

LIFE STORY OF GEN. MILES

Biography of the General Just Retired From Active Life-- Rose From Obscurity

The retirement of Lieutenant General Miles on August 8, after nearly eight years' service as the highest officer on the active list of the army, classes a distinguished and brilliant career. Beginning as a lieutenant of volunteers he came out of the Civil war a major-general, and bearing the scars of four wounds received in as many battles. Afterwards, by subjugating the Sioux, he made safe for settlers a vast region then harassed by savages, but now divided into prosperous states, while his conquest of the Apaches on the southwestern border put an end to the depredations of centuries.

Nelson Appleton Miles was born in one of the most rugged parts of the Wachusett mountain region, about fifty miles from Boston. He was taught in the district school and the local academy, and at the age of sixteen, like many another country lad, he went to Boston, where he served as clerk or salesman in a store. His pay was very small, and his uncle, Nelson Curtis, for whom he was named, took him into his family to live at West Roxbury, and gave him his board. But young Miles was so independent to consent to such an arrangement. So he hired a room in Boston, and, as his earnings would not admit of his going to a boarding house, he took his food to his room and boarded himself.

The soldier's instinct developed as soon as the war broke out and fired him with a desire to enlist. He spoke to his employer about it, being advised to ask his uncle's consent. They expressed their willingness, providing he would take military instruction. His employer paid for a six month's course at a military school, which a Frenchman had started in Boston at the beginning of the war. His uncle further equipped him by recruiting a company of one hundred men for him to take command of, giving liberal bonus to the men. This company was organized in Bacon's hall, on Washington street, a building which stands in the busy mercantile part of the Roxbury district. There were two older men who aspired to the offices of captain and first lieutenant of the new company, but, though Miles was but 21, he was so far superior to the other aspirants that he was elected captain. Gov. Andrews, however, looked upon him as a "mere boy," and sent him a commission as a second lieutenant. When Miles received it he went to his uncle and asked him what he should do. "Take it," said the uncle "and go to the front. We don't want any trouble or delay at this point."

Young Miles accepted this patriotic advice, and had no cause to regret his action, for soon after reaching the front he was detailed on Howard's staff, in the Peninsula, and at once won official praise for great gallantry and effective service. A specially valuable and skillful effort at Savage's station in leading reinforcements to Col. Barlow's regiment, the Sixty-first New York, when hard pressed, was followed by his commission as lieutenant-colonel of that same regiment on Barlow's great recommendation. It was a most unusual and significant step to take a young lieutenant from another state and raise him to a command so high. Barlow's promotion made Miles colonel of the regiment at a little over 23 years of age, and thence he passed to the command of a brigade, and finally to the First Division of the renowned Second corps, whose aggregate in killed and wounded exceeded that of any other division in the Union Army. Miles himself, as before stated, was four times wounded, and twice so as to have to escape death. At Fredericksburg he was shot in the throat, the scar remaining to this day, and at Chancellorsville through the groin and hip bone, this wound at first appearing to be mortal.

General Miles before the end of the war reached the full rank of major-general of volunteers, and in September, 1866, he entered the regular army as colonel of the Fortieth infantry. Routine garrison life occupied him for a few years, but in 1874, as colonel of the Fifth infantry, he began an extraordinary series of Indian campaigns and victories. The first of these was the overthrow of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, in what Gen. Sheridan declared to be "the most successful of any campaign in the country since the settlement by the whites." This was a summer and winter campaign over a vast area, including the desolate borders of the Staked Plains, first in intense heat and then in bitter cold. The results were such that these Indians have never again been on the war path.

With a very brief inter-val followed a campaign against the Sioux, who had massacred Gen. Custer's command.

