

"TEACH US DELIGHT IN SIMPLE THINGS, AND MIRTH THAT HAS NO BITTERSPRINGS. FORGIVENESS FREE OF EVIL DONE, AND LOVE TO ALL MEN NEATH THE SUN"

RUDYARD KIPLING.



"PURSUED" Illustration from "My Life and Experiences among Hostile Indians" BY MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD.

My Life and Experiences Among Our Hostile Indians, by Major-General G. O. Howard, United States Army, retired. Illustrated, A. B. Worthington & Co., Portland, Ore.

The most devoted admirer of stories relating to Indian fights in this Oregon country and elsewhere will surely get all the excitement and thrills locked for in such matters by reading this war record of 520 pages. Quite a number of novels have lately been published showing the adventures of the West and the noble red man, but in these instances the real truth has not been told.

Howard, then in his 17th year and studying at a college in England. Captain Sladen, at that time, is thus described: "The Captain was of medium height, straight, stout and broad-shouldered. He had a short neck, a countenance ruddy and full, a shapely head and large hazel eyes, now with a sad expression, now sparkling with humor. His hair was straight and black, and so was his heavy dark moustache. He had been by my opinion in many battles—always genial, fearless and intelligent. Of late years he had employed his leisure hours in the study of medicine and was at this time admitted to practice."

Howard, with a small scout, was conducted to Cochise's stronghold, and found that he blamed Americans for murdering his relatives and destroying his property. A peace treaty was concluded. One of Cochise's captains fell in love with four miles that Howard had brought with him and offered to trade two of his Indian wives for the aforesaid mules.

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BATTLE OF GRAND RONDE

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In 1885 the land was sold to Al Good, a prosperous farmer, who now owns it. Mr. Good came to Grand Ronde in 1885, two years after the battle, and has picked up many a relic of the Indian camp, which was located upon the knoll, now a part of his calf pasture.

Where the fight began, down in the river bottom, Mr. Good now raises 20 tons of sugar beets per acre, and the descendants of the chiefs who fought the battle may be seen pulling beets for him at 75 cents per day, women and children on their knees working patiently for the white race which vanquished their forefathers on that spot.

At the ford, where the warriors made the fierce stand, is now an apple orchard worth \$1000 a year. The Indians' stores of ruddy-cheeked apples, fish and red wax the blood which once reddened the soil at their roots. The Eight branch of the United States Army, in the Harrison system, passed through the heart of the battlefield, and Island City, a station on that line, covers the spot where Colonel Miller's company killed five warriors in the brush that day long ago.

A definite movement to erect a monument on the scene of the battle ground was made in 1890, when Colonel Shaw, now of Portland, Or.; George H. Himes, of the Oregon Historical Society; Major Les Moorhouse, of Pendleton, Ore.; and others, had gathered in the Indian life, whose photographs of the battle ground accompany this article; Fred B. Curry and John of the La Grande Observer; and Ben Hoffman, managing editor of the East Oregonian, of Pendleton, visited the scene of the battle, and after receiving definite information from Colonel Shaw as to the exact location of the battle ground, returned to the spot, and it is believed that the people of La Grande will suitably mark the place with a monument later.

of an ex-lawyer, an ex-merchant, an ex-doctor and a former ex-convict. He has served faithfully he has been amply paid for such service, and the people in general have no reason to worry about the future.

Representative John Daisell, of Pennsylvania—I know of no greater service the President could render the country during the four years after he takes office than to enter the Cabinet of President Knox as Secretary of the Navy. In this way he would not only be in the official household of his friend, but also have a voice in the government of the great work in which he is most heartily interested and for which he is certainly and pre-eminently competent.

Henry Litchfield West, Commissioner of the Interior of Colorado—if it would have any effect upon the President, he should like to see President Roosevelt place in charge of the work on the Panama Canal. He is a man of high character, and has served the country in many capacities, and is associated with the name of De Lesseps.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "Here, my dear," said the husband, producing a card. "I have been playing cards at Brown's last night. You may have it to buy that dress you wanted."

CITIZEN ROOSEVELT

Continued From Page 3

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polishing of furniture and metal-work. The favorite occupation of the Dutch wives and daughters who could hardly be imagined without duster or washing material.

Towards the end of the volume, Blok begins to paint Holland's temporary eclipse, largely due to the rise of England as a world power, and on page 534 the statement is made that Dutch fisheries "were forbidden more than once, on account of the want of orders and regulations."

Another Three Weeks, 64 pages, 25 cents. Life Publishing Company, New York City. An alleged novel, known as "Three Weeks," has, without doubt, succeeded in obtaining the largest sale since "My Advertisements" this year, and Mrs. Edith Wharton, its author, has ranked in the shelves accordingly.

"Another Three Weeks" is a clever burlesque of the novel, and as for the author, she is a thoroughly accomplished writer. The plot of the book named is not objectionable to clean minds, that the book should be compelled to fulfill its only duty—namely, to start the furnace fire morning.

William III. It is not too much to say that the subject is of immense importance to Americans because of the influence of Dutch institutions upon our history, not only in New York but in the settlement of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock. The devastating wars against England, the rise of the Dutch Republic and its command of the sea under the statesmanship of John De Witt, and the wonderful rise of Dutch commerce and worldwide administration, are carefully analyzed.

