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Ho for Montana,

Sam. Caskill.

Diary May 9. 1885.  
To

June 12 - 1885

Diary May 7, to 8, 1878.

Shibleys Point Mo. 1

Tues May 7, 1878.

Slept in wagon last night. Started for Montana this morning. I drive a team for Henry Sterling. Our party consists of H. Sterling & family, Perry Mills a young man who has his own team & hauls some of Sterling's things, Frank Rich a boy of 14 who goes to Laramie Wyoming. Tex. & myself wife & child. Started at 10. AM. Crossed Shibleys creek at Shibleys Point where we turned west. When about 2. m. from Shibleys Point, Dave Ford overtook us & requested us to wait for Cal. Maryatt. Drove to Lewisburg where we stopped for dinner. While here Walters & Maryatt came up. Ford came this far with Cal. In P.M. mounded except Walters who forgot his ammunition & went back for it. Camped at Mc Shaffers where we got hay. The country is hilly & well timbered. Soil clay. Weather pleasant. Roads muddy. Traveled 12 1/2 m to day.

P. Brandy

Tin Bucket-

55

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Wed May 8, 78

Had a thunder storm last night. This morning the balance of the train came up. We then drove to Black Bird creek where we camped for dinner. While here I will name those that are in the train. H. Sterling & family. My self & family. Frank Rich & Perry mills. Sterling has two wagons & Mills one. Calvin Maryatt, his family & one wagon. Lewis Walters & family & Brother & Will Burton. Walters has three wagons. Nathan Lay a gentleman who went to M. T. last year. Has his family George Ford. James Mc Neal. Joe & John Henchly & Henry Mosto. Lewis Lay has his family & father. Ben Haveland. Jesse. Bish. & Wm Clark. Dave Lay & family. Tom Lay has his family & Mr. Pickett & wife. Barney Ready has his family. Jess Salsberry & Frank Miller. James Demons & family & Jim Ladd. & Lafayette West & family. There is 19 wagons in the train. In P.M. passed Unionville the county seat of Putnam Co. & 22 miles from Shibleys Point. At this place Calvin Walters came in the train with his family. Mo's Platt. George Wigg & Mathew Cunn so we have 21 wagons. Camped at



Diary May 9th 12-1878.

Genoa, Iowa, Ia

night - 10 m. N.W. of Wminville on North Black Bird creek & flows east. Weather Pleasant. Roads very muddy. Country very prairie. Traveled 22 m.

Thurs May 9, 78.

Had a shower last night - 14 miles from Wminville pass Genoa a small town 1 m North of Iowa state line. Camped at noon 1 m N of Genoa. 5 m. from Genoa passed Seamore a very respectable looking place. Camped at night 5 m N of Seamore on Locous creek. Have seen some very fine farms to day. Weather cold & windy. Prairie country soil good. Roads fair. Traveled 20 m.

Fri May 10, 78.

Passed through Promise City a small place 5 1/2 miles from Seamore. Crossed Chariton river flowing S. Passed Corydon Co seat of Wain Co. 9 m. from Promise City. Camped at noon 3 m. W. of Corydon on Chariton river flowing N. Passed through Julesburg a tumble down sort of a place 11 1/4 m from Corydon. Camped 1 m. W. of Julesburg on Steel creek which flows N. Country generally rough though soil good & some fine farms. Weather cold & cloudy. Sam Ballinger overtook us to day he is going with Mr. Walker. Roads not very good. Distance traveled 21 3/4 m.

Sat May 11, 78.

Passed through High Point 4 m. W. of Julesburg. Camped 3 W. of High Point on E. fork of Grand river which flows S. Did not break camp in P.M. Rained & hailed nearly all day. Country rough. Soil Clay. Roads very muddy. Traveled 0 m. Distance traveled this week 72 1/2 m.

Sun May 12, 78.

Did not leave camp till 10. A.M. crossed Bush creek & Little river flowing S. 9 3/4 m. W. of High Point passed the town of Leon Co seat of Decatur Co. Crossed Fish creek flowing S. Passed through Decatur a small place 5 1/2 m W. of Leon. Camped 4 m. W. of Decatur on Middle Grand river a large stream flowing S. Weather warm & pleasant. Country rough. Soil good. Roads muddy.

Diary May 13-15-1878

M. H. Ayre &amp; Lawa

Alpha Stetiny was poisoned by some vines. Distance traveled 16 1/4 m.

on May 13, 78

left camp early, crossed Grand river E. Walnut creek & E. & W. Elk creek all flowing S. Camped at noon on back creek flowing S. Crossed little Grand river flowing S. Passed through M. H. Ayre to seat of Ringold Co. 24 m W of Denton M. H. Ayre is a very pretty place. Alpha Stetiny was so bad that they had a doctor. Camped 2 1/2 m W of M. H. Ayre on W. Walnut creek which flows S. Weather pleasant, country rough prairie very little under cultivation. Sailed from. Traveled 2 1/2 m.

P. Pink

10

on May 14,

3 m W of Walnut creek crossed W. Grand river. 5 m W of Grand crossed Platte, 8 m W of Platte crossed little Platte all flowing S. Camped at noon on little Platte. 5 m west of little crossed Henry creek flowing S. Camped at night on East Hundred & two creek, which flows S. Country rough with a good deal of heavy timber. Sailed day. Roads muddy. Weather warm & cloudy. Traveled 27 m.

Wednesday, May 15,

Last night Mr. Ready was awakened by some one jolting up his leg as he supposed to get his pocket book out of his pocket, he asked what was wanted but got no answer. He then asked who was there & for reply whoever it was made off. When Mr. Ready's folks went to get breakfast they found that a ham had been taken from the fore end of the wagon. Passed the town of Bedford Co seat of Taylor Co & the finest place we have as yet seen it is 30 m W of M. H. Ayre. Crossed middle & W. hundred & two creeks which flow S. Passed the town of Mingo 9 m W of Bedford camped at noon on East Nodaway which flows S. Camped at night on W. Nodaway which flows S. E. Weather cold & cloudy in M. & raining in A. Country very rough but mostly



Diary May, 16-19-1878.

Corinda Iowa

cultivated. Roads very good. Traveled 22 m.

Thurs. May 16, 1878.

Rained hard all night & part of AM crossed W. Rodaway river & passed through Corinda which is ~~21~~<sup>13</sup> m W of Memory. Crossed E. Tarkio which flows S. Camped at noon on Middle Tarkio also flows S. Did not leave camp in P.M. Sam. Ballinger left the train to visit some friends & stopped to join us again at Cannon Bluffs. Henry Stedley was sick. Roads very muddy. Country very level some good farms & considerable timber. Weather rainy by spells all day. Traveled 9 m.

Friday May 17, 1878.

Passed the village of Tarkio which is 10 m from Corinda. Crossed W. Tarkio & a small creek I did not learn the name of both flows S. Camped at noon on E. Nehma Bottoma river which flows S. Crossed W. Nehma Bottoma river which flows S. Camped at noon in a woods pasture. a part of the train pulled in a short distance. Country level till after crossing W. N. Brine there rough & hilly. Roads muddy. Traveled 14 m.

