INDIAN CONGRESS AT OMAHA

Detailed History of the Event and th Tribes Represented.

BEST FEATURE OF THE EXPOSITION

A Study of Tribal Characteristics, Arts and Ceremonies, Homes and Industries-Ethnologie Results Obtained.

progress toward civilization. Notwithstandrepresented. Mr. Mooney's paper is as follows:

The Transmississippi and International Exposition, held at Omaha from June to Octoher, inclusive, in 1898, was the most suc treasury. Such a showing, in a town whose citizens only thirty years ago were called upon to barricade their homes against an follows: Algonquian Stock-Arapaho, Blackrapid growth and tremendous energy of the west and the grit and determination of the Carlos Apache, Klowa Apache, Lipan. Cadexposition managers, foremost among whom Omaha Bee. The successful outcome was Stock-Assinibein, Crow, Iowa, Omaha, Oto, due chiefly to his tireless activity and unfaltering courage. The ethnologic project was the child of his brain, and in spite Tonkawa. Yuman Stock-Mohave, of serious imperfections, the general result was such-particularly from the practical standpoint of the ticket seller-that we may expect to see ethnology a principal feature at future expositions so long as our aborig inal material holds out. Indeed, the projec tors of one or two contemplated expositions, after looking over the ground at Omaha, have already included an Indian exhibit on a large scale as a part of their

While in Omaha in October, 1897, the author drew up, at the request of the management, an elaborate plan of ethnologic presentation at the exhibition, based on a plan already submitted some years before to the late Prof. Goode for possible use ta connection with the Columbian National park. Briefly summarized, the scheme was based, not on linguistic or tribal affiliations, but on modes of life as determined by surroundings. However, congressional delays and unexpected governmental expenditures, consequent upon the breaking out of war with Spain, prevented the carrying out of any systematic project.

On the convening of congress in December the friends of the exposition introduced : bill appropriating \$100,000 for an ethnologic exhibit. It reached the conference stage with prospects bright for its passage, but before it could come to final action the war preparations monopolized legislative attention, with a consequent scaling down of appropriations all along the line. It was found impossible to effect the passage of the bill as contemplated, and it was finally incorporated as a paragraph, but appropriating came a law on the last day of June, a full The work was thus taken out of the control of the management, while no time was left for adequate preparation.

Preparatory Work.

campment or congress to make an ex- et war with the whites. tensive exhibit Illustrative of the mode of life, native industries, and ethnic traits of Wichita are an agricultural people, and even as many aboriginal American tribes as possible. To that end it is proposed to bring large quantities of corn, which they ground together selected families or groups from into meal upon stone metates or in wooden all the principal tribes, and camp them in tepees, wigwams, hogans, etc., on the exposition grounds, and there permit them to ited in elstern-like caches lined with bark. conduct their domestic affairs as they do at home, and make and sell their wares for

'It is desired that the encampment should be as thoroughly aboriginal in every respect should be distinctly set forth. This point tion of materials. They should bring their furnish and decorate their tepees or other domiciles. As this will be a most interesting part of the exhibit, the furnishings should be as attractive and complete as possible. The necessary materials for carrying on their native arts should also be brought, so that they may engage in making articles for sale on the grounds. Where this cannot be done they may bring things illustrative of their craft in reasonable quan-

Unfortunately the execution of the project was intrusted to an official unacquainted with tribal characteristics, ceremonies. As a result no one of the leading native industries was representedblanket weaving, pottery making, silver working, basket making, bread making or skin dressing. Not even the characteristic earth lodge of the Omaha Indians was shown. although such houses are still in occupancy on the reservation less than sixty miles distant. The ethnologic results obtained were the work of an expert detailed at the special request of the management and were paid for outside of the appropriation.

The first Indians arrived in August, when the exposition was already half over, and they continued to come in by delegations and singly until the close. Some went home after a short time, but the majority remained to the end. The number contemplated in the estimates was 500, the actual number present

WORTH GOING AFTER

titles for sale."

Popular Method Undertaken to Convince Hardened Skeptics.

So many people honestly believe there is no cure for rheumatism, that one of our well known druggists will give away free a trial package of Gloria Tonic and let the sufferer make a good, fair test of the remedy. They would like to meet the hardened skeptics who have "tried everything and failed." The free trial will assure such sufferers that a remedy has been discovered that cures so-called hopeless cases. Gloria Tonic cured an old gentleman at Lyon, Mo., at the age of \$2, after having suffered for 42 years. This famous remedy is sold at \$1.00 a package

or 5 one dollar packages for \$3.50. Even the free trial will give you relief and a cure is certain to follow. The name of the remedy, Gloria Tonie is suggestive of the glorious relief it brings and is endorsed by physicians. Positively no samples will be given to children or anyone else that is not an actual sufferer from

The free packages are being given away by

the encamement.

