

the War Office officials, and then the separate troop formations could be one hundred men each. We might say, for instance, that is A Troop of the First Irregular Cavalry - they are Crows; and that is K Troop of the same regiment - they are Cheyennes. Each company should have its own permanent village, situated near its agricultural or stock raising operations, and let the captain of the company be the head of the village. He has judicial and administrative powers, and is responsible to his superior in a military way. These officers should come from the regular army, and they may apply for the appointments after their experience and natural capacity are considered. Under this arrangement pride of company is inculcated, and emulation is natural between the troops and their commanders. Each officer would then be given an opportunity to apply his theories, and by experience much might be developed. There can be issued the regular clothing and pay of a soldier, and a ration for themselves and families such as is sufficient. This ration in time might be decreased if they attained to agricultural success. Each man should be required to have at least two good serviceable ponies, and each company should have a complete pack train. This would cost a little more than under the Interior Department, but, when we figure on the attendant Indian wars, it would be as nothing. In time the regiments of the regular army could be withdrawn from the small posts, and concentrated by brigades, with great good to themselves from every point of view.

"All this has been suggested in times past, and found fault with by a certain class of politicians 'who are not in with the deal,' and by a good many estimable people belonging to Indian societies, who are in a habit of congregating with the purpose of harrowing up each