

campaign of 1876.

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CHAPTER XLIII

Demand for Opening of the Black Hills - A New Commission and New Methods - No General Council Held - Head Men Approached at Each Agency and Treaty Signed - Its Terms - Call and Sitting Bull in Canada - Spotted Tail Induces Crazy Horse to Surrender - Death of Crazy Horse - Repeated Removal of Agencies - McGillicuddy Manages Hostiles Without Soldiers - Call Surrenders - Sitting Bull Abandoned - Sitting Bull Comes in and is Confined at Fort Randall - Spotted Tail Killed - Sitting Bull Released - Fails to Bluff Agent McLaughlin - Village Life Broken Up - Indian Courts for Trial of Civil Offenses.

The demand for the opening of the Black Hills to legal settlement by the absolute relinquishment of the Indian title thereto had become imperative. On the 15th of August, 1876, congress passed an act for the appointment of a new commission to treat for the cession of the Black Hills, and on the 24th day of August the following gentlemen were commissioned to perform that important service: George W. Manypenny, Columbus, Ohio; Henry C. Bullis, Decorah, Iowa; Newton Edmunds, Yankton, D. T.; Bishop Henry B. Whipple, Faribault, Minnesota; A. C. Boone, Denver Colorado; A. S. Caylord, Washington, D. C.; General H. H. Sibley, St. Paul, Minnesota; Dr. J. W. Daniels, St. Peter, Minnesota. The commissioners proceeded to the work instantly and four days later met and organized at Omaha, though General Sibley was unable, by reason of ill health, to continue with the commission. On the 7th of September the commission met the chiefs and headmen of the Oglalas, the northern Cheyennes and the Arapahoes, the latter claiming an interest in the territory to be relinquished, and were received with a warm welcome and great earnestness. Red Cloud said to them: "We are glad to see you. / You have come to save us from death." The commission say: "While the Indians received us as friends and listened with kind attention to our proposition, we were painfully impressed with their lack of confidence in the pledges of the government. At times they told their story of wrongs with such impressive earnestness that our cheeks crimsoned with shame. In their speeches and recitals of wrongs which their people had suffered at the hands of the whites, the arraignment for gross acts of injustice and fraud, the description of treaties