

I had caused to be arrested at the instance of Mr. LeGarree, Magistrate at Wood Mountain. By a determined resistance made by the Police, twenty in number, "Bull" and his warriors were forced to retire from the post. Several reports having reached me that evening and the following morning that "Bull" contemplated an attack on the post, though I did not put much reliance in the reports, I deemed it prudent to barricade the approaches to the post, that in the event of an attack, I could not only successfully repel it, but offer protection to the trading establishments in the immediate vicinity. I kept up the barricade for several days, until "Bull" came and apologized for his conduct, and asked me forgiveness which I granted him.

May 19th. Sioux camp reduced at my post to 100 lodges. "Bull" admitted that there are only 150 lodges of the once large camp of Tetons Sioux north of the
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line, the others having returned to the United States with a view to surrendering. He expressed his intention of remaining in Canada, but said he was prepared to shake hands with the Americans and end all feeling of hostility between them and himself. "These," he said, "are words never spoken and sentiments never felt by me before. To-day I show you my heart; you can make known my feelings."

May 25th. I this day arrested Grant and Martin for breach of the liquor law, and fined them each \$50. and costs. I here wish to favorably mention the name of Constable James Davis, to whom I entrusted with Constable Fearon, the ferreting out of this case. Davis discovered sufficient evidence to criminate the parties and sent Fearon to inform me. In the absence of Fearon, three men, whom Davis wished to secure, undertook to leave Grant's house, and Davis arrested them, when they made a determined effort to escape; but Davis by firmness and coolness, succeeded in holding them until assistance reached him, when he conveyed them to the post.

June. 7th. Previous to my departure from Wood Mountain Sitting Bull requested me to interest myself in his behalf to secure a home for him in Canada, with certain privileges attached. I explained to him that it would be but a waste on my part to undertake any such task, and a waste on his part to await the results, I endeavored to persuade him to give up all idea of remaining in Canada. He persisted in his desire, and added that if the Canadians refused to give him a home for country, and force me into the hands of the (or using his own words, "If the 'White Mother' is determined to drive me out of her country, and force me into the hands of people I know are but awaiting, like hungry wolves, to take my life,") would I not see the President of the United States and ascertain the best conditions on which he (Bull) would be permitted to return, and if the conditions would be faithfully and fully carried out. To this I replied; "If the Canadian Government permits me to do so, I will comply with your request."

By examining reports it will be found that "Sitting Bull" and his followers, two years ago, had a very hostile feeling towards the people of the United States, so much so that Bull said the sight of an American made him sick. On first of April of this year 1880 Bull informed his friends that any of them desiring to return to the States might do so. On May 19 80 he said he was ready to shake hands with the Americans. July 6 he requested me to see the President in his behalf. Permit me to explain how the change in this man and his friends was brought about. Neither hunger nor prospective starvation in his camp at any time tended to effect it, as many persons imagine, but it was done by patient hard work, days and nights of steady persuasion, argument, and illustration, to establish in the minds of the Indians a confidence in the people of the States, and sense of security in their dealings with them. I taught them it was their duty to discipline their hearts to a better feeling towards the people to whom they were naturally allied, and to whom they must return at no distant day; and the necessity of a better and more friendly consideration by them of the terms of surrender offered by the US Gov. That the American people were prepared to assist them I proved by what they were doing for the Sioux Indians at the Red Cloud and Spot Tail and other Agencies. I consider it of the greatest importance to both countries that Sitting Bull be settled either in one or the other, for while he is wandering about the plains the tranquility of the frontier cannot be considered certain. His unsettled camps keep up a constant friction among Indians on both sides the line. Disatisfied Indians at the American Agencies knowing they will be welcome at his camp and young warriors attracted by