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A and G, Fifth Infantry, left Camp Poplar River to scout up the Missouri River for hostiles reported in that locality. No Indians were seen and the command returned same day. Distance marched, 20 miles.

January 9, 1881, Lieutenant Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, with detachment Fifth Infantry, left Camp Poplar River to scout in an easterly direction, to search for and bring in a party of hostiles reported to be hidden in that direction. Returned same day with 18 hostiles captured. Distance traveled, 18 miles. These Indians, with 6 others who had, meanwhile, been arrested by Major Ilges, were forwarded January 11, under charge of Captain Dewees and his troop A, Second Cavalry, to Fort Buford arriving January 15, the troop returning to Camp Poplar River January 24.

January 14, 1881, troops H and L, Second Cavalry, and Companies C, D, E, and K, Eighteenth Infantry, under command of Captain Morris, Eighteenth Infantry, left Fort Assinniboine and proceeded en route to Milk River to intercept the retreat to Canada of Sitting Bull' band of hostile Indians. On the 21st of January, information having been received at department headquarters that Sitting Bull with about 300 of his band had secretly left the vicinity of the mouth of Milk River January 11, and was beyond reach across the Canadian border, orders were issued for the recall to Fort Assinniboine of the troops. The order reached Captain Morris January 24, at Medicine Lodge, on Milk River, and the command started on its return to Fort Assinniboine January 26.

January 31, camped on Milk River, one mile west of Morris Creek and 38 miles from Fort Assinniboine. Distance marched during the month, 220 miles.

January 23, 1881, Capt. S. Snyder, Fifth Infantry, with