sites for military postr, one at the mouth of the Big Hosn, the other at the month of Tongue River, both in the valley of the Yellowstone. These stations can be supplied by steamboats and wil have so important a bearing on the settiement of the Siowx Indian Questio, that I earnestly recommend thet Congress be ealled upon to give authority for their establishment, and the necessary funds for their construction."W

1876
Wrobruary 2let, Major Brisbin, 2nd Cavalry, Fith four troops and Cavalyy, a detachment of Compeny "C", 7th Infentry, a Pield-gun and fifteen citizens, numbering two hundred and twentymo officers and men, left Fart Ellis. Mintana, to march to the relier of a part of citizens, besieged by Indians, at the trading-post at Fort Pease, reaching there on farch 4 th. whe original perty hed consisted of forty-six men who defonded themselves desperately In a stockade, until the reliet column of troops arrived. $3 i x$ persons had ben killed, eight wounded nd thirteen had cacaped, by night, only nineteen being found left in the stockede, and these were brought off by the troops.

In November, 1875, Indian Inspector E. C. watkins, reported to the Commissicner of Indian affaire, the attitude of certain wild and hostile bands of Indicns, under the leaderehip of various chiefs or head-men, who were roamine about Dakota and Montana.

Some of these bands had never aceepted the reservation system, would not recognize the euthority of the Goverment, and insisted npon remaining wild and perfectly free from control. Of this class was "gitting Buil". Who was not a chief, but a "head-man" and whose immediate following did not exceed thirty or forty lodges.

Among the Indians referred to, were ame who had not only attacked settlers and emigrants, but who had also been in the habit of making war upon the Mandans, Arickarees, and other tribes who were friendly to the Whites. Inspector watkins recommended, therefore, that troops ahould be sent into the country inhasited by these wld and roving bands, to punish

