



Judge Frank H. Woody

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CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
Historical Society of
Montana

VOLUME SEVEN

1910

Helena
Montana Historical and Miscellaneous
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1910



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Preface.

The Trustees of the State Historical and Miscellaneous Library, after many unavoidable and vexatious delays, present volume seven of the "Contributions to the Historical Society," to the public. It has been the object and effort to make the volume interesting and valuable by having the contents treat subjects as different and varied in character, as possible. We therefore indulge the hope that the reader will find the volume attractive on this account, as well as instructive and valuable from the historical and biographical sketches it contains.

The management gratefully acknowledges its obligations to Messrs. Wilbur Edgerton Sanders, James Dawson, David B. Weaver, C. A. Woodruff, Amos Buck, Frank H. Woody, Wesley P. Emery, Charles S. Warren, Wyllys A. Hedges, Henry Edgar, Edward S. Munson, John W. Wade, Green Clay Goodloe, Lew L. Callaway, Henry N. Blake, William T. Hamilton, Charles P. Chouteau, David Hilger, William F. Wheeler, W. E. Brindley, and Mrs. W. J. Beall, who have all contributed interesting and valuable articles, for this volume, as shown in the table of contents. Many of these articles required much time and labor and are characterized by much ability and scholarship. Especially is this true in reference to the article by Mr. W. E. Sanders on "Montana—Organization, Name and Naming." Mr. Sanders devoted much labor covering three years in time in preparing this able and scholarly historical paper.

Since the organization of the present Board, the management has urgently and constantly appealed through the public press to the Pioneer Society and all persons interested in the work to come to the aid of the Library in its

effort to collect and preserve for all time the history of the men and women and events of our early pioneer days which were so full of struggle and suffering and sacrifice in the great and patriotic endeavor to found and build a commonwealth in this mountain land. The majority of this grand army of noble men and women has crossed the river already into the unknown land; the remnant is sadly, but bravely and rapidly filing down to the ferry. Soon all our Pioneers will have passed away, carrying with them the knowledge of the events that constitute the romantic history of Montana's early days. We appeal again to those who know these valuable things to write them down for this Library so that this early history may be preserved for future generations.

It is the hope that this little volume may find friends and a kindly welcome in the world, and prove a source of pleasure, interest and profit to those who take an interest in the things about which it speaks.

W. V. PEMBERTON, Librarian.

Helena, Montana.

March, 1910.

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Action of the Board of Trustees.

Helena, Montana, April 18, 1909.

The first meeting of the recently appointed board of Trustees of the Historical and Miscellaneous Department of the Montana State Library was held Saturday afternoon, April 18, 1909, at the office of the library in the State Capitol.

The board was organized by the election of Frank H. Woody, of Missoula, President; James U. Sanders, Helena, Vice-president; Wesley M. Biggs, Helena, Secretary.

W. Y. Pemberton was appointed librarian to succeed W. S. Bell, the present incumbent, whose term expires June 1, 1909.

The following named trustees constituting a quorum of the board were present, to-wit:

R. Lee Word, James U. Sanders, W. M. Biggs.

W. M. BIGGS,

Secretary Pro Tem.

ERRATA.

Page 16, line 8, "tread" instead of "trend"

Page 18, line 22 (2nd par., line 11), "so" instead of "too"

Page 78, lines 12 and 15 (2nd par., lines 6 and 9), "Shorthill"
instead of "Shothill"

Page 136, 7th verse, line 7, "war-whoop" instead of "war-hoop"

Cornelius Hedges.

BY WYLLYS A. HEDGES.

The subject of this sketch was a resident of Montana for almost forty-three years. He was known to the people of every county in the State; in every city or town of any considerable size he numbered his friends and personal acquaintances; while no one, so far as is known, bore him any personal malice or ill will. Universally respected in life, crowned with many deserved honors, in death the many eulogies from all parts of the commonwealth testify to the widespread love and esteem in which he was held by all classes of citizens.

