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The Surrender of SB.  
by F. C. Wade, K.C.

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His account of the arrival of the American Sioux near his post is unusually dramatic. x "It was in the afternoon of the 17th of December, 1876," he says. X "It was very cold. I was in my house with two of my men, when twelve Indians came up on horseback. Little Knife was the head man, ythe chief of the band. They came right straight to the window, and they sat on horseback; their bodies and heads were covered with buffalo robes, the hair on the inside, and they were looking in the window. We did not pay any attention to them. They stood there for a long time, half an hour at least, and at last Little Knife came in, opening the door and leaving it open, and stood there for a long time, and at last he walked slowly, you see, quietly and slowly, paying no attention to us, across the room and sat down on the floor, and called the others one by one. Each of the twelve came in just the same way. The door remained open all the time. I did not speak to them or make any movement, but waited quietly for them to act. They remained seated about two hours, when Little Knife jumped up and came over to us, and shook hands and returned to his place. Then each of the others did the same, ~~making~~ one by one. One of the men was by the name of Crow. Crow was the speaker of the band. At last he jumped in the middle of the floor, and calling to the north wind and the south, and ~~in~~ the different winds, commenced to talk. He said ~~xx~~ : 'We left the American side because we ~~xx~~ could not sleep, and had heard that the Big Woman (the Queen) was very good to her children, and we come to this country to sleep quiet.' After they talked about the trade, and they told me if I would give them something to hunt with, powder, ball, and caps, and tobacco, they would trade with me. I gave them about \$30 worth of stock and they left."

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It was not until sometime after this rather startling introduction to the advance guard of SB's band that Legare learned of the Custer massacre, and that his newly-made friends had come fresh from the terrible scene of carnage in which General ~~xx~~ Custer's command had almost suffered annihilation. After the twelve savage horsemen had turned away from the lonely trading post, they rode back to their camp near the international boundary. They had been sent out to see if there were enemies in the path, and their report to the main band was so satisfactory that on the following day they returned with seventy lodges. The whole band camped about Legare's post, but a few days after their arrival "Jean Louis," as Legare is known to the Indians, heard from a messenger that his wife was sick at Cypress, about 150 miles away, and returned with him to see her. On his way back he met Major Walsh, commanding officer at Fort Walsh, the Canadian Mounted Police post, and learned from him that ~~xxx~~ during his absence he had held a council with the Indians at his store to consult them about their

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return to the United States. When asked by Major Walsh why they had crossed the line, the Indians said: "We do not want fight. We stay at one place. They (the Americans) always came to us. We do not want to see them at all. They always come." According to "Jean Louis" Major Walsh answered: "After all, if you will keep the law on this side, you may stay if you like, but if you do something wrong you are to go back." That was on the 24th of December, 1876. During the winter, the buffalo being near, the Indians brought in plenty of