

Does not apply to whom.

Sec. 3. Sections 1 and 2 of this act shall not apply to any person holding a certificate giving the right to take birds, their nests and eggs, for scientific purposes, as provided for in section 4 of this act.

Who allowed to kill—When.

Sec. 4. Certificates may be granted by the superintendent of public instruction to any properly accredited person of the age of fifteen years or upwards, permitting the holder thereof, to collect birds, their nests or eggs, for strictly scientific purposes only. No such certificate shall be issued until the applicant therefor shall have filed with the said superintendent of public instruction written testimonials from two well-known scientific men or educators, certifying to the good character and fitness of said applicant to be entrusted with such privilege. Said applicant must file with said persons or officers a properly executed bond, in the sum of two hundred dollars, signed by two responsible citizens of the State as sureties. This bond shall be forfeited to the State, and the certificate become void, upon proof that the holder of such certificate has killed any birds or taken the nest or eggs of any bird, for other than the purposes named in sections 3 and 4 of this act, and shall be further subject for each offence to the penalties provided therefor in sections 1 and 2 of this act.

Time right to kill good for.

Sec. 5. The certificates authorized by this act shall be in force for one year only from the date of their issue, and shall not be transferable.

What birds exempt.

Sec. 6. The English or European house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) and magpies are not included among the birds protected by this act.

Repeal.

Sec. 7. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 14, 1901.

CHAPTER 52.

(House Bill No. 94.)

PROTECTION OF PHEASANTS.

AN ACT for the protection of certain game birds.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Wyoming:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to kill, net, or trap within the State any Mongolian pheasant until the 1st day of September, 1906.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, together with costs of suit, and shall be prosecuted and punished in the same manner as in other cases of misdemeanor.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 16, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1904.

Sir: Referring to my letter of December 22, 1903, in regard to the recent trouble between Indians and whites in Wyoming, I have to say that a letter dated the 22d ultimo has been received from United States Attorney Timothy F. Burke, at Cheyenne, Wyo., inclosing a copy of testimony taken at Pine Ridge Agency, in which the statement of Agent Brennan is signed by him, and requesting that the copy forwarded with his report (which copy was inclosed with my letter to you of December 22) be returned to him, in order that his files in the matter may be complete.

110 SIOUX INDIANS OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.

I send you herewith the inclosure of Mr. Burke's letter, with the request that, if convenient, you return to him the copy of testimony formerly sent you.

Respectfully,

H. M. Hoyt, *Acting Attorney-General.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., September 30, 1903.

The following-named Indians given permission to be absent from this reservation for a period of sixty days. Object of visit, gathering berries, roots, and herbs: William Brown and wife, Charging Wolf and wife, Broken Nose and wife, White Elk and wife, Jessie Little War Bonnet, Iron Shield and wife, High Dog and wife, He Crow and wife, Fool Heart and wife, Red Paint, Last Bear and wife, and Chief Eagle and wife.

J. R. BRENNAN,
United States Indian Agent.

EXHIBIT No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., October 20, 1903.

Permission is given the following-named parties to be absent from this reservation for a period of fifteen days for purpose of visiting the Black Hills and vicinity. Object of visit, gathering herbs, roots, and berries: Chas. Smith and wife, High Whiteman and wife, No Two Horns and wife, Grey Bear and wife, Good Wing and wife, Black Kettle and wife, Good Voice Flute and wife, Rattling and wife, Peter White Elk, and Lone Hair and wife.

J. R. BRENNAN,
United States Indian Agent.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *November 28, 1903.*

Statement of John R. Brennan, United States Indian Agent.

JOHN R. BRENNAN, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Questions by TIMOTHY F. BURKE, United States attorney for the district of Wyoming:

Q. What, if any, official position do you hold under the Government?—A. United States Indian agent, Pine Ridge Agency.

Q. What do you know, Mr. Brennan, of two companies of Indians leaving the reservation, of which you have charge, the one in September and the other in October; the one headed by a man by the name of Smith, and the other by a man by the name of Brown, and state fully how they came to leave your reservation?—A. On September 30, 1903, I issued a permit for a period of sixty days to William Brown and party to be absent from the reservation for the purpose of visiting the Black Hills and vicinity, and for the purpose of gathering herbs, roots, and berries. It was understood when I issued the permit to Brown that he would leave the reservation about October 15, as soon as the party was at liberty to go. This party was composed mostly of old people. Again on October 20, 1903, I granted a permit to Charles Smith and a small party to visit outside of the reservation in the Black Hills and vicinity, for the purpose of gathering herbs, roots, and berries.

