

received Colonel Miles' dispatch on the evening of October 2, and at once started his troops for the battle-field.

On the morning of October 1, however, communication was opened between Colonel Miles' troops and the Indians, and Chief Joseph, with several of his warriors, appeared under a flag of truce. They expressed a willingness to surrender, and brought up a part of their arms (eleven rifles and carbines), but being suspicious, the Nez Perces remaining in camp, hesitated to come forward and lay down their arms. While Chief Joseph remained in Colonel Miles' camp, Lieutenant Jerome, Second Cavalry, was sent to ascertain what was going on in the village. He went into the Indian camp and was detained there by the Nez Perces, unharmed, until Joseph returned on the afternoon of October 2. General Howard with a small escort arrived upon the scene on the evening of October 4, in time to be present at the full surrender of the Indians.

During the fight with Colonel Miles' command seventeen Indians were killed and forty wounded. The surrender included eighty-seven warriors, one hundred and eighty-four squaws, and one hundred and forty-seven children. The prisoners were first sent to Fort A. Lincoln, thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and were finally located in the Indian Territory.

In the annual report for the year 1877, by Colonel Miles, commanding the District of the Yellowstone, the following summary of the operations of his troops against Indians in that district for the years 1876 and 1877 appears: Aggregate distance marched, over four thousand miles; besides the large amount of property captured and destroyed, sixteen hundred horses, ponies, and mules were taken from the hostiles; each principal engagement was followed by important surrenders of bands, and upwards of seven thousand Indians were either killed, captured, forced to surrender, or driven out of the country.