THE POCAHONTAS TALE.

TRUE VERSION OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL LEGEND.

Pocabontas Did Not Save John Smith's Life, but Interceded in Behalf of One of Her Lovers, Who Was Doomed to Die and Whom She Did Not Marry.

"It is strange and incomprehensible, nevertheless a fact, that raconteurs, from the time of the first liar down to the present age of Mulhattons and Munchausens, with a wonderful unanimity persist in falsifying and twisting the truth into an unrecognizable quantity." said Colonel George as he gazed at the wondrous landscape panoramically coming into view

We were speeding over the beautiful sea green waters of the Chesapeake bay on the steamer Ariel from Norfolk to Richmond. I made the acquaintance on board of the gentleman who gave utterance to the above sage remark. When the colonel spoke the boat was on the eve of passing historical Jamestown, and the passengers had grouped themselves together on the lee side to catch a fleeting glimpse of the ivy clad front wall of the old church, standing sentinel-like on a peninsula formed point of land.

As we rounded the wide bend of the river, and the church, the sole remaining relic standing on the scene of the romance of Captain Smith and Pocahontas, hove into view, the colonel resumed his conversation, or rather monologue:

"You must have noticed in your lifetime how a story will grow as it is repeated from lip to lip-how the truth becomes distorted and subjected to innumerable alterations of fact. In illustration of this," said the colonel thoughtfully, "I will relate you an Indian legend recalled to my mind by that old ruin," pointing to the church wall which the boat was just then gliding by. "The story, as I heard it, was told me by an old farmer, well known in the neighborhood, on my last trip up the James river, just before the war.

POCAHONTAS' REAL NAME.

Jamestown vanishing from sight, the colonel and ! returned to the cabin, sought seats away from the crowd of passengers and I settled myself comfortably to listen to the tale.

When Captain John Smith made the first settlement in Virginia, the white and red man lived on terms of amity and confidence." began Colonel George. "Caucasian and Indian mingled with each other and were heid in mutual esteem. Until the outcropping of the greediness and avariciousness of the Englishmen became apparent, peace and prosperity smiled on the hardy settlers.

'In the village ruled by Powhatan there dwelt a lovely Indian maiden. Her skin was the color of polished copper, her hair of raven's hue and her eyes sparkled as the morning star veiled behind a gathering storm cloud. Warriors from far and near sought her hand in marriage, but her heart remained invulnerable to all vows of love and devotion. However, when the white man invaded the habitations of the Indians, among their number was a youth couldy to look upon, famed for his courage and manly qualities. Tetehee, in the course of her many visits to the newly founded village on the James river, cast her eyes on handsome Homer Castalwain, and, lo! the little Indian god of love pierced her heart with his arrow, and she loved him with all an Indian maiden's fierce

MONKEY ACTORS.

A Trainer Must Become a Monkey to Be Able to Teach Them Tricks. The training of monkeys for stage performances demands peculiar talents and a curious psychological ability on the part of the instructor. Brockmann, probably the most successful monkey trainer that the world has seen, once described thus the necessary method of ap-

proaching a monkey pupil: "To the monkey man is a strange and incomprehensible being. I therefore must adopt as far as possible the monkey's way of regarding persons and things. The monkey must find in me one of his own kind-a monkey like himself, only a much stronger monkey, whom he must obey. Then he has something which he can understand; he accustoms himself to it, and he voluntarily takes more pains to comprehend me than he would take to comprehend a being who made on him about the same impression that a monster from another world would make on us. I adapt, therefore, all to his mode of life. When he disobeys and rebels against me I do not strike, because he does not strike; but I bite because he bites."

The behavior of a troop of monkeys trained by Brockmann would undoubtedly strengthen the convictions of the Russian Duroff, who gave up teaching in a high school to instruct pigs and gee and who holds that, of all pupils, human pupils are the least docile. A man once behind the scenes of Brockmann's monkey theater wrote:

"I have always regretted that Brockmann did not give his performances on a perfectly open stage, so that the audience could see the waiting performers. The conduct of the quadraped actors while awaiting their parts was much more fascinating than their best acting before the audience. Like a company of gnomes or lilliputians the little performers sit there dressed and made up, perfectly well behaved, each in the proper human attitude on his tiny chair, each following with undivided attention and eager anxiety the progress of the play so as to be ready at the exact moment for his appearance. No person is near them, no servant or attendant to distract them, and no prompter to whisper at the proper time

'Fraulein Lehmann', look out! You come on immediately;' or, 'Herr Schulze! Where is Herr Schulze? Quick! Quick! You must go on.'