Tribes Represented.

Potawatomi, Pueblo (of Santa Clara), Sauk of the government. Mr. James Mooney of the Boreau of tions, the Chiricahua, now held as prisoners numbering about 220, on a reservation in Ethnology contributes to the current American Archive at Fort Sill, Okl., and the San Carlos southwestern Oklahoma, adjoining the for ceremonial purposes. The men were the torical review of the Indian congress, which torical review of the Indian congress, which became the crowning attraction of the Transmississippl Exposition. It was the Spokan and Kalispel. The Klowa were the far north. They call themselves Nadlfirst attempt to bring together representative properly Klowa Apache, practically a part Ishan-Dina and are mentioned under their and sometimes the Blackfeet, it was pushed types of Indian tribes, to show their mode of the Kiewa in everything but language. Pawnee name of Gataka in a French docu- up or reached over the forehead. Excepting types of Indian tribes, to show their mode of the Riows in everything but language. Their color is not the coppery of living, physical characteristics and their progress toward civilization. Notwithstands mainly from Rosebud and Pine Ridge general region where they became better the majority of these Indians are but little the creamy yellow semetimes seen among ing the unavoidable delay in starting, the re- agencies in South Dakota. The Wichita known at a later period, participating with changed in appearance from the time, when the Puchles, which might be described as sulis exceeded expectation. Included in the delegation included one or two individuals the Riowa in all their raiding wars until they were first put on reservations. They Mongolian were not that term so liable to sults exceeded expectation. Included in the delegation included one of two individuals assigned their present reservation in 1863, are all of fine physical type, as might be missons ruction. In temper they are good

tribe of the Lipan. closed with a record of over two and a half owners of Nebraska—the tribes of the guif Physically they are tall and well made, with being much lighter in color than their neighmillion paid admissions and a balance of states, now living in Indian Territory, and bold, afert expression. several bundred thousand dellars in the the historic Iroquois of the long-house were

unrepresented. Linguistically, the tribes are classified as Athapascan Stock-Chiricahua Apache, San Ponka, Sioux, Winnebago. Tancan Stock-Santa Clara Pueblo, Tonkawan Stock-

History of the Tribes.

We shall now speak in detail of some of the tribes, beginning with one of the most The Wichita, with their connteresting. federates, the Waco, Tawakoni and Kichai, numbering now altogether only about 320, belong to the Caddonn stock, and reside on reservation in southwestern Oklahoma. The first three are practically one people and speak a dialect of the Pawnee language the Tawakoni particularly claiming close relationship with the Skidl division of the Pawnee. The Kichai, reduced now to about sixty souls, are the remnant of a tribe from eastern Texas, with a distinct language of their own. The Wichita call themselves Kitikitish, meaning literally, "racoon eyelids," but understood to signify "tattooed eyelids," from a former custom among the men of tatteoing lines upon the eyelids. The women tattee lines upon the chin, and some of the older ones have their breasts covered with tattooed designs. From this custom the Wichita derived their French name of Panis Piques. The common the tribe has been variously explained, but

may be connected with wits, or wets, their own word for "man." Within the historic period, which in their ase dates back more than three centuries, they have ranged from central Texas to Arkansas river, and there is evidence that at one time a part of them at least lived farther eastward in Arkansas and Louislana. They are identical with the people of the ancient Quivira, with whom Coronado, in which is fastened to the tipi covering at the White-swan, a former scout and the sole 1541, found "corn and houses of straw." At the beginning of their official relations with work. There are also two outside poles for which notable engagement he was shot and only \$40,000 instead of the sum first named, the government the Waco and Tawakoni the flaps. As each set of poles is put in hacked almost to pieces and finally left for cognate Potawatomi and Kickapoo on the and Tawakoni creek, while the Wichita and month after the opening of the exposition. Kichal had their permanent village in the Wichita mountains, on upper Red river. Driven out of Texas by the whites, they were collected on the present reservation in 1859, but had hardly gathered their first In anticipation of the passage of the bill crop when they were again scattered by the gether in front and fastened with a row of story in fluent sign language. the Indian office had sent out to the various outbreak of the civil war and fled north, Indian agents an explanatory circular, set- remaining about the site of the present city ting forth the purpose of the appropriation. of Wichita, Kan., until the struggle was over, when they returned to their homes "It is the purpose of the proposed en- on the reservation. They have never been

