

The Weekly Chronicle.

THE DALLES, OREGON

PERSONAL MENTION.

Monday's Daily. Tom Driver went to Portland this morning.

A. J. Swift of Wamic was in the city yesterday. C. R. Knox is in from his home at Prineville.

I. H. Taft, the Duke of Celilo, is in the city today.

Peet DeHuff went to Portland on the 9:30 train today.

Tom Hudson and family went to Portland on the boat today.

Victor Schmidt is in from Antelope, having spent Christmas at home.

Mr. Ed Mays spent Christmas at home, and will return to Portland tomorrow.

Arthur Stabling is home from the University of Oregon to spend the holidays with his parents.

Dr. C. Gertrude French returned to Portland this morning, after a few days spent with her parents.

Hugh Glenn who has been spending Christmas with his family in this city, left for Rainier this morning.

Edward Moabus and wife of Tacoma spent Christmas with Mr. Moabus' sister, Mrs. M. T. Nolan, in this city.

Mr. F. A. Seufert and wife returned Christmas morning from an extended trip to New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities.

Albert Baldwin, son of Mrs. T. Baldwin, who has been attending Mt. Angel college, arrived home Friday and will spend the holidays in this city.

E. J. Kelly of Greenhorn, Baker county, the man who sold the Don Juan mine in that vicinity for \$30,000, passed through this city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emery Oliver came up from Portland Friday evening, Mr. Oliver returning yesterday, leaving her to spend a day or two with her parents.

Tuesday's Daily.

G. F. Guinther of Moro is in the city.

T. H. Johnston of Dufur is in the city.

William Wurzewiler is in from Prineville today.

Rev. Bronsgeest went below on the morning train today.

W. B. Presby, the Goldendale attorney, is in the city today.

J. A. Gulliford of Dufur came in from that thriving town today.

Hon. A. S. Bennett went up to Wasco last night to attend to legal business.

Misses Agnes Bates and Mammie Goetz of Portland are visiting Miss Drews in this city.

Miss Frances Mann of McMinnville is spending the holidays with relatives in the city.

Mr. Corwin Shank of Seattle was in the city last night, leaving for Portland this morning.

Mrs. Theo. Sparks of Portland, who was formerly a resident of this city, is here on business.

Fred Drews, who has been visiting his relatives in the city for several days, returned to Portland today.

A. J. Swift of Wamic went to Portland on the boat this morning to have his eyes treated by one of the Portland specialists.

Mrs. D. J. Cooper and her mother, Mrs. Emily Spillman, were passengers on the Regulator this morning, on their way to McMinnville to spend the remainder of the holidays with relatives.

Charlie Balch, came in town last night on his way to Portland, where he is going to visit Mrs. Balch, who for a long time has been ill in St. Vincent's hospital, but who is at present much improved and will probably be home soon.

GOOD SHOOTING UPTOWN.

It Was Years Aback and the Spot Was the Treasury Building.

"Some years ago," says an old gunner, "according to the Washington Star, 'I had fine sport in pigeon shooting on Fifteenth and F streets, northwest. I do not wonder you look surprised. I was employed in the treasury at the time—a little before the war—and the pigeons that roosted on the cornice and about the capitals of the colonnade had multiplied, and they were so numerous as to inconvenience the employes. To those particularly who were in the upper stories of the building they were an intolerable nuisance. The superintendent of the building secured from the mayor a suspension of the law prohibiting the use of firearms within the city limits so as to allow gunning about the building before seven o'clock in the morning by such persons as he should designate. I having had the reputation of being a good shot and with a mouth set for a pigeon pie dinner secured permission to shoot. One morning's shooting was enough for me so far as the bird pie dinner was concerned, for some of the birds were so aged and tough that hide and feathers were too much for the lead; and many of those killed who found their way to kitchens were too rough for the teeth. The sport was kept up for several days, more to the benefit of the department in contracting the circulation of the birds than for the pleasure of eating the game secured and thousands were slain."

NOTICE.

Commencing Monday, December 20, the steamers of the Regulator Line will leave Portland at 6 o'clock a. m., and The Dalles at 6:30 a. m.

W. C. ALAWAY, Gen. Agt.

Cash in Your Checks.

All county warrants registered prior to July 11, 1897, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after Dec. 23d, 1897.

C. L. PHILLIPS, County Treasurer.

CIVILIZING APACHES.

Difficult Undertaking of Government Agents.

Splendid Results of Determined Efforts to Make the Indians Self-Supporting and Law-Abiding.

