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The Dalles Daily Chronicle

THE DALLES, OREGON

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STAR CUSTOMER'S JOKES.

A Too Trustful Cashier Nearly Wrecks a Restaurant.

One of the attractions of a certain Chestnut street cafe is a beautiful Angora cat which is generally very mild-mannered and ladylike, says the Philadelphia Record. The cat passes most of her time sitting upon the cashier's desk. She was posing there one day recently when the star customer went up to the desk to pay for his second meal.

"Did you ever tickle a cat's nose with a toothpick?" the patron asked of the cashier. "It has an awfully funny effect on the animal. Makes it sleepy." He had a toothpick in his hand, and, offering it to the cashier, said: "Take this and tickle the cat there with it."

The cashier took the little splinter of wood and passed the end of it over the nose of the drowsy Angora. The next instant puss emitted a scream of anguish and leaped many feet into the air. With tail erect she clambered up the wall, jumped over the bar, overturned a number of glasses and bottles and finally disappeared through an open trap into the cellar, where for five minutes she seemed to be having a fit. The cashier was pallid with fear. He couldn't imagine what had happened and the star customer had suddenly disappeared. After awhile the cashier examined the toothpick and found that the end which had tickled the cat's nose had been generously doused with tobasco sauce.

STUDY OF GENEALOGY.

Interest in Family History and Its Cause and Effect.

The recent growth and increase of societies in which eligibility to membership depends upon the deeds of ancestors rather than upon any personal qualifications of members has resulted in a great revival of the study of genealogy in this country. There are the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812, Colonial Daughters, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Holland society and others, organized and organized. To become a member of any of these a record of the family history is required.

The New York Mail and Express, which is maintaining a weekly department devoted to queries for family records and replies thereto, claims the movement is much more than a society fad or passing fancy. It asserts that it leads to a proper respect for one's ancestors, creates a desire to emulate their work for the good of one's family and country, revives an interest in American history and promotes patriotism, good citizenship and love of country. It concludes, therefore that the movement is one to be commended, and that every person should compile and preserve a family record, which may be of great value to future generations, if not to themselves.

Subscribe for THE CHRONICLE.

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 Mesquero 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 dirt and laziness, these Indians have for 80 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 civilized 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 indigent and paternal government, and reserve their energy for war dances and brawls. There were 23 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 spokesman, 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 head 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 "tawin" 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, 30,000 pounds of cabbage, 1,000 pounds of cauliflower, 2,500 pounds of turnips, 1,800 pounds of onions, 500 pounds of radishes, 1,800 pounds of celery, 2,000 pounds of pumpkins and squash, 400 pounds of peas, 900 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.

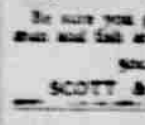
These Indians have been made nearly self-supporting within the brief period that Lieut. Stottler has been in charge. Every male on the reservation has cut his hair, put on civilized dress and taken a piece of land which he has fenced and commenced to raise grain and vegetables. They all have cabins with cook stoves and utensils. There is no drunkenness. Every man has ten head of sheep, and a like number for each mem-

Persistent Coughs

A cough which seems to hang on in spite of all the remedies which you have applied certainly needs energetic and sensible treatment. For twenty-five years that standard preparation of cod-liver oil,

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has proved its effectiveness in curing the trying afflictions of the throat and lungs, and this is the reason why: the cod-liver oil, partially digested, strengthens and vitalizes the whole system; the hypophosphites act as a tonic to the mind and nerves, and the glycerine soothes and breaks the irritation. Can you think of any combination so effective as this?



See that the man and fish are on the wrapper. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

ber 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.—

TOLD OUT OF COURT.

Accidents and Incidents Concerning a Powerful Texas Judge.

Texas is a big state and has a large population, including many men of great prominence, says *Lusk's Weekly*. But there is no man in that whole sovereignty with more religious glory than Judge Roy Bean, of Langtry, who declares that he is the "law west of the Pecos." And he is. West of the Pecos river, in Texas, there are no limitations to Judge Bean's jurisdiction, and he does not, as has been made, let mere statutes, "as in such case made and provided," influence him to any great extent in his desire to make the punishment fit the crime. There is an anecdote told of him where he sat as coroner and held an inquest on the body of a man who had met a violent death by falling from the great railway bridge that spans the Pecos river. An examination showed that the man had a revolver and \$50 in cash in his pockets when he was killed. After swearing in a jury and looking over the effects of the dead man, Judge Bean said: "Gentlemen of the jury, there ain't no doubt how this man came to his death; that's all plain; but what I would like to know is why in the name of thunder he carried that gun. Now, gentlemen, it's agin the law to carry a concealed and loaded gun in the state of Texas, and just because this gentleman took it into his head to get killed I don't mean to let him offend the peace and dignity of Texas. I fine him \$50." This is an example of Judge Bean's efficient administration. Some day his decisions will be published and then we will have for the first time a clear understanding of the law of the frontier.

ESTRAL NOTICE.

Came to our place about August 1st. Last, a roan cow; brand indistinct. Owner can have same by paying all charges. Moxie Bros., 225-1st Three Mile.

Notice of Final Account.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrators of the estate of V. GRAY, deceased, has filed her final account in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Wasco County, and the judge thereof has appointed Monday, the 17th day of January, 1900, at the hour of 10 o'clock P. M., as the date for hearing objections to said final account and the settlement thereof. All heirs, creditors and other persons interested in said estate are hereby notified to appear on or before the day set for said hearing and settlement and file their objections, if any they have, to said final account, or to any particular item thereof, specifying their objections thereto. Dated this 10th day of Dec. 26, 1899. G. H. H. M. E. GRAY, Administrator.

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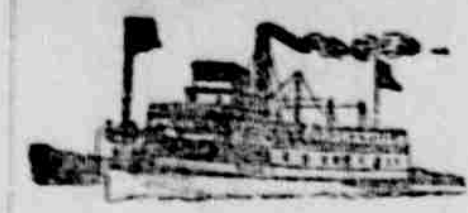
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