Q. Have you copies of those permits? If so, produce them.

(Witness here produces copies of permits, which are so identified and are attached hereto, denoted respectively, Exhibits No. 1 and No. 2.)

Q. You may state whether or not the individuals who were permitted to leave the reservation are correctly named in these permits?—A. Yes. They are correct.

Q. You may state if you know if these people, named in these permits, all went or not.—A. I could not say as to that. I know from information gathered afterwards that a large portion of them went.

Q. What is your knowledge as to if any more went without permission?—A. I don't know that anyone went except those who had passes.

Q. What is the fact as to whether or not it has been customary to leave the reservation on similar permits, for the purposes named in the permits numbered No. 1 and No. 2?—A. It has always been customary, as long as I have been here, to grant permits about that time of year to visit other reservations, and to visit outside of their own reservation for the purpose of visiting their friends, and for the purposes named in those permits.

Q. State fully what, if any, knowledge you had of any intention of any of these Indians named of going to Wyoming for the purpose of hunting.—A. I have no knowledge whatever of any intention on the part of the Indians to go to Wyoming to hunt. Furthermore, I made it a special point to caution all Indians going through Wyoming and Montana, not to hunt while on their trip, and if they wanted to hunt, the proper course was to get a permit from the proper officers.

Q. Were you personally acquainted with this man, Smith, to whom the permit was granted?—A. I was.

Q. What was his knowledge and understanding of the English language, and what was his ability to conduct a party under the laws of the State?—A. He talked the English language fairly well. As to his understanding of the language I can not state. He had always lived on this reservation since his return from school at Carlisle, and had very little intercourse with whites, and, in my opinion, didn't know very much in regard to the customs and laws governing States, counties, and cities.

Q. And what is true as to the man Brown, to whom you granted a permit?—A. The same statement would apply to Brown.

Q. What was true as to these other Indians named in the two permits in this respect?—A. Outside of Brown's wife and Smith's wife and one Indian girl named Clear, I don't know of any others who talked English or understood it.

Q. Were you at home on the reservation during the months of October and November?—A. Yes.

Q. When, if at all, did you hear of any trouble happening to either or both of these parties in the State of Wyoming?—A. On November 1, 1903, I received a telegram from Nichols, deputy sheriff of Weston County, which read:

"Your Indians fatally wounded our sheriff and killed one man yesterday. Have some Indians under arrest here. Please come at once. Three Indians killed.

"NICHOLS, Deputy Sheriff."

This telegram was dated November 1, 1903.

On November 2, 1903, I received a second telegram from Newcastle, Wyo., dated November 2, reading as follows:

"Sheriff Miller and deputy attempted to arrest Indians on Lightning Creek. Indians fired, killing sheriff and one deputy. Flight ensued. About 20 Indians have been killed, and posse pursuing more. Have some Indians here. Would like to have you come and take them. More trouble expected.

"A. M. NICHOLS, Deputy Sheriff."

Immediately after receiving these telegrams I telegraphed the Indian Department the contents of these telegrams received from Newcastle, and asking instructions as to whether I should go to Wyoming with an interpreter. The Commissioner replied to take an interpreter and go to Newcastle. I left the agency at 10 o'clock that night for the railroad—that is, on the 2d.

Q. Proceed, Mr. Brennan, if you will, and state as briefly as possible, when you reached Wyoming, as to what you ascertained and did as to the matter in hand.—A. I reached Newcastle on the afternoon of the 4th, and there I found a party of old Indians, men and women, to the number of 8, who had been arrested by the sheriff about the 23d of October. They had been held there from October 23 to November 4 without complaint or process. On learning the condition of affairs I demanded their release. After a conference with the county officers and other officers there they agreed to turn this party of Indians over to me, and they were turned over on the morning of the 5th. I immediately started them for home. These Indians, however, were not of the Smith or Brown parties, nor connected with them in any way. They were on their return from a visit with some of their friends at the Crow Agency. Five of the party were between the ages of 65 and 80 years.