Saturday May 18, 1878.

Passed through Sidney which is 25 miles W of Tarkio & Co. seat of Fremont Co. At Sidney turned S to Hamburg a small place 4 m from Sidney & on the Missouri river bottom we here turned N along the foot of the bluffs. Camped at noon just S of Fremont City a small place 6 m N of Hamburg we then turned W to Pleasant Hollow which is 3 m from Fremont City. We turned N along the RR. crossed a small stream I did not learn the name of. Camped at night 1/2 m S of Bartlett. In day had a sick horse & Stedley had one strain his coffin joint. H. & P. M. had some work. Weather cloudy, windy & warm. Roads very muddy. Country level though very little farming. Traveled 15 1/2 m. Traveled 138 1/4 m this week.

Sunday May 19, 1878.

Passed the town of Bartlett which is 4 m N of Pleasant

Monday May 20-21-1878.

Council Bluffs Iowa

Glenn, Passed Pacific Junction a small place 7 m  
N of Bartles. Crossed Key creek which flows S.W. Camped  
3 m N of Pacific Junction. In P.M. a friend of Mr. Day's  
took us across the Missouri bottom and then pulled  
up the river for quite a way. Camped at night  
on Musquito Creek 15 m N of Pacific Junction &  
in Mills Co. Roads very muddy. Weather warm &  
windy. Country flat bottom land. Some good farms  
Traveled 22 1/2 m to day.

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Tuesday May 21, 1878.

This morning pulled N.W. to Council Bluffs which is  
23 m from Pacific Junction. C. B. is the county seat  
of Pottawatomie Co. We had to wait till 1 P.M. to cross  
the river. Sam Ballinger found us here again  
Tom Busch also joined us here he has one  
wagon & his family. We bought considerable sup-  
plies here. This is a very nice place. At 1 P.M. we  
began crossing the Missouri river it took 3 hours  
for all to cross. We cross in a car 100 ft long & it  
cost \$2. per man. I cross on the first trip & so  
had considerable time in Omaha which is 3 m  
west of Council Bluffs & Co seat of Douglas Co,  
Nebraska the Missouri river being the line. Om-  
aha is a fine place has a population of 20000  
& is 966 ft above the sea. Drove 5 m west of Omaha  
& camped on Caled creek a small stream flowing  
S.E. It looks very odd to see no fences there being  
a stock law which compels a man to herd his  
stock. Weather clear & cool. Roads good. Country  
rather broken but some fine farms. Traveled  
16 m to day.

Wednesday May 22, 1878.

Glenn starting Perry Mill had some words this morning  
in regard to a stone which Mills is hauling for S.  
Passed through Eureka a small place on Little  
Rapido creek which flows S.E. A short distance farther  
we crossed Big Rapido creek also flows S.E. Camped



Diary May 22-1878.

Elk Horn, Neb., Dia

at noon on west side of Elk Horn River. We did not break camp in P.M. Elk Horn City is situated on East side of the river & is 22 miles west of Omaha. We here strike the Platte river bottom. Weather warm pleasant. Roads good. Country rolling. Traveled 17 m to day.

Wed May 22 1878.

Rained last night & nearly all day. Did not break camp. At 9 A.M. a meeting was called to elect officers & adopt rules & regulations. Nathan Lay was elected Captain & James Lemons lieutenant. Mr. Bolinger, Mr. Ready & Mr. Sterling were appointed to draft rules & regulations. At 3 P.M. another meeting was called & the following By Laws read & adopted.

Regulations of the Adair Co. Emigrant-Co., of which Nathan Lay has been elected Captain & James Lemons lieutenant.

In Camp on Elk Horn River - Nebraska May 22, 1878.

Whereas there is strength in unity, & systematic organization produces safety, harmony & good will. We the members of this company for the convenience of ourselves & the better protection of our families & property hereby adopt the following regulations, & pledge our aid to sustain & enforce the same.

Regulation First.

The Captain shall determine the rate of speed & the distance to be traveled each day, & shall choose the camp ground, the route to be traveled & shall personally conduct the marching of guards & watchmen.

Regulation Second.

The Captain shall have power to make special rules concerning the horses & cattle while in camp. And shall also have power to delegate his authority to the lieutenant.

Regulation Third.

All questions for settlement shall be submitted to the Captain, lieutenant & a third party chosen by

Diary May, 22<sup>nd</sup> 1878.

Elk Horn, N. Mex.

them. The decision of a majority of these shall be final.

Regulation Fourth

The team under the control of each man shall travel in the lead & rear alternately.

Regulation Fifth

Any team that stops over five minutes shall leave the track & travel in the rear until the team stops, & in no case shall one drive in ahead of another while in motion.

Regulation Sixth

At any regular meeting of the company, by a majority of members present & voting shall have power to abolish officers & create new ones. To declare officers vacant & to elect officers to fill them. To repeal or amend any or all of these regulations & adopt new ones.

Regulation Seventh

It shall be the duty of the Captain or in his absence the Lieutenant to call meetings by the sound of the bugle, but if he refuse or neglect to do so at the request of any member, then any three members may call such meeting by giving 24 hours notice.

Regulation Eighth

Members shall assemble promptly at headquarters at the sound of the Bugle.

H. Stealy.	P. Miller.	S. Gaskill.
C. Maryatt.	L. Walker.	W. Walker.
W. Burden.	N. Lay.	J. McNeal.
G. Ford.	Joe. Henchly.	John. Henchly.
H. Moads.	L. Lay.	B. Heneland.
J. Bish.	W. Clark.	D. Lay.
L. Lay.	S. Pickett.	B. Ready.
J. Salisbury.	H. Miller.	J. Lemons.
J. Todd.	L. West.	C. Walls.
H. Piatt.	G. Wing.	J. Bush.
S. Bolinger.	M. Curran.	

Will Clark left Mr. Lay & went with Bush Mr. Lay got Joe Henchly to drive in his place.



Diary, May 23-24, 1878

Fremont, Neb., D.

Thurs May 23, 1878.

Had a heavy thunder shower last night - but found it warm & pleasant this morning. One mile west of Elk Horn crossed a small creek flowing E. by the name of Raw-hide. I was talking with an old settler from whom I learned how the creek received its name. Twenty three years ago a party left Omaha bound for California, among their number was a young man who boasted that he was going to shoot the first Indian that he should see. Just E of the Elk Horn they saw a number of Indians but he did not fire at them. Some of the party then joked him about being an Indian slayer. He then said he would kill the next one he should see. As they came to this creek they saw a squaw bathing which he shot. In a short time 1400 Indians made their appearance & demanded the man that shot the squaw, but his party refused to give him up. The Indians then told them that they could give him up or all must suffer. His party then gave him up as they saw that resistance was useless. The Indians took him but a short distance from camp & skinned him alive they then gave him to his friends. His father aaped him in a blanket saturated in oil, but he lived only 24 hours. His grave is about a mile below where we cross the creek. We camped at noon at Fremont - Co seat of Dodge Co. & 25 mi. from Elk Horn. Fremont is a place of 3000 inhabitants & is 1167 ft above the sea. There is a bridge across the Platte at this point. Camped at night 5 mi. W of Fremont on Platte river a large stream flowing E. George Wing left Wells & is to travel with demons. Weather pleasant. Roads muddy but level. Country level. Travelled 30 mi. S.

