

of the *Eaters* joined the dog soldier's society on a certain day and thereafter remained a problem until our own day. They levied tribute on people passing through their county in the form of steers or horses and often committed crimes for which they could not be punished, though in 1884 a law was enacted making any offense committed by an Indian a crime if the same would have been a crime by United States law when committed by a white man; there was no power to enforce it. The dog soldiers, within living memory, held hundreds of stolen horses on their reservations, horses stolen from Kansas, Texas and the Cherokee Strip. They lived on stolen beef and cut the telegraph wires to prevent their deeds being reported at Washington. All this in spite of the troops stationed at Fort Reno within a few miles of the agency.

At Pine Ridge the Sioux continued to do their duty Court of Indian Offenses was not a success since there was no pay for judges and the police officers did not like to act as judges of the people they had arrested. Inexperienced judges also were inclined to deal leniently with offenders who made presents to them, quite in the manner of a medieval king.

At some agencies also the police were unarmed except for revolvers whereas most other Indians had rifles.

The Indian policeman was no respecter of persons and even succeeded in arresting Crow Dog, the murderer of Spotted Tail, and other friends of the government. The murderer paid their ponies to the relatives of the murdered men and went free, the Supreme Court having ruled that courts outside the reservation had no jurisdiction ~~the~~ and that offenses against Indians by Indians were not subject to civil law. Thus the