Miles had been summoned to the Yellowstone region, there to winter with his own regiment and six companies of the Twenty-second, so as to be ready for the next spring, but, with characteristic energy, he prepared for immediate operations, and accordingly when Sitting Bull worried his supply trains he at once started after him. Having come up with him, a party was held between the lines. There were to be but six men on each side, but more Indians sauntered up, one by one, and one of his scouts afterwards told Miles that an Indian, during the interview quietly slipped a carbine under Sitting Bull's buffalo robe. Miles insisted that all but six should go back, and, remembering Canby's fate, he had also taken precaution to have the whole party under cover of his troops on the ridge. He told Sitting Bull his terms, and when he showed how much he knew of the chief's purposes the latter's eyes "glittered with the fire of hatred." A second interview resulted in another refusal of the chief to yield, and then Miles gave him 15 minutes to get to his lines. Sitting Bull, who had perhaps imagined that his overwhelming defeat of Custer's command, and subsequent experience with the larger force concentrated against him, would give him a great prestige with Miles, started up in fury, and gave a call to his camp as he rode back. Quickly the grass was fired to impede the troops, but the latter, although numbering only 285 rifles, went forward at the command with a rush and swept back the Sioux, who were far more numerous, many miles to the Yellowstone. Six days later, about 2000 Indians surrendered, while Sitting Bull and others broke away in disgust, with their bands, pursued by Miles through the snow.

There was another band still within striking distance, mostly Ogajalals, with some Cheyennes, under Crazy Horse. The winter was a terrible one, but Miles fitted his men out with extra garments, and started from his Tongue River cantonment between Christmas and the New Year, with one of the strangest looking columns on record. The streams could be traversed by the two field guns and wagons on the ice. When the Indians posted on the crests of a deep valley of the Wolf Mountains were found, they called down in triumph. "You've had your last breakfast." But Miles answered by deploying his entire force, keeping no reserves, and sending them up the slippery and snow-gullied hillsides. They managed to get to the top, and then drove the Indians, who seemed to be panic-stricken when Big Crow, their chief medicine man, was killed. During the ensuing spring Crazy Horse and many other chiefs and over 2000 Indians gave themselves up at the agencies, while other chiefs and about 300 Indians surrendered direct to Miles. Sitting Bull took refuge in Canada.

One band, mostly Minneconjous, under Lame Deer, was still out on a tributary of the Rosebud, and accordingly Miles moved against them. A charge stampeded and captured the ponies. Riding up to one group of warriors apart from the rest, Miles stretched out his hand, calling "How-how-kola," meaning "friend" and Lame Deer grasped it. Unfortunately, a white scout, with good intent, to insure the general's safety, but most indiscreetly, covered the chief with his rifle, Lame Deer, as if fearing treachery, wrenched away his hand, ran back a few steps, and raised his rifle. Instantly Miles whirled his horse, the quick movement causing the animal to settle on his haunches, and the bullet, whizzing past the general's breast, killed a soldier at his side. A hot fire broke from the troop, under which Lame Deer and Iron Star and others fell, and the pursuit of the rest was kept up for several miles. Afterward the band surrendered at the agencies.

General Miles next campaign was against Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces, which had come east from the western part of Idaho, fighting Gen. Gibbon and Gen. Sturgis on the way, and was aiming for Canada. Hearing of their approach, Miles started after them, came up with them in the Bear Paw Mountains, and after a hard fight, in which the troops lost twenty-three killed and forty-two wounded, the Indians surrendered. "As Chief Joseph was about to hand his rifle to me," says Gen. Miles, "he raised his eyes toward the sun, which then stood at about 10 o'clock, and said: 'From where the sun now stands I fight no more against the white man.' From that time to this he has kept his word."

In 1878, while traversing Yellowstone Park with some guests and an escort, Miles heard that Elk Horn's band of Bannocks was near by. Sending his guests under a proper guard to Fort

Pacific Squadron Coming to Astoria

Formal Notification Received that Flagship New York Will Participate

Vessels May Reach City Monday Night--Committee Wire Rear Admiral Glass Commanding Squadron for Further Advices--Queen Frances Will Be Crowned By Admiral Smith--Official Program of The Regatta

Official notification that the flagship of the Pacific squadron, the New York, under command of Rear Admiral Glass, and the cruiser Marblehead and the training ship Alert had been assigned to participate in the regatta, was received yesterday in a letter to Senator Fulton from H. C. Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation. The squadron includes besides the New York and Marblehead, the gunboats Bennington and Concord and the naval tug Fortune, but it is not thought probable that the latter vessels will reach Astoria. Immediately on receiving the official notification, Chairman Brown and Secretary West of the regatta at committee wired Rear Admiral Glass at the Puget Sound Navy yard stating that the news of his assignment had been received, and asking for advices as to when the vessels would arrive. No reply had been received at midnight. It is expected that they will reach here tomorrow.