Fri May 24, 1878.

Passed through North Bend 15 mi W of Fremont it has a population of 400 & is 1259 ft above sea level. The train bought a good deal of grain here & one of the men failed to pay for what he had got. The gentleman they bought

Diary, May 25-26, 1878.

Columbus, Neb.

I was going for a Sheriff when P. Mills told him that he would see that it was paid. So he stopped the team & it was G. Ford who had not paid he claimed that the man was to come to the wayen for his pay. Camped at noon just W of North Bend. Crossed ~~at~~ Wishell creek which flows S. Passed through Schuyler Co seat of Colfax Co. a place of 100 inhabitants 1335 ft above S. D. & 14 m west of North Bend. We got off the road a little to day. Camped at night 1 m west of Schuyler. We have to use old hats for cooking as there is no wood. Weather Pleasant. Roads good. Country level. I did not feel well to day. Traveled 25 m to day.

Sat - May 25, 1878

Passed through Columbus Co seat of Platte Co. It has a population of 1500, & its altitude is 1432, & it is 16 m from Schuyler. The Catholics at this place are putting up 3 large Brick buildings to be used for a Church, school & nursery. Camped at noon 1 m W of Columbus on Lamp Fork a large stream flowing SE. Crossed Lamp Fork on a bridge of two span of a hundred feet each. The av. of Columbus passed a called Jackson. Camped at night 1 1/2 m. W. of Jackson. Weather warm & pleasant. Roads good. Traveled 23 1/2 m to day. Distance traveled this week 134 m. We passed through the finest farming country to day that we have as yet seen. The country is level with a rich sandy loam. Since we have been following up the Platte river we have all the time traveled on the river bottom. The bottom is from two to six miles wide the river on the S. & on the north bluffs about 100 feet high.

Sun May 26, 1878

Last night J. McNealus took a new R R tie to Camp. Lays Camp I used it for wood & this morning the section boss was a going to have him arrested but McNealus finally settled it by paying one dollar for it. 2 1/2 m west of Jackson crossed a small creek flowing S called



Diary, May 27-28, 1878.

Silver Creek Neb.

Rain Creek, 10 m. w. of Jackson—passed the village of Silver Creek, 1/2 m. west—crossed Silver Creek which flows <sup>east</sup> ~~west~~ <sup>from the north</sup> ~~from the south~~. Camped at night 10 m. w. of Silver Creek. Passed a station called Clark. As a team was passing us one of Lewis Lays teams became frightened & broke the tongue out of the wagon, but they patched it up so they can get to the next town. Camped at night 10 m. w. of Clark, on Hamden which is fed by springs. Saw a good deal of alkali today for the first. Saw very few game. Weather warm & pleasant. Roads sandy in places. Traveled 30 1/2 m. today.

Mon May 27.

Did not leave camp till 10 A.M. as the Lays had to get the wagon repaired. 11 m. w. of Clark passed Central City Co. seat of Meric Co. C. City has 500 inhabitants & is 1650 ft. above sea level. While here an old man by the name of Hobbs came in the train he has a young man with him. They had started for Colorado but had heard such unfavorable reports of the country that they concluded to go to Montana. We saw the first good house today & I must say they look as though they would be comfortable though not very neat. 10 m. w. of Central City passed the station of Chapmans. Camped at night at Lockwood a station 6 m. w. of Chapmans. Had to go about a mile for water. Weather cool & windy roads good. Soil sandy. Traveled 17 m. today.

Tues May 28, 1878.

Last night someone stole Lewis Lays pants but did not get much. Mr. Ready's horses left in the night & it took some time to find them so did not get an early start. Calvin Maryatt has decided to stop here so we pulled out & left him. 6 m. w. of Lockwood passed Grand Island, Co. seat of Hall Co. The place has an altitude of 1550 ft. & a population of 1200. While here saw a machine for pressing straw, hay or corn stalks for fire wood. Camped at night 7 m. w. of Grand Island. 8 m. w. of Grand Island passed the station of Alda. 4 m. w. of Alda crossed Wood

Diary, May 29-30-1875,

Wood River Neb.

River a stream that in the east would be thought too small to name. 8 m. w. of Alda passed Wood River a very small town. This afternoon J. Todd killed a Jack Rabbit the first one I have seen. Camped at night 3 m. w. of Wood River. Weather pleasant. Roads good, Soil very sandy. Traveled 21 m.

Wed May 29, 1875,

Last night had a hard thunder & wind storm. Some of the men staked their wagons. Passed the town of Shelton a small place 7 m. w. of Wood River 6 m. W. of Shelton passed Gibbon. Camped at noon 1 m. w. of Gibbon. The boys left studying cows & the had to go back to get her. Camped at night 7 m. w. of Gibbon. Weather warm. Roads muddy. Soil good. Traveled 17 m. to day.

Thurs May 30, 1875.

Last night as there was some fear of horse thieves P. Miller, B. Ready & Mr. Pickett stood guard of their own accord. Was very foggy this morning. Passed the town of Kearney which is Co. seat of Buffalo Co & 8 m. w. of Gibbon. While here a long legged walking stick came to us & wanted to go with us but we all refused to take him in. He then said he would go if he had to go afoot. He got Walle to haul his carpet sack & started for Marlana. 10 m. w. of Kearney passed the town of Stevenson. Camped at noon 8 m. west of Stevenson. 11 m. w. of Stevenson passed Elm Creek. A depot, Wabs tank, saloon one store & the dwelling houses make up the town. Camped at night in Elm Creek which flows S & is 8 m. w. of the town of Elm Creek. While we were eating supper we saw a covered wagon coming which proved to be Cal Maryatt. I told him I thought he was going to stay as he said Old Nebraska was good enough for him. He said by God he had had enough of Old Nebraska. So night the Captain appointed guards for the first. Weather cloudy & cool in AM.



Diary May 31, 1878.

Overton, Neb. Dic

very warm in P.M. Roads good. Soil generally good with plenty of Buffalo grass. Saw a great deal of Alkali. Traveled 30 m today.

Thurs May 31, 1878.

Plumb Creek is the Co seat of Dawson Co

Passed through Overton which is 9 miles w of Elm Creek the town is composed of one dwelling house & a large dr goods box of a depot. 10 m. w of Overton passed Plumb Creek which has a population of 400 & an altitude of 2370. B. Brady left us here he has been having some trouble with his wife & she will not go any farther. He compromised with Salebury & Miller by paying them 1250 a piece. Salebury goes with Walker & Miller with Bunker. Camped at night at Cajole which is 8 m w of Plumb Creek. The valley is gradually grown narrower & there is a great deal of Cactus or Prickly Pear. of which there are two kinds one grows in a round ball & has a red flower the other has a wide thick leaf & yellow flowers. There is a great many Buffalo bones to be seen. Weather very warm, soil sandy Roads level & very dusty there are no more farms to be seen. Traveled 19 m today. Distance traveled this month 486 m.

