

four in the morning, while it was still dark, he drew up in front of the agent's house, unhitched the team, gave them some hay, then knocked at the agent's door. When the sleepy official stuck his head out the window, the policeman pointed over his shoulder and said, "Him there in the wagon," turned on his heel and went to the barracks.

The Indian police served as an information service. They were very observant, and had besides many volunteers in their work of espionage. It was almost impossible to keep a secret in an Indian camp, and few were kept from the police. Through their services the agent was continually kept aware of the state of public opinion on the reservation. Indian policeman did not usually need to be told that a crime had been committed. They commonly knew before hand that it would be, and who would commit it.

Sometimes dangerous white men came to the reservation, fugitives from justice, or to sell whiskey or gamble with the Indians, to sell stolen horses, to pasture their steers on Indian grass for nothing, or to pick up and carry off whatever property they could lay hands on. Most of these could be driven off the reservation in short order, but those who married Indian women were more of a problem.

Cowboys were likely to be contemptuous of the Indian and inclined to defy agency regulations such as that rule which required a white man to check his sidearms on arriving at the agency. In such a case the Indian policeman would watch his chance and follow the intruder into the trader's store, give an order at the counter, and while this was being filled, catch the white man unawares, trip him up, and disarm him. When the agent had given a warning, the policeman was likely to follow the offender out of earshot of his supervisor and then warn him that he would be shot on sight. Such offenders seldom