"Every one knows his part perfectly. Every one is acquainted with the progress of the plot and with the stage of the development at which he is expected to appear. Without a catchword or motion he hurries down from his tiny chair and out on the stage, plays his little part, and without a bow for the approval of the audience turns back to his place, not to leave it before duty calls him again before the footlights. Here all alone and unwatched these little fellows never forget their roles so far as to settle down on all fours, cower in mon-

Lively Fly Paper.

Unfortunately we are all familiar with the sticky fly paper, which, despite its nastiness and horrible appearance when covered with its victims, holds its own purely by its undoubted efficacy in ridpurely by its undoubted efficacy in run-ing a room of these most annoying pests. One household's experiences with this very heroic remedy were most anusing. "Good gracious! what is the matter ing up suddenly from her chair as the family were seated at luncheon and pointing to a piece of fly paper that was circling wildly around in the middle of the room. apparently blowing this way and that in the most lively breeze, there being not a particle of wind stirring. A dash at the lively sheet on the part of one of the children explained the mystery-underneath it and quite concealed by its size was a tiny Maltese kitten, who was too astonished at her predicament even to mew: but her pertestations were loud and vehement when they tried to pull off the firmly attached fly paper, and her situation for a day or two was most uncomfortable despite her repeated cleanings, as she stuck to the floor whenever she went to sleep and had to be "unglued" every time .-New York Tribune.

STRAWBERRY FLOWERS.

RULES TO DETERMINE THE PROPER MODE OF TREATMENT.

Seedlings Should Be Pruned and Run- ting such devastation in that island conners Looked After to Prevent a Too tinent is the common tame rabbit of Rapid Growth of Vine at the Cost of England and Europe. It is there bred Fruit Buds.

Few understand the strawberry in its peculiar mode of growth and self propagation. A few points in explanation may prove of value. Strawberry flowers suited it finely and having there no natas we usually see them are of two very different kinds. These are pistillate va- It increased to such numbers as to berieties, having pistils - female organs only. The other, bi-sexual, or with stamens-the male organs-and pistils in the same flower. Plants of these two kinds have very different modes of growth and if this is not taken into consideration in the management and cul- in that country that man with all his ture the result is entire or at least partial failure. A variety with perfet pistillate flowers can bear no fruit as a rule unless it is near a staminate to be pollinated. There are rarely varieties with perfect staminate or male flowers with no pistils and such cannot bear fruit under any circumstances.

Pistillate varieties are usually much more fruitful if they are supplied with pollen than varieties with bi-sexual flowers. 'They are also more prolific of young plants, called stolons, off shoots or runners. As some may not know how the strawberry propagates itself natur-ally it may be explained. They grow readily from seeds but the seeds and young plants are very small, delicate and tender. Therefore nature has provided a more hardy and surer method of self propagation for such seedlings as get a start in life. This is by stolons or runners. The first effort of the young seedling is growth. Plants started from seed July first, by September reach full growth. It then forms what is called a "fruiting head," which is simply a cluster of flowers in embryo covered with their envelopes. Then if the season continues warm with moisture it may form one or two more fruiting heads, if it is of the bi-sexnal class, and the plant will show the next spring one, two or three fruiting stems crowned with flowers. Usually a bi-sexual seed-ling forms only one fruiting head-which

is the same as a flower bud on a fruit tree-and then goes to rest.

With the pistillate plant it is different and ignorance of this difference leads to mistakes in culture. If the seedling is a pistillate it usually forms one fruit bud and then starts out from its base a slender straw like growth which grows to a length of several inches and forms a plant at its outer end which, if the ground is moist, takes root and soon forms a strong independent plant. If the season is late this will send out another "straw" or straws and form other plants and the original mother plant may grow other straws and plants and key fashion, or indulge in the pranks of their mercurial natures."—New York Sun. Lively Fix Paper. force will be expended in forming fruit

buds and so many of these will be formed, clustered closely together, in many instances all throwing up flower stems in the spring, that none will have

RABBITS AND HARES.

Australia's Pests Not Likely to Flourish

on This Coast. What trouble the rabbits cause in Australia. The rabbit that is commit-

in vast numbers in warrens under control and is a source of a large amount of fresh meat. It was taken to Australia for the same purpose. That climate ural enemies and being a prolific breeder come a pest. Millions of acres of pasturage have been ruined by them. Herds of cattle, horses and sheep have starved in consequence and many stock growers ruined. There are now so many rabbits engines of destruction can make no appreciable progress exterminating them. Government aid has been invoked, commissions appointed and millions of dollars spent in trying kill them off.