Like all the tribes of Caddean stock, the before the coming of the white man raised mortars, or boiled in pottery of their own making. Their surplus supplies were depos-

Unique Homes. Their permanent houses are of unique onstruction, being dome-shaped structures of grass thatch laid over a framework of poles, with earth banked up around the bane. as practicable, and that the primitive traits | From Catlin we have a picture of such a and characteristics of the several tribes village, as he found it, on upper Red river in 1834, but, as is the case in other of his should be constantly kept in view in the drawings, with the forms somewhat idealselection of the Indians and in the colleg- | ized. It may be mentioned that the circular embankments on this village site were native dress, if possible. They should also | plainly to be seen when the writer identified bring their native domiciles or the materials | the location a few years ago. In making up with which to make them. They should the Wichita delegation for Omaha a typical also bring the necessary articles with which grass house was bought from the owner, on the reservation, with the understanding that Omaha, to be again set up on the grounds summer it is set up on the open prairie to of the Indiah congress. The contract was escape the mosquitos. In winter it is refaithfully carried out. The grass house was taken down, transported by wagon and rall, at Omaha, the rebuilding requiring the labor neatly interwoven.

of several women about one week. The inside support was a substantial square framework of stout logs, about eight cross-pieces were bent long, flexible, half-round timbers, having their bases planted the nomad hunters of the plains, as no other in the circular trench which formed the circumference of the structure, while their tapering ends were brought together at the op and bound firmly with elm bark to form the rafters. Smaller flexible poles of perhaps on inch in diameter were then bound across these at regular intervals from the ground to the top. Over this framework the long grass was laid in shingle fashion in regular rounds, beginning at the bottom. each round being held in place by light rods fastened with elm bark to the supporting framework and cleverly concealed under the next round of grass. Near the top, but at the side instead of in the center, was the

smoke-hole. Deorways were left at oppoite sides to allow the breeze a free aweep, high bed platforms, and in the center was with a sweat-lodge of willow rods. A curibrought with them, hung up on the outside, the mortar and the metate near the doorway, and the bunches of corn and dried pumpkin, with the Indian owners themselves, the most attractive feature of the congress. At the close of the exposition the grass ouse, with the mortars and metates, was purchased for the National museum and the materials transmitted to Washington to be again set up in the Columbian park, where

study the structure of the "straw houses" of Physical Characteristics.

future visitors may have opportunity to

The Wichita delegation numbered thirtyeight, of whom fifteen lived in the grats other plains tribes represented at the con-

and Pox, Sionx, Tonkawa, Wichita and Win- Another interesting southern tribe reprenobago. The Apache were in two delega- sented was that of the Klowa Apache, now

Every man and woman of the delegation came dressed in full buckskin, beautifully tringed and beaded. They set up their canvas tipis adjoining the Wichita, inclosupon to barricade their domes against an follows: Algonquian Stock Arapano, Black ing one of them with a circular windbreak souls, being the largest tribe or confederacy attack of hostile Indians, well illustrates the foot, Cheyenne, Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox. Carlos Apache, Kiewa Apache, Lipan. Cad-doan Stock-Wichita, Kichai. Salishan of the same del from a tripod in front about one-half of Minnesota, and are now exposition managers, foremost among woom down Stock-Wichita, Kichal. Sausan of the same tipl was a genuine, old-time gathered on reservations within their National museum.

The Tipi.

It may be in place here to describe the

tirely superseded the former term, lodge. over a framework of poles of cedar or other sultable wood, tied together near their ops and spread out at the ground to form eix persons has twenty poles in the circle and stands about fifteen feet high to the crossing of the poles. Three-or with some the main support of the structure. One of these is at one side of the doorway, which always faces the east; another, to which is usually tied the "medicine bag" of the owner of the dwelling, is nearly opposite the doorway, while the third is on the north side. These three poles are first tied together about two feet from their upper of ends with one end of a long rope and are then raised in place by the women and firmly planted in the earth. The other poles are next sorted out according to way that when set up the tipl's longest of scouts for the government service in slope will be toward the front. The formula the various Indian campaigns of that region. rated from a very early period. They were is: three main poles; two sets of five longer | They have marked tribal characteristics, | poles each, one for each side and extending which would well repay study, as they are around to the decreasy; two sets of three practically unknown to the ethnologist. The the beginning of the French and Indian war shorter poles each, for the back; one pole most prominent man of the delegation was back and serves to lift it upon the frame- survivor of the Custer massacre in 1876, in place another turn of the rope is taken dead, but managed to save his life by coveraround them at the crossing and when all are up the loose end of the rope is wound Dakota. With his hearing destroyed by around one of the main poles and firmly tied. The covering being fitted upon the framework, the two ends are brought towooden pins running upward from the door, which may be a simple hanging flap, a covote skin, or something more elaborate. About twenty pegs fasten the edges down to the ground, grass and wild sage being used about 6,000, in various subtribes and bands, to fill in any spaces which might admit the formerly ranging over the whole country the delegation. allows the smoke to escape. On each side | Saskatchewan. Nineteen hundred of them | of the opening is a flap, held in place by are now gathered on a reservation in and they wear the turban and characteris-