Q. What, then, if anything, did you do in respect to the Brown and Smith parties?—A. I made an investigation, so far as I could with the limited time at my dis-

posal, a full report of which has been submitted to the Indian Department. When at Newcastle, on the evening of the 4th, I was informed that a party of 9 Indians, supposed to be a part of the Smith and Brown parties engaged with the sheriff, were arrested in Edgemont, S. Dak. I immediately took train for Edgemont. Interviewed these 9 Indians under arrest; became satisfied that they were innocent of the charge of murder, and demanded of the governor of Wyoming their release, which demand was refused. These 9 Indians were afterwards turned over to the sheriff of Converse County, charged with the murder of Sheriff Miller, and taken to Douglas, Wyo. I was present at their preliminary hearing, which resulted in their being discharged and my returning them to their homes on the reservation.

Q. Mr. Brennan, had you been informed of any of your Indians violating the laws of the State of Wyoming? If so, what would have been your duty, and what would have been your course?—A. My duty would have been to at once take notice of the notification and immediately take steps for the return of the Indians to the reservation, which I would have undoubtedly done, by sending two or three police to bring them home.

Q. Did you receive any other notification, other than those telegrams already referred to by you and embraced in your testimony?—A. No, sir.

Q. If there is any other matter you desire to state in connection with this matter you may do so here.—A. In connection with the release of those parties I found in Newcastle under arrest, and for the purpose of showing that the Indians to a certain extent were persecuted: On the release of these people the chairman of the board of county commissioners of Weston County signed and handed me a statement to the effect that these Indians had not violated any of the laws of the State, that there were no charges against them, and that they were peaceable; and in that statement they requested the people of Wyoming to treat them kindly on their way home. This written statement I have already submitted to my Department.

JOHN R. BRENNAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of November, 1903.

[SEAL.]

F. E. MCINTYRE,
Notary Public, Shannon County, S. Dak.

My term expires November 8, 1905.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., November 30, 1903.

Statement of He Crow.

He Crow, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Questions by TIMOTHY F. BURKE, United States attorney for the district of Wyoming:

Q. State your name.—A. He Crow.

Q. How old are you?—A. Sixty-six.

Q. You are an Oglala Sioux?—A. Yes.

Q. Living on Pine Ridge Reservation?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you go to Wyoming in October?—A. Yes.

Q. Whose party did you go with?—A. With William Brown's party.

Q. Did your wife go with you?—A. Yes.

Q. Any children?—A. No.

Q. How did you go; in your own wagon or with some one else?—A. I went in my own wagon.

Q. What did you go for?—A. That fellow said he had a pass; he wanted me to go with him to get some medicine, herbs, roots, and berries.

Q. What did you want the herbs for?—A. You take the Indians—they have certain kinds of roots that we have to go away to get. We take those roots and make tea out of them, and drink it for some sicknesses.

