

The Wagon Master, Frank Oregon, reports the Indians drove the teamsters from their fire by presenting their revolvers and ordering them to leave. The Indians "went through" the Wagons and if any man tried to prevent them, they pointed their revolvers at him. They took the rations of the men. The Indians called themselves Cheyennes. The agent, <sup>of</sup> the stage company who corroborated the statement of wagon master, says the Indians visited the ranch at Cimarron Crossing. Being noisy and threatening, the white men contrived to get them out of it and closed the door. The Indians, through a Mexican interpreter, said if they were not allowed to enter they would fight. Mr. Wright, proprietor of the ranch, told them that if they wanted to fight, he was ready for them. They then went to the train "went through it." They stayed 24 hours and then went up river. The agent said the Indians called themselves Arrapahoes. I re-rationed the train for ten days and sent an escort of one non-commissioned officer and fifteen men to guard the train as far as Fort Lyon with instructions to act purely on the defensive, but not to allow molestation by Indians in any manner whatever. The number of Indians in this hostile party was 25. The Wagon Master reports his own men were unarmed.

Signed--Major Douglas

January 19, 1868

Headquarters--Fort Dodge, Kansas

To the President of Commission appointed to adjust Indian affairs  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have received several newspapers from relatives and friends containing special dispatches from Washington under date of January 6, in which speaking of the Indian Commission the following words appear, "They find with respect to the burning of the Cheyenne village by General Hancock that he acted on official reports made by Major Douglas, which reports were subsequently