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March 10th. Sioux Chiefs "Broad Trail" and "Little Knife," with 40 lodges, arrived at this post. They informed me that 125 lodges of Sioux Indians had surrendered at Poplar Creek and were drawing rations. The remainder of the tribe including Bull, were scattered in hunting camps along the Frenchman Creek and Milk River.

April 1st. The Sioux camp at this post had increased to 150 lodges, with Bull at its head. The meat of the camp this day became exhausted and owing to poor condition of the Indian horses, the buffalo, 170 miles distant, could not be reached and further supply could not be procured. Hunger and suffering prevailed for the next five or six ~~day~~ weeks. Horses that died from scurvy, and carcasses of horses that died during the autumn and early winter, were gathered up and eaten. In some cases persons became so reduced as to render ~~be~~, unable to assist themselves, and I was forced to make small issues of food to save their lives. Following this want of food and the eating of diseased horses, an epidemic appeared, which marked its results by the many graves now to be seen in Wood Mountain. The conduct of those starving and destitute people, their patient endurance, their sympathy, and the extent to which they assist each other, their strict observance of the law and order, would reflect credit upon the most civilized community.

I am pleased to inform you, as no doubt it will give you great pleasure to know, that the greatest good feeling and consideration was extended to those poor sufferers by the men at Wood Mountain Post. The little that was daily left from their table was carefully preserved and meted out as far as it would go, to the women and children. During this five or six weeks of distress I do not think that one ounce of food was wasted at Wood Mountain Post. Every man appeared to be interested in saving what little he could, and day after day they divided their rations with those starving people. I must further mention that the Indians received assistance from the half-breeds.

April 4th. Iron Dog, Sioux Chief, returned to the Spotted Tail Agency. I received a letter from the Indian Agent at Red Cloud Agency: it informed me that a party of Sioux Indians under "Waterspout", persuaded me to return and surrender, had arrived at his agency.

April 22nd. Captured Alex. Brseum, who was attempting to evade the Customs Act; fined him \$50.

May 10th. Sioux Chief "Hairy Chin" and twelve lodges returned to the Missouri River, with the intention of surrendering and settling on a reservation. At this date, by arrivals from the plains, the camp had increased to 240 lodges. Buffalo were reported at Milk River, and hunting parties with meat began to arrive. I again commenced counselling the Indians to return to the United States, pointing out as clearly as possible the absurdity of their expecting any assistance from the Canadian Government; also the great inducement held out to them by the United States, being similar to what was now being done by the United States Government for Indians already on the reservations. Day after day I have placed this before them, and pressed them not to delay too long accepting the offer made by the United States, for the privilege of returning on such favorable conditions might any day be withdrawn. Though "Sitting Bull" opposed for a year and a half my arguments, setting forth the benefit and happiness that he and his people would receive by their surrender, my view of the question during this time kept gradually gaining strength, and at this date the camp became so favorably impressed that "Bull", finding his opposition unavailing, said:—"The people of my camp who wish to return to agencies can do so, I will place no obstacle in their way." He kept his word and within the next few days, 50 lodges were on the move to the Missouri River, with a view of surrendering.

June 7th. "Sitting Bull," under excitement, owing to the result of a very stormy council meeting, made an attempt to rescue one of his followers, a prisoner that

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