Tipi Furnishings.

against the wall of the tipi, which serve as are of small poles, supporting mats of old-style ernamented skin tipl. willow rods, usually leoped up at one end or blankets. Above the beds are canoples set so as to catch the stray drops which come in through the smoke hole during rainstorms. The clear space of ground immediately about the fireplace, where the women border of interwoven twigs. The tipi is

structure met so well the requirements of have been removed to Oklahoma. is so easily portable and so well adapted by its shape to withstand the stormy winds of a timberless region. This is shown by the fact that it has furnished the model for the Sibley tent. It is still in use by all the plains tribes, with no change from former methods of construction excepting in the

and workmanship. able number of captives still living among these southern tribes, which formerly made made the Wichita camp altogether perhaps Mexico and the Texas frontier their foragfortunates, Pablino retains the knowledge of his name and his Spanish language and remembers vividly how he was taken, when the Apache upon the town of Parral in Chihuahua.

Omahas and Ponkas.

scription of the Kiowa Apache will fit the talkers on the plains.

varying from shout 100 to about 550, canvas tipls adjoining. The party had been Blackfeet of the north, the Omaha, Ponka tana came a delegation of Flatheads (Selish), governor, old Jose de Jesus Naranjo, ac-Filtered water for drinking was supplied to carefully selected and included several and Oto of the central region and the historic tribe of De Smet and Ravalli, the camp, and daily rations were issued noted runners, distinguished in the core- the Cheyenne and Arapaho of the accompanied by several Spokan (Singuomen) his staff of office an inscribed silver-headed nearly equivalent to the regular army ration, montal foot races of the tribe, two Kichai south. With the exception of the and Coeur d'Alena (Kalispel), the three came, presented to the pueblo by President There were three deaths-a Sauk warrior, women, still retaining their peculiar Omaha and Ponka, who are practically one tribes being closely associated and cognate, Lincoln in 1863. who was buried in full Indian dress, and language, and one of them with the old- people, they were all roving buffalo hunters, speaking nearly similar. Salishan dialects two babies. Two infants were born during style tattooing upon her face and body, fighting and hunting on horseback, dwelling and having the same dress and general aptitude encampment.

Tellus Represented.

The Proposition of the Platter willow rads. Physically the Wichita are using the same weapons and having similar Omitting several delegations which re-mained but a short while, there were rep-flowing hair inclined to waviness. They Most of them seem to have been unacresented about twenty tribes, as follows: were accompanied by their chief, known quainted with the clan system. The Omaha gion, most of whom formerly compressed Apache, Arapaho (southern), Assimbolin, to the whites as Tawakoni Jim, a man of and Ponka had corn and earth-covered the head by artificial means, considered and Ponka had corn and earth-covered to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of the head by artificial means, considered and possible of the head by artificial means, considered and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of them seem to have been unactually and possible of the head by artificial means, considered and possible of the head by artificial means, considered and possible of the head by artificial means, considered and possible of the head by artificial means, and the head by artificial means are possible of the head by artificial means and possible of the head by artificial means are possible of the head by arti Blackfoot, Cheyenne (southern), Crow, Flat- commanding presence and fluent eloquence. lodges, both of which they probably obhead, Iowa, Kiowa, Omaha, Oto, Penka, and in former years a scout in the service tained originally from their allies, the Pawnee. All wore the prairie moccasin. breechcloth and buckskin dress, differing only in length of fringe or color of decora-Tonkawa, themselves on the verge of ex- Until within a few years past they have expected in a race of warriors and horsemen. natured and fond of pleasantry, here again inction, was a single woman of the broken been a typical plains tribe, without agri- The build is sinewy and the features thin resembling the Pueblos rather than culture, pottery or basketry, depending en- and clear-cut, excepting the semi-agricul- sterner warriors of the plains. They for-A glance at the list will show that four- tirely on the buffalo for subsistence, and tural Omaha and Ponka, who show the merly occupied the tangle of rough moun-A grance at the list will show that tour shifting their skin tiple from place to place effect of a partial grain diet in rounder tains at the extreme head of the Missourt tober, inclusive, in 1838, was the most succonstule over held in this country, from the
Centennial down, not even excepting the
World's fair. Conceived in a period of
wide-spread business depression and carried
wide-spread business depression and carried
wide-spread business depression and carried

The baket makers of Oregon and California, the
backt makers of Oreg through in the face of a foreign war, it Navaho weavers, the Pawnee-aboriginal great annual ceremony of the sun dance, and light complexion, the Cheyenne also bouses of bark and reeds as well as the bors.