The regatta committee yesterday gave out for publication the official program of the regatta. Beyond question it is the finest program ever arranged on the Pacific coast, and will attract to the city the best athletes in the country in all lines of sport.

The program follows:

FIRST DAY--AUGUST 9. MORNING

9:00--Reception and coronation of Queen. Greeting of royal guests. 9:30--Gasoline launch race, large boats. Greased pole contest. 9:45--Junior four oar shell race, Astoria crews. Tub race 10:00--Junior four-oar shell race, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland crews. Log rolling contest. 10:15--Junior four-oar barge race, San Francisco crews. Swimming and high diving exhibitions. 10:30--Cutter race between Heather, Columbine and Manzanita crews. Duck hunt. 10:45--Junior single shell race. High diving. 10:00--Single paddle canoe race. Parade between 11:00 and 1:00 o'clock.

AFTERNOON

2:00--Columbia river fish boats twice around course, working sails, anchor start. Exhibition Pt. Adams L. S. crew 2:15--Portland yachts. Exhibition, light house tender placing and taking up a buoy. 2:30--Shoalwater Bay sloops. Upset race. 2:45--Whitehall boats--Tilt

ODD AND INTERESTING NOTES.

A license lay appears prominently in the oldest known laws--those of Khammurabi, king of Babylon, which have recently been discovered and deciphered. In those days women exclusively, were the saloonkeepers. The law is as follows: "If a wine merchant has not received corn as the price of drink, and has received silver by the great stone and has the price of drink less than the price of corn, that wine merchant one shall put her to account to throw her into water. A rather drastic penalty for selling drink too cheap. It was, however, less severe than the punishment for allowing disorder in licensed premises: "If a wine merchant has collected a riotous assemblage in her house and has not seized those rioters and driven them to the palace, that wine merchant shall be put to death."

Ellis, he marched to Clark's Fork Pass, and, waiting till the band came up, attacked and captured the whole of them, eleven being killed in the fight, while the principal loss of the troops was an excellent officer, Capt. Bennett. The next year Miles drove Sitting Bull across the border, and after that peace reigned in the Northwest, and safety was assured for the march of settlement and civilization.

Several years later came the memorable campaign of Gen. Miles against the Apaches for which he was expressly transferred to the Department of Arizona, having in the meantime received his well-earned star of brigadier general. He organized with the greatest care a system of scouting and of watch stations, drove the hostile Chiricuhua and Warm Spring bands of Geronimo and Natchez across the border into Mexico, and there a force under the

ing match. 3:00--Cannery tenders. 3:20--Exhibition drill, W. O. W. teams. 4:20--Hose race. Speed race, Astoria, Oregon City, Vancouver. Foot races, 100 yard dash, 220 yard dash.

EVENING

9:00--Regatta ball, Ford & Stokes hall.

SECOND DAY--AUGUST 20. MORNING

9:30--Arrival of queen. 9:45--Gasoline launch race, small boats. Boys' Swimming race. 10:00--Junior outrigger skiff. Plank race. 10:15--Senior singles, Vancouver, San Francisco, Victoria and Portland. Tub race. 10:30--Four oar barge, Alamedas, Ariela and South Ende, S. F. Log rolling contest 10:45--Cutter race, U. S. S. Alert, 4 boats to enter. High diving. 10:00--Senior four oar shell, Portland, Victoria and Vancouver, B. C. Greased pole contest. 11:15--Swimming race. Duck hunt. 11:30--Double pleasure boat race. Pt. Adams and Ft. Canby L. S. crews. Punt race. 11:45--Double paddle canoe race. 12:00--noon.