Q. Are you in the habit of going every year?—A. No.

Q. Not every year?—A. No; this is my first trip.

Q. Are some of the Indians in the habit of going every year?—A. Yes; they go up there every year after those herbs.

Q. Did you take your gun with you?—A. Yes.

Q. Why?—A. I took my shotgun, in case we ran across any prairie dogs or prairie chickens, I would take a shot at them.

Q. Some of them took their rifles, did they not?—A. They may have had guns, but I don't know. I know I had one.

- Q. Did you shoot any antelope or deer?—A. No.
- Q. Did some of the party shoot any elk or deer or antelope?—A. I will answer that question in this way: I didn't see any of the Indians shoot any game, but I saw some of the white men have deer meat, and some of the Indians would go there and trade their blankets and beadwork for this deer meat, as well as sheep meat, which they bought from the cattle and sheep men.
- Q. How many antelope and deer hides did you get?—A. Of course, I don't say how many hides they did buy from the white people, but they did buy some. I won't state any number.
- Q. You knew of the Indians shooting deer and antelope, did you not?—A. I know of some Indians shooting some deer about two years ago.
- Q. Did they not shoot some deer this year?—A. No.
- Q. Any antelope?—A. There is no antelope in that country.
- Q. Any elk?—A. No; I didn't see any of them.
- Q. Did you meet any white men who objected to your shooting game in Wyoming?—A. No one said anything to us.
- Q. Were you present when Sheriff Miller met you and wanted you to go to Newcastle with him?—A. It was just like this: all the old Indians could not understand English. He did all the talking with one man, and we didn't know what he said. We just waited to hear.
- Q. Who was the man to whom he did all the talking?—A. William Brown.
- Q. Didn't he tell you what he wanted at the time?—A. Yes.
- Q. What did he say that Miller wanted?—A. William said he had already given himself up to that man, and he wanted us to do that also, and we said "Yes."
- Q. What did this man want of you?—A. He didn't say what he wanted us for, and he didn't show any papers of any kind.
- Q. What did William give himself up for?—A. William said he didn't know what this man wanted, but he expected he wanted us to get out of the State of Wyoming.
- Q. Didn't he tell you he wanted you to go to Newcastle?—A. No; he didn't say.
- Q. Did you go with the man?—A. Do you mean start off with him?
- Q. Yes.—A. No; he didn't say anything to us about going.
- Q. Why didn't you go to Newcastle with Mr. Miller?—A. Of course, all I know about this is just what I heard. If he had asked us to go to Newcastle with him, we would have went, but he just said he would be back the next day.
- Q. Did you see the man next day?—A. Yes.
- Q. Where did you see him next day?—A. Of course white men and Indians have different names for different places and things. We met him on the creek where there is a big wire fence.
- Q. When was it?—A. Do you mean by the sun?
- Q. Yes.—A. Of course I don't know what time it was by white men's time, but the sun was getting low.
- Q. That was the first day after you met him?—A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see Mr. Miller and know who he was before the shooting began?—A. Of course we didn't know whether he was an officer or not, but we thought he was some kind of an officer, and we were coming along the road expecting to meet him.
- Q. Did you see Mr. Miller and know he was the same man as the man who met you before the shooting commenced?—A. Yes.
- Q. What did he say to you before the shooting commenced?—A. He didn't say anything.
- Q. Where were you in the Indian procession?—A. I was in the rear. I was the fifth man from the rear. They were all strung out for quite a distance from where we were.
- Q. Do you know who did the first shooting?—A. Do you mean Indian?
- Q. Yes.—A. I didn't know who did the shooting, but I saw a girl go up to a gate and then she came back, and when she came back the shooting took place. She claimed that the gate was already open, but I don't know myself; it is just what the people told me.
- Q. Did you do any shooting?—A. No.
- Q. Where did the first shot come from—the Indians or the white men?—A. The white men.
- Q. Did you see it?—A. I know that the white men were all coming up and were shooting, so I just went back as fast as my horse could take me.
- Q. How far were you from the white men?—A. Close to three-quarters of a mile back of the firing line.
- Q. Then you could not see who fired the first shot?—A. I could feel the bullets coming by. I can hold up my hand to the Great Spirit and say that all the bullets came from the white men.

Q. Do you know that it is against the law for an outsider, whether he is an Indian or a white man, to shoot game in Wyoming without a license?—A. I don't know that.

Q. It is against the law for anyone living outside of the State to shoot any game, such as antelope, deer, elk, and animals of that kind, and birds, such as prairie chickens or other birds of that kind, unless he has a license from a justice of the peace.—Will you bear that in mind, and tell your friends, so they will not get into trouble again when they go through Wyoming?—A. Yes.

Q. That is all.

Hx (his x mark) Crow.

Witnesses to signature by mark:

A. M. LANDMAN.

F. O. GOINGE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of November, 1903.

[SEAL.]

F. E. MCINTYRE,

Notary Public, Shannon County, S. Dak.

(My term expires November 8, 1905.)

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.,

November 30, 1903.

Statement of Iron Shield.

IRON SHIELD, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Questions by TIMOTHY F. BURKE, United States attorney for the district of Wyoming:

Q. State your name?—A. Iron Shield.

Q. How old are you?—A. Fifty-one years old.

Q. You are an Oglala Sioux?—A. Yes.

Q. Living on Pine Ridge Agency?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you go to Wyoming last month?—A. Yes.