Cornelius Hedges was the only son, the third child of Dennis and Alvena (Noble) Hedges, born in Westfield, Massachusetts, October 28, 1831. His father was a sturdy blacksmith. This branch of the Hedges family had moved from Middletown, Connecticut, many years before, and settled at "Feeding Hills," near Springfield, Massachusetts. Later Dennis Hedges worked at his trade of blacksmithing, at Westfield, a prosperous town, so called because located west of the older settlement of Springfield. Cornelius received his early education, as did two older sisters (the younger dying in tender years), in the public schools and at the "academy" in his native town. Here he fitted for Yale college. This institution, while in the neighboring state of Connecticut, was easily accessible. New Haven being only sixty miles south, was the southern terminal of the New Haven and Northampton canal, and later of the railroad, which, from following the banks of the old canal, was called the "Canal" railroad. As a boy, he was more inclined to study than to the strenuous work of farm

life and blacksmithing, as conducted by his father in those days of the "scythe," the "cradle," and the "hand-bellows." He entered Yale at eighteen years of age, stood well in his class, was a "Delta Kappa Epsilon" man (a D. K. E. pin is still treasured among his personal effects), and graduated in the somewhat illustrious class of '53, having thus as classmates Andrew D. White, Cornell's famous president and later minister to Berlin; Wayne McVeagh, attorney general under President Garfield; late Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court Shiras; the poet Steadman, and many other men of state and national repute.

From Yale he went to Harvard Law School. Benjamin F. Butler was a member of the examining board through which came his diploma and degree of B. A. from this institution, by which he was admitted to practice law in his native state. His older sister Frances practically spent her entire life in Westfield, marrying Leonard Atwater, and rearing a family of five children there. The second sister, Margaret, married Asa B. Clark, and went to Iowa to live. Mr. Clark was one of the pioneers of '49 by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California. But he did not long remain there, returning to his home at Independence, Iowa. It was to this place that Cornelius Hedges went, fresh from law school, and after marriage in July, 1856. Here he began the practice of his profession. Here he made his first home, with his wife, Edna Layette Smith, of Southington, Connecticut, whose acquaintance he had made in New Haven; she attending York Square Ladies' Seminary, while he was a student at Yale. Here his sons Wyllys A. and Dennis H. were born, on July 3, 1857, and June, 3, 1860, respectively.

He went back to New England in the latter part of 1860, visited both his own old home and his wife's, teaching at the Sally Lewis Academy at Southington from 1861 to 1863, and losing his son Dennis, aged two years. Returning

to Independence in 1863, in addition to his law practice he found it convenient to enter the field of journalism, and edited for some time the "Civilian" of Independence, Buchanan county, Iowa. He was not only editor, but set a good share of the type most of the time; exercising on the old-fashioned hand-press to get out the issues. He was a Democrat politically, by inheritance, until the causes leading up to the Civil war and the election of Abraham Lincoln, made of him an ardent Republican. He was thoroughly imbued with that spirit which made Iowa so loyal to the Union in time of war, and so thoroughly Republican since.

Here, by initiation into Independence Lodge No. 87, he was made a Mason on October 27, 1858, the day preceding his twenty-seventh birthday and the day President Roosevelt was born. From here he brought with him "across the plains" the teachings of that order, which became so much a part of his after life. Many teams passed through Independence in those days, traveling to Council Bluffs, which was an important meeting place for several years for many emigrant trains to cross the Missouri and start on the "long trail" across the prairies to Oregon and Idaho. In April, 1864, he left Independence in company with Timothy Wilcox and Henry H. Clark, ostensibly for the Bannack mines supposed to be in Idaho; but before they reached their destination, the Territory of Montana had been created by congressional act of May 26, 1864. He was a participant in the stirring events of those early days, taking an active part in the establishment of law and order; assisting by wise counsel and active support the wresting of peace and safety from the terror of Henry Plummer and his gang of "road-agents." At no time, and in no sense one to appeal to force, he was so great a lover of peace and civil quiet, that he felt it a necessity of the times that a few lives of notorious renegades should be sacrificed, in order that the many law-abiding citizens

whom he felt should and would come in to possess this great "land of promise" might build up the homes he longed to see here. From 1864 to 1870, when Wilson and Compton were hanged at Helena, he was among those who stood with the Vigilantes; but none were more relieved than he, when law was established, and the courts took into their own hands executions after due trial by jury and sentence by judge. He rejoiced when Wheatley, duly convicted of the murder of Franz Warl, received in 1875 just sentence from Judge Decius S. Wade, and was executed by the sheriff of Lewis and Clark county, Joseph C. Walker.

