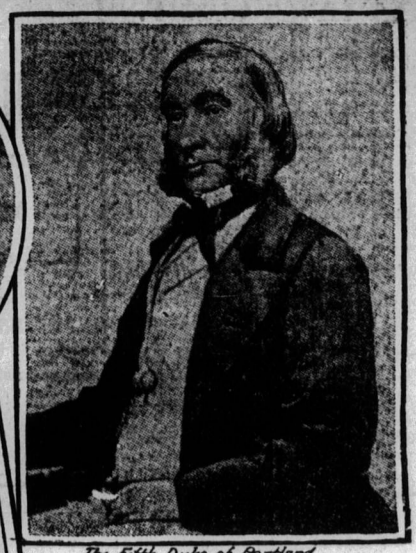
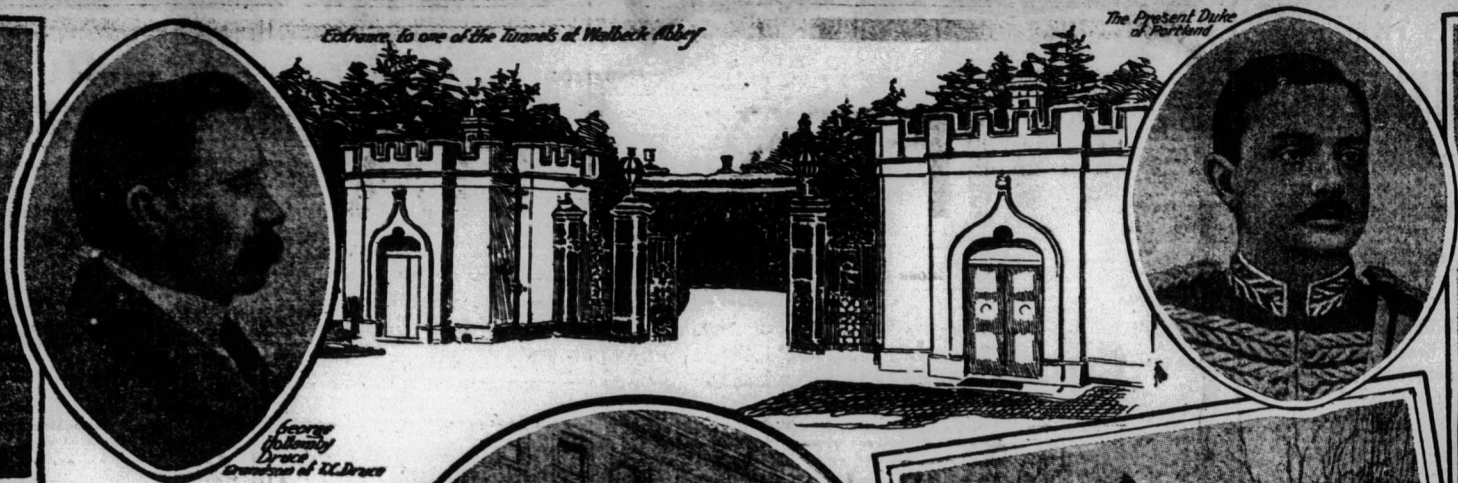


Advance to one of the towers of Malheur Abbey

The Present Duke of Portland



The Fifth Duke of Portland

T. C. Druce - Proprietor of the Baker & Druce

Grave of T. C. Druce
Coffin is said to contain only lead and brass

Custer's Last Fight

Not long ago the writer stood by the grave of Col. W. W. Cook, who is buried in the Hamilton Cemetery. The gallant colonel fell with Custer in that unequal contest on the banks of the Little Big Horn, on June 25, 1876.

Mr. J. P. Morgan, of this city, had a brother who was a lieutenant in one of the detachments sent out against the Sioux, but did not take any part in that celebrated engagement which ended so disastrously for General Custer. His brother often told him of the great bravery displayed by the general on many occasions. Mr. Morgan's brother was also a graduate of West Point, and had seen service in the Indian campaigns on the western frontier.

