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by that treaty the Indians conceded the right to the government to locate roads through, and establish military posts in it, and for this privilege they were to receive a share of the fifty thousand dollar annuity, for fifty successive years. This the Senate amended, so that the annuity was to be only for fifteen years. The amendment was never agreed to by the Indians. In fact, it was never submitted to them. The annuity ceased in 1865, and the Indians claimed that the grant then ceased also. They did not object to travel through their country, entirely, but did protest earnestly against the use of the Powder river route, since that was their buffalo range, and its preservation was, in their condition, indispensable. They could not exist, at that time, without the buffalo, as they had no other resource for food. In March, 1866, General Pope, then in command of the department of the Missouri, ordered / <sup>167</sup> the establishment of military posts on that route. The Iowa legislature had, by resolution, called on General Sherman for military protection to emigrants going into Montana, and he, in reply, had assured the public that such as went by the Powder river route should find a well-guarded road all the way. During the summer, when troops were ordered to garrison Forts Phil Kearney, McPherson, and Reno, the Indians notified the government that the occupation of the country by troops would be resisted; but the warning was unheeded. An attempt was then made to compose the matter by treaty. In the council, the Indians insisted that the troops must be withdrawn before a treaty was made. This was refused, and some of the Indians did reluctantly sign the treaty, while others declined; and Red Cloud retired from the council, and, placing his hand upon his rifle, said: "In this, and the Great Spirit, I trust for the right." In a short time, a fierce war began. Emigrant travel ceased, the forts were besieged, and the mountains and valleys swarmed with Indian warriors. On the 21st of December, a wood party, from Fort Fetterman, was attacked, when Lieutenant-colonel Fetterman went out from the fort to relieve it. A fight followed, in which every man of our forces was killed. There was a route through the Sioux country to Montana, said