The rabbit is a gregarious, burrowing animal and honeycombs the land in every direction in immense natural worrens and it is almost impossible to dislodge them. They now spread over vast tracts of grazing country where their only enemy is man. They breed five to

seven times a year. There are no rabbits proper natives of this continent. Ours are all hares. The main points distinguishing the two families are: Rabbits invariably bring forth their young in burrows in the ground. The young are naked and their eyes are closed. The mother suckles her young for quite a long period. Hares are not gregarious. They bring forth their young in nests above ground or in more or less sheltered depressions. Few of them burrow at all. Some seek protection in the burrows. of other animals Their young are born clothed in a full coat of fur with eyes fully developed. The mother suckles them only a few days. The young are able to forage and to protect themselves almost from birth. They are not as prolific breeders as rabbits

There is some danger of the domestic rabbit gaining a foothold on some parts of this Coast. A great portion seems adapted to it. Nearly all the valleys of Nevada, Arizona, Southern California and Eastern Oregon and Washington are adapted to its subsistence. There are enough here in a domesticated state for a start and they are carelessly guarded. Yet it may find too many enemies here to gain much of a foothold. The latest news from the rabbit in Australia is that it has evoluted. The regular old fashioned rabbit was never known to climb. He considered his place was on or in the ground and staid there. The Australians put up wire nettings to keep him out of their gardens and orchards. The rabbit accepted the situation for a time until he got hungry. Then he climbed over and now no net ting of any reasonable height deprives him of his dinner. We will next hear that the rabbit climbs trees for food.



The Dalles Chronicle

[4]

is here and has come to stay. It hopes to win its way to public favor by energy, industry and merit; and to this end we ask that you give it a fair trial, and if satisfied with its course a generous support.

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four pages of six columns each, will be issued every evening, except Sunday, and will be delivered in the city, or sent by mail for the moderate sum of fifty cents a month.

Its Objects

will be to advertise the resources of the city, and adjacent country, to assist indeveloping our industries, in extending and opening up new channels for our trade, in securing an open river, and in helping THE DALLES to take her proper position as the

Now, Chief Opechancanough, one of Powhatan's tributary rulers, had a son who was madly in love with Tetehee, the Morning Star. Bankee (Black Bear) was a cruel and vindictive Indian, and when he learned that Tetchee's heart belonged to a despised white man he swore vengeauce upon his tomahawk against Homer Castalwain

THE TRUE VERSION.

'In the soft Indian summer, with nature aglow with variegated colors. Tetehee, in company with the other maidens and squaws of the village, was gathering the golden ripe maize for winter use from the fields of the king. While the maidens were at work Bankee raided the cornfields of the powerful Powhatan, carrying off to his own village the object of his savage affections. He meant to coerce Tetehee into marriage while in his power, raise a war party, attack the settlement of the white men and exterminate it.

'Castalwain, upon hearing of the threatened danger of his lovely Indian bride-to-be, accompanied by Captain John Smith, supplicated King Powhatan for aid to rescue her. This was granted. So, with a war party composed of Indians and settlers, under the leadership of Smith, Opechancanough's village was surprised in the midst of his son's wedding festivities, Tetehee rescued and Bankee captured and carried before King Powhatan

Then it was that his fate was decreed -death by beheading, so to speak. As Bankee's head lay on the stone, a huge Indian standing over him. Pocahontas rashed between the upraised club and prostrate man and begged her father, the king, for his life-not from love, however, but simply through pity and weakness of heart.

"This is the true version of the world wide famous legend of Captain Smith and Pocabontas, which poets and historians have handed down for generations. It is a sample of what a truth undergoes-how it is garbled as related by one and another in the course of narration. The accuracy of the story is undoubted in my mind, as it is a well au-thenticated fact in the neighborhood in which the old farmer lives, that he is the last living descendant of Homer Cas-talwain and Tetchee, the Indian maiden."-Atlanta Constitution

The Ivory Nut.

The vegetable ivory nut of commerce is the albuminous seed found in the drupes of a dwarf paim. From these nuts European turners fashion the reels of spindles, small boxes, and many other little fancy articles, which can be colored with supporte acid.-Chambers Jonr

The Sunday Breakfast.

Among the many practical methods devised by kindly Christian people to reach and help the poor and criminal classes, one of the most effective is the Sunday breakfast in Philadelphia.

At 9 o'clock every Sunday morning 3 room is opened in one of the most degraded quarters of the city within easy reach of sailors, emigrants and that unnumbered class who are homeless and hungry.

The room is clean and warm, a pleas-ant refuge in stormy weather. The table is set, and each man or woman who enters, no matter how filthy or degraded, is heartily welcomed. The breakfast consists of two substantial sandwiches and a cup of strong hot coffee.