During the twenty years that followed the close of the great American civil war many officers and men of the United States army were killed or died of wounds, and many heroic deeds were done, in the campaigns against the Indians who roamed in that vast trans-Missouri region. A chief fact to be noted is that these redmen, during that time, were always well armed, using magazine rifles, of the best pattern; that they were often better armed than the troops, and that warfare with these savages surpassed civilized warfare.

It is a well-known fact that the Sioux Indians for several years before Custer's last battle, before during May, June and July, 1876, before and after Custer and his little band of heroes rode into the valley of death, and also during the summer of 1875, were regularly and abundantly supplied with the most improved firearms and ammunition. With this generous provision it is not surprising that the Sioux brought to their aid the Cheyennes and other tribes. The Sioux war of 1876 was brought about by Sitting Bull's threatening attitude, and various other causes which we shall not discuss.

Custer was with an expedition under command of General Terry against hostile Indians. By General Terry's order he took his own regiment—the Seventh Cavalry—and started on a scout. He found the trail of the Indians and sent out his command, giving Captain Benteen and Major Reno each command of three companies, leaving one company in charge of the packs, and taking five companies (some 250 men) himself.

Reno and Benteen were to make detours, and the three commands were to fall upon the Indians from different directions, this being the usual method—proven by many trials to be the best—of fighting Indians.

A short time after the commands separated, and about the time the Indians began to deploy on Reno's front, some of his men noticed, some distance ahead of them, and across the river on the line of high bluffs, a part of Custer's command, including Custer himself. This party was seen to wave their hats as if giving encouragement. It was about the time of this incident that Custer sent his last order to Benteen.

Reno who had been ordered to charge the village, did not obey his instructions, but dismounted his men. He made a very serious mistake. Cavalry may be dismounted for defence, but common sense and military usage demands that for an attack, especially on an Indian village, the result would have of a feeblest kind of advance, and a miserable state of indecision. He was placed on the defensive and finally retreated to a safe place and stayed there.

Such a result would break up the most promising plan. It broke up Custer's. All the criticism as to what Custer should have done and should not have done does not settle the matter. The facts show that he had defeated

large bodies of Indians on other occasions; that there is the brilliant record of the battle of the Washita, when Custer defeated a force of Indians a odds of one to ten, and that had Reno and Benteen obeyed Custer to the letter, Custer's plans would have been carried out, and the Battle of the Little Big Horn would have had the same victorious ending that had characterized all previous battles where Custer had been in command.

A short time after the commands had separated, Custer sent a trumpeter with his last order to Benteen, signed by Cook, the adjutant, which read as follows:

Forten. Come on, Big village. Be quick. Bring packs. P. S. Bring packs. This order was too plain to be misinterpreted. Forten received it, but did not obey Custer, and set out of his own volition and joined Reno, without striking the enemy. For a long time after Benteen had joined Reno, firing was directed toward the village. It was heavy and continuous. Custer's detachment had last met the Indians. This should have been a stimulus to Benteen and Reno.

Both of these officers who had already disobeyed his orders, stood aloof, abandoned Custer and his men, and let them to die when they should have gone to their rescue. As time passed on, heavy volleys in rapid succession were remarked. This was so unusual that was rightly felt to be a signal from Custer. He was in grave peril then and calling for help. How in the name of humanity could such an appeal be made? Many and anxious were the questions the officers and men put among themselves, as to why Reno did not do something. It was felt that Custer was in grave danger and that Reno should



move at once. He had upwards of four hundred men under his command, two hundred of whom had not been engaged. One troop commander took matters into his own hands. Without asking permission he started alone to see what he could do. His second in command put the troop in motion. This troop unsupported advanced to the point where Custer was last seen, and there stopped. About two miles away great clouds of mounted Indians could be seen, and a battle was still being waged. It was impossible for this single troop to do anything. Reno made no effort to support it. At last, after much urging he yielded to the officers and marched to where the troops were. By this time Custer and his men were slain.