Sat June

Diary June 2-1878.

Coyad, Neb.

at June 1, 1878.

On m. of Cayah passed Coyad. Camped at noon at Willow Island which is 4 m. w. of Coyad, 10 m. w. of Willow Island passed Warren. Camped at night 2 m. w. of Warren on the bank of the river. The saddle went to Beady Island. The valley is not more than two m. wide here. This afternoon tramped for about two hours though grasshoppers so thick you can hardly see the ground. We also saw a great many lizards of a slate color 8 or 9 inches long. They run so fast it is almost impossible to catch one of them. Weather very warm & dusty. The bottom is rather rough with very fine soil. Roads very sandy in places. Traveled 23 m. today. Distance tramped this week 162 miles.

Sun June 2, 1878.

Last night as we went to bed there was a heavy bank of clouds in the S. W. which looked very threatening. About 11 o'clock P.M. we were awakened by the wind which blew a perfect hurricane followed by thunder & lightning. The thunder was very heavy while the lightning was a continual glare. Then it began to rain & hail & it was a caution how it came down, the wind beat the rain through the wagon skirt & soon the wagon was half full of water. I sat with my back against one of the bows & the hail stones would strike my back till it seemed as if my back was all a jelly. Mr. Waller's tent was blown down. Mr. Ballinger & Mr. Bush succeeded in getting the children in the wagon. Mr. Day's & Mr. Demms' tents was also blown down. Mr. Demms told me that he never saw a boy as badly frightened as G. Wing, he sat with both hands on a wagon bow while his eyes was as large as saucers & he could not speak. Mr. West was sick & he got very wet. The wagon beams in Waller's wagon was broke off at the top of the wagon bed & they had a fine line of it. Just before the storm the storm began to abate there came a flash of lightning followed by a terrific clap of thunder.



Diary June 2, 1878.

Warren, N.H.

D.C.

immediately after I heard as I supposed a groan, I of course  
 thought some one was hurt & accordingly jumped out of  
 the wagon & started up the line to see who it was &  
 I could be of any assistance. I found however that it  
 was Henry Hestey praying, his prayer ran in this wise  
 Oh Lord, good Lord if you save any body save  
 me & my family. About this time however he hoped  
 to think of his horses & changed his prayer to Oh Lord  
 good Lord if you save any body's horses save mine  
 as they cost a heap of money. Who Laura. I got  
 back in the wagon & made up my mind that the  
 next man that got struck might go without my  
 assistance. The sun rose in a clear sky this morn'g &  
 come to look our company up found no one injured.  
 We found however that there were eight head of horses  
 gone two of Mr. West's, one of Mr. Baling's, one of Burdick's  
 one of Demers & three of Lewis Lays. Parties were started  
 out after them while there in camp - unloaded the  
 wagons so as to dry the things. The wind had taken  
 clothing, bedding & cooking utensils & scattered them far  
 & wide some of the things were found three miles  
 from camp. Mr. Lakebury & Wing who started east in  
 search of the horses returned at noon. They saw no  
 sign of the horses but report a number of buddies  
 blown down at Willow Island also that two men  
 & their wagon was blown in the air two or three  
 miles below & the men drowned. We also learned  
 that Mr. Lobbed had his wagon blown over & the  
 bag badly hurt. We were joking about prays &  
 he said well says I know I prayed & I am not  
 ashamed of it & hereafter I intend to live the life  
 of a Christian. But in an hour time he was swearing  
 like a pirate. At 3 P.M. the party that had gone west  
 returned. They reported that they had found the trail of  
 the horses which they followed about 10 miles in the  
 Sand Hills where they left it to return for more men  
 & fresh horses so they think that there is some

Diary June 3, 1876.

Sand Hills Neb.

one driving the horses. At 4 P.M. a party of six consisting of Lieutenant Lemons, Sam. Balingier, George Ford, Ben Newland, Perry Mills & myself started out, we took a lunch with us as we do not expect to get back before tomorrow night. After two hours travel in a N.W. direction we struck the trail of the horses. 1/2 hour after we found the trail came to a sink hole in which was some water where we watered our horses. We find that some one has been along with a light wagon sometimes ahead of the horses & sometimes behind & there is also one extra horse track. The country is nothing but Sand Hills, very little grass in the ravines. A good deal of the way a horse will sink to his fetlocks in sand. We followed the trail as long as we could see then camped for the night. We divided the men in three watches & Ben, Newland & I take the morning watch.

Mon June 3, 1876.

Last night Perry Mills created quite an excitement by accidentally discharging his revolver. At 4 A.M. we were in the saddle at 6 o'clock struck a small valley here the light-wagon kept on to the N.E. while the horses turned to the N.W. They had wound around a good deal keeping in the low places but kept in a N.W. direction. At 7 o'clock we stopped on the top of a sand hill & ate a lunch. As it was very warm we soon became thirsty, but we did not find any water till now & that was in an old buffalo waller & was fairly thick but we were so thirsty that it tasted delicious. The horses here had gone right through the water & kept on. It is good fifty miles from where the horses started to this place & the fact of their not stopping when they get water makes us almost positive that they have been stolen. After resting a short time we pushed on. Shortly after leaving the water we discovered that there were two horses less than we had been



Diary, June 4-6-1878.

Brady Island Neb. D.

following. At 2:30 P.M. we struck a level country with buffalo grass & here the ground was so hard the horses left no tracks whatever, we then separated & tried to strike the trail beyond but finally had to give it up we then started back after eating the balance of our lunch. Just before dark I shot a Jack Rabbit. We made our way back to the water hole & camped for the night. I cleaned my rabbit & tried to cook him but had to give it up as there was no buffalo chips no bones or sage brush. We divided him & had a very supper of raw Jack Rabbit. It has been very hot today. I came on last watch again.

Tues June 4, 1878.

At 4 AM was on our way to the camp. When about 12 m from the river found Burlington & Ballinger's horse had been hurt & was so badly swollen that we could not find a vein to bleed her & as she could not travel we had to leave her. Arrived at camp at 2 P.M., found they had moved camp to Pawnee Creek a small stream 1 m. W. of Brady Island. This evening a man came to camp & offered to look for the horses if we would give him \$50, if he found them \$25 per day if he did not he to be gone 2 days we also pay another man \$5 per day to go with him. This looks to me like a poor way to do business. Weather very warm. Dist. from Warren to Brady Island 8 m. Traveled which we were away 7 m.

Wed. June 5, 1878.

Was rainy this morning. As we are to stay here today some of the boys got a hard case & got some old tires to burn. In P.M. went hunting they got nothing. Weather cool & cloudy.

Thurs. June 6, 1878.

I stood guard the later part of last night with Mr. Pickett. Left camp late. Passed the house of M. -

Diary June 7-8-1876,

McPherson, Neb.