The Sloux, who call themselves Dakota

or Lakota, "allies," number about 25,000 of leafy willow branches after the man- in the United States. They formerly owned ner of the winter camps of the plains In- the greater portion of both Dakotas, with Washington, skins or canvas, sewn tegether with sinew delegation. Among those in attendance generally recognized chiefs. Their tipis, some of which are tastefully decorated, were a circle of about twenty feet diameter. An set up in a circle, following the old custom average tipl occupied by a family of about of the plains tribes. The Watopana, "paddlers," or Assiniboin, are an offshoot from the Yankton Dakota and speak their dialect. Their range was north of that of tribes four-particularly stout poles form the Dakota, extending across the Canada boundary. They now number about 1,400, gathered on two reservations in Montana, besides a small number in Canada. They brought with them a fine specimen of the old-style heraldic tipl.

The Crows (Absaroke), numbering now about 2.100 on a reservation in Montana, occupied the Yellowstone country, west of their hereditary enemies, the Dakota. Aling himself with the blanket of a dead blows of the tomahawk, his hands erippled

Finest Men of the Plains.

The Siksika, or Blackfeet, known to ethnologists through the researches of Grinnell, are an important tribe numbering cold air. The opening where the poles cross from the Yellowstone to the North

in hammock fashion and covered with skins lated Siouan tribes, numbering, respectively, dicating thoughtful character and firm will. dierly air and figure; Geronimo, the old war attend to their cooking operations, is someit should be taken down and the materials painted on the outside with heraldic designs Dorsey, La Flesche and Miss Fletcher. The tions. The same vehicle could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be their old friends from Arizona and exchange the could doubtless be thirty miles away, thence to be shipped to from the poles or similar adornments. In to the exposition city. The word signifies The two tribes now number together \$70, of Some tribal ceremonies were arranged, but escape the mosquitos. In winter it is retribes formerly living farther down the lowa and a small band in Kansas. Some pose to reduce everything to the level of moved to the shelter of the timber along river. They are also the originators of the work has recently been done by Prof. W. J. a "Midway" performance. Among those the river bottom and surrounded with a picturesque Omaha dance, now common to McGee in the Iowa band, which is composed given were the noted ghost dance of the and again set up in the original materials high fence or windbreak of willow branches most of the plains tribes. They reside on chiefly of Muskwaki, or Foxes. a reservation about sixty miles northward Such was the dwelling until recently in from Omaha and within the limits of their the cognate Potawatomi (Potewatmik), and dance and devil dance of the Apache, the constant use by all the buffalo-hunting original country. Most of them now live four lows (Pahcche), the latter being a last being performed at night by the light tribes from the Saskatchewan to the Rio in frame houses, but others still prefer their small tribe, now reduced to 260, formerly of a fire, with a clown and other masked inches in diameter, planted upright in the Grande, and for a part of the year also by old-time earth lodge. Some of the Ponka living, ir alliance with the Sauk, in central characters, after the manner of the Hopi or ground, supporting cross-pieces of the same the semi-sedentary agricultural tribes, such also are on a reservation in northeastern lowa, which derives its name from them. size laid in crotches at the top. Over these as the Ree, Pawnee and Wichita. No other Nebraska, but the majority, with the Oto,

Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

call themselves, respectively. Dzitsi-staa Mexico. As is well known, the Pueblos con- central medicine lodge and all the necessary and Inu na-ina, both names being about stitute one of our most distinct and interest. shields, tripeds and other equipments to equivalent to "our people," were repre- ing native types, but owing to the fact that make it complete-was brought from Washsented by a large delegation from Oklahoma. the agent who made up the delegation was ington and set up within a canvas corral of Typical buffalo hunters of the plains, they instructed to send only men, it was impossi- eighty feet diameter. This presentation of yet have traditions of a time when they ble to make any showing of such characsubstitution of canvas for buffalo hides and lived in the east and planted corn. The teristic industries as bread making, pottery in the general inferiority of ornamentation Cheyenne number in all nearly 3,500, or making or basket weaving. As Santa Clara whom 2,000 (Southern) are on a reservation is one of the smallest of the pueblos, and Indians, just previous to their signing of the Of the Kiowa Apache delegation the most -now thrown open to settlement-in west- only a short distance from the railroad and historic treaty of Medicine Lodge in 1857, by prominent member was the hereditary chief, ern Oklahoma, the remainder (Northern) the town of Espanola, its inhabitants have which they gave up their free life and White-man, now nearly 70 years of age, a being on a reservation in Montana, except- been so modified by contact with white agreed to be assigned to a reservation. It kindly, dignified gentleman, who has twice ing a few living with the Dakota or Sloux. represented his people at Washington. In Their tribal "medicine" is a bundle of sa- their aberiginal arts and ceremonies. Bespite of years he sits his horse as firmly and cred arrows in the keeping of one of the ing unable to carry on any of their native and detached doors were made of grass over boars his lance as steadily as the youngest southern bands. They are a proud, warlike industries or to participate in the cerea frame of rods. Around the inside were of his warriors. In former days he was people, who have left a strong impress on monials of the other tribes, the Santa Clara one of the two war leaders deemed worthy the history of the plains. The Arapaho, men confined their effort chiefly to disposing the fire-hole, with a support from which to carry the beaver-skin staff which pledged numbering in all about 1,500, are also in of some cheap pottery of the sort made for to hang the pot. There was also a grass- them never to avoid a danger or turn aside two divisions, the larger body living with sale to tourists at railway stations. thatched arbor built in the same fashion, from the enemy. Another notable man is the Cheyenne in Oklahoma, while the the captive, Big-whip, whose proper name northern division resides with the Shoshont New Mexico and Arizona, with some transously painted indian drum, which they is Pablino Diaz, and who jokingly claims on a reservation in Wyoming. The Gros- planted settlements near El Paso, Tex., have kinship with the distinguished president of ventres of Montana, formerly associated altogether a population of about 11,000 souls, the sister republic. He is one of a consider- with the Blackfeet and numbering now representing according to our present knowl. about 700, are a detached band of Arapaba, edge, four different linguistic stocks. Three Unlike their allies, the Arapako are of an paeblos have more than 1,000 souls each, accommedating temper, disposed to pattern while Santa Clara has but 225. The type ing grounds. Unlike most of these un. from our civilization, while the Cheyenne is too well known, from the researches of are strongly conservative. Their "medi- trained investigators, to need any extended cine" is a "flat pipe," in the keeping of the notice here. The Santa Clara Indiana belong porthern division. As yet there has been to the Tanoan stock. They call themselves about 8 years of age, in a sudden dash by no extended study of either of these inter Owi'ne, and their village Ka'pa, a name esting tribes, although some good linguistic which seems to contain the root pa, water. work has been done among the Cheyenne They are aware of their relationship to the by the Mennoulte missionary, Petter. The people of the Tusayan village of Hano, which two ribbes are devoted to the ghost dance some of their old men have visited. Nearly With some modification of detail the de- and are considered the most expert sign, all have Spanish names in addition to their

The Finthend.

heads do not, and never did, have flat heads. This paradoxical statement is explained by the fact that the Indians of the Columbia retheir beads thus treated as pointed, and contemptuously applied the term "flatheads" to their neighbors in the mountains, who had not the custom, but allowed the skuil to retain its natural shape. The early travelers adopted the name without understanding the reason of its application, and thus it came that the one tribe which despised the practice was supposed to be above all others addicted to it.

The men wear their hair turned up from the forehead somewhat after the manner of the Crows. Their color is not the coppery gan among them that work which continues to be the most successful in the history of our Indian missions. In 1855 they were gathered on a reservation, where the confederated tribes now number about ernment scout, accompanied the party. 2,000, besides about 670 Spokan and 500 Casur d'Alene on the Colville reservation in

The Winnebagoes, "buffalo shield," the last shield remaining ancient territory. Although well known having their territory in southern Wiscon-The Hochunk-ra, or Winnebago, formerly In the tribe. It is now the property of the linguistically and in the pioneer history of | sin about the lake that bears their name, the west, they have yet to be studied from were represented by a considerable delegathe ethnologic point of view. Their lan- tion under a sub-chief, Black-hawk. They guage was reduced to writing some sixty speak an archaic and strongly marked Siouan ipi, the ordinary dwelling of the plains years ago and has now a considerable liter- language, but had their alliances with the tribes. The name tipl, "house," is from the ature. Nearly all the men of the tribe Algonquian tribes rather than with their Sioux language and has now almost en- are able to conduct personal correspondence own kindred to the westward. In dress in their own language. They have a special and physical characteristics also they re-The tipl is a canical structure, formerly fondness for parade and eagle-feather war semble the eastern indians, wearing the of dressed buffalo hides, but now of cow bonnets are particularly numerous in this turban, the beaded garter and the short breecheloth and having the compact, heavy were several men of prominence, but no build of the agricultural tribes of the timber region. Living remote from the buffalo country, they sutsisted principally on corn. wild rice, fish and small game. Their houses, still in common occupancy on their eservation, are of the wigwam type of woven rush mats upon a framework oles, much resembling the wigwams of helr former neighbors, the Sauk. Friendly, but conservative, they have a rare mass of thnologic lore which yet remains to be They number now about 1,150 on reservation adjoining the Omaha in ortheastern Nebraska.