A marvelous transformation has taken place on the Mescalero Apache Indian reservation in southern New Mexico within two years, during which period V. E. Stottler, first lieutenant Tenth infantry, United States army, has served as acting agent. The Indians number nearly 500, one-fifth being children of school age. Nurtured in ignorance and superstition and reared in filth and laziness, these Indians have for 40 years stubbornly refused to respond to the government's efforts to civilize them. For a generation they have received rations of beef, coffee, flour, sugar, clothing, farm implements, etc. Good schools were established for them and dwellings built at government expense, still they stuck to their rawhide tepees and persistently refused to school their children or to adopt civilian dress, adhering to their breechcloths and blankets and long hair. With the millions expended annually in Indian education, next to nothing was being accomplished. There were about 500 acres of irrigable and good land on the reservation, but the Indians were too lazy to plant crops that would have furnished them with the food necessary for their support. It was much more pleasant to draw rations from an indulgent and paternal government, and reserve their energy for war dances and brawls. There were 25 strong, broad-shouldered bucks, educated at the expense of the government, running around the reservation in paint and blanket. They were too lazy for manual labor. Several educated squaws were married and living in filthy tepees, while girls were usually taken out of school at ten and twelve years of age and sold for ponies into a bondage worse than death.

Lieut. Stottler's predecessor had ordered the bucks to cut their hair, and a revolution resulted. They refused pointblank, and that settled it. Stottler's first move was to increase the rations of the police. He then informed them that they must all put on uniforms under pain of duress. They reluctantly obeyed. Then he ordered them to cut their hair. This caused a storm, and the matter was allowed to rest for a time. His next command was to abandon the tepees and move into the dwellings. All children over five years old were ordered to attend school. This was too much, and, by the advice of some of the whites, a petition was forwarded to Washington asking for Stottler's relief as agent. No attention was paid to the request, and the ringleaders were spotted and severely punished. The chief of police, an Indian, had been one of the instigators in this move, and he was discharged as such and put on reduced rations.

Several of the head men of the tribe were ordered to work and deprived of the office of spokesmen, under which system the other members made their wants known through the agent. In this capacity the head men had been allowed extra rations and a small salary, and their reduction to the ranks made it possible for any member of the tribe to apply personally for what he needed in the way of land, implements, etc. This was an important point—to break the power of the chiefs and destroy tribal relations. It was constantly impressed upon the Indians that in a few years rations would be cut off entirely, and those who had not taken land for cultivation would go hungry. At first they laughed at this, but the officer, by way of example, cut off the food occasionally, and they at last came to realize that it would be a very easy matter to stop all rations. This had a salutary effect, and induced many of them to go to work. Every man and woman caught manufacturing "tiswin" was made to understand that it means a long season in the guardhouse on bread and water.

Now all is changed. The government's agent is absolute master. Last fall there was harvested from the irrigated lands 25,000 pounds of beets, 20,000 pounds of cabbage, 1,000 pounds of cauliflower, 3,500 pounds of turnips, 1,400 pounds of onions, 500 pounds of radishes, 1,400 pounds of celery, 2,000 pounds of pumpkins and squash, 400 pounds of peas, 960 pounds of corn, 6,500 pounds of potatoes, besides cucumbers, asparagus, etc. The school has a pen of swine, flocks of chickens, a herd of fine milk cows, and all the hay and fodder for them and ten horses raised on the farm. During 1896, upon recommendation of Lieut. Stottler, the government issued 5,000 sheep for distribution among the tribe, and 500 for the school. The idea is to have the Indians raise their own mutton, and then cut off the supply of beef, which cost the government \$6,500 in 1896. On July 1 next all rations except beef will be cut off. These Indians have been made nearly self-supporting within the brief period that Lieut. Stottler has been in charge. Every male on the reservation has cut his hair put on civilized dress and taken a piece of land which he has fenced and commenced to raise grain and vegetables. They all have cabins with cook stoves and utensils. There is no drunkenness. Every man has ten head of sheep, and a like number for each member of his family. Every child on the reservation is at school. Every man has a wagon, harness and plow. In two years these Indians have been transformed from lazy, filthy savages in red paint and breechcloths, into reasonable working human beings, with a care for the morrow, and a desire to become useful citizens. The history of government Indian work has been a series of blunders from the beginning, but this seems to be a marked exception to the rule.

BORROWING A MATCH.

A Few Incidents That Attended a Not Infrequent Request.