Pherson which is 10 m. w. of Brady Island. To the S.E. & across the river could see Camp McPherson a military fort. Camped at noon just west of McPherson. Mr. Ballinger left us here to go back to Brady Island to bring on the horses if the men find them. Passed Ganett a place 7 m. w. of McPherson. Crossed a number of small creeks flowing S. which I did not learn the name of. Camped at night 9 m. w. of Ganett. Weather clear & cool. Country flat & arid. Soil good in places. Roads very muddy. Traveled 20 m. w. day.

Fri. June 7, 1876.

Crossed North Platte, in a pasture on the river I saw 7 buffalo. 10 m. w. of Ganett is North Platte Co. seat of Lincoln Co. it has a population of 800 & an altitude of 2789 feet. Camped at noon about 7 m. w. of N. P. 8 m. w. of N. P. is the town of Nichols. We passed a train of ten wagons which have oxen & cows working together. Camped at night at O. Hallins which is 9 m. w. of Nichols. Mr. Ballinger overtook us here but went back again the men had heard nothing of the horses. We are now tramping up the South Platte valley which is about two miles wide. We are beginning to see large herds of cattle. Weather warm & pleasant. Country level. Soil sandy. Roads fair. Traveled 19 m. w. day.

Sat June 8, 1876.

7 m. west of O. Hallins Passed the station of Dexter. Camped at noon about 6 m. w. of Dexter. While here H. Stuby & Perry Mills had some words about the cartridges for the Needle gun. Just as we were leaving camp Tom Buster came in & reported that he saw some horses on N. Platte which he thought were those that were missed. Some of the boys went out to see them but they proved to be forelegs. Passed Alkali station which is 7 m. w. of Dexter. Camped at night 8 m. west of Alkali at the foot of the bluffs which come in nearly to the river at this place. H. Stuby shot 4 Jack Rabbits & Tom Buster & George W. each brought in



Diary June 9-11-1878.

Rosco, Neb.

a young antelope. Saw a good deal of White Sage brush to day. Weather windy & showery. County rough. Soil Sand & Alkali. Roads fair. Distance traveled 22. Distance traveled this week 68 m.

Sun. June 9, 1878.

Was very foggy this morn. Passed the station of Rosco which is 10 m w of Alkali. 10 m w of Rosco passed Ogallala Co seat of Keith Co. it is quite a place & has an altitude of 3190 feet. Camped at noon just w of Ogallala. Passed the station of Barel which is 9 m w of Ogallala. Camped at night 5 m w of Barel on the Shady Bro. Cattle ranch. There are 20,000 head of Cattle on this ranch. Weather windy & cloudy. County a narrow strip of bottom the bluffs are steep & rocky. Soil good in places. Roads fair. Traveled 26 m to day.

Mon. June 10, 1878.

10 m w of Barel Passed the station of Big Spring. When 8 m w of Big Spring Mrs. J. Day was taken sick so we camped till after noon. Passed the station of Barton which is 8 m w of Big Spring, 5 m w of Barton cross the state line in to Colorado. We found very deep sand between Barton & Julesburg. 8 m w of Barton passed Julesburg a place of 100 inhabitants & has an elevation of 3,500. At Julesburg left the South Platte & went up Lodge Pole Creek quite a large stream. with a valley as large as the S. Platte & look as though it would be good farming land. Saw a number of Antelope. Camped at night 2 m w of Julesburg. Weather warm & pleasant. County level soil good. with the exception of sandy places. Roads fair. Traveled 23 m.

Tues June 11, 1878.

10 m w of Julesburg passed the station of Chappel. Camped at noon 4 m w of Chappel. Passed through several Prairie dog villages. 10 m w of Chappel passed the station of Lodge Pole. Camped at night 9

Diary June 12-13-1878.

Lodge Pole Plat.

m w of Lodge Pole. There were four boys camped with us to night - who are on their way to eastern Montana. The Lodge Pole valley is as wide as the South Platte valley & I think a much prettier valley. Weather hot & sultry. Country level though to the N & S of us can be seen high bluffs. Soil good. Roads good. Traveled 27 m.

Wed June 12 1878.

I stood guard the fore part of last night with Lewis Wallers. Passed Collins 10 m w of Lodge Pole. I took the middle gun & went hunting but did not get any thing. 7 m w of Collins is Sidney Co seat of Cheyenne Co. Sidney has a population of 900, & an altitude of 4076 feet. Sidney is a military post & a shipping point for the Black Hills. There was some talk here of taking the cut off here but they concluded that the farthest way round was the surest way home. Camped at noon on Lodge Pole creek 8 m w of Sidney. While in camp Mr Demers went back to Sidney & telegraphed Mr Ballinger at Braid's Bluff to come on but Mr B. was out hunting horses. We camped at the forks of the Lodge Pole & as we left camp we took the N fork. 9 m w of Sidney passed Brownson. Camped at night 2 m w of Brownson. The valley is gradually growing narrower. Weather around cloudy. Soil. Black loam. Roads good. Traveled 19 m to day.

Thurs June 13. 1878

Found the roads hilly for 8 or 9 m this morning. 10 m w of Brownson passed the Station of Patter. Behind Patter & Bennett the creek sinks in a number of places. This morning the bluffs on both sides of us were both very rocky & steep. Had a shower. Camped at noon 6 m w of Patter. 9 m w of Patter passed a station called Bennett. 9 m w of Bennett is Antelope. Camped at night 2 m w of Antelope on L.P. creek. When Mr Day was here last year the Indians were



Diary June 14-15-1878

Adams, Neb.

to stampede the horses. Just now as the boys saw Antelope & a number started to kill it which they did after about 20 shots. but it had been wounded was not fit to eat. Mr Picket declared he saw a number of bullets pass over camp & advised us all to get behind the wagons or we would get shot. Weather warm & pleasant. Country rough in places soil good for nothing. Roads sandy in places. Distance traveled 20 m.

Fri June 14, 1878.

6 m. w of Antelope passed the Station of Adams, O. m. w of Adams passed Bushnell. Camped at noon 7 1/2 m w of Bushnell. Just after noon had quite a hole storm. 5 m w of Bushnell crossed the state line into Wyoming. So good by to the state. 10 m w of Bushnell passed the Station of Pine Bluffs which has an elevation of 5026 feet. We here received a telegram from Mr Ballinger that he had got the horses & to send back a man & two saddles to Baidy Island. Camped at night one mile west of Pine Bluffs on Lodge Pole creek. We here leave the Lodge Pole valley & cross a strip of granite very hard. This morning as we were riding along a few Jack Rabbit started out of a clump of Sage brush the whole train turned out with shot guns rifles & revolvers & commenced shooting, after using all this ammunition & seeing no show to get it Cal Waller pulled off his hats & was going to run it down but he soon ran against a prickly pear that put a stop to the program. But Cal thinks if he had not tried to climb that prickly pear he would have got this deer. Joe Hinkley & Jim Todd went hunting & did not get in till late they brought two Antelope. Weather warm & showery. Country rather broken soil good in places. Considerable alkali. Traveled 20 m. P. Dennis goes to Baidy Island on 1 o'clock train.