Custer from the point where he was last seen, made a wide detour, so as to fall on the rear of the village. It was from this point he sent his hurried message to Benteen. He heroically directed the fight, and as he thought, he turned toward the river and was at once met by Indians in great numbers. He skillfully and quickly took up a position on the ridge. His front was extended three-quarters of a mile. The village was in full view. At once an overwhelming force of the latest improved warriors, armed with the latest improved rifles, and mounted on their fleet ponies, rode in waves of distraction around the little band of heroes. But Custer was there, brave as a lion. He heroically directed his men, and heroically they met the rush and roar and fury of their galloping foemen; "bravely they faced the leaden hail; nor quailed when looking into the blazing muzzles of 5,000 deadly rifles"; gallantly they fought on—and died. The place where they fell these noblest heroes is sacred soil—a silent witness to the matchless valor and deathless glory of Custer and his devoted comrades.

The writer has related the facts that have been furnished him, and the historian in recording the details of that horrible sacrifice, which so melts the heart to pity," will recall the sad story of the want of co-operation on the part of Reno and Benteen with their chief. With Custer perished many gallant souls. His brother, Captain Tom Custer, who was the only one in the United States army who held two medals for capturing two flags in the Civil War with his own hands. Rain-in-the-Face had accomplished his revenge, for after the battle he had cut open the breast of the brave young soldier and had eaten his heart. (Cathoon, of I. T. Troupe, was Custer's brother-in-law. With him was



The famous Druce case continues to be the leading topic in London, and day after day the police court at Marylebone is crowded by an aristocratic audience that listens intently and wonderingly to the extraordinary evidence presented the magistrate. The dramatic personae in the latest phase of the claim to the title and estates of the present Duke of Portland are: Thomas Charles Druce, sworn to have died on December 23, 1864, by Herbert Druce (the defendant), his nephew, who said he saw him in his coffin. George Hollanby Druce, plaintiff, who is proceeding against his uncle, the last-named, for perjury, inasmuch as he avers Thomas Charles Druce did not die till 1879; that the funeral was a mock one, and that deceased was in reality the fifth Duke of Portland.

Robert Caldwell, a native of county Monaghan, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1871, and who states that it was he himself put the lead in the coffin for the alleged mock burial.

NURSE FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Young Woman Appointed to Inspect the Children.

School Board Will Not Open Classes of Foreigners.

Saving Banks in the Schools to be Opened Shortly.

The Internal Management Committee of the Board of Education had a two-hours session last night, a number of important matters being up for consideration. Considerable time was taken up in discussing the report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the question of special examination of the children in regard to their health. The report was presented by the Chairman, Dr. Carr, and it recommended that Miss Emma J. Deyman, a trained nurse, be engaged at a salary of \$550 a year, to devote her time to the inspection of the children, and to cooperate with Dr. Roberts, Medical Health Officer. It was stated by Dr. Carr that Dr. Roberts was heartily in accord with the proposition of having a trained nurse to look after the health of the children. He said it was proposed that the nurse should spend a half day at each school, making the rounds of the schools. The doctor said three applications had been received for the position, and the committee recommended that the application of the nurse with the most experience be accepted.

There was some opposition to the report. Trustee Gordon said he thought a young doctor could be got for two or three hundred dollars a year more, and that a doctor could do far more efficient work among the children, especially in cases of children with poor parents. The report of the Principal of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute showed that there were 327 boys and 325 girls on the roll in November, a total of 652. Of these 85 were non-residents. The attendance in November, 1906, was 597.

Trustee Howell announced that through Mr. Adam Zimmerman, the Dominion Public Works Department had granted the use of the old Custom House free of charge for a school for foreigners. The committee decided not to grant the request of the Ministerial Association to establish night classes for foreigners, but decided to permit the use of the Custom House to those interested in the work. The committee will supply desks and other school furniture. Mr. Howell spoke in favor of the Board going something to educate the foreigners in the English language and instructing them in regard to the laws of the country, but the committee did not favor the proposition.

