the disturbers. Second Lieut. J. B. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, accompanied the command.

August 29, 1881, Companies C and G, Fifth Infantry, under command of Captain Ovenshine, left Fort Keogh, Mont. to proceed to Camp Garfield and relieve Companies A and F, Fifth Infantry.

September 9, 1881, Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, Second Lieutenant English, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding, left Fort A. Lincoln for Fort Yates. Returned to Fort A. Lincoln.

September 10, 1881, steamer Sherman, with Sitting Bull and his immediate followers, numbering 172, left Fort Yates for Fort Randall.

September 17, 1881, Sitting Bull, with his immediate followers, arrived at Fort Randall, Dak.

September 19, 1881, United States military telegraph line completed/p.99 from Fort Buford to Camp Poplar River. The line from Fort Maginnis to Summer Camp at Rocky Point now under construction.

Some of the matters referred to in the foregoing abstract require more ample notice. Of these the principal ones are the operations which brought to a final termination the hostilities with the Sioux, which, commencing in spring of 1876, continued with greater or less activity and with varying successes during the intervening years of 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880, into the early part of 1881.

My annual reports for the last five years contain a history of these hostilities, and it is unnecessary to do more than to refer to them now.

It will be recollected that at the date of my last report, notwithstanding the fact that large numbers of the hostile Indians had from time to time surrendered at Fort Keogh, a considerable body of them under the leadership of Sitting Bull remained in the northwestern British provinces, just beyond the boundary line, and constituted a constand menace to the peace of the border. Their number was sufficiently great to make them formidable, if not