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the Black Hills of intruders, but to precipitate such a state of things as to compel the Sioux to surrender them.

The instructions to Gen. Crook, in relation to driving the miners out of the Black Hills, have not been published. It is presumed that he was instructed to remove all persons who were there in violation of the Sioux treaty. Section 2118 of the revised statutes clothed the president with all power and authority necessary to remove such persons by military force, and any order that did not, in a case like the one in question, require their removal would be a vain thing. Under the same section, each party who made a claim in the Black Hills was liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars, in addition to being removed. But Gen. Crook seems to have considered the important duty confided to him, in this case, as properly discharged when he gave the intruders sufficient time to secure their claims against loss, and they agreed to vacate the country temporarily. Here is, no doubt, a fair sample of the manner in which military officers of high standing discharge important duties confided to them in the Indian country, in which the interests of the Indians are involved, and hence it would seem to be time to demand a reformation in the military service in the Indian country, if not a total disuse of it. A slight effort--a very slight one--in the right direction, at<sup>301</sup>/that time, made in good faith, would have rid the Sioux reservation of all those who were unlawfully in it, as well as all who were intruders in the unceded Indian country. But the sympathy of not only General Crook, but of Gen. Sheridan, was on the side of the outlaws then in the Sioux reservation and unceded country. The