For a time he mined in Highland gulch. And it was here that he learned of the birth of his third son, who from this circumstance was named Henry Highland. He came over to Last Chance, to Helena, in January, 1865. Here he entered into some mining ventures, and practiced law as opportunity offered. His first case was as opposing attorney to Warren Toole, in a case involving title to some town lots. Both attorneys were personal acquaintances and friends of the presiding justice, Orison Miles. Each in succession won the sympathy of the court in their respective arguments, till the court took a recess for consultation with the available law upon disputed points. During the interim the justice acknowledged to each attorney that he was clearly at a loss how to decide such important and closely contested questions. He finally persuaded a close friend to call upon the plaintiff to waive all further claims in favor of the *attorneys*, who had clearly shown that the defendant had no valid rights, while they were as plainly entitled to all there was in sight for "*costs.*"

In the late fall of 1866, Mr. Hedges went down the Missouri in a "mackinaw," from Fort Benton to Council Bluffs, spending the following winter with his family in New England. He had been associated with Captain George Woods in mining before leaving Helena. In the

spring of '67 they together purchased at St. Louis a five-stamp quartz mill, which was shipped by steamboat to Fort Benton. Mr. Hedges brought out with him his wife and two sons, Wyllys and Henry; and was also in charge of the families of "Tim" Wilcox from Madison, Connecticut, and Henry H. Clark from Independence, Iowa. They all took passage on the steamboat "Waverly" from Omaha, April 6, arriving at Fort Benton the first boat of that year, on June 1. On this trip Henry Hedges accidentally broke his left leg, which was set by James Stuart, who was a passenger on a companion boat, the "Walter B. Dance." Arriving at Fort Benton, Mrs. Wilcox went on to Helena by stage. Mrs. Clark had been stricken with an attack of rheumatism and had to travel on a bed in a lumber wagon; Mr. and Mrs. Hedges affording her all the assistance in their power. The writer remembers the crossing of the Sun river and the Dearborn by fording. Both streams were high from spring freshets. The wagon box had to be raised by lashing blocks on the bolsters to the top of the standards.

After the Dearborn was crossed, Mr. Clark met and took charge of his own family. A company of United States soldiers were camped there at the time, as a protection to settlers from Indians. The family reached Helena safely, and has made its home there since. Edna Cornelia, Emma Marion, Langford, Cornelius Jr., and Ellen Hedges were all born here.

Cornelius Hedges was made a Montana Mason August 17, 1865, (by demit from Independence Lodge No. 87, June 5, 1865, to Helena City Lodge, U. D., then under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Colorado.)

He was appointed Grand Secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Montana, June 24, 1872; to fill out the term of Judge H. L. Hosmer, who moved to California; was elected Grand Secretary October 8, 1872, and held that position continuously to the time of his death.

It speaks well for a secret order, that its fraternal ties are strong enough to bring men together under such conditions as brought those early Masons to know each other. The supremacy of the "road-agents" reached the acme of its power when the units of society were separated because of not knowing each other. While the better elements cried for a new order of existence, the individuals were unknown to each other. Mass meetings might bring together many of those wishing to inaugurate a new regime. But the work of accomplishment, the actual execution of known criminals, who would be warned, sheltered and assisted by many friends, presupposed a large, strong, growing sentiment among men who had absolute confidence in each other. It was here that Masonry stepped in, performing quietly a great work whose beneficence has been a blessing to this whole State; like the small spring flowing from the mountain side, which gathers force as it goes on in ever-increasing volume, to the accomplishment of untold good to mankind. We believe it was this idea that endeared it to such men as Wilbur F. Sanders, Judge Hedges and many others conspicuous in the Masonic fraternity and in our early history.