It is usual for historians in writing of England of the 17th century to exalt her victories at the expense of the Dutch, which really made her a nation. For instance, it has often been policy to smother the brilliant deed of the Dutch navy in entering the mouth of the Thames River, the States-General's proud port of London at its mercy. De Witt, De Ruyter, Van Ghent and other stalwart Dutch seadogs then covered the Netherlands with glory. Blok gives this picture of the event:

Holland fitted out a fleet of 80 vessels of all kinds, and it arrived off the mouth of the Thames on the 17th of May. The vessels, fire-ships and galleons, under command of Van Ghent, were fully equipped for the attack and sailed up the river in the early morning, followed at a distance by the States-General's fleet. The Dutch equipped ships on the Thames escaped to London, but De Witt and Van Ghent determined to go on to the States-General's troops, having been landed upon Colonel Dolman, captured the fort of Sheerness and the island of Sheerness, and the States-General's fort and stores being afterward mostly destroyed.

My Winter Garden, by Rev. Charles Kingsley, published by the Religious Publishing Company, New York City. "Lucky is the man who can own this pure-hearted, clean-minded counselor and think in his teachings." It is a famous English classic and is the latest of Kingsley's message of great content because he managed an old-fashioned walled garden in the country. In that delightful "The Garden" he has written such short stories, essays and poems as are truly representative of the best in literature.

A Bachelor's Baby, by Thomas I. Mason. Price, \$1.00. Illustrated. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York City. This is an amusing book to read at home in the quiet winter evenings, and especially in the homes that are blessed with children. It is a collection of separate stories, mostly about humorous incidents, and is written in a simple, direct, and dainty, each one being complete in itself. The most comical of the series are definitions of "Mary's Little Lamb," "The Great Seal," "The Boy and the W. Lawson, James Whitcomb Riley, Henry James, Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Dooley, George Ade and James Gordon Bennett. "Kipling's" verses begin:

God of our fathers, known of old, Bring back the name of Mary's pet And tell me, 'twas not I, who killed her. Let me forget, lest we forget! J. M. QUENTIN.

IN LIBRARY AND WORKSHOP

The author of "The Mayor of Warwick," Herbert M. Hopkins, calls his story "Priest and Pagan."

Senator Beveridge has written the introduction of his new book, "The Cry of the Children," which Moffat, Yard & Co. are issuing.

The London Standard notices with chagrin that only \$9000 has been subscribed by the citizens of London for the erection of a memorial in Rome, while Americans have raised up a substantial "Washington Monument" in the city of Rome.

ing the retiring disposition of the lady, who shrinks with delicacy impossible to overcome from any word or act from which she might be supposed to have been hurt.

Sarah Dean's new novel, "Traversa," describes the San Francisco earthquake and fire, and although primarily a novel of action, its interest is largely derived from the human problems involved in the overthrowing of characters that occur in a great city.

Henry C. Shuster's "John Harvard and His Times" has effectively aroused interest in his subjects and the course of Old South history during the Pilgrimage. The author, Dean Hodges, with a lecture on "John Harvard and the English University of Cambridge," was added to the Old South series.

Chatterton will have his first American biography in Charles Edward Russell, in a book soon to be issued. Mr. Russell relates a tragic story of the life of the poet's life, showing it may be said, much of it might be said. While he was preparing for the University of Edinburgh, he visited Bristol, where Chatterton was born.

William J. Locke is now spending several months in Algeria, where he is finishing a new book, and about the time of his return I could give you a succinct account of the life of the author.

Among the most vivacious faces of modern times is that of Sarah Bernhardt, who is not only a famous actress, but also a sculptor and painter, in addition to being the world's most famous actress. Since her marriage to the Duke of Alba, she has not been devoid of dangers and hazards.

In the new books planned for this Spring the Lippincott Company has issued "The American Independence," by Sydney George Fisher, "Persia: the Awakening East," by Mrs. C. C. Fawcett, and "The Tragedy of Richard the Third," by Horace Howard Furness.

William E. Curtis—Theodore Roosevelt should and will succeed Thomas Collier Platt as a member of the United States Senate on March 3, 1909, and his first speech in that body will be in opposition to executive interference in legislation.

P. V. De Graw, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, has advised Roosevelt will not take the Presidency again, I think he is entitled to any position he may name. His record in public life certainly entitles him to this much.

Walter Wellman, correspondent and explorer—When President Roosevelt steps down from the chair there is one great task to which he can lay his hands with dignity, and that is the Panama Canal. He is the very man for the place.

Andrew Carnegie—The next job the President should take up is a rest, with a voyage round the world, that he may become acquainted with the various countries of the world, and that he may find out the value of his own country and find him properly for the next job.

The Genius of Hawthorne

His genius was a reflective one. He loved to muse. Revery was a state of mind which he both indulged and applauded, and there can hardly be a more barren one for the production of his genius. Reality repelled him. What attracted him was mirage. Mirage is his specific aim, the explicit goal of his art. He was well received by the literary artist than art. His practice is sustained by his theory. Speaking of a scene mirrored in a river he exclaims: "Which, after all, was the most real—the picture or the original?—the objects palpable to our grosser senses, or their apotheosis in the stream beneath? Surely the disembodied images stand in closer relation to the soul." If this were a figure expressive of the mirroring of nature by art it would be a happy one, though not convincing to those who believe that the artist's synthesis of nature should be