

question were tried for the murders and duly hanged. 7  
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(a) A powerful factor on the side of the Police during this troublous period was the contunance of the good feeling existing between them and the Canadian Treaty Indians. The Sioux could not fail to observe these relations, and to <sup>81</sup> / note their effect upon the Indians themselves. In this way their confidence in Colonel Macleod and his officers was slowly established, and the way was paved for the subsequent successful negotiations. One incident that occurred at this juncture is worth chronicling here, as it well illustrates the respect in which the Indians held the Police.

(A) "It is my pleasing duty," wrote the Commissioner to the Secretary of State, "to have to report a very creditable act of Mecasto (Red Crow), the head chief of the Bloods. One of his band, confined in our guard-room on a charge of theft, escaped across the line and some time afterwards returned to Mecasto's camp. The chief at once apprehended him, and, with a large number of his warriors, delivered him up at the Fort gate to the officer in command. Mecasto afterwards, at the payment, begged me to release him, but I told him I had no power to do so, as he must be tried for the offence with which he was charged. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and in consideration of all the circumstances I sentenced him to fourteen days' imprisonment only."

(b) Only in extreme cases were there overt acts of rebellion on the part of the Indians, as in the trouble with Chief Little Child of the Salteaux tribe and Chief Crow's Dance of the Assiniboines. The conflict between these two was precipitated thus. The Salteaux had been camping with the Assiniboines and were desirous of moving away, but to this Crow's Dance would not agree, as he had formed a "war lodge" and given orders that no one should leave the camp without the permission of his