AFTERNOON

1:00--Columbia river fish boats, twice around course, working sails, anchor start. Exhibition, Pt. Canby L. S. crews. 1:15--Free-for-all sailing race. Exhibition, light house tender placing

President Loubet had a strange experience recently at the distribution of prizes for meritorious conduct. After the ceremony a collection was taken, and one of the collectors, Mile Conscience, mounted the platform and approached the president of the republic from whom she requested a contribution. Mr. Loubet felt in his pockets and found he had forgotten his purse. There was an awkward pause, and then M. Gobmarin leaned forward and tendered his purse to the president, who placed a louis in the bag, amid applause.

M. Devic, a French engineer, has been trying experiments at Elbeuf with a new application of the monoral devised by him. With a small model on the scale of one-tenth of what the actual working train will be, he secured

brilliant Lawton followed them, enduring the greatest hardships, but the ultimate result being the surrender of all the hostiles, who, with 400 other Indians of Fort Apache, were sent under guard to Florida, and thus the Southwestern border, the prey of Indian hostilities for years, was made tranquil and safe, as the northern border has been.

Gen. Miles was made a major-general in April, 1899, and transferred from the Division of the Pacific to the Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. Shortly after the well-known "Messiah" disturbance broke out, and this extraordinary mania became more serious from being joined with certain complaints against the government. Sitting Bull and others sought a general uprising, and runners were sent out to the various tribes of Sioux, to the Cheyennes, to the Utes,

TOBACCO PIPES OF THE NOBLE RED MAN

Except the bows and arrows, tomahawk and scalping knife nothing is more closely associated with the Indian than his tobacco pipe; in fact one of the earlier chroniclers has described the Indians household stuff as consisting of "a tobacco pipe, a wooden dish and a hatchet made of broad flint." The statement, which neglects many other things which the Indians actually possessed, shows how very prominent was the pipe among the Virginian Indians whom this particular Indian was describing. But it is only during recent years, in such institutions as the Peabody Museum of Harvard University and the National Museum at Washington, that there has been any general opportunity to study the different kinds of pipes in which the aboriginal Indian consumed not only tobacco but various other weeds that he made to answer the same purpose. Curiously enough, the Indian never had the tobacco habit, as the term is understood now-a-days, until it had been introduced by Europeans. Whoever examines the splendid collection of Indian pipes in the glass cases of the Peabody museum, for example, cannot fail to be struck by the fact that they were evidently intended for leisure or ceremonial moments, and that no Indian could have gone about his ordinary occupations, like the civilized smoker, with his pipe in his mouth.

The regatta committee received telegram from Victoria, San Francisco and Portland yesterday stating at what time the crews from each of these cities would be in Astoria. The Shoalwater Bay crews will arrive tomorrow; the Victoria crews will reach Goble this afternoon at 4:30, the Portland and San Francisco crews being due to arrive on Tuesday. Admiral A. N. Smith and staff, Governor Chamberlain and staff, and visiting royalty will also arrive on Tuesday, when the street fair will be opened.

It is stated that Admiral Smith will place the crown on the head of Queen Frances. The royal robes reached the city yesterday, and everything is in readiness for this part of the ceremony.

and taking up buoy. 1:30--Whitehall sailing race. Upset race. 1:45--Cannery tenders. Tilt match. 3:00--Shooting tournament, first five events. 4:00--Hose race, dry test, Vancouver, Oregon City, Astoria. Foot races, 440 yards, 11-4 miles.

EVENING

8:00 to 12:00--Mrs. W. O. Wilkinson will give a public reception at her home where visitors and people of Astoria will have the pleasure of meeting Queen Frances I.

THIRD DAY--AUGUST 21. MORNING

10:00--Arrival of queen. 10:15--Cutter race, U. S. S. Alert, Catch the duck. 10:30--Single shell. Boys swimming race. 10:45--Four oar shell. Greased pole walking. 11:00--Senior Outrigger skiff. 11:15--Single canoe; tub race High diving contest. 11:30--Four oar barge. Punt race. 11:45--Double paddle canoe. 12:00--noon.

