There was a W. G. Williams (ranch) stocked with sorrels and blaze-faced race horses. And the Johnson horses were bays--light-bottomed bays, we called them. And they had a few grays. And the Indians had bought them. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes were great horse people in them days. So they bought Navajo horses. And they had that celebration--it was the first one I saw--the Fourth of July, in '88. And they gave beef and lots to eat there at Fort Reno. And that lasted two or three days--third, fourth, and fifth, I think--somewhere along in there. They'd start from the crowd. They had stakes out there--flag--run several and come back. Sometimes they have like a quarter-race or half-mile race. They had that (unintelligible word) race since 1888. That's the first one I saw.

(Did the Indians camp there?)

They camped there several days in a row--probably a week. And practiced their horses. There were some good running horses in them days. And finally the camp broke. The following month they went to southeast of Geary here. That Sun Dance, you know. I think that was the last of the times when the Indians used to be--chest tied to the center pole (the self-torture aspect of the old time Sun Dance). I think the army make us discontinue that. Used to be a four-day Sun Dance--four nights and four days. But because of taking away that center pole (torture), the Arapahoes took off one day. So now it's just three days and three nights--the Arapaho Sun Dance. They fast, you know, all through them days. That was 1888.

MAKING NEW GRASS LEASES

And the final year, that's when the cattle men were coming in. All the tribes were called in, 1889, to make new grass leases. See, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes lived throughout seven counties. Every county was leased to the cattle companies, like Wichita Cattle Association, Haigler Cattle, and Fort Worth and Dallas and other cattle companies. All those ranches were