Sat June 15, 1878.

Diary, June 16-1878,

Pine Bluffs, Wyo. Ter.

P. Mills & I got up at 3 A.M. & started to hunt Antelope we saw a number but got only one. Did not break camp to day. Five teams passed bound for Washington Ter. Weather warm & pleasant. Traveled 144 m this week.

Sun June 16, 1878.

It has been cold & windy to day. Nearly every one in the train went up on the bluffs to day. Some of the boys found a grave just west of camp which had been partly opened by coyotes. Mr. Sterling, Salesbury, & Pickett with spades & filled it up at the head of the grave was a board with the following inscription cut with a knife India, Morrison. Died July 21, 1877. Aged 49 years & one month. One of the boys found an old bayonet on the bluffs. My little boy is sick. I borrowed a paper of one of the boys in which I found the following Indian news which created quite an excitement in camp.

His Land. Increasing Excitement in Idaho Over the Wiping of the Savages, & Preliminary Engagement Between a Horse of Valence and Indians. The Regulars Moving to the Scene of Hostilities with all Possible Speed. Father Lewis Estimate of the Strength of Sitting Bull's Allied Army. A Grand Powwow in Progress in British America Which May Result in a Serious Out Break. Recollections of the Early Days of Montanas Settlement. The Deadly work of the Vigilantes. The War in Idaho. From the Front.

Boyer City, Idaho, June 9. The Indians have gathered in strong force at Juniper mountain. Col. Benford is watching them with his command. Natchez is known of the condition of affairs at the lava beds. Capt. Hooper, who went out from Silver City on yesterday with twenty men to attack the Bannacks, is reported at South mountain, & has sent back for reinforcements. A party of about seventeen men went by way of the Idaho district to join Capt. Hooper's company.



Diary June 14, 1876

Pine Bluff, Wyo. Ter

I came upon a body of Indians estimated at one hundred four miles east of South Mountain, on Rail creek, & had a fight. The volunteer last one killed, O. H. Purdy, ex-county auditor of Owyhee County, & Tom Jones, a saloon keeper, were wounded, & six men are missing. The volunteers were overted & had to flee. It is not known whether any Indians were killed or not. Great excitement prevails in Silver City over this news. Gen. Howard is daily expected. The column from Oregon is reported at Baker City, one hundred & fifty miles from here.

Citizens here were raised to a high state of ~~excitement~~ exultation this afternoon by the receipt of a telegram to the effect that the president had appointed John P. Hoyt governor of Idaho. It is almost the universal wish that the senate will act promptly in confirming this appointment, & that Gov. Hoyt will come forward at once.

In the affair near South Mountain, Owyhee county, four citizens were killed, one wounded, & one missing who is believed to have been killed. Reinforcements were sent forward from Silver City, & another fight was expected to take place to day. A considerable body of Indians was seen near Cold Spring station, sixty-five miles from this place, last night. All accounts agree in the statement that the Indians are continually passing across the stage road & across Snake river between Big Camas prairie & the scene of hostilities in Owyhee county. Gen. Howard is expected here Tuesday. The column of troops from the west will arrive a day later. The Indians will probably make their first stand in the Juniper mountain region, but it is evident that only a portion of their fighting force is there & that they will also remain in the lava beds until dislodged or forced to surrender.

#### Reinforcements

San Francisco, June 9. Col. Sumner's 1st - United States Cavalry, three companies of infantry from Angel Island, & the troops stationed at Benicia have some

Diary June 16-1876.

Pine Bluffs, Wyo, Terr

forward to reinforce the troops in Idaho.

Portland, Oregon June 9. Gen. Howard, who is now at Fort Walla Walla, en route to Boise City, telegraphs to day as follows: Reports from Gen. Wheeler represent that some Bands are appearing in the vicinity of Salmon river, & people are fleeing to Mount Idaho.

Sitting Bull.

Bismarck, Dakota, June 7. Cira Sapa Patink in Hant or the Black gown with gray beard, is a recent arrival from the home of the hostile Sioux whose newspaper name is Sitting Bull. The English of this name name is Father P. B. M. Genin, the French Catholic missionary to the Sioux nation. He has been in that holy service since 1867. He has been several years an Indian missionary. He was two years in the arctic sea region. He was a missionary to the Chipewyans on the McKenzie river. He traveled as far west as Alaska. He planted the first cross at York factory, the principal trading point of the far northwest. He commenced his first work in the west at Lake Trauer, extending to Okerumlie, Big Stone lake, & all along the Northern Pacific from Duluth to Bismarck, north & south of the line. He is founder of Holy Cross, above Fargo, where he received & entertained the Jay Cooke party in 1868 for a half day. He has visited, instructed, & baptized Sioux Indians from Lake Trauer to the foot of the Little Rockies, & within six months baptized in the holy Catholic faith the intimate associates of Sitting Bull. Fourteen months ago Father Genin left Bismarck for Fort Totten. There he spent three months. From Totten with his half-breed boy of 14 whom he had adopted & raised he started northwest with Sitting Bull's camp as his ultimate destination in that direction. He traveled with his own wagon, tent, & cooking utensils. His was a traveling Chapel, accompanied by a frontier mans hotel & sleeping car. His mission to him was a very simple one & devoid of newspaper interest. It doesn't seem to occur to him that he has been any where in particular, or heard anything while gone that was of local or



Diary, June 16-1878.

Pine Bluffs, Wyo. Ter D

general interest; Had he been a newspaper man he would have come back with notes enough to employ his pen for a month. He had no other mission than that of his church. Nevertheless he is a mighty interesting man to talk to, & because of his isolation from all other interests his information is worth something. What is here narrated is what he gathered in his rounds as a missionary & as an intimate personal friend of Sitting Bull & other warriors. He has known S. B. for ten years. The two most influential men with him are said to be Antoine Wallethe & Andre Lamy, Catholic half-breeds. They assert that they never saw him so free & so much at home as when in Father Genin's society. He talked to him like a brother. As further proof of their friendly relations, I will mention the Indian chiefs present to Father Genin. It was nothing more nor less than his gray war horse - the one he rode in the Custer massacre. He had one scar as a remembrance of that battle. It is on his neck. The father drives this animal with another frontier roadster to a light spring wagon. He is no fatted calf. Genin suggested that I notice him sparingly, as too much notoriety might induce a relic-hunter to steal him.

The Great Indian Convention.  
 Father Genin reached Sitting Bull's camp on Aug 10. He was with him much of the time running over eight months, & was with the Indians on both sides of the line until May 15, when he left Woody Mountain for Bismarck. The item of principal interest to the Indians & to us was the forthcoming convention of the Indians on British soil. It was not the council that Maj. Plgis recently reported from Fort Bentin. That purported to be a council of Sitting Bull's chiefs. Father Genin recognized the facts in Plgis's report as information given by himself. He, however, laughed at the speech attributed to Sitting Bull & the significance attached to the

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was-dance. As to the half-breeds leaving Milk river, Father Genie said it was not the consequence of any war in prospect but that the winter chase was over. The half-breeds were from northern Dakota & Minnesota. They go every year, to the number of one hundred & fifty families, & return in the spring.

