

the 8th. Course the Indians eventually adopted it, some of the Indian tribes, but we never did adopt it. But anyhow, from that time on, the process of getting that law through Congress. Course had to terminate it. And then the beginning of the actual allotment started. Different tribes. They brought the Northern Cheyennes that year from Montana to Fort Reno. They stationed them there. Dull Knife Band. Dull Knife and Little Wolf were the chiefs that were brought down with their Cheyenne people from Montana. They were camped in quarters there, free, of course. But they restrict them to one pony apiece. And on September 8, 1887, that same year - it always happens like that, but it happened again that particular moment. Some they had guards, Fort Reno guards. Sentinels they call 'em. Come out and check the camp, and some of them stood you know just here and there at night. Course they changed shifts. Well one particular day, I think it must have been about September 7, at the time of a shift - Sergeants were, went on little shifts. They reported to this night committee, this night shift that in the morning of this is probably on the 6th. Must have been sixth or seventh - The 6th, I know - because on the morning of the 7th they would check all the Indians' bows and arrows. Now there's this Indian family - there happened to be a girl there - now where did she learn her English, nobody never knew or what her name was. But she overheard these sergeants telling this committee that was going on duty. "Now tomorrow mornin' we're goin' to check all the guns and bows and arrows." That'll be on the eighth. No, that'll be on the seventh. Then he says "We've at least at least have one family keep one gun, and boy's arrows, so that they can we can give them right to go out and hunt deer, whatever else they like to go out and hunt for. One pony in the family or two ponies in the family. Somethin' like that." This girl overheard all that. When they