

of age, mounted upon him, made her way into the entrance of the council arbor, and commenced her chaunt. The interruption was sudden, and for a few minutes not understood, but soon stopped by the Cheyenne chiefs. The purpose was this. Some years previously, one of the Shoshones, a Snake chief, who was then in the Council, had killed her husband, leaving this boy, then an infant, fatherless. She now came to present the boy and horse to the Shoshonie, by which, according to their customs, the boy becomes the adopted son of the Shoshonie, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of that tribe. The Snake chief had no right, by their customs to refuse receiving the gift, and upon its s(r)eception became bound to treat the boy in every respect as his own child.*

*St. Louis (Mo.) Republican, October 26, 1851.

It was perhaps on the same day, and just before the close of the day's session, that Washakie made a brief response to the address of Colonel Mitchell. The Republican correspondent thus reports the incident:

"Wash-Ah-Wee-Ha, a Shoshone, next spoke: 'Grand father, I have come a great distance to see you and hear you. I threw my family too, away, to come and listen, and I am glad and my people are glad that we have come. Our hearts are full; all our hearts are full of your words. We will talk them over again.'"

*Ibid.

One of the most arduous duties of the commissioners was to fix and grade the rank of the various indian leaders to correspond with the rank of officers in the army. The task accomplished, uniforms ranging all the way from those of major-generals to those of lieutenants, were distributed, and for the remainder of the session the chiefs and sub-chiefs appeared in this resplendent togery, further supplemented by swords and medals. Presents of goods were also made and accepted as a quit-claim for all damages so far suffered by the indians through the invasion of their country by the whites. On September 17 a treaty