The historic Sauk and Fox were well repesented by a large delegation from Oklahoma and a smaller party from the band now living in Iowa. These two tribes, calling themselves respectively Sagiwuk though predatory in habit, they have never and Muskwakluk, names of somewhat been at war with the whites, but on the doubtful interpretation, are practically one length and leaned against them in such contrary have usually furnished a contingent people, speaking closely related dialects of one language and having been confedeprominent in every Indian movement of the lake and upper Mississippi region from until their power was broken by the result of the Blackhawk war in 1832. Their territory lay on both sides of the Mississippi, east, the Winnebago and Dakota on the north and the Iowa With all mother of the tribe who swam the Mississippi with her infant tied upon her back to escape a massacre in which nearly 200 men, women and children of the Sauk fell by the bullets of 1,600 American troops. The younger daughter of Anamosa accompanied

An Agricultural Tribe. The Sauk have always been agricultural, The fire is built in a shallow hole dug in Blackfeet are among the finest men of the work and carpet the floors of their long, of good management they have develope he center of the tipl. Behind and on each plains, tall and well built, with erect pose round-top wigwams. They brought with from miserable savage refugees to prosper side of the fire are low platforms, set close and steady countenance. Those in at- them sufficient of these mats to set up sev- ous farmers and stock raisers, quite a num sents by day and beds by night. The frames | Piegan division, and brought with them as in shape and structure from the conical States scouts. The delegation was a picket 1,170, 820 and 350, originally had their set- With proud conservatism they hold fast captain, a natural leader of warriors, but region. Occupying thus a subordinate post-tien, they have never been prominent in syllabic alphabet, apparently the work of they were housed in army tents. The exiler are ameng the best known tribes of the which they keep up a correspondence with ing baskets, canes and beaded work for "up stream," as distinguished from cognate | whom 500 are in Oklahoma, nearly 400 in were discontinued owing to an evident pur With the Sauk there came also several of Wichita and the unique and interesting was

Interesting Native Types.

The Pueblos were represented by a delegation of about twenty men from Santa Clara The ailled Cheyenne and Arapaho, who pueblo on the upper Rio Grande in New ature heraldic tipls in buckskin, with the civilization that they have almost forgotten The twenty-six existing Pueblo towns of

lernor, or chief, every year. Their present house, while the remainder occupied several gress-the Dakota, Assintboin, Crows and From their reservation in western Mon- governor, Diego Naranjo, with the last ex- but 9,718,432.

companied the party, the former bearing as his staff of office an inscribed silver-headed

Descended From Cannibals.

A small but notable delegation was that the Tonkawa, who call themselves Ti'chkan-watich, "indigenous people," a title arrogated by half the insignificant little tribes known to ethnology. Although the mere remnant of a people on the verge of extinction, the Tonkawa are of peculiar interest from the fact that, so far as present knowledge goes, they constitute a distinct linguistic stock, and are the only existing cannibal tribe of the United States, while historically they are the sole representatives of the Indians of the old Alamo mission, whose most tragic incident had its parallel in the massacre that practically wiped out their tribe.

Living originally in southern Texas, the Tonkawa experienced all the vicisaltudes that come to a vagrant and outcast people until they were finally gathered, in 1859, on what is now the Kiowa reservation, having their village on the south bank of the Washita, just above the present Anadarko. The other tribes, which hated them for their cannibal habit and for the assistance which they had given the troops in various border campaigns, took advantage of the confusion resulting from the outbreak of the rebellion to settle old scores, and, joining forces against the Tonkawa, surprised their camp by a night attack on October 23, 1862, and massacred nearly half the tribe. Since then their decline has been rapid, until there are now but fifty-three left alive, on lands allotted to them in eastern Oklahoma. Some excellent studies have been made among them by Gatschet, who determined their linguistic isolation. Their chief, Sentele, alias Grant Richards, a former gov-Frmous Annches.

