

served dog at their ceremonial dances and feeds; only noted warriors were allowed to partake. Sitting Bull always thought things over before giving an answer."

After the people had rested a few days, Sitting Bull led a party of ten Sioux, nine Nez Percé men, and three Nez Percé women back to the Bear Paw Mountains to see if the soldiers were still there. They were out four days, but found no soldiers. Sitting Bull was anxious, for he could not understand what kept the soldiers from coming into the Grandmother's country (Canada). It was certainly not the two dozen Red Coats at Fort Walsh, or the tiny detail of police at Wood Mountain. Knowing how tricky Bear Coat was, Sitting Bull probably expected him to rush over the line and attack the Sioux, now that the Nez Percés had joined them. He was taking no chances.

He visited the battle-ground, and carried away some ammunition which the Nez Percés had buried before they fled to the north. At Chinook, on Milk River, where the French Chippewas lived in log houses, he was told that the soldiers had said the war was over, and had gone away the day before. Chief Joseph had held out four days in his trap, hoping that White Bird would bring aid from Sitting Bull's camp. But Sitting Bull dared not risk the displeasure of the Red Coats; he had to look out for his own people first. And so at last Joseph had surrendered to Bear Coat Miles under a promise that he would be sent back to his own country--- a promise which was not fulfilled, as the captives were sent to Kansas and afterward to Indian Territory, where many died of malaria. Bear Coat, however, did not resign his commission, excusing himself to Joseph by saying, "If I resigned, it would do you no good. Some other officer would carry out this order." Bear Coat knew that even the resignation of a