest European books on this subject say that the origin of the numerals and the zero is unknown. Professor Clarke shows that they are Syrinc letters of about the Christian era, and are the first ten letters of the siphsbet. The figures four and eight are old-er forms than the others, and our drou-lar zero has been made from the Syriac ar zero has t 'T' enlarged.



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and Great Britain. The lands of the English Puget Sound Company took in all the prairie lands in the county ex-scept the jutalities hordering the Puyallup and White Rivers, and a clause in the domailon act strictly forbade any one from claiming under that act, lands holden or claimed ander the trenty of 546. The United States surveyors always stopped short at the boundary of the lands claimed by this English company. and the Government, to save itself from injuring the company, paid a rental of 1990 per annum for a mile square of ground used for military purposes, and ground used for ministry purposes, and upon which Fort Stellaroom was es-tablished. I collected, as agent for the company, how a year from the Govern-ment for 20 years, rent from August, 1849, until 1868, the date of the m ment of the post by the military, and the settlement between the Government and the Hudson's Bay & Puget Sound Agricultural companies. Under such a state of things all the settlers on Nis-qually plains were home fide soundters, and, believing this to be true Mechanical qually plains were bons fide squatters, and, believing this to be true. MacDaniels and two or three more of the same kid-ney made up their minds to jump the best of the farms claimed under the do-

Gibson, a newcomer, about whom nothing was known further than somebody had said be was a very bad man, was persuaded by MacDaniels to jump the Wren claim of 60 arres, on the Muck Creek, then occupied by Fred Clark, an old and very well-known settler. Gibson made his residence upon the place, intending, it was supposed, to be first upon the place and in possession, after the land had been surveyed by the Government and opened for settlement under the pre-emption and homesteod acts, as it was thought by many people that the original claiman's rights, under the do-nation act, would be of no account, by reason of the prohibitory chains in the the pre-emption and homestead a net itself. The many other similar claimants upon the land in question became alarmed, and a meeting of settlers was called. It was decided that a committee called. It was decided that a committee of several farmers intending to claim under both acts should pars a resolution ordering Gibson and another jumper Abilah O'Neal, who had jumped a claim originally taken by a man named Gra-

The committee, composed of about farmers, first visited O'Neal, told him the object of their visit, and ordered him When the promises.

leging packed his goods not ready his conveyance, and in a short time was ready to depart. The regulators escored him across the boundary line of the sty, about three or four miles aw and those left him, with very strict inetions not to seturn. They then proceed to interview Mr. O'Deon, but didn't find him at home. Some one in the party proposed that a written notice should be left, notifying the jumper that he should

Maedaniels a Hard Case.

Macdaniels never did me any harm, personally, but I have seen him maltreat were the days in which Mr. Charles Mac-On one election day, in Stella daniels attempted to ride roughshod over the people of Pierce County, and with his bullying ways, and always prominent piscoom, and within 50 or 75 feet of where met his end, I saw him hit a poor, misss frishman over the head with tol, make life, to some people, thoroughly hils big revolver, because, forsooth, the man wouldn't vate according to orders. miserable. On another election evening a crowd was hurrahing at some favorable election news received, outside of Westbrook's sa-

MAJOR'S READY WIT.

It saved the Government a Matter of

loon, when a pistol was discharged from near Clark's little cottage. The bullet, lucktly, passed harmlessly through the crowd, and lodged in the frame of the "Speaking of train robberles," said a saloon door. Certainly it could not be proved that Macdaniels fired the shot, but a little before the thing happened reteran railroad man in an after-dinner group in the St. Charles lobby recently, he was seen going in that direction, and to a reporter of the New Orleans Timespeople were well satisfied that he did the Democrat, "did any of you fellows ever shooting. Old-timers recollect poor old Greig, one of the most harmless men in hear that story about Major Patterson? The varn is not new." he continued. "and the county, a man liked by all his ac-qualintances. He was in the company's service for about 15 years, and the place where he lived formerly belonged to the I thought some of you might have heard it before; but it happens to be strictly true and is worth telling again. Years where he lived formerly belonged to the company, and was one of my sheep sta-ugo the Major was traveling on the rallroad through Western Kansas when he His old wife, Betsey, an Indian, in still living fare, with his daughter, Mrs. Spence. It is a pretty place, and rs. Indian name is S Gukoguns. When the giter, fell in conversation with a very agreea-fid has ble chap from St. Louis. Train robberies a the were frequent in those days, and when the the conversation finally turned to that company discontinued business on plains, Greig was in charge of S. Guko-s guns, and he continued to reside there, intending to take the place as his prosubject 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 sweatband of my hat,' claim. Mr. Macdaniels, who was emplion claim. Mr. Macdauleis, who was living at that time at old Muck, with his friend, Andy Burge, Slarmed old Greig by frequently telling him that he could not hold the place, and would not be shlowed to take it as a pre-emplion claim, because he had been in the service of the English Pugot Sound Agriculturai Com-

