

desired an old fashioned peace for the winter. He was informed of the terms of the government, and on what grounds he could obtain peace, and that he must bring his tribe in or near our camp. The interview ended near sunset, without result . . . The Indians appeared again next day, and desired a talk. A council with Sitting Bull and others followed. Sitting Bull was anxious for peace, provided he could have his own terms . . . The demands of the government were fully explained to him, and the only terms required of him were that he should camp his tribe on the Yellowstone, near the troops, or go into some government agency and place his people under subjection to the government. He said he would come in to trade for ammunition, but wanted no rations or annuities, and desired to live as an Indian; gave no assurance of good faith, and as the council ended, was told that a non-compliance with the liberal terms ³¹⁷ / of the government would be considered an act of hostility." Such is the substance of the interview as detailed by Gen. Miles.

It is quite apparent, from the purport of Sitting Bull's views, as conveyed by Bear-stands-up, and also to Gen. Miles, that he was decidedly and anti-agency Indian, and desired to lead the life of a nomad, but it is not seen that he is such an outlaw as he has been depicted. He will not fight any one south of the Black Hills, but if troops come out to him he must fight them; he wanted no rations, and desired to live as an Indian, and if the whites quit their rascality he would quit his rascality, etc. This about the substance of what Sitting Bull uttered, and it seems from it that if white men did not invade his home there would be no trouble with him, since he asked neither ammunition nor rations from his great father. His life since he went into the British Possession seems to be in accordance with avowals made before he left his range near the Yellowstone. In the