The Public Schools will re-open on Monday, Jan. 6th.

Mr. A. Ward, Chairman of the Committee, presided at last night's meeting.

OPPOSED TO PROTECTION.

Farmers Will Fight Demands of Manufacturers.

Goldwin Smith Addresses Meeting of Grangers.

Farmers Object to Way Whitney is "Blowing in" the Money.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—The agriculturists comprising the Dominion Grange and the Farmers' Association, which have amalgamated, are up in arms on the tariff issue and will fight what they declare to be the selfish demands of the Canadian manufacturers on this question. The farmers want the tariff reduced to a purely revenue basis. This was the declaration of the convention of the Grange, which concluded its deliberations yesterday in Victoria Hall. During the day the association was favored with the presence of Prof. Goldwin Smith, who in an address said his first connection with the association commenced when the patrons of industry were first represented in the Local Legislature.

Dealing with the tariff question, the report of the Legislation Committee, which was adopted, pointed out that the average rate on goods subject to customs taxation is about 27 per cent. In several cases the protection allowed Canadian manufacturers runs up to 50 per cent. As a result of this artificial stimulus, provided at the expense of farmers and other costurers, the output of Canadian manufacturing industries increased by 48 per cent. during the five years ending with 1906. But the Manufacturers' Association is not yet satisfied. At the annual convention of that organization recently held in this city, official expression was given to the regret felt because in the late revision of the tariff the demands made by manufacturers had not been complied with. The report of the Legislation Committee declared that many lines of manufacturing had not received due protection; the Presidential address asserted that the present tariff was not sufficient for times of prosperity, and would be wholly inadequate as a means of keeping up the profits of the manufacturers in a season of adversity, and the general feeling of the members was voiced in Mr. Gurney's declaration in favor of the adoption of a tariff as high as Haman's galloways as a means of preventing Canadian farmers from having the benefit of American competitors when buying implements and other manufactured goods. In order to secure what is demanded, the new Tariff Committee of the association was ordered to go to work at once, and it was made clearly apparent that the association is determined to make higher tariff its politics.

The issue raised by the Manufacturers' Association must be fairly met by the Grange, as, representing the farmers of Canada. Farmers are prepared to accept the recent revision at least as a truce in the battle for reasonable legislation. The manufacturers, who aimed most by that revision, in that they retained under it an unduly high scale of protection, have broken the truce. The pulling infant that asked for temporary and moderate protection thirty years ago is now a giant demanding that practical prohibition of foreign competition in manufactured goods shall be the permanent policy of this country. This demand must be met by the counter-demand that the protective principle shall be wholly eliminated, and the tariff reduced to a purely revenue basis. Industries that have had the advantage of thirty years of protection, which have the constant advantage of nearness to market, and are promised the further benefits of electric power at a cost much below

DEAD NEAR HIS CABIN.

Tragic Fate of Aged Recluse in Village in Wellington.

Guelp, Ont., Dec. 5.—Word was received here to-day that an old man named Hamilton, who lived alone in a little cabin on the outskirts of Erin village, was this morning found lying dead on the ground only a few feet from the door of the wretched little hut in which he lived. He looked as though he had died from exposure, and beside him on the ground lay a whiskey flask, a little less than half full.

It was thought by those who found him that he had been lying there dead for three or four days. He was a bachelor, and had no relatives in the vicinity.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Signature of J. C. Atkinson

Fifty thousand mill-hands at St. Petersburg walked out on a one-day strike yesterday to show their sympathy with members of the second Douma who are being tried on charges of high treason.

that produced by steam from coal, should be able to stand alone. And what they may reasonably be expected to do they ought to be compelled to do.