Judge Hedges, naturally a student, devoted much time in studying and working out the spirit of the symbols and architectural teachings of Masonry, till he became a writer of note on Masonic subjects. This was recognized as far as Masonic literature has circulated; and was duly appreciated by the fraternity at home. He held, almost undisputed, the office of Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge, Grand Secretary of Royal Arch Grand Chapter of Masons. He was a charter member of Miriam Chapter No. 1, and was Grand Worthy Patron, Order of the Eastern Star, 1893. At the time of his death, he was the oldest acting Masonic Grand Secretary in the United States, if not in the world. He was proud to refer to these facts during the closing years of his active life. And no one was more appreciative

of the honors bestowed, or constant in keeping ever up to the high standard of lofty ideals.

He held the position of U. S. District Attorney in 1871, with credit to himself and fidelity to the official trust. He was the first Republican probate judge of Lewis and Clark county from 1875 to 1880, acquiring in this office, for which he was eminently qualified, the title by which he was generally known in after years.

It was the practice, in our early mining days, after the cold weather made placer mining impossible, for many who devoted their time to mining during the summer months, either to return to the "East" for the winter, or leave their camps for more populated centers. Our population was most cosmopolitan. All classes of men are influenced by the thirst for wealth and search for it in the gold fields. Many men of education and some refinement were to be found among the miners. And they, casting aside the pick and overalls, during the cold winter, sought congenial change in study and research on lines of individual inclination. Judge Hedges well knew the numbers of this class. Himself with a family, he felt for these men whose character and training he knew. He was one of the first, if not the original one, to move in establishing a public library, which, in its inception, was primarily for winter use. We remember the first rooms thus used, in the late fall of 1868, were on the site of the International Hotel, and in 1869 in a building which occupied the site of the present Masonic temple. In addition to available current papers of the day, many books were contributed by citizens of the town. Others were purchased by funds contributed for the purpose; games of chess and checkers provided; the place was patronized beyond expectations. Toward spring, 1870, steps were taken to make a permanent organization. Quarters were changed, expenses of running placed on a reasonable basis met by regular contributions and membership fees. The foundation was thus laid for

the present city library, recognized as a monument to Judge Hedges' interest in educational and substantial matters concerning Helena, which he wanted to become a city of homes, with citizens of the most desirable and substantial character.

His fitness for the lead in this work was everywhere acknowledged. Always a lover of books, he kept constantly in touch with leading publishing houses and the works of the day. His own roundness of education and learning made him a valuable counselor, and his suggestions were readily recognized. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Benjamin F. Potts as first territorial superintendent of public schools. Ratification by the territorial council was prompt. His selection gave general satisfaction. And on him devolved the organization, under most unpropitious conditions, of some general system of public school education for the youth of the commonwealth, eighteen times as large as Massachusetts, his native state. Not a mile of railroad was within hundreds of miles of our borders; towns many miles apart, only a very few of which had telegraphic communication; and the only recognized means of travel and communication, the old stage coach. But Judge Hedges bent his energies to the Herculean task, with an enthusiasm and devotion that appealed to the authorities. He traveled hundreds of miles in all kinds of weather, under most trying circumstances, to get together the few teachers he could, at the different centers of population, as they then were; instilling into their minds the greatness of their calling; delivering scholarly lectures gleaned from the stores of his own research, which were always well-timed and appreciated; gathering ideas, and offering many, which he embodied in recommendations to the executive for suggestion to legislative action.

Judge Hedges held this position for five years, four years by appointment of Governor Benjamin F. Potts, one year by Governor John Schuyler Crosby; giving way to

those younger in years, and better able to continue the strenuous demands of a trying position, and to build on the foundations he was content to lay.

