

whites and Indians to be all one people. He said if any man disobeyed what he ordered, his tribe would be dropped from the earth. We must believe every thing he said and he would know our thoughts and actions, no matter in what part of the world we might be.

"I thought all he said was good," added Porcupine. "When I got back I knew my people were bad and had heard nothing of this. So I got them all together and told them of it and warned them to listen for their own good. I told them just what I have told you here today. If you think I am not telling the truth you can go and see this man yourself. I will go with you, and I would like some of my people who doubt me to go too. The Christ talked to us all in our respective tongues. You can see him in your sleep any time you want after you have once met and shaken hands with him."

Lieutenant Robertson, in partial corroboration of the story that the Piute, Johnson, is the Messiah referred to, says Reed told him that Johnson has tattoo marks on his wrists. He is quite wealthy in horses and cattle.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. D., Nov. 17.—The news that General Miles is liable at any moment to move a corps against the Sioux is creating a deal of excitement among the redmen, but their belief in the coming of the Messiah is in no way lessened thereby. The Indians have evidently in many instances gone stark mad. The most exciting among the many trials which have occurred here the last fortnight was that of the alleged Virgin Mary. She is the wife of Yksoga and a member of Watoksi's band of Sioux, although it is said she is not a native, but came from a band of Indians across the Manitoba line.

John Grass and two other Indians composed the court. Replying to their interrogation, she said: "I am the mother of Christ, who is now upon this earth, making preparations for rebuilding it. The earth is to belong solely to His chosen people and this continent is to be extended much farther west, taking in a part of the great sunset water. The eastern part of the continent will be abandoned, but in the western part great herds of buffalo will wander, as in the days of long ago, and simultaneously with the disappearance of the whites from the earth will come the resurrection of all the Indians who now sleep, and forever more they will wander over the earth with no one to question their rights."

With a gesture to attract the particular attention of Major McLaughlin, the agent, she said: "In those days there will be no reservation, no messenger from the Great Father to say to the Indians, 'Come back here; stay on your reservation.'"

Questions circulated to locate the whereabouts of the Messiah, whose mother she claims to be, were warily answered, and she refused to tell anything about the orgies of the "ghost dance" beyond the fact that she had been proclaimed by the

members of the order to be the Virgin Mary. She was sent to the guard-house.

Sitting Bull is not fond of coming around the agency, and since he was recently sent home by General Miles, he found him out among the Cheyennes pawing up trouble, and the old fellow has not been seen around the agency, but sticks close to his place on Grand river. Chief Gall, to whom is due most of the credit for the great Custer butchery treats the coming of the Messiah seriously. People who have settled on the Missouri since the Indian troubles of 1876 do not fear any trouble, but those who lived in that country during the times when the soldiers and the Sioux lived in the saddle, times when life was cheap, do not consider the possibility of another outbreak to be a trifling matter, and would feel much safer if all wassenee here. Their feeling of uneasiness is not reduced by a report from the Cheyenne agency to the effect that the Indians there have received considerable money from the sale of beef and are investing it in Winchester rifles and ammunition. These had been scattered widely over the reservation and it looked as if they were only waiting for a signal for an uprising. Agent Palmer has recommended that troops be sent there at once and that the Indians be disarmed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—General Miles accompanied by Colonel Corbin, returned this morning from St. Louis, where he yesterday had a consultation with Secretary of War Proctor concerning the alleged Indian trouble in the Northwest. Col. Corbin said today, there is no doubt that if the Indians were to decide upon an outbreak they could do much harm. They have an abundance of arms and ammunition, plenty of horses and large supplies of meat, but the winter is coming on, and the officers hardly think there is any immediate danger of an outbreak. Colonel Corbin said the stories of evacuation of districts by settlers in North Dakota, are overdrawn. There may be some fearful residents, who, fearing the redskins, may have left their homes, but the stories of wholesale evacuations are absolutely without foundation. "We have made," said he, "a careful estimate of the number affected by the Messiah craze, and they are in all not to exceed 30,000 Indians. Of this number, perhaps one-fifth are able-bodied warriors, and one-half, 15,000, could bear arms. Such a body, of course, could do much harm if their movements were not promptly arrested, but we have taken measures to intercept any outbreak."

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—General Miles was questioned today in person, and said, in part: "It would be unwise to say anything at this time. Anything I might say would be telegraphed all over the country, and tomorrow it would be in the Indian camps. I have nothing to say beyond the fact that there is reason for the gravest apprehension of trouble with the Indians of the plains between the Missouri River and the mountains.

"It is serious among all the different Sioux camps, numbering 27,000 men, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Shoshones and Comanches."

"Can you tell anything of your consultation with Secretary Proctor?"

"Certainly not. That is a matter about which it would be most imprudent to speak."

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 17.—Seven of the eight companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Russell, three miles from this town, have been ordered to be in readiness to take the field against the northern Indians at a moment's notice. The order was received at 9:20, and in thirty-five minutes General Mizner, the commandant, had his men ready to proceed. So far as can be learned there is no trouble with the 2000 Indians in Wyoming.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—The *Tribune's* Mandan, N. D., special says: Settlers from every direction have come in, reporting insults received from predatory hands of Indians, armed to the teeth. The citizens of Mandan have practically no arms and are helpless. During the day the entire community was terrorized. A settler named Ardron comes from ten miles out of town and states that this morning six Indians camped near this place. He told them to be careful of fire. They told him to mind his own business, and ominously tapped their guns.

The same fellows this afternoon told a friendly Sioux who lives here that they belong to the army of the Messiah, and were going down to take Fort Lincoln, and then burn and pillage Mandan and kill the inhabitants. They said the Messiah will lead the army, and they do not expect to go out till spring, but when the Messiah says go, they will go, even if in the depth of winter. These and all other Indians travelling through the country are armed in a threatening way and loaded down with ammunition.

Nothing but the immediate appearance of troops will prevent an uprising, in the judgment of old Indian soldiers. A number of women and children left tonight for Bismarck and other points east of the Missouri.

OMAHA, Nov. 18.—According to orders issued this morning, companies A, B, C and D of the Second United States Infantry, at Fort Omaha, left for Pine Ridge Agency this afternoon, with a full complement of mules and wagons. The other four companies are notified to be ready to move on short notice. The troops at Fort McKinney were also ordered out and left this morning for Douglass, Wyo. The troops at Forts Niobrara and Robinson, which are not far from the scene of the difficulty will march tomorrow.

It was stated that two reliable Brule Indians now in the city had stated to the army officers that there was no Messiah craze among the Indians just north of the Nebraska line. Private advices from Valentine give a different origin than the