

new policy was pursued from that of 1875. Instead of assembling all of the tribes in a great council, only the chiefs and the headmen were consulted and they, of each tribe, separately. The treaty further provided that three wagon roads might be built through their reservation to the Black Hills, and that the government should provide the Indians with a stipulated ration, consisting for each individual of a pound and a half of beef, or in lieu thereof one-half pound of bacon, one-half pound of flour and one-half pound of corn, and for every hundred pounds of rations four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar and three pounds of beans. Such rations, or so much thereof as might be necessary, to be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves. Rations to school children were to be issued to them only in case they regularly attended school, and it was agreed to provide them with schools, agents, traders, farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths and other artificers. The Indians agreed to locate at some point convenient to the Missouri River to receive their rations there. The stipulation of the treaty of Laramie, which provided that three-fourths of the adult males should join in the relinquishment of any of their remaining lands was totally ignored. The treaty was presented to Spotted Tail on September 23d, and it was signed by the old chief and forty-two of his leading men. On the 26th it was presented to the Oglalas and signed by Red Cloud, Man Afraid, the younger American Horse and nineteen other of the prominent men. By October 11th they had carried it to the lower Yanktonais, where it was signed by a dozen or fifteen men, also by a number of the Uncpapas and Blackfeet, John Grass being the first signer for the latter band. On October 16th it was signed at the Cheyenne River agency by the Sans Arcs, / <sup>442</sup> others of the Blackfeet and the Two Kettles and Minneconjous. It was presented at Crow Creek on the 21st of October and signed by White Ghost and a number of his people. On the 24th it was carried over to the Lower Brules and the signatures of nine of their headmen were secured, and finally on the 27th day of October it was signed by the Santees at their agency in northern Nebraska, Wabasha, the son of the famous Mississippi Dakota who was much in our view in the first chapters of this history, being the first signer.