In 1869 his friends and personal acquaintances, Charles W. Cook and David E. Folsom, both New Englanders and men of education, went into the Yellowstone country to look it over generally, and especially to satisfy themselves of the authenticity of the many reports and traditions concerning the natural wonders said to exist there. These legends came from a few scattering trappers, and from Indians, who termed it a "spirit" country, so many and wonderful were the natural manifestations out of the ordinary. Messieurs Cook and Folsom were of well known character at home, needing no endorsement. While they did not see nearly all the vast accumulation of curiosities and natural wonders so lavishly and compactly stored there, they did see enough to satisfy themselves that the vague (?) reports were, in this instance, far below the reality. From copious notes, they tried to make known to the world at large some of the unusual things to be found there. But their manuscript was returned several times by eastern magazine publishers. We have heard Mr. Folsom say that Lippincott returned the same with the brief explanation that their publication "did not deal in fiction." Judge Hedges and others in Helena were perfectly satisfied of the truth of existing wonders there. An organized effort was made the following spring to explore the upper Yellowstone in sufficient force, and with enough men of standing to forever settle the question, and bring that most interesting locality to public notice. Samuel T. Hauser, afterwards governor, Nathaniel Pitt Langford, national bank inspector for the Northwest, Henry D. Washburn, then surveyor general, Truman C. Everts, U. S. collector of internal revenue, Walter Trumbell, son of Senator Trumbell of Illinois, Cornelius Hedges, Warren C. Gillette, Benjamin Stickney and Jacob Smith made up a party, with a

cook and two packers. They had an order on the commandant at Fort Ellis for a small detail of United States cavalry given by authority of General Hancock, commander-in-chief, U. S. A. The party chose General Henry D. Washburn as leader or captain. They left Helena August 17, 1870, returning September 27. At Fort Ellis they were joined by Lieutenant Gustavus C. Doane and four men. From Boteler's ranch, on the Yellowstone (near Livingston), they made their own trail. They visited the falls of the Yellowstone, the lake and the upper geyser basin. They gave many names to the geysers that have been retained; Judge Hedges himself naming the "Grotto" geyser. Mr. Everts became separated from the party and was lost for thirty-seven days, having a most thrilling experience—a story by itself. It was on the return trip, coming down the Madison river, that Judge Hedges proposed the idea of a national park. The timbered mountains, the immense water power, the vast and magnificent scenery, might have appealed to all, as only needing exploiting to be made the means for large private wealth. Judge Hedges was profoundly impressed with the idea that this storehouse of Nature should be set aside for all time as a national museum. His unselfish nature at once grasped the idea that Nature had here outdone herself; that the federal government alone should cope with the actual advantages on a worthy scale. His idea was favored by the party. Steps were taken at the next legislative session to memorialize congress. Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, in the United States Senate, and William H. Claggett, our delegate in congress, gave their personal assistance, and the dream of 1870 became the reality of 1872. N. P. Langford was appointed first superintendent of the national park, which comprised an area of 3,575 square miles, the area being increased to 5,575 square miles in 1891. It was visited and officially reported on by Professor F. V. Hayden in 1872. Judge Hedges later visited the park many years

after government engineers had laid out and made a system of good roads. It was an entirely new chapter of the old story he liked so well to relate, filling in the names of associates and incidents of his first trip. His name and connection with the great national institution are forever commemorated in Hedges Peak, which name was given in 1895 to one of the mountain points bordering Yellowstone Lake. There his name will remain so long as mountains stand upon their bases—till time shall be no more; always reminding men of one lofty in purpose, high in character and integrity.

He was most appropriately chosen to take part in laying, with Masonic ceremonies, the cornerstone of the great arch at the national park gateway at Gardner, Montana, April 24, 1903, at the time of President Roosevelt's visit there.