AFTERNOON

1:00--Hose race, wet test, Vancouver, Oregon City, Astoria teams. Loggers foot race, 100 yard dash. To wear regulation spiked boots. 2:30--Shooting tournament, last five events. 4:00--Hose race, New York race. 5:00--Horse race, Astor street. Another race will be held Saturday afternoon.

Three learned supreme court justices sitting in appellate term, in New York have decided that there are "no rules of etiquette that require a man, while eating in a so-called quick-lunch restaurant, to take off his overcoat and hat." This decision was the outcome of an appeal taken from the judgment of the municipal court for \$44.00 in favor of Lewis Harris, who alleged his overcoat was stolen while eating in a lunch room. The court ruled that he had not used proper care in hanging up his coat.

Mandans, Assinibolnes, Shoshones, Nez Perces and other tribes. But Miles, who had a large force of troops, succeeded in controlling the Indians, and good order was soon restored.

The next noteworthy service of Gen. Miles was his skillful handling of the Chicago riots in 1894. In November of the same year he was transferred to the Department of the East, and in September, 1895, succeeded Gen. Schofield as senior officer of the army. Finally in April, 1901, the rank of Lieutenant-general was revived by Congress and conferred upon him. His retirement next Saturday completes a tour of service most remarkable for the number and successes of its achievements, and which has been interwoven at every turn with great and momentous events in our history.

ded the first sign of smoking that Columbus came upon was a rough version of the cigar or cigarette that is still so much more popular than the pipe in Central America. This use of tobacco was reported to Columbus by two messengers who were sent out in Hispaniola, Nov. 2, 1492, with letters to the King of Cathay whom the great discoverer still confidently expected to find at the end of his journey. The messengers, Columbus himself is quoted as saying, "found a great number of Indians, men and women, holding in their hands little lighted brands made of herbs, of which they inhaled according to their custom." The outer covering or wrapper as we should call it now of these primitive cigars was called "tobaco" from which the name tobacco was afterward applied to the principle ingredient of the combination of herbs rolled up inside of it.

Despite the many evidences that the ancient civilization in Central America was much more highly developed than that attained by the North American Indians it was the North American Indian who carried the pipe to its highest native evolution, doubtless aided in some degree by intercourse with European traders and adventurers. The primitive tubular pipe, judging from its wide distribution, was smoked from one end of the continent to the other. It has been found from Washington to Massachusetts and from Texas to North Dakota. Like the other Indian pipes, of which the tubular pipe is supposed to have been the ancestor, these pipes are made from stone, wood, bone, amber and metals, although the greater number were manufactured from two minerals, chert and steatite, which the Indians had discovered were especially well adapted for pipe making. The material was chipped into shape and then drilled from both ends by means of a straight shaft revolving between the workman's hands or between his hands and thigh. This earliest American pipe according to certain Indian traditions, is often an object of reverence as the most ancient pipe of the tribe and as such it has figured prominently in some of the oldest ceremonials.

The earliest Indian pipe, specimens of which have been found from time to time in practically all parts of the country, was a simple tube, very much like a large cigar holder, the bowl being the larger end of the tube and the mouthpiece either the smaller end or a piece of wood attached to it. The pipe was usually smoked with the head thrown back and the tube perpendicular, thus keeping the contents from falling out. It was in such a pipe that Montezuma, according to the ancient records smoked his tobacco mixed with liquid amber at the time of the conquest of Mexico, nor has any trace been found in the ancient and neighboring Maya civilization of Central America of anything more clearly approximating the modern tobacco pipe. In

DO YOU SMOKE? WILL MADISON Keeps All Leading Brands of Cigars. 534, Com'l St., and 114, 11th St., Astoria, Oregon.

Oregon Manufacture "PENDLETON" INDIAN ROBES AND SHAWLS. MAKE EXCELLENT Couch Covers, Lounge Covers Driving Robes Bathing Robes, Veranda Wraps Trunk Throws For Fancy Corners and For the Bed A Large Assortment of the Above Goods at C. H. Cooper's The Leading Dry Goods and Clothing House of ASTORIA