The great council that Sitting Bull has been working up for a year past was to be the end of May & the beginning of June. It was fixed for a welcome spot on the Little Sisseton-Chewen river, about a hundred miles from the mouth. Genie believes it is now in session. It was to be a big one. The nations accepting the invitation, outside of the Sioux tribe, are the Blackfeet, Bloods, Pigeons, Assinabonies, Crees, Big Bear, & Chippewas. The tribes of the Sioux to be there were the Noncapapas, Ogallalas, Brule, Siasapa, Cheyenne, Blue Cloud, Hanktonnie, & Sisseton. The Key Pecos, some Indians west of the Rockies, & a few Mexicans were also counted in. The strength of the Sioux, including the Key Pecos, is 1,579. Dodge & Father Genie counted them. He figures 7,000 warriors in those lodges. I said that was too many, but he smiled & said that was my mistake. Of all these Indians the lodges number 6,469. & Genie fixes their army at 26,000 men. Nearly that many will be at the grand pow-wow, & Genie thinks they will all be. The reason of this council is explained by the number of Indians, & the scarcity of the buffalo. There is not enough of them to live on. The resident Indians are half starved & even the mounted police live on short rations, including pemmican. The refugees from this side have made bad worse, & the great problem now is what shall they do to be saved from starvation. Sitting Bull said this conference or congress would determine the policy of the future so far as the great body of the Indians was concerned. He wanted them to solidify & make one people in case of action. He didn't know what they would do at the conference or what the result would be. His talk indicated a serious issue. He says they will make a formal demand of Maj. Walsh for food. That will be



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Pine Bluff, Wyo. Ter. D.

done when the cherries are ripe between June 20 & July 15. These cherries are called Choke cherries, & the Indians have an eye on their condition when they make a break or take a new departure. The Sioux feeling is general that they must make a move, not from numerous motives, but from absolute necessity. They might as well fight as starve. Gemin, speaking from an intimate knowledge of the situation, says he will not be surprised to hear of the massacre of the mounted police any day after that council is over, & time is given for the news to get here. The same day they ask for food they may strike. Maj. Walsh & his police are thoroughly hated by the hostiles proper. He has no standing with them, & is characterized as a squaw man. He will be the first to fall in the event of an outbreak. Sitting Bull expects a refusal to his demand because he has often heard that they could not get any thing from grandmother's government. After their bloody rupture with their grandmother's people, they expect to move south of the line & occupy the Milk river country. Gemin says their talk doesn't mean a raid on the American side, but an occupation of that unsettled territory north of the Missouri with the determination to hold it against the troops. Sitting Bull understands that he would be at war with both countries if he carries out this programme. His argument is that hunger will compel him. Gemin says there is no earthly doubt of the necessity of the hostiles returning to the United States to die. It is only a question of time, & very short at that. As to a reservation he is emphatic. He wants none in his. He says they take the arms & ponies from the reservation Indians, & then the agents starve them to death. He wants his own country - the Yellowstone & Big Horn - & that grandfather Hayes can keep his gold, silver & goods. Gemin thinks they would be entirely satisfied with the Milk river region. There are

Diary, June 16-1878.

Pine Bluffs, Wyo. Ter.

Thousands of buffaloes there, & the country is rich in other game & grasses as well.

### The Bannock Rising.

Carlin, June 10. Adjutant-General Adams of the State of Nevada, left Carson last night with 140 stand of arms & 4,000 rounds of ammunition, en route for the scene of Indian hostilities, & arrived at Carlin this afternoon. He will leave Carlin for Tuscarora to night, & will then organize a volunteer force for the protection of the inhabitants of that part of the State. Two Companies of the Twelfth Infantry, under command of Major Egbert, left Winnemucca today in the direction of Silver City. Three companies of the same Regiment will arrive at Carlin at 4 P.M. today, & will in the morning move in the direction of Silver City. Two Companies of United States Cavalry left Kellin in the same direction. These separate columns, with the assistance of General Adams state troops will cover & protect the country from Winnemucca to Kellin a distance of about 350 miles, & will drive the Indians north in the direction of Gen. Howard's command, now approaching Boise City from Oregon. The hostilities are composed entirely of Bannocks, are estimated at 300 strong, & are moving without their women & children. They are well mounted & armed. Considerable property has been destroyed & several lines lost. The settlers between here & Tuscarora are alarmed & have come in.

### The Embattled Bannacks.

Mr. S. S. Fenn, the delegate in congress from Idaho Ter. speaking of the Indian outbreak, says that he has for some time been apprehensive lest the Indians in the southern part of his territory should go upon the war path & become troublesome to the frontiersmen generally. He has been constantly advised by officials in the territory of the pending danger, & the cause which would eventually lead to open hostilities on the part of the Bannacks & Shoshone Indians. Some time ago he introduced in the House a joint resolution -



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Pine Bluff, Wyo. T. D.

authorizing the government to supply the governors of territories with arms & ammunition to be used in suppressing Indian outbreaks. It has been pending for several weeks, but to day the house concurred in the Senate amendments to the resolution authorizing the secretary of war to issue to governors of territories, upon their requisitions & assurance that there was a pressing necessity for such, one thousand stand of arms & 500 rounds of ammunition to each territory, to be used by the volunteer militia for suppression of or defense against Indian hostilities. These arms are of a pattern not now used in the army, being fifty-calibre rifles, & are effective at eight hundred yards. An abundance of them are at the different arsenals ready for distribution & they can soon be delivered wherever required.

In regard to the cause of the threatened Indian hostilities, Mr. Funn says that it was the oft-repeated story of wanton violation of trust on the part of the Indian agent & the robbery of the Indians of their scanty annuities. Prior to 1868 the Bannacks & Shoshones were scattered & were rapidly learning the civilized habits of frontier life. The Catholic missionaries had succeeded in influencing them to be not only peaceable, but industrious, & they were progressing well when the treaty required them to go on the reservation at Ft. Hall, in southern Idaho, near Snake river, in the county of Oneida. Large appropriations have been made from time to time, but the Indians claim that the representative of the Indian bureau had been intemperate & dishonest. They accuse him of misappropriating the funds intrusted to him, & it is a fact, within the knowledge of the military authorities, that not one half as many Indians now make Ft. Hall their headquarters as formally assembled in the locality before the treaty established the reservation.

The treaty, in fact, that all the Indians shall come upon the reservation, but its provisions are

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not really enforced. In 1874 the Bannacks & mixed bands were set apart from the Shoshones at the Lemhi reservation at their own request. Both the Bannacks & Shoshones have always been friends of the whites until very recently.