You might think that borrowing a match upon the street is a simple thing. But any man who has ever tried it will assure you that it is not, and will be prepared to swear to the truth of my experience of the other evening. I was standing on the corner of the street with a cigar that I wanted to light. I had no match. I waited till a decent, ordinary-looking man came along. Then I said: "Excuse me, sir, but could you oblige me with the loan of a match?" The man stopped short at once. "A match?" he said; "why, certainly." Then he unbuttoned his overcoat and put his hand in the pocket of his waistcoat. "I know I have one," he went on, "and I'd almost swear it's in the bottom pocket—oh, hold on, though, I guess it may be in the top—just wait till I put these parcels down on the sidewalk."

"Oh, don't trouble," I said; "it's really of no consequence." "Oh, it's no trouble. I'll have it in a minute; I know there must be one in here somewhere"—he was digging his fingers into his pockets as he spoke—"but you see this isn't the waistcoat I generally—"

I saw that the man was getting excited about it. "Well, never mind," I protested; "if that isn't the waistcoat that you generally—why, it doesn't matter."

"Hold on, now; hold on!" the man said. "I've got one of the cursed things in here somewhere. I guess it must be in with my watch. No, it's not there, either. Wait till I try in my coat. If that confounded tailor only knew enough to make a pocket so that a man could get at it!"

He was getting pretty well worked up now. He had thrown down his walking stick and was plunging at his pockets with his teeth set. "It's that cursed young boy of mine," he hissed; "this comes of his fooling in my pockets. By Gad! perhaps I won't warm him up when I get home. Say, I'll bet that it's in my hip pocket. You just hold up the tail of my overcoat a second till I—"

"No, no," I protested again; "please don't take all this trouble, it really doesn't matter. I'm sure you needn't take off your overcoat, and, oh, pray don't throw away your letters and things in the snow like that, and tear out your pockets by the roots! Please, please don't trample over your overcoat and put your feet through the parcels. I go so hate to hear you swearing at your little boy, with that peculiar whine in your voice. Don't—please don't fear your clothes so savagely."

Suddenly the man gave a grunt of exultation and drew his hand up from inside the lining of his coat. "I've got it," he cried. "Here you are!" Then he brought it out under the light.

It was a toothpick. Yielding to the impulse of the moment, I pushed him under the wheels of a trolley car, and ran.—Truth.

PEARL FISHING.

How It is Managed by the Proprietors of the Concession.

The agent of the English proprietors of the concession granted by the Mexican republic for a monopoly of pearl fishing in the Gulf of California recently arrived in San Francisco and gave some interesting details of the present methods employed in their industry, which has continued ever since the occupation of the country in the time of Cortez.

The whole coast of the Gulf of California abounds in pearls, and the concessions control the entire territory. Until within the last few years native divers were employed, and the depth to which they could descend did not exceed 35 feet.

With the introduction of diving apparatus the limit of depth was increased to 30 fathoms. The best divers could formerly remain under water not to exceed two minutes. A modern diver thinks nothing of a two-hour stop in water 100 feet in depth, though at greater depths the stay is necessarily shortened on account of the enormous pressure of the superincumbent water. A diver when upon the floor of the ocean looks about for the oyster, which he tears from the object to which it is attached, and places it in a small bag hanging to a rope, which is hauled into the boat on a given signal. Sometimes the number of oysters secured is large, at other times only a few are caught.

The diver does not confine himself to the pearl oyster alone, but if he sees a rare specimen of coral or a new species of shell he places it in his bag and sends it to the surface, where it becomes the property of the concession and the sources of its large income.

Last year the value of the pearls harvested in Lower California was alone \$350,000. In addition, 5,000 tons of shells were exported, which were valued at \$1,250,000 more. Pearl fishing is the entire occupation of the natives, and La Paz, the headquarters, a city of the peninsula, with about 2,000 inhabitants, is solely dependent upon the industry. The business is one of chance, and the pursuit is a fascinating one to the natives, who are born gamblers.

Every oyster does not contain its pearl, and only at intervals, and rare ones at that, is a really valuable pearl discovered. The largest one ever found was about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and was sold in Paris to the emperor of Austria for \$10,000. Many black pearls are found in Lower California, and are valued higher than the pure white. The large majority are seed pearls, and are only of moderate value.—San Francisco Call.

Breakfast Dish.

Toast slices of bread, put in pan just enough; pour over milk to cover, drop one raw egg on each slice, a shake of salt and pepper, two or three bits of butter on top; bake in a hot oven two or three minutes.—Ladies' World.