He was chosen by the Republicans of Montana to accept their nomination as delegate to congress in the fall of 1874. In those times of Democratic supremacy, defeat was an almost absolute certainty. Judge Hedges made a vigorous campaign, stoutly defending the party principles and platform, to which he was proud to own allegiance. Firm and constant in his beliefs, he led the Republican hosts of his day in a forlorn hope, only going down before superior numbers; but in a campaign recognized as vigorous, courteous, sincere. He was a member of the territorial constitutional convention in 1884. His legal knowledge and research readily gave him recognition as one of the most scholarly and valuable members of so important a body; whose work meant much for the people of a great state, who were just entering into their inheritance. He was elected a member of the first state senate in 1889. Here he exhausted every honorable means to rise above consideration of partisan advantage, which was a dominant factor in that body, deeming it far more important to lay aside such comparatively trivial matters for the vastly more urgent ones of enactment into law of wise and far-reaching

ordinances such as might properly be expected by the inhabitants of a new-born commonwealth. He stood by President John E. Rickards, O. F. Goddard and others, all through a most trying time in our political career, endeavoring, with only partial success, to the last moment of a momentous legislative session, to start the legal machinery of the new State of Montana.

Judge Hedges was a man of great research and general knowledge. For years he was on the editorial staff of the Helena Herald. His extensive reading made his assistance at that time of meagre and somewhat uncertain telegraph and mail facilities, most valuable to the paper which he served. During the later years of his life he abandoned this work, and devoted most of his time to Masonic work and writings. His hearing was somewhat detrimental, for many years, to his serving actively as attorney before our courts. But he was recognized as standing high in the legal profession, practiced before local,—district and supreme courts, and was a member of the Montana Bar Association. All his work was done most conscientiously; his briefs prepared with the utmost care. In the early days of Helena, he formed a law partnership with an old-time lawyer of ability and integrity, Robert L. Lawrence, they having their office for many years on East Main street, near the present site of the Cosmopolitan hotel. In the earlier years of his practice he took part in many important cases, and was often associated with men of prominence at our bar.

Naturally, when involved in litigation, many men choose professional men of their personal acquaintance, as counsel. Sometimes, however, they are not too willing to submit to their counsel's professional advice. We recall a suit in which the late Malcolm Clark became involved with a neighbor who settled later on Little Prickly Pear creek, but above Clark's place at the mouth of the Little Prickly Pear canyon. The question involved was as to prior appropriation of water for irrigation purposes. Clark was a very

old pioneer, the original settler in that locality. As was often the case in those days, he felt a kind of natural proprietorship over that country, and in a measure resented the seemingly close proximity of uninvited neighbors, especially when the new neighbor started a ditch from the same source of supply, even though ample for both at that time. Sanders and Hedges were retained by Clark, who was a personal friend of both. Just before going to trial they went over some details with Clark. Among others, in his testimony, he was instructed to permit them to bring out the fact that, at the last personal meeting of the litigants at the head of the new ditch, just prior to the beginning of legal proceedings, the other party to the suit had brought his "gun" for the purpose of intimidation. Clark's attorneys wanted to bring out the fact that the defendant had tried to intimidate Clark by a display of firearms in the shape of a rifle. Clark acquiesced, of course, to the advice of counsel, who cautioned him about the carefulness of his answers, and against weakening his testimony on this point on cross examination. At the trial, Sanders questioned the witness. In his blindest manner, he said, "Now, Mr. Clark, I understood you to say that the defendant had on this occasion a rifle in his hand, and that with this he threatened you till you became afraid of your life."

Clark had been a cadet at West Point, and an officer in the United States army; for fifty years on the frontier, and in the employment of the American Fur Company at Fort Benton and elsewhere; acquainted with the Indian sign language and character; had been present on many eventful occasions, such as making of treaty by Judge Munson and Acting Governor Meagher at Fort Benton in 1865. He was an old Indian fighter, a man of well-known personal bravery. To him it seemed different in a court room, than in a lawyer's office; to acknowledge before those present that he had felt personal fear seemed to this man of

the plains and mountains, who knew no such thing as fear, an act of abject cowardice. His gray head went up, his eye flashed, and he promptly answered: "No, sir; I was not afraid; never saw the man nor time I was afraid of." And despite the cunning remodeling of his questions, with all the suavity at the command of his attorney, Clark at any cost denied the "soft impeachment."