After the meal is over there is music and one or two hymns are sung, while the hosts-men and women of all sectsquietly about among their guests and try to find out the special misery in their lives, and to make them their friends.-Youth's Companion.

How Egyptian Women Paint.

Loret says the ancient Egyptian wom-en had blue hair, green eyelashes, painted teeth and reddened cheeks. He says the modern Egyptian women are much the same; they tinge their hands with henns, and prolong the eyes by means of kohol; they stain the nails brown and paint blue stars on the chin and foread. "One hesitates a little about putting his hand into a hand-even very small-which extends itself to you painted a brick red. One is a little timid about looking too long into eyes-even very tender-when the blue star bevery tender-when the one star op-tween them makes you squint." Loret. however, got bravely over his hesitation and his timidity, and thinks the fashion not altogether bad.-Popular Science Monthly.

pulled off. By autumn I had a grand looking lot of plants. Some of them had crowns of fruit buds as large as a saucer and by actual count the number of buds ranged from five to twenty-seven. When they bloomed all those with numerous fruit buds were pistillate and from this fact it is demonstrated that pistillate varieties are not well adapted to culture in hills. If the runners are kept off clean so many fruit buds are formed that but little fruit is matured and that of small size. This is owing to the crowded condition of the stalks. Second, many bisexual varieties with pollen enough to pollinate its own pistils have these characteristics of strictly pistillate plants, of making very numerous young plants, and are likewise not adapted to culture in hills. Third, the strong staminate or bi-sexual plants make a less number of new plants and fruit buds and are far less productive than pistillate varieties. Such varieties are the old Wilsons, Albany, Longfellow Prolific, etc., and all the fine English and European strawberries

In the East but few experts grow the strawbery in hills-i. e. with the runners kept off-but grow them in matted rows. The rows, three and a half feet apart, are carefully cultivated and when the runners begin to form they are trained along the rows and there rooted thinly. By autumn half the ground is covered with young plants. Each one has room to develop. They form from one to three fruit buds each and give an enormous yield the next season. The usual practice is to plow them under as soon as the fruit is gathered. Others cross harrow the patch with a sharp her-row several times, break up the ground between the rows deeply and finely with a bull tongue shovel plow, cross harrow again and let the young plants spread over the new ground. Then in the autumn plow up the old matted row. This last was my favorite plan. I had a bed

thin prov up the out marked row. This last was my favorite plan. I had a bed is yood as the first. The first plan is best where land is figh and insects and diseases are preva-fierd of the first season. The second season root four runners in the row from season root four runners of clean. The next season rom four plants out in the other season rom four plants out in the other season root when they are firmly es-runners of the other are formly es-runners of the other are formly es-runners of the plants out in the other season root four plants out in the other s

CLEVELAND, Wash., June 19th, 1891.

S. B. Medicine Co.,

GENTLEMEN-Your kind favor received, and in reply would say that I am more than pleased with the terms offered me on the last shipment of your medicines. There is nothing like them ever introduced in this country, especially for Lahad no complaints, so far, and everyone is ready with a word of praise for their virtues. Yours, etc., M. F. HACKLEY.

A Revelation.

Few people know that the bright bluish-green color of the ordinary teas exposed in the windows is not the natural color. Unpleasant as the fact may be, it is nevertheless artificial; mineral coloring matter being used for this purpose. The effect is two-fold. It not only makes the

tea a bright, shiny green, but also permits the use of "off-color" and worthless teas, which, once under the green cloak, are readily

worked off as a good quality of tea. An eminent authority writes on this sub-ject: "The manipulation of poor teas, to give them a finer appearance, is carried on exten-sively. Green teas, being in this country especially popular, are produced to meet the demand by coloring chea; or black kinds by glasing or facing with Prussian blue, tumeric.

ginsing or facing with Prussian blue, tumeric, grpsum, and indigo. This method is so gen-eral that very little genutae uncolored green tea is offered for sale." It was the knowledge of this condition of affairs that prompted the placing of Beech's Tea before the public. It is absolutely pure and without color. Did you ever as any genuine uncolored Japan, tea? Ask-your grocer to open a package of Beech's, and you will see it, and probably for the very first time. It will be found in color to be just be-tween the artificial green tea that you have

tween the artificial green tea that you have been accuatomed to and the black teas. It draws a delightful canary color, and is so fragrant that it will be a revelation to tea-drinkers. Its purity makes it also more commical than the artificial tens, for less of it is required per cup. Sold only in pound packages bearing this trade-mark:



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