

He was part-blood--I think he's Spanish. And he interpreted the case. Well, eventually the case was dismissed, because there was no direct evidence proving the Indians were to blame, whereas these cowboys that tried to come into camp and take the bridle off--something like that--I was just little when I heard that. That was the only trouble I know of. And then another case happened over there at Seiling. A sheriff shot an Indian. They got together and they was going to make a raid. But the Blaine County sheriff went out there and they called that down. In 1904 was when that happened. No--I take that back--this over here at Clinton was Little Chief, I think (instead of Powder Face). Powder Face, the Cheyenne, was at Seiling.

(Was Powder Face the one that was shot?)

Yeah, up there at Seiling. I think Little Chief was wounded in the leg over here. He lived but I think Powder Face was killed. That's the only trouble I ever know of.

(What did Powder Face do--?)

I think he was objecting to these white people intruding into his camp. That's what I heard. Of course the Cheyennes are ready to fight any time! They're noted for that. Because their symbolism is arrows, you know.

(How come white people were intruding into his camp--what were they trying to do?)

Well, sometimes they wanted to trade with the Indians. The Indians had good saddles, you know. Sometimes they wanted to trade. And sometimes they might deal with them on a beef or something like that. Anyhow, some trouble started like over that riding outfit, or stuff like that.

(You were saying you used to camp at a place called Twelve-Mile Point?)

Yeah, Twelve-Mile Point. It's so named because from Darlington it's twelve miles. And that's where the Indians usually camped. Some of them remained camped there in the summer time. So at the next issue they would have just a little ways to go--back to Darlington and back. So that was known as Twelve-Mile point.

(You mean Indians from--)