

doing, and strongly protested against, saying "some of their friends had been killed there; there the prisoners were arrested; it was a bad place; their thoughts would be bad if they went there; and it would be impossible for any good to come out of so bad a place." But as the governor would not yield, at the earnest solicitation of the commissioner and agent, who himself shared the feelings of the Indians, they yielded, and the council convened.

It should have been stated earlier in this account, as a further complication of these difficulties, that, early in the year, three young men of the Penhatethka band of Comanches, the leader of whom had killed his father, ran away from their tribe, becoming outlaws.

These were joined by two other boys and two women, making seven persons in all, who went into Texas, and commenced a system of raiding. Government was apprised of these circumstances in the spring, but, in view of their being held as outlaws by the tribe, did not consider it responsible for their deeds; hence did not allow them to interfere with the release of the Comanche women and children.

Afterwards some young men belonging to the two bands of which Tabananika and White Wolf are chiefs, not being sufficiently discouraged by their chiefs, joined this little band of outlaws in raiding in Texas, stealing horses and mules. These the other chiefs began to turn over to the agent, according to their promises, not countenancing the doings of the young men. In the course

of the summer five persons were killed in Texas, supposed to have been done by Comanches, but not sufficiently proved to be positively known: two Comanche Indians were also killed in Texas. This was the situation of the affairs with these two tribes, at the opening of the council, on the 6th day of the 10th month, 1873.

On the first day of the council the governor made his propositions directly to the Indians, without having treated the representative of the United States government—the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs—with sufficient consideration even to let him know what he was about to propose,—perhaps forgetting that the Indians were wards, and it was the government with which he must deal. Prominent among these propositions were the following, viz.: they must settle down upon farms near the Agency; government must put a white man in every camp, to watch them and report their behavior to the agent; they must draw their rations in person, instead of the chiefs as heretofore, once in three days; answer to the roll-call at the same time; place themselves under direction of the United States army, to assist in arresting all depredating Indians; dispense with the use of their arms, horses, and mules; raise cattle, hogs, and corn, like the other civilized Indians,—the Choctaws, Cherokees, &c.

In return, Satanta and Big Tree, who were present, were to be remanded to the guard-house at Fort Sill, and kept there under the charge of the post commander,