

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 forfeiting 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. By the assistance of Sitting Bull I recovered from the Sioux camp at Burnt Timber, nine horses, the property of the United States Government and citizens, and returned them to Mr. Porter, United States Indian Agent at Poplar Creek.

July 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 of labor on my part to undertake any such task, and a waste of time 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 (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 permit 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 1st of April this year, "Bull" informed his followers that any of them desiring to return to the United States might do so. On the 19th of May last he said he was ready to shake hands with the Americans. On the 6th of July he requested me to see the President in his behalf. Permit me to explain how the change in this man and his followers 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 United States, and sense of security in their dealings with them. I taught them that 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 more friendly and better consideration by them of the conditions of surrender offered by the United States Government. 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 Spotted 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 amongst the Indians on both sides of the line. The dissatisfied Indians at the American agencies knowing that they will be welcome at his camp, and the young warriors be attracted by the love of free life that exists around Bull, cannot become reconciled to living quietly on a reservation. The bad influence of this wandering life of "Bull's" extends to our Indians.