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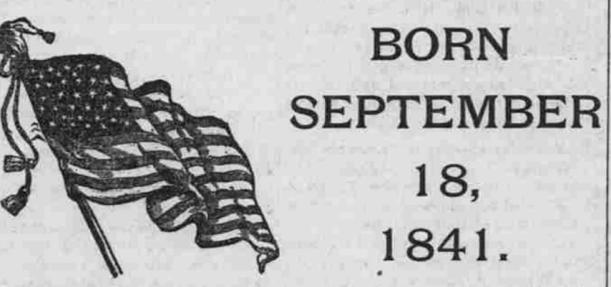
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Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Wasco, and to me directed and delivered, upon a judgment and decree rendered and entered in said court on the 8th day of November, 1897, in favor of A. B. Jones, plaintiff, and against R. E. Fewel, defendant, for the sum of two hundred and seventy-six and 25/100 (\$276.25) dollars, together with interest thereon, since May 1, 1896, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and thirty (\$30) dollars attorney fees; and the further sum of eleven (\$11) dollars costs; which said judgment was enrolled and docketed in the office of the clerk of said court in said county on the 8th day of November, 1897; and whereby it was further ordered and decreed by the Court that the following described property, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 13.39 chains west of the line between sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township three north of range ten east of the Willamette Meridian, being the western terminus of the north boundary line of the James Benson Donation Land Claim; thence north 6.83 chains, thence east 8.55 chains, thence south 6.53 chains, and thence west 5.53 chains to place of beginning, containing six acres, more or less, and being the same premises sold by the said A. B. Jones to the said R. E. Fewel, in Wasco County, Oregon, to satisfy said judgment, attorney fees, costs and accruing costs, I will, on Tuesday, the 8th day of February, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the courthouse in Dalles City, Wasco Co., Or., sell all the right, title and interest of the said R. E. Fewel in and to the above described property, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds arising from said sale to be applied to the satisfaction of said judgment, attorney's fees, costs and accruing costs, and the surplus, if any there be, to be paid into court, and there to remain until the further order of said court.

T. J. DRIVER, Sheriff of Wasco County, Or.

Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Wasco County, on the 14th day of December, 1897, upon a decree and judgment rendered therein on the first day of December, 1897, in a suit then and therefor pending wherein Northern Counties Investment Trust Limited, a Corporation, was plaintiff, and Mary J. Smith, James M. Smith, Jr., Elum A. Smith and Clem Smith, were defendants, I did on the 15th day of December, 1897, duly levy upon, and will, on Wednesday, the 19th day of January, 1898, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the county court house in Dalles City, Wasco County, Oregon, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots 5 and 6 in block 3, Laughlin's Addition to The Dalles City, and Lot 2 in Block 2, in Brewster's Addition to Dalles City, all in Wasco County, Oregon, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy and pay the said several sums due to plaintiff mentioned in said writ, to-wit: \$2,583.06, and interest thereon from the first day of December, 1897, at the rate of eight per cent per annum; the further sum of \$250.00 as a reasonable attorney's fee, and the costs and disbursements of said action taxed and allowed at \$29.00, together with accruing costs and expenses of such sale.

Dated at Dalles City, Oregon, this 15th day of December, 1897.

T. J. DRIVER, Sheriff of Wasco County, Oregon.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Wasco County, administrator of the estate of John Grant, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at my residence at Antelope, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated Nov. 10, 1897. J. DUFF MCANDIE, Administrator of the estate of John Grant, deceased. nov10-01

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Four head of cattle of the following description: One black and white spotted steer, 3 years old. One red and white spotted steer, two years old. One red and white spotted cow, about 5 years old. One last spring bull calf, red and white spotted. The first three are marked with a swallow fork in the right and underbit in left ear, and all four are branded T. The calf is not ear-marked. Anyone who has, or knows the whereabouts of, the above described cattle, will confer a favor on me by notifying me, and I will pay all expense connected therewith.

Dated 18th. JOHN SHERMAN, The Dalles, Or.

NOTICE.

I have a white spotted calf, about 2 years old, without mark or brand, at my farm, on Chenoweth creek, four miles from The Dalles. Anyone who will prove property and pay cost of advertising, can have the same.

A. Y. MARSH.

LIST OF DEPUTIES.

To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that I have appointed the following as my deputies, to serve till March 1, 1898: Zachary Taylor, Antelope. Harry Cook, Ridgeway. D. H. Roberts, The Dalles. J. H. Sherar, Sherar's Bridge. Frank Gabel, Wapinitia.

A. S. ROBERTS, Stock Inspector for Wasco Co., n24-01 Box 507, The Dalles.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to our place about August 1st, last, a roan cow: brand indistinct. Owner can have same by paying all charges. MOORE BROS., n22-1m Three Mile.

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