Q. What for?—A. I am an Indian doctor and I went up to get some roots and herbs for my patients down here.

Q. Who did you go with?—A. There was quite a few of us.

Q. Who was the head of the party?—A. William Brown.

Q. Did you meet any other party in Wyoming?—A. Yes. We met another party.

Q. Whose party?—A. Charlie Smith's.

Q. Did you do any hunting there?—A. We took some shots at prairie dogs, prairie chickens, and rabbits.

Q. How many elk did you shoot, and antelope?—A. We didn't shoot any.

Q. Did any of the party shoot any antelope?—A. No; I don't know of any.

Q. Did you have any antelope hides or meat?—A. Yes. We bought that from the men up there.

Q. How much did you buy?—A. Take it up there, the country is pretty well settled, and I don't know how many they killed, but the Indians traded their blankets and beadwork for the hides and meat.

Q. How many hides did your party get?—A. I didn't ask them, and I don't know.

Q. Did you go in your own wagon?—A. Yes.

Q. How many hides and how much meat did you have? How much did you have when you started home?—A. We only had one skin and the meat of one cured. That is the only one we bought.

Q. Who did you buy it of?—A. I don't know.

Q. Did you see Mr. Miller, the sheriff of Weston County, and three or four men on the day before the shooting?—A. Yes.

Q. What did they want?—A. I didn't understand what he wanted. I can't understand English.

Q. Didn't William Brown explain it to you?—A. I didn't know what those men told William, because William didn't tell me anything about it.

Q. Didn't they tell you that they wanted you to go to Newcastle?—A. I don't want to tell a lie. They didn't tell him that they wanted him to go to Newcastle.

Q. Didn't they try to turn you onto the Newcastle road?—A. I was one of the men in the rear, so I didn't see what took place in the wagons ahead of me.

Q. Did you know what Miller was there for?—A. I was acting as the horse-ranger for the whole party, so I didn't see much of those men and didn't know much about them. I didn't know who he was.

Q. Did the Indians throw any dirt in the air?—A. No. I didn't see anybody do it.

Q. What would it mean if they did?—A. As long as I didn't see anybody do it, I can't tell.

Q. Is it any sign among the Indians?—A. Not as I know of. I didn't see any of the Indians do it.

Q. Did you see Miller or any of his men the next day?—A. Before they commenced firing?

Q. Yes.—A. No; I didn't see anyone.

Q. Where were you when the firing commenced?—A. Do you mean in the Indian train?

Q. Yes.—A. I was about in the middle of the train.

Q. Who fired the first shot?—A. The white men were the ones that did the shooting. The Indians didn't do any shooting at all.

Q. They shot after the white men shot, did they not?—A. The minute the firing started, I pulled my team around and started up the road. I didn't see any Indians shoot.

Q. Did you see where Black Kettle was?—A. I was way in front of the train.

Q. How did you know that the white men started the shooting?—A. The white men came down into the creek bottom and then there was one shot fired; then the firing became general.

Q. Did you know who they were?—A. They was in this hollow, so we couldn't see well.

Q. Do you know if they were the same men you met the day before?—A. I don't know.

Q. Didn't the white men say something before they shot?—A. No.

Q. Didn't a white man hold up his hand and tell you to stop?—A. I didn't see that.

Q. How many hides did you have in the entire party, that you got in Wyoming?—A. I expect they had two or three all the way round. About that.

Q. Where were you going when you met Mr. Miller and his party the first day?—A. We were on our way home.

Q. Did you get your horses?—A. Yes.

Q. How far did you travel from the time you saw Mr. Miller and his party until you met the party that shot at you the next day?—A. I am an Indian and don't know anything about miles.

Q. How long did you travel between those two times? Did you travel all night?—A. We traveled from the time the white men came to our camp the night before. We didn't travel all night. The time we first saw those white men, we made a short camp and then traveled the next day. We were just ready to go into camp again when those fellows took a shot at us.

Q. You understand that it is against the law of Wyoming for an outsider, whether he is an Indian or a white man, to go into that State and shoot deer, antelope, or any other large game without first getting a license. Will you bear that in mind and tell your friends about it, so they won't get into trouble when they go to Wyoming again?—A. Yes.

Q. Is there anything more you wish to state about this trip?—A. No.

IRON (his x mark) SHIELD.

