necessities; rations were sent to them, and all the horses and wagons which could be spared for the purpose were sent out for the conveyance of the women and children. They numbered 325 souls. Finally these Indians as well as those captured at Poplar River, were safely conveyed to Buford. They arrived in a deplorable condition, but Major Brotherton made the most strenuous exertion to prevent further suffering. Shelter, food, fuel, and clothing were supplied to them, the latter being procured under authority given by the Interior Department to make purchases of clothing not to exceed in value \$5 per person. Subsequently several small parties were captured or surrendered, so that on the 26th of May there were at Fort Buford 1,125 Indian prisoners of war. On that day they were placed upon steamers and carried to Fort Yates.

By successive surrenders and captures during the year of 1879 and 1880 there had been assembled at Fort Keogh more than 1,600 of the hostile Sioux. Orders were issued to send them to Fort Yates also. A small party of them was sent to overland under a suitable escort, and in charge of the horses, which they and the other members of their bands had been permitted to retain, and of course a considerable number of cattle, which had been purchased for them. The great body of them was shipped on steamers and carried down the Yellowstone and Missouri to Fort Yates. All these prisoners were subsequently (on the 22d of July) turned over to the Indian agent at the Standing Rock Agency.

On the 19th of July Sitting Bull came into Fort Buford and gave himself up. With him surrendered 187 souls, men, women, and children./p.107. On the 29th day of July these Indians were sent by steamer to Fort Yates. Subsequently, in pursuance of instructions from the General of the Army, they were transferred to Fort Randall, where they are now held as prisoners of war.

It is understood that there are still some thirty-five families of Sioux at Wood Mountain and Quappelle. With this exception, all of the