Judge Hedges was intimately acquainted with the governors, judges, public officers and public men of Montana from the time Montana had a separate name to the day of his death. From James and Granville Stuart, the original gold discoverers in our state, 1857, and Henry Edgar, who first "struck pay dirt" in Alder gulch, 1863, from X. Biedler, John Williams, Neil Howie, George M. Pinney, whose names were the terror of the "road-agents," from Governors Sydney Edgerton, Thomas Francis Meagher (acting), Green Clay Smith, from Judges Hosmer, Munson, Simms, Wade, to present supreme court bench, from James Fergus, W. L. Steele, N. P. Langford, on down the long line of pioneers, he had talked with them all; gone over with them the days of "Jim" Bridger and of John M. Bozeman. He liked to laugh at the gentle (?) hint that was given Acting Governor Meagher, who, upon finding a fellow-Irishman, James Daniels, imprisoned, and under grave suspicion, saw fit to pardon him. The citizens, who had been long cognizant of his true character, as promptly hanged him to the old "pine tree" gallows; and, thinking the occasion appropriate, took his Excellency's pardon from the dead man's pocket, pinned it on his back with the plainly-written legend: "If our acting governor does this again, we will hang him too."

In May, 1874, Judge Hedges went back to Massachusetts to attend the celebration of the golden wedding of his parents at Westfield. As a souvenir, he took a gold-headed cane, made of Montana gold by Frank Bartos of the old firm of Bartos & Will. This cane he used at his own golden

wedding celebration at Helena, July 7, 1906, and later bequeathed to Cornelius, Jr.

He at one time received the nomination as United States senator of the Republican caucus during the memorable session of 1899.

Judge Hedges prepared several volumes of Montana supreme court reports, 1872-8, with considerable acknowledged professional ability. He was a prolific writer. His eyesight was almost marvelous. His manuscript always a model for the printer to set up.

He was secretary of the state board of sheep commissioners, from the first organization of the board in 1897 to 1906. He prepared thirty-six reports of Masonic Grand Lodge, as Grand Secretary; several reports as Grand Recorder Knights Templar, Royal Arch Masons. He prepared much material for the Montana Historical Society; was its recording secretary 1876 to 1885, and its president 1895. He was a member of the Society of Montana Pioneers, its president 1905. Was for some years active as a member of I. O. G. T., has among his mementoes a jewel presented by that order. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Helena from its organization to the time of his death. He was of strong religious convictions. Nothing was permitted to interfere with his allegiance to the church; he was constant in his friendships; devoted in his attachments; a friend once made was never lost. His attachments to scenes and associations of early life was keen and lasting; his memory most excellent. Others of less general ability amassed more material wealth, or reached greater prominence as orators or politicians. In him was exemplified the proverb of Solomon, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold." Few were more generally esteemed or appreciated, or had more evidence given them as they went through life of the high estimate placed upon them by their fellow men. Strongly attached to his

early New England home, and never permitting the old Massachusetts homestead to pass out of his hands, yet he loved the home of his adoption. He drove across the plains of its desert places, climbed its mountains, swam its rivers, when white men were few in numbers, when the Indian and the buffalo were on every hand, and it was indeed a virgin country, mighty in its pristine greatness. He saw its growth during most of half a century; he saw the changes from its native wildness to a land crossed by two trans-continental railways; was present at the driving of the golden spike on the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, at Gold Creek, Deer Lodge county, 1883; he saw Montana's valleys peopled by men and women of energy and character, who built up the homes he loved to see here. He was personally cognizant of it all, and a part of it. To it he gave the best he had to give; satisfied that his comrades and associates in life understood and appreciated the honest motives of his unpretentious but honest life.

To him was given more than to Moses, for he was permitted to enter and to possess this land of promise spread before him in his youth; and to be buried by and among his friends. At his funeral there was scarcely a county of Montana unrepresented. Men and women of high and low estate, of more than one color, of many stations in life, came from all quarters to lay a flower on his casket. He rests from the labors of a long and well-spent life of seventy-five years, in Forestvale cemetery, Helena, close beside his life-long friends, active associates, and fellow Past Grand Masters, Wilbur F. Sanders and Richard O. Hickman. Relative, friend, acquaintance, we may all drop a tear over his grave, and say good-bye to the "grand old man"—

"Pax vobiscum."

