

the most turbulent of the bands had gathered in great numbers. Besides being excited by the Messiah delusion, they had some grievances against the government, complaining especially of a lack of rations.

But "Bear Coat" and the campaigns from 1876 to 1880 were well remembered by the Sioux, and, thanks to his prestige among them, to a judicious union of firmness and diplomacy, and to a proper distribution of the troops, the disaffected Indians went back to their agencies, and the threatened revolt was quelled. Sitting Bull had been killed by men of his own race—the Agency police—while resisting arrest.

As to last year's overthrow of Debs and his followers, it is perhaps enough to say that when General Miles began his operations at Chicago not a freight train was running, and "over a thousand locomotives and cars were said to be more or less injured." He took possession of the strategic points, such as the Lake Front Park, the Government Building, and the six great railroad centres, where twenty-two trunk lines came together, stationing his forces with masterly skill. Then construction trains, guarded by troops, were made up to repair tracks and start the flow of traffic, and many simultaneous movements so divided the attention of the rioters that trains began to run and the reign of lawlessness came to an end.

XIII.

THE sketch of General Miles's career here given has dealt largely with his field services. And this is natural, since it may be doubted whether any general officer now living has been oftener and longer under fire in battle. Fox, in his "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," says that "the hardest fighting and greatest loss of life occurred in the First Division of the Second Corps, in which more men were killed and wounded than in any other division of the Union army, east or west," and this was the division in which Miles served—the division successively commanded by Richardson, Hancock, Caldwell, Barlow, and himself. Of all the officers, too—regular or volunteer—who fought in the war for the Union, he more than any other has increased his renown by field services performed since.

But General Miles finds a source of satisfaction also in the occasions when he has been able to avoid hostilities with the red men, notably in three such occasions—one when he went out against the Jicarilla Apaches and Muache Utes; a second when

he dealt with the Colville Indians, and a third in his management of the Indians of San Carlos reservation. His plan in the Messiah disturbances, too, was to avoid bringing upon the white settlements another war. To him the chief significance of his frontier campaigns seems to be their bearing upon the opening of great regions in the Northwest and the Southwest to safe settlement and to the march of civilization.

Whatever, indeed, pertains to the development of the country has for General Miles an interest. On the Pacific coast he sent exploring expeditions to Alaska that enlarged our knowledge of that territory. On the arid plains he studied the problem of irrigation, and has made known in a magazine article his views on that important subject.

XIV.

A MEMBER of various social organizations, General Miles yet takes much more pleasure in home than in club life. He has the happy art of making strong and loyal friends. He has always enjoyed outdoor sports and athletic exercises, and did not miss, you may be sure, being at the America's Cup races in September. He is fond of horseback riding, and appears to great advantage mounted, but has come to prefer the bicycle; and in his daily spins on the wheel, his daughter or his son, a lad about to enter his teens, is often his companion. He likes to have pet animals about him, especially good dogs; "and his pets," as a friend once said, "are the pets of the whole family."

In manner the General is quiet and self-controlled, but none the less affable and courteous, and it has been remarked that he never refuses to see anybody who calls upon him. Perhaps it is a systematic method in routine work, with a habit of beginning as soon as possible whatever has to be done, that gives him this abundant leisure for visitors. The members of his family have access to his library in his working hours, and never seem to disturb him. He is free from affectations, and presents no eccentricities or angularities with which to point a "character sketch." He likes a joke, and in conversation has an agreeable, well-modulated voice, which, of late, has frequently been heard in public addresses. General Miles also is an exceptionally good listener. Much of his leisure lately has been taken up with writing a book on the growth of the West, particularly as he has observed that growth during the last twenty years.