horses were recovered."

Nevertheless, though the expatriated Sioux refrained from lawless violence, their presence in such large numbers greatly disturbed the Canadian Indians and settlers. In the Saskatchewan Herald of February 10, 1879, the following comment upon the dangerous situation occurred:

"The principal event that brought about the existing state of things is undoubtedly the presence on the hunting grounds, formerly occupied by our own people, of the large bands of United States Indians who recently entered upon them. Their numbers are variously estimated at from six/p.184/to ten thousand souls, and the buffalo killed amount to hundreds daily. This wholesale slaughter, and the exclusion of our Indians from their hunting grounds, are undoubtedly the cause of much distress that prevailed last summer, and gave rise to the rumors of coming trouble. Providentially, great bands of fat buffalo came down from the mountains in the autumn, and furnished a good supply of food for the winter, thus removing all cause of apprehension for the present. The incursion of these foreign Indians could not be foreseen, nor could it have been averted, so that it was impossible to guard it or provide a remedy for the hardships it brought in its train."

An American priest, Reverend Father Abbot Martin, and two companions visited Sitting Bull's camp in June 1877, with a view to influencing him favorably to returning to American territory. Sitting Bull notified Irvine of their presence and the assistant commissioner visited their encampment, and presided at a conference. Speaking of Sitting Bull, Irvine reported as follows:

"His speech showed him to be a man of wonderful capability, and I was much impressed."

The following is a dialogue taken from the reports of the conference:

"The Father: "I am not sent by the Government, but I am assured that what I promise will be carried out. Do you intend to return to the other