The celebrated tribe of Apache, who call themselves Nde, "men," was represented by two delegations, numbering together about forty persons, viz: Some White Mountain Apache from San Carlos reservation in Arizoa, and some Chiricahua from Fort Sill, Oklahema, where they are now held under military restraint. With the former there were also some Mohave, a distinct tribe of Yuman stock.

From their connection with the border wars of the southwest, and through the re searches of the late Captain Bourke, the Apache are so well known as to require no extended notice here. A part of the great Athapascan stock, they have fought their Gomplaints way through hostile tribes from Yukon river to the Rio Grande, finally establishing themselves in the mountain region of southern Arizona and New Mexico, whence they made unceasing forays in all directions until their name became the synonym of all that was savage and untamable. From the nature of the country in which they lived and their inherited capacity for enduring hardship, they proved the most dangerous foes against whom our troops were ever forced to con tend. Since their final subjugation a few years ago they have tried to adapt themselves to the situation, and evince a native intelligence and solidity of character that hid fair to place them in the front rank of self-supporting tribes. It will be remem bered that they are first cousins of the Navaho, the most successful stock raisers and most expert weavers in the States. They number nearly 5,000, all now on San Carles reservation in Arizona, excepting the Chiricahua band of about 300, held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill. They held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill. They have no central organization, but are subdivided into a number of bands, each under its own chief.

The White mountain delegation was unde ommand of the hereditary chief, Go-zhazh, 'Jingling." known to the whites as Josh, of pleasing features and manly air. They wore the dress of their tribe, with flowing hair, red turban, close-fitting buckskin legging, and characteristic turned-up moccasin. The women have their hair cut across the foreof these excepting the Dakota they maintained a friendly alliance. Keokuk, in their foreheads figures resembling the rain Iowa, derives its name from a noted friendly and cloud symbol of the Hopi. The Mehave their foreheads figures resembling the rain chief of the Blackhawk war, and Anamesa had the same dress and general appearance. in the same state commemorates a heroic They brought with them their native baskets and dance costumes and set up their roundtop canvas wiklups after the style of those on the reservation.

The Chiricabua, the last Apache band to go on the warpath, were finally run down nd compelled to surrender to General Mile in 1886. As the people of Arizona protested against allowing them to remain longer in two other poles on the outside of the tipi, by Montana, the rest being in the adjacent tie moccasin of the easiern tribes. Their Fort Marion, Florida, thence after some that territory, they were deported bodily to means of which the draft is regulated as the Canadian province. Associated with them beaded work is especially beautiful, and time to Mount Vernon barracks in Alabama, are two smaller tribes, the Arapaho Gros- like the Winnebago they weave fine mats and at last to Fort Sill, on the Kiowa resventres and the Sarsi. In physique the of rushes with which they cover the frame-ervation, Oklahoma, where under a few years tendance at the congress belonged to the eral wigwams, which are entirely different ber being enrolled and uniformed as United tipi of the plains tribes. In person they one, and included Naichi, "Meddler," the The Omaha, Ponka, and Oto, clasely re- are tall and strongly built, with faces in- bereditary chief of the band, a man of soltlements along the Missouri river in eastern their forms, legends and complex social or- within a most mercenary character, with Nebraska, under the protection of the pow- ganization, and are today probably the one or two foot racers and experts in native erful Pawnee, who claimed the whole Platte | most interesting study tribes of the whole arts, and several women, with two infants west, owing to the extended researches of friends on their various scattered reserva- sile, and found much pleasure in meeting

plains tribes, the mounted horn dance of the Moki dances. There were also foot races by picked runners from several tribes.

Treasures of the Show. The Kiowa camp circle-n series of mintthe old camp circle of the plains tribes is complete reproduction, on a small scale, the last great sun-dance camp of the Klowa is the property of the National museum and was prepared on the reservation under direction of the Bureau of American Ethnology, every miniature tipi and shield having been made by the hereditary Indian owner of the original.

Under an arrangement between the expo sition management and the Bureau of American Ethnology a special fund was appropriated for accuring portraits of the In dian delegates. The work was done by the exposition photographer, under the supervision of a member of the bureau, according to a systematic plan, the Indians being photographed in costume in tribal groups and singly, in bust, profile and full length, resulting in a series of several hundred pictures forming altogether one of the finest collections of Indian portraits in existence. The negatives are now in possession of the bureau. At the same time the Indian name of each individual was obtained, with its interpretation, and some points of information concerping the tribe, with brief vocabularies of each language

all have Spanish names in addition to their proper Indian names. They elect a governor or chief every year. Their present in the United States is 21,082,472, the total enrollment of American Sunday schools is

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