Reference was also made to the enormous increases in Dominion and Provincial expenditure. The Provincial Government, said the report, has already struck a pace which, unless a check is promptly put on, may land us in the same position as the Province of Quebec is now, with its net debt of twenty-two million dollars. A total expenditure of less than \$5,000,000 in 1903 has been succeeded by an outlay of six and three-quarter millions for 1906.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Worthy Master, J. G. Lethbridge; Strathburn; Overseer, R. A. Sutherland; Stroud; Secretary, Wm. F. W. Fisher; Burlington; Treasurer, James Fallis; Newbridge.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Atkinson

EBB-TIDE OF EMIGRATION.

Undesirable Hordes Are Pouring in on Germany.

London, Dec. 5.—According to a Berlin despatch, Germany is tremendously alarmed over the economic consequences of the emigrant rush from America. A correspondent says: "It is feared that the tens of thousands of Russian Poles, Lithuanians, Hungarians, Greeks, and Italians, landing at Hamburg and Bremen, after having spent their last coins on passage money back, may become stranded in Germany, and put the already overcrowded domestic labor market in a critical position. The Government is being urged to consider whether Germany should not immediately resort to the vigorous prohibitive measures enforced by the American immigration authorities and arbitrarily put up bars against the torrent of homeless, undesirable."

List of Agencies where the HAMILTON TIMES may be had:

- G. J. MARTHUR, Stationer, Rebecca St., 4 doors from James
- F. W. SCHWARTZ, Royal Hotel News Stand.
- THOS. FRENCH, Stationer, 90 James Street North.
- G. B. MIDDLEY, Printer, 282 James Street North.
- A. F. HURST, Tobacconist, 294 James Street North.
- A. A. THEOBALD, Tobacconist, 358 James Street North.
- JAS. M'KENZIE, Newsdealer, 334 James Street North.
- D. MONROE, Grocer, James and Simcoe.
- JOHN HILL, Tobacconist, 171 King Street East.
- W. R. FLEMING, Barber and Tobacconist, 243 King Street East.
- H. P. TEETER, Druggist, King and Ashley.
- T. J. M'BRIDE, 656 King Street East.
- A. W. SWAZIE, 647 Barton Street East.
- LLOYD VAN DUZEN, Crown Point.
- J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist, Barton and Wentworth, also Victoria Avenue and Cannon.
- H. E. HAWKINS, Druggist, East Avenue and Barton.
- WM. KNOX, Barton and Wellington Streets.
- A. GREIG, Newsdealer, 10 York Street.
- THOS. M'KEAN, Confectioner, 97 York Street.
- A. NORMAN, 103 York Street.
- MRS. SHOTTER, Confectioner, 244 York Street.
- NEW TROY LAUNDRY, 357 York Street.
- S. WOTTON, 376 York Street.
- T. S. M'DONNELL, 374 King Street West.
- M. WALSH, 244 King Street West.
- D. T. DOW, 172 King Street West.
- JOHN MORRISON, Druggist, 112 Main Street West.
- A. F. HOUSER, Confectioner, 114 James Street South.
- CANADA RAILWAY NEWS CO., G. T. R. Station.
- H. BLACKBURN, News Agent, T. H. & B. Station.

It will pay you to use the Want Column of the Times. BUSINESS TELEPHONE 3408

BEER* IS A FOOL

LAGER BEER*, used with meals and before bedtime, increases digestive power, gets you more good out of the food you eat—and is itself a food.

ALES As brewed in Ontario are so rich in the food elements of malt that they rank above milk as an item of diet, and are far purer than most foreign ales.

PORTER differs from ale in that the malt is roasted in the brewing process, and this makes porter nourishing and is a real specific for anemic and run-down people.

STOUT is the richest and most strengthening of malt beers; it contains nearly as much nourishment as eggs, and digests easier. This people will find it builds healthy flesh.

*BEER is a term which covers lagers, ales, porters, and stouts, and in the practice of Ontario brewers, lagers, porters and stouts are brewed under most hygienic conditions from Ontario grain, the best in the world, malt, hops, and pure water.

A new iron manufacturing company has been organized at Sackville, Capital, \$50,000.