Barney Hughes: an Appreciation.

BY HENRY EDGAR.

I first knew Barney in Orofino, Idaho, in 1861, where he was mining with George Orr. In January, '62, we went together to Florence, Idaho. Barney and George Orr preceded me to Bannack. I arrived there in October, 1862, and found that they had ground waiting for me on Stapleton's Bar. We mined here until February 4th, when we started to Deer Lodge.

Barney was one of our party of six who left Deer Lodge for the Yellowstone river country; the others were Tom Cover, Henry Rodgers, Bill Sweeney and Bill Fairweather. Barney was with us when we were held prisoners by a band of Crow Indians for several days. It was early in May, '63, that we escaped from the savages, and it was on May 26th that we discovered Alder Gulch.*

In 1864 Barney disposed of his interest in Alder gulch and had in the neighborhood of \$40,000 in gold dust. In the fall he started to British Columbia and at Missoula he entrusted all of his money, except about \$3,000, to his brother "Jim" to take to San Francisco and have coined. His brother invested the money in real estate in San Francisco, but by a streak of bad luck which seemed to follow Barney in his after years—he lost entirely, leaving him absolutely penniless.

After his return from British Columbia he spent some time in California, where he ascertained that he had entirely lost the property in which his money had been invested by his brother.

*A full account of this celebrated Fairweather expedition and the discovery of Alder Gulch can be found in the Contributions to the Historical Society of Montana, v. 3. In Major Ronan's article, "The Discovery of Alder Gulch," pp. 143-152, and my own Journal, pp. 124-142.—The Author.

List of Pioneers Who Have Died During
the Years 1907-8-9.

ADSHEAD, Wm. H.

Born in England, February, 1831.

Came to Alder Gulch, 1864.

Occupation, mining.

Died January 3, 1907.

ALBERS, Gerhart.

Born in 1844.

Came to Montana in the '60's.

Died in Butte, June 21, 1909.

ALDEN, Isaac R.

Born in Chautauqua County, New York, in 1832.

Arrived in Alder Gulch in 1863.

Died in Oakland, California, November 23, 1909.

ALLEN, Mrs. Susan.

Born in Philadelphia, September, 1809.

Came to Helena, 1867.

Died at Laurin, March 1, 1908.

ANDERSON, Resin.

Arrived at Gold Creek, in 1857, with the Stuart party.

Died in Lewistown, December 14, 1908.

ARCHER, Wm. H.

Came to Montana in the '60's.

Died near Sheridan, May 14, 1909.

BAILEY, Wm. G.

Born in Michigan, 1840.

Arrived at Virginia City, 1864.

Died in Elmira, New York, November 14, 1909.

HAMILTON, William T.

Born in England in 1822.

Came to Fort Owen in 1858.

Was Indian trader and trapper.

Died in Billings, May 25, 1908.

HARDENBROOKE, Mrs. M.

Came to Montana in 1866.

Died January 7, 1907.

HAYDEN, Samuel.

Came to Montana in the early '60's.

Died at Silver Star, April 1, 1908.

HEDGES, Cornelius.

Born in Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1831.

Came to Montana in 1864.

Profession, lawyer.

Member Constitutional Convention, 1884.

Member several Legislatures.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1872-8, 1883-5.

Died in Helena, April 29, 1907.

HEFFNER, William H.

Born in Germany in 1838.

Came to Montana in 1867.

Died at Warm Springs, April 1, 1907.

HERMSMEYER, Fred.

Came to Alder Gulch in 1864.

Occupation, placer miner.

Died at Sheridan, July 25, 1907.

HICKEY, Michael A.

Born in St. Lawrence County, New York, in 1836.

Came to Montana in 1866.

Was locator of the famous Anaconda mine at Butte.

Died in Butte, January 28, 1909.

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