Witnesses:

A. M. LANDMAN,
F. C. GOINGS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of November, 1903.

[SEAL]

F. E. MCINTYRE,

Notary Public, Shannon County, S. Dak.

My term expires November 8, 1905.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.,

November 30, 1903.

Statement of White Elk.

WHITE ELK, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

Questions by TIMOTHY F. BURKE, United States attorney for the district of Wyoming:

Q. What is your name and age?—A. White Elk. Fifty years old.

Q. You are a member of the Oglala Sioux tribe, living on Pine Ridge Reservation?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you one of the party who went with William Brown into Wyoming, last October?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you go there for?—A. I went up there to dig some roots and get some herbs.

Q. Did you go to get some deer meat and hides?—A. I got some rabbits, prairie dogs, and prairie chickens.

- Q. Didn't you get some antelope and deer?—A. No.
- Q. Didn't you get any antelope or deer—any antelope hides or deer hides?—A. Yes.
- Q. How many did you get?—A. Just myself.
- Q. Yes.—A. I bought three in all.
- Q. And the meat?—A. Yes; I bought that.
- Q. Did you go in your own wagon?—A. Yes.
- Q. How many hides did you have in your wagon when you left it?—A. I left them in the wagon where I left it.
- Q. How many hides?—A. I bought three deer skins and two steer hides. All the buckskin and hides I had was marked.
- Q. Did you get the meat from the steers as well as the deer?—A. I didn't buy the meat, just the hides, and they have the brands on them yet.
- Q. Why did you buy the steer and deer hides?—A. We take them and tan them and then make anything we choose out of them. We take what we want and we also sell it to other parties here.
- Q. Did the Indians shoot any antelope?—A. No.
- Q. Bought them all?—A. Yes.
- Q. How many hides did the other Indians buy, and how many antelope?—A. I don't know how many they had. I stayed at my lodge all the time.
- Q. Were you there when Sheriff Miller came and six other men?—A. I saw them in the distance. I didn't go near them.
- Q. Did you know why he was there?—A. I didn't know.
- Q. Did you find out afterwards that he was the sheriff?—A. No.
- Q. Did you see Miller trying to head the party toward Newcastle?—A. I didn't know anything about that.
- Q. Was you present next day when the shooting took place?—A. Yes.
- Q. Where were you when it commenced?—A. There were some wagons ahead of me. I was about in the middle of the train.
- Q. Did you see the white men before the shooting took place?—A. Do you mean the first time?
- Q. The day the shooting commenced.—A. No; I didn't see them.
- Q. Did you know that they were the same men that came to see you the day before?—A. I didn't take any notice of them, so I could not say.
- Q. Did they say anything to you?—A. Do you mean at the time the shooting took place?
- Q. Yes.—A. I was away back. I could not tell anything or see anything.
- Q. Who did the first shooting?—A. The white men did the first shooting.
- Q. Did they say anything before they shot?—A. I didn't hear anything.
- Q. Where were Smith and Brown?—A. I didn't take any notice of where they were.
- Q. What did you do when the shooting commenced?—A. Just the minute the shooting began the bullets began to come pretty close, so I turned my team around and took back the road.
- Q. Did you have your wife and children?—A. Yes.
- Q. How many were there of you?—A. There were three of us.
- Q. How many were there in the whole party?—A. There were over twenty in the crowd. I am not sure; I can't think of all their names just now.
- Q. It is against the law of the State of Wyoming for anyone living outside of the State to shoot game, such as antelope, elk, deer, etc., in that State without license. Will you bear that in mind and tell your friends and acquaintances, so they will be careful the next time they go to Wyoming and not get into trouble? Under the game laws of Wyoming it is unlawful to kill more than two deer, even when holding a license. It is unlawful for anyone shooting them to sell them. It is unlawful for any person to obtain by trade or barter any green hides. So you must be careful when you are travelling in Wyoming to follow those game laws, and then you will not get into trouble.

WHITE (his x mark) ELK.

Witnesses:

A. M. LANDMAN,
F. C. GOINGS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of November, 1903.

[SEAL.]

F. E. MCINTYRE,

Notary Public, Shannon County, S. Dak.

My term expires November 8, 1905.