

innocence offensive to the eyes of guilt. It now became apparent that what had been taken by force must be retained by the ravisher, and nothing was left for the Indians but to ratify a treaty consecrating the act. On the 18th of February, 1861, this was done at Fort Wise, Kansas. These tribes ceded their magnificent possessions, enough to constitute two great states of the Union, retaining only a small district for themselves." This reservation lies on both sides of the Arkansas, extending from the mouth of the Sandy Fork to the mouth of the Purgatory. In consideration of this cession the United States entered into new obligations. "Not being able (in the language of the commission of 1867-8) to protect them in the larger reservation, the nation resolved that it would protect them 'in the quiet and peaceable possession' of the smaller tract. Second, to pay each tribe thirty thousand dollars per annum for fifteen years; and third, that houses should be built, lands broken and fenced, and stock animals and agricultural implements furnished. In addition to this mills were to be built, and engineers, farmers, and mechanics sent among them. These obligations, like the obligations of 1851, furnished glittering evidences of humanity to the reader of the treaty. Unfortunately the evidence stopped at that point." From the date of this treaty, February 18, 1861, to April 12, 1864, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians were at peace; "On that day (in the language of the commission of 1867-8) a ranchman named Ripley came to Camp Sanborn, and stated that Indians had stolen his stock. Of what tribe they were he did not know. He asked and obtained troops for the purpose of pursuit. Lieutenant Dunn, with forty men, was put under Ripley's guide, with instructions to disarm the Indians found in possession of the stock. Beyond his representation no one knew who Ripley was. That he owned stock his own word was given - no one else said he did. During the day Indians were found. Ripley claimed some of the horses. The lieutenant ordered the soldiers to stop the herd, and ordered the Indians to come forward and talk. Some of them rode forward, and when within a few feet of him, Dunn ordered his men to dismount and disarm the Indians. They, of course, resisted, and a fight ensued. What Indians