

enemies, as is proved by the fact that he succeeded in persuading life-long political enemies to turn their strength to him and send him to the Senate.

Adams Monroe Dyril, a representative from Mississippi, is also of Indian blood. He traces his ancestry through a long line of distinguished Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw. He has the high cheek bones, copper skin and straight hair which indicate the blood of the original American, and he has often been taken for a "dressed up" representative of some Western tribe to the "Great Father in Washington."

The foremost Indian in public life today is Quonah Parker, chief of the Comanches and a political power in the new State of Oklahoma, whose star is just rising into the blue firmament of Old Glory. Chief Parker is a Democrat and there are many political prognosticators who say he will come to the Senate from the newly admitted commonwealth. He was opposed to the union of Indian Territory with Oklahoma, and was the leading spirit in the convention which met to frame a constitution for the proposed state of Sequoyah. Chief Parker's mother was a white woman, Cindy Parker, who was captured by the Indians when a girl and later became the wife of Quonah, a Comanche warrior. Her childhood son is a man of great ability and has a strong belief in the future of the Indian.

In the list of prominent Indians of today might be included Dr. Charles Eastman, a Santee Sioux, who is a prominent student of both medicine and law; Dr. Carlos Montezuma, an Apache, who was wounded from a battlefield when only 8 years old, and who is now a prominent physician in Chicago; Francis La Flesche, an Omaha Indian, now a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a Government employee distinguished for good work in scientific research; Honore Jackson, a successful lawyer in Chicago; Miss Angel De Corral, a Chilean, an artist who has won with much success in illustrating Indian life; and Miss Zitkala Sa, a Yankton Sioux, who is contributor to the Atlantic Monthly.

The main effort of Indian education today is to make him competent to earn a white man's wages.

The agent on the Pine Ridge Agency in South Dakota, advertises to supply Indian laborers for work on railroads and irrigation ditches. Employers of labor who are using them for ditching or grading say they are reliable and steady. Many Indians are making their mark as business men. Colonel So. McJick, a rich Chickasaw, and a number of his wealthy tribesmen, have established a banking and real estate firm in Oklahoma near the Chickasaw boundary. In order to handle the affairs of their people and prevent them from being cheated by unscrupulous whites. The necessity for some such protection is shown by the recent utterance of a proud, full-blood Creek chieftain, who said: "What do the full-bloods care about the character of their land? They only want it to walk over."

The Indian has already attracted considerable attention in athletics, and it is claimed that he is destined to make a permanent place for himself in the sporting history of our country. The Carlisle football team ranks with the best and won nine of the 12 games played last year. The various Indian baseball teams that tour the country during the summer

months, always give a good account of themselves when matched against high-class and semi-professional teams. In Canada there is an Indian boy named Thomas Longboat, who is said to be the greatest long distance runner living today. He is only 19 years old, and has not much experience, but Sherring, who is the world's champion since the Olympic games, says the Indian lad will eventually beat the world. Red Cloud, a full-blood Cherokee Indian, is receiving considerable mention as a promising pugilist.

Fondness for Many Wives.

The Government has experienced considerable trouble in trying to break up the practice of polygamy among some of the Indian tribes in the West. There was one Indian who had seven wives, and yet was an excellent officer and very necessary in the administration. He was taken to task for his many marriages, but at last the department compromised on his promise not to marry any more. Two or three years later the department heard that he had taken unto himself two more squaws. When called up on the carpet his naive explanation was: "One squaw run away, one squaw die, marry two more; just got seven now, same as when Government say all right."

Many people who attended the St. Louis Exposition will remember the strong voice at the entrance to the Indian building calling through a megaphone: "Step this way, ladies and gentlemen; and see great Geronimo, the most desperate Indian chief who ever lived. See the old warrior who has cost the United States Government millions of dollars. He will write his name for you for 10 cents. Step this way ladies and gentlemen." The "barker" who thus hailed the passing throng in the merry joctular fashion of the professional showman, was a full-blood Indian boy, a product of the new dispensation of things, just as Geronimo was of the old.—*Oregonian*, Jan. 1907.

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