
Page 62.

The Fisk expedition was saved from annihilation by a storm which they believed presented the worst feature of their situation-for they had a great confidence in their own numbers. As a matter of fact the terrific wind, the fearful thunder and lightening and the deluge of rain which contributed to their physical discomfort, saved them from an attack which must have been effective in their demoralized condition.

Page 68

And they protested at once against the survey of the railroad being carried south of the Yellowstone River. They had moral ground for their contention. The treaty of 1868 left the way open. It had failed to fix the northern boundary of the "unceded Indian territory" in which they were entitled to range at will and the Hunkpapas and Blackfeet declared the country west to the Big Horn Mountains and south of the Yellowstone to be theirs by right of conquest. When that country was invaded by the engineers the northern Tetons went on the warpath and there began that series of ~~horrific~~ blood events which had their culmination on the Little Big Horn.

Page 69.

October 2nd, about four hundred Sioux attacked Fort Lincoln itself, but were repulsed by the troops after they had killed three Rees-who seem to have borne the brunt of the battle in these skirmishes. There was fighting on the White River about the first of October and on the 14th a big party made a demonstration against Fort Lincoln. A company of the Sixth and a body of scouts were sent out against the marauders and drove them off, with the loss of two men. The Indians suffered again, losing at least three men. These affairs took place right on the threshold of civilization for by this time the white man had advanced to the Missouri with the determination to stay.

Page 71

The order carried with it the practical repudiation of all the treaties that had ever been made with the Sioux.

Page 79.

Sitting Bull made his own way down to Fort Buford and surrendered with a handful of his followers, mostly old men and women. He was taken as a prisoner to Fort Randall where he remained for two years when he was sent to Standing Rock. There he was crushed again into subjection by Major McLaughlin, who told him that the days of his chieftaincy were over and that he might as well work. He went to work and he might have developed a track of land into a tractable Indian but for the fact that the Government made the mistake of loaning him for exhibition purposes. His vanity was so much flattered that he was difficult to handle on his return to the agency. He became morose and was of a state of mind to make trouble when the opportunity offered in 1890 through the outbreak of the Messiah craze.