

354 Chiricahua had surrendered. On July 7 the War Department assumed police control of the San Carlos reservation, and on Sept. 1 the Apache were placed under the sole charge of Crook, who began to train them in the ways of civilization, with such success that in 1884 over 4000 tons of grain, vegetables and fruits were harvested.

In February 1885 Crook's powers were curtailed, an act that led to conflict of authority between the civil and military officers, and before matters could be adjusted half the Chiricahua left the reservation in May and fled to their favorite haunts. Troops and Apache scouts were again sent forward, and many skirmishes took place, but the Indians were wary, and again Arizona and New Mexico were thrown into a state of excitement and dread by raids across the American border, resulting in the murder of 73 white people and many friendly Apaches. In January 1886 the American camp under Captain Crawford was attacked through misunderstanding by Mexican irregular Indian troops, resulting in Crawford's death.

By the following March the Apache became tired of the war and asked for a parley, which Crook granted as formerly, but before the time for the actual surrender of the entire forces arrived the wily Geronimo changed his mind and with his immediate band again fled beyond reach. His escape led to censure of Crook's policy; he was consequently relieved at his own request in April, and to General Nelson A. Miles was assigned the completion of the task. Geronimo and his band finally surrendered Sept. 4, 1886, and with numerous friendly Apache were sent to Florida as prisoners. They were later taken to Mt. Vernon, Alabama, thence to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where they have made progress toward civilization. Some of the hostiles were never captured, but remained in the mountains, and as late as November 1900 manifested their hostile character by an attack on Mormon settlers in Chihuahua. Apache hostilities in Arizona and New Mexico, however, have entirely ceased.