the 8th. Course the Indians eventually adopted it, some of the Indian tribes, but we never did adopt it. But anythow, 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 dow with their Oheyenne people from Montana. They were camped in quarters there, free, of course. But they restrict then to one pony apiece. And on Septeaber 8, 1887, that same year - it always happens like that, but it happened again that particular monent. 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 - Sergemts were, went on little shifts. They reported to this night committee, this night shift that in the marring of this is probably on the 6th. Must have been sixth or seventh The 6th, I know - because on the morning of the 7 th 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'li 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 re can give them right to go out and hunt deer, whatever else they like to go out and hunt for. One pony in the faaily or two ponies in the fandly. Somethin' (Iike that." This girl overheard all that. When they .

