

companies of the Fourth Infantry, three of the Ninth Infantry, and four of the Fourteenth Infantry, drove off from the bluffs parties of Indians who were firing into the camp of the command, one enlisted man of the Ninth Infantry being severely wounded in these operations.

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/ On September 12, Major Upham, with one hundred and fifty men of the Fifth Cavalry, was sent by General Crook to follow a trail leading down Owl Creek, but returned on the 14th without having found any village. One private soldier of his command was killed by Indians on the Belle Fourché.

During the later operations of General Crook's column, the troops, being without tents, suffered not only from the incessant cold rains prevailing, but were wholly without regular food. Having met with General Terry's column, the latter had shared its supplies with General Crook, but these became exhausted, and for days General Crook's troops were obliged to subsist principally upon horse flesh. The animals of the cavalry were so worn out by hard marching, want of forage, and exposure to constant storms, that General Crook's column moved to Custer City and there obtained supplies.

September 15, Capt. Henry Carroll, with Troop F, Ninth Cavalry, had a fight with a party of Indians in the Florida Mountains, New Mexico, killed one Indian and captured eleven head of stock; one enlisted man was wounded.

October 10, Capt. C. W. Miner, Twenty-second Infantry, with Companies H, G, and K, Twenty-second Infantry, and Company C, Seventeenth Infantry, escorting a train of ninety-four wagons, started from the camp at mouth of Glendive Creek, Montana, for the cantonment at mouth of Tongue River. The train was attacked in its camp that night by Indians estimated at from four to six hundred, several of the animals wounded, and ~~forty-seven mules stampeded and captured.~~ In this