

reserve the right to hunt on any lands north of North Platte, and on the Republican Fork of the Smoky Hill River, so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase.....

"Article 16. The United States hereby agrees and stipulates that the country north of the North Platte River and east of the summits of the Big Horn Mountains shall be held and considered to be unceded Indian territory, and also stipulates and agrees that no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same; or without the consent of the Indians first had and obtained, to pass through the same; and it is further agreed by the United States that within ninety days after the conclusion of peace with all the bands of the Sioux Nation, the military posts now established in the territory in this article named shall be abandoned, and that the road leading to them and by them to the settlements in the Territory of Montana shall be closed."

The frontiersmen, of course, wanted military protection and a frontier army that could knock the fight out of the Sioux. But Taylor and his group -- slurring the Army -- persuaded the public that not less than 100,000 soldiers would be needed for a Sioux war, with appropriations to match. Influenced by this propoganda, Congress appropriated more rations for the Sioux, and provided that the funds must be disbursed by the War Department. General W. S. Harney was put in charge of issuing annuities, including powder, lead, and firearms, to the Sioux. This arrangement forced Harney, the fiery conqueror of Little Thunder and the popular defender of the frontier, into the extremely awkward position of a servant of the visionaries whom his admirers so detested.

But in spite of the Peace Policy the railroad must go through. General Carr was ordered out in '69 to clear the Sioux and Cheyennes from the territory south of the Platte.