English Fuget Sound Agriculture English Fuget Sound Agriculture pany. He termented the eld man with threats of jumping his place, which was threats of jumping his place, which were very dear to him, and upon which were other robbers kept them covered with buildren. At last Macdaniels told him that shotguns from the doors. When the fol-adifferent At last Macdaniels told him that shotguns from the doors. When the fol-adifferent At last Macdaniels told him that shotguns form the doors. When the fol-adifferent At last Macdaniels told him that he low reached him the Major looked up coally and declared he had less than a old chap, for the out of his little property ness, gave him, out of his little property five or six bornes. That is the sort of we or six horses. That is the sort of chap Mr. Charles Macdanicis was, and

a chap Mr. Charles Macdanicis was, and poor old Greig was only an honest, haw-ahiding ax-United States solther. He came here as one of Copiain Hill's com-pany of the Fourth Artillery, landing at Stellacoom Creek in August, 1M8, only a few months prior to my arrival here. I could cits several mare little anecdotes, or true stories, rather, about the late Charles Macdaniels. As to Othesm. I didn't know anythus

Charles MacCantels. As to Otheon. I didn't know anything about him, never saw him, and I fancy none of the committee knew asything about him. It was reported, though, that he was a very had man, had killed pen-ple, etc., and I had an idea that if he had not wounded the two men in the wagen they would not have killed him.

\$40,000.

rant.

dollar in his pocket. 'Now, if you'll leave me that and my watch,' he said, 'T'll tell you something worth knowing. That fellow in the next sent has \$250 under the sweathand of his hat.' 'All right,' said the robber, 'keep your watch and chickenfeed, 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, bursting with rage and indignation. "That was a dirty, low-down trick," he roared, and I'm going to

hold you accountable for every rent of my money!" 'I expected you to, my friend,' replied the Major, quietly, and here 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 value at my feet. Un-der the circumstances, I felt pustified in

I have lived on Puget Sound almost 50 of four, eight or twelve years, he has years, and the only barbarous times I made many pledges and given many have known among the white sopulation premises that cannot he absolutely fulfilled. Some of the men who knew James Buchanan well told me that after he had striven for the Presidency for 20 years and was finally successful, he was the most disappointed and unhappy man during his incumbency that him py man dir-ing his incumbency that they ever knew. Promises made 20 years before were brought to light when the candidate final-ly succeeded, and were a severe atmoy-ance to him. It has been said that if

James G: Blaine had been elected Frest-dent, that more political promises would have gone to protest than those of any other man since Buchanan's time, and this was probably true. Blaine was har-

raised as Secretary of State by many persons to whom he had made pledges in case he advanced to the office of President, the fulfillment of which was de manded when he became premier of Harrison's Cabinet, John Sherman proba-bly made hundreds of promises during several compaigns when he was a candidate for the nomination of Presi-dent, most of which could not have been fulfilled had he been chosen either in 1884 or, in 1888, the last time that he appeared the capacity of a Presidential aspi-

A Figure in History.

Of the great men who have failed to be President while seeking that office, and have seen men of smaller callber in that position, John Sherman takes a place with Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Ben-ton and Blaine. Whether the men who were elected in place of these great statesmen proved better for the country is one of the questions that cannot be answered. Yet it is no doubt true that Sherman would have been as good a President as Hayes or Garfield or Ar-thur, but he would not have been as

good a man as Harrison, who was nominated when Sherman last appeared before a Republican National Convention seek-ing the Presidency. Another view to ing the Presidency. Another view to take of this question is whether or not Sherman was not more useful to the country in his active career than if he had been President of the United Statum. Shern had been President or the Senate, in From the time he entered the Senate, in to From the time he entered the Senate, in 1851, he was a prominent figure up to five years ago. During all that time he was most useful to the United States. Probably as Secretary of the Treasury, bringing about the resumption of specie payments, he was a bolder man than he would have been as Presi-dent while Haves not eaching further

dent, while Hayes, not eeeking further political preferment, and lacking the ex-pert knowledge of Shermun on the finan-cial question, was content to follow Sherman's advice, and took the responsibility for this bold action. Sherman as a Senator was probably more useful than he would have been as President, because being essentially a politician, be would have been a trimmer as President, while as a Senator he very seldom failed

"I hyund it said in school," remarked Miss Miami Brown, "dat man is a biped wifout feathers." "What's a biped" asked Erastus Pink-

"Da's-er-a animal wif two laigs. "Well, Miss Mlami, it sho'ly is jucky de feathers was lef off. Da's what keeps us f'um talkn' one another fob chickens an' bein' cannibals."-Washington Star.

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