

all the remaining Indians and joined Bull, rather than be gradually starved to death. In 1876 Gens. Terry, Crook, Gibbon, and Custer started out to force these Indians back upon their reservation. June 25, 1876, Gen. Custer with five companies of the Seventh Cavalry attacked the Indian Camp. Chief Gall commanded the Indian force, and gained one of the most complete victories of the world. Not one of Custer's men survived to tell the tale. By their customs the Indians were fighting for Sitting Bull, it being upon his territory, and it was his victory, although he was never within three miles of the fight and took no part in the arrangement for it, except to make "strong medicines." OR

After this fight the Indians worked their way to Canada, and Bull remained there until in '81 when he was captured. His son Crow Foot, who was killed at the time Bull was, delivered his gun to the military officers, and afterwards Bull claimed it was Crow Foot and not himself that had surrendered. ?

At this the War Department would have taken Sitting Bull away from his people and held him as a life prisoner, but Maj. James McLaughlin, the new agent at Standing Rock Agency interfered and had him released. By hard work and close attention Maj. McLaughlin succeeded in controlling him until during the fall of '90. It was then thought best to arrest him, and the Indian Police were set out for that purpose. Bull refused to be arrested, and as the police had no instructions to kill him, they returned to the agency. McLaughlin at once returned with the police to Bull's camp, forty-five miles southwest of the agency, and said to Bull, "We have come to take you, and if any resistance is shown, the police have instructions to kill you at once. Your people may kill us, but you go first." This looked too much like business for Bull and he came down. Had Maj. McLaughlin been present when Bull was killed, it is highly probably that there ?