

Sioux country in violation of explicit treaty agreements. The Indians knowing that government had no enemies in their country, & that soldiers sent there were either sent against them, or to protect invading squatters; took up arms in resistance; war followed costing the United States \$4,000,000 per month. (See speech of Rev. H. A. Stinson of Minn. before the American Missionary Association, Chicago, Oct. 29, 1879)

Immediately after the discovery of gold & silver in Colorado, notwithstanding articles in the treaties with the Cheyennes & Arapahoes, solemnly covenanting to protect their lands from the invasion of whites, white adventurers poured in upon them, not always respecting, or even caring for the rights of the Indians. (Misunderstandings arose, & some collisions took place. To correct these, instead of protecting the Indian in his home, a new treaty was made in which, in consideration of a reservation being set apart for them on both sides of the Arkansas river in Kansas they ceded their lands in Colorado to the government. Congress failed to ratify this treaty, but the squatters retained possession of their Colorado lands the Indians were left without any home. Their rations were also withheld, in violation of the agreements.

stolen his horses. Without any investigation soldiers were sent to seize Indian ponies, & war was at once precipitated. The Cheyenne Chief Black Kettle applied to the Governor of Colorado for protection & refused. Still anxious to preserve the peace, he sent a flag of truce to meet the oncoming troops, & two of his brothers were killed beneath its folds. As might be expected some depredations were committed upon the settlements. The Cheyenne village of Cedar Bluff was attacked & several Indians were killed. Pelly hostilities continued until fall, when application was made to Major Wynkoop, commander of Fort Lyon to negotiate a treaty of peace. He ordered the Indians to assemble near Fort Lyon under assurance of protection. While here in a defenceless condition, having surrendered arms, Col. Chivington at the head of a company of U.S. troops, surrounded, & slaughtered without mercy the whole band, including women & children, & consisting of five hundred persons. This inaugurated a war, which withdrew 8000 troops from those engaged in suppressing the rebellion, at a cost to the government of \$30,000,000.

Less than three years after this Sand Creek massacre, in 1867 General Hancock, without any known provocation, according to the