



GENERAL MILES AND STAFF AT CHICAGO AT THE TIME OF THE RIOTS IN 1894.

with a small body of the Fifth Infantry, had cost over a third of his command. Promptly varying his plans, therefore, and adapting them to the situation, the General moved up his artillery, and disposed the troops so as to hold the Indians under siege, with escape impossible.

On the sixth day Chief Joseph advanced to surrender. It was a scene for a painter, a typical scene in American history, when this noble-looking warrior, facing General Miles, a worthy counterpart in mien and bearing, handed his rifle to his white conqueror, and with impressive dignity pointed to the sun in the heavens, saying: "From where the sun now stands, I fight no more."

General Miles, in announcing the victory, used the terse, significant phrase: "We have had our usual success." His full report described his brave adversaries as "the boldest men and best marksmen of any Indians I have ever encountered," and Chief

Joseph as "a man of more sagacity and intelligence than any Indian I have ever met."

X.

IN 1878, the Bannocks, of the Fort Hall reservation, in Idaho, began a thieving and murdering raid, and General Howard's troops, pursuing, repeatedly struck and scattered them. One band, however, under Elk Horn, crossed the mountains in August, at a time when General Miles chanced to be passing through Yellowstone Park, accompanied by some guests, under an escort of about one hundred soldiers and a force of Crow Indians. Learning of their approach, he sent his guests, guarded by a part of his troops, to Fort Ell's, and with the remainder moved out to intercept them. A part of his force was ordered to Boulder Pass; with the rest, consisting of thirty-