



GENERAL MILES IN HIS OFFICE AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

one hundred and twenty in the shade, "it was so hot you could not touch a gun-barrel or sit on a rock." Satisfied, at length, that the hostiles were thoroughly worn out, General Miles communicated with them through two friendly Indians, and then Lieutenant Gatewood rode into their camp and made known the terms of surrender. They gave themselves up, and were sent under guard to Florida, as were also the four hundred Warm Spring and Chiricahua Indians near Fort Apache.

The settlers were overjoyed at this complete clearance. Public meetings expressed their gratitude; and at Tucson, General Miles received a richly decorated sword, while the legislatures of New Mexico and Arizona passed resolutions of thanks. The results achieved were permanent, as not one of the Indians then removed has ever gone back, and, save for the occasional marauding of some outlaw, there have been no hostilities on the Southwestern border.

## XII.

THE two most prominent tasks of General Miles, of late years, have been the suppression of the "Messiah" outbreak of 1890 among the Sioux and the suppression of the Chicago riots of 1894. These events

are so fresh in public remembrance as to require only a brief mention here.

"A Messiah was about to come, who would bring back to life all the Indian dead, outnumbering the white men, and they would drive countless herds of buffalo, elk, deer, and horses before them." Such was the strange and dangerous delusion that broke out among the Indians half a dozen years ago and spread from tribe to tribe. Ghost dances were held, and the red men were to march in great bodies to Western Nevada, where the Messiah was supposed to be. Sitting Bull, who had surrendered in 1881, saw in this frenzy a means of gratifying his still smouldering hatred of the white man, and with him it became a conspiracy.

To General Miles fell the duty of dealing with this widespread and perilous movement. Promoted to the grade of Major-General, he had just before been transferred from the command of the Division of the Pacific to that of the Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. Forces were hurried to him from all parts of the West, and these he carefully placed so as to show the malcontents the hopelessness of a resort to the war-path. The great strength of the outbreak was among the Sioux, whose extensive reservation accordingly had to be watched at every point, while in the rough region of the Bad Lands