The agencies were placed under the control of representatives of the Methodist church & the cause of the disaffection, Mr. Fern has direct to them. The agent sent them from Wisconsin & the Rev. Mr. Stowers, was proved to have shipped Indians goods from the agency to his home in that state & of otherwise diverting the funds appropriated for the benefit of the Indians. Sunday, the principal chief of the nation, & a fast friend of the whites, left the Lemhi reservation & went to Montana, disgusted with the peace policy of the great father, as carried out by the Christian agents. The Indians became restless under these causes of complaint & several months ago the white settlers, convinced that the aggravating circumstance would impel the Indians to deeds of robbery & violence began to erect stockades for safe protection, & preparatory to what they foresaw must end in a general outbreak. About six weeks ago the absent Indians were compelled to return to the reservation by the military authorities, acting under the direction of the Indian agency who in turn were ordered by the interior department.

From the 10 to the 16 of May a large portion of the Bannacks went to Passami valley & Big Camas prairie, the usual resort of the Indians of all Southern Idaho. A large portion of the Indians from H. Hall agency & a portion from Mathure agency, in Oregon, assembled at Big Camas prairie & in its vicinity. These include many of the small bands of Indians scattered over Southern Idaho. Soon after their arrival they began killing stock & made hostile demonstrations in the vicinity of Big Camas prairie. On the 29 of May they killed the first settler, & so the threatened war has begun. The outbreak has been expected for months on account of the dissatisfaction



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Pine Bluffs Wyo. T. D.

of the Indians with their agents at Fort Hall & Lemhi.

Complaints have been made in every conceivable & laid before the interior department, & the imminent danger of the trouble fully represented at short intervals for the last six months, but no steps have been taken to remedy the evil. Among all the northwestern Indians there has been general uneasiness ever since the Ney-Pierce outbreak, & it has been known among settlers & others thoroughly acquainted with the Indians that since the close of the Indian campaign there has been continuous communication between the various Indian tribes in Idaho, the eastern portion of Washington territory, & Montana, with the Ney-Pierce, under White Bird, who has taken refuge with Sitting Bull. For the last three months the mass of Indians in Idaho & Washington territories have been making preparations for hostilities. They have been training their horses, procuring improved firearms from British America, & in all other ways that they could, have been making active preparations for hostilities. In many cases they have been insolent & demerchative.

As to the nature & plan of their operations, Ma. Frem says they have selected for their present field of operations a locality that is easy of defense, approaching in natural means of protection the lava beds of the Snake. It is broken up with deep canyons & gulches, & affords hiding places & natural fortresses almost innumerable, & can be defended by the Indians against greatly superior forces. It is stated that the number of warriors in the field is about three hundred, & this will probably be increased to five hundred or upwards, especially should the hostiles achieve any decided success in the outset of their operations; otherwise the active force will not increase beyond three hundred. The war department will concentrate troops as rapidly as

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possible at Ft Hall, & in the vicinity of Big Horn pass. It is expected that between five & six hundred infantry & cavalry will be assembled there in addition to the small forces already there & at Ft Boise, which is near Boise City. There is in the northern part of Idaho & eastern portion of Washington territory considerable military force, at the new fort being established at Cour D'Alene lake, at Ft. Lapwai, & Camp Howard. These troops however, are not available in consequence of the threatening condition of affairs in that vicinity. The Columbia River Indians, Upper & Middle Spokanes, a portion of the Palouse & Colville band of Bend Gidles, & other bands in eastern Washington & Northern Idaho, from whom immediate danger is apprehended, can probably be induced to remain quiet if they can be satisfied that the government will not endeavor to force them from the lands they at present occupy to the Colville & Yaquina reservations, which they have been informed by officers of the Indian Bureau will be required of them. These Indians have never entered into any treaties with the United States & have no reservations. Many of them are farmers & nearly all stock-raisers, & live peacefully with the white settlers surrounding & among them & cannot be forced to leave their localities without inaugurating a serious war, compared to which the Nez Perce war will be insignificant.

As we cross the Ft Hall reservation & Conas pass it can well be imagined there news was not very encouraging.

Monday, June 17, 1878.

Perry Mills & I got up at 3 A.M. intending to go a hunting but as it was very foggy we did not go. My wife & I went up on the bluffs about noon. The bluffs are about 300 ft high. The bluffs extend to the S. W. as far as the eye can see, to the west of us is an open country & beyond can be seen the mountains of Colorado's Snowy Chain. To the N. is the Lodge Pole valley & beyond another range of bluffs. After again get to the top of the bluffs



Diary June 17-1878.

Pine Bluffs Wyo. Ter.

They are nearly level, the soil is gravelly though the grass is good & Spanish Heather & cactus grows in abundance. When seen from the bluffs the Hodge Pole valley does not look more than half a mile wide, it is however 3 or 4 miles wide. We found an old fortification on the bluff. As we were short of wood some of the boys took a team & went about 1/2 a mile S.W. of camp & got a load of logs from an old building that used to be a stage station of the old Overland. P. Mill & I went to the Depot & as a train passed got a paper which has some more Indian news. Weather warm & pleasant.

The Diamond City, Husbandman, dated May 20. says, This morning a small band of unknown Indians raided two ranches in Smith River Valley, driving off the horses. Soldiers from Camp Baker pursued, & with some citizens had a fight with the Indians. Two Indians are reported killed & others driven into the mountains.

#### The Blood Thirsty Bannacks.

Boise City, June 5. Maj. P. Pulline with nearly the entire garrison from Ft. Boise consisting of Col. P. H. Bannack company of cavalry & infantry escort for the transportation train, with a small company of scouts under Col. Orlando Robbins - operated in Big Camas prairie & vicinity from Saturday June 1 to Monday evening following without being able to get within striking distance of the Indians, who divided into two bands, a part occupying the eastern side of the lava beds, north of Snake river & near the Big Camas prairie, while the other band engaged in raiding the overland stage road & the ferries on Snake river. A large party of armed Indians variously estimated at from eighty to one hundred & fifty warriors, went to Glenns ferry on the Snake river, where they captured several wagons loaded with goods, & after pillaging the goods & burning some of the wagons they settled the ferry

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Pine Bluffs, Wyo. T.

boat, taking the horses belonging to the teamsters proceeded down the south side of the river. Another party of Indians, with a large number of stolen horses, were at the ferry at the same time & went down the river on the north side. Learning this on Monday evening, Maj. Collins, who was encamped with his command at Rattlesnake station, on the Boise & Kellen stage road, eighty miles east of Boise City, decided to move his command in the direction of the mouth of the Brunear, a stream flowing into Snake river from the south, accordingly on the morning of the 4th inst. Maj. Collins started with Col. Bernards company of cavalry & the scouts under Robbins across the sage plain with a view of striking Snake river at Dorsey's ferry & recrossing. Lieut. Riley, with the baggage train & infantry escort of ten men, was sent back to Boise City by the overland route where they arrived in safety at noon on Wednesday. Dr. Fitzgibbon the army surgeon came to Boise in an ambulance on Tuesday, with instructions to be ready to rejoin the command with a pack train as soon as Maj. Collins could communicate with Ft. Boise. A messenger was expected from the command this morning, but none has yet arrived. Maj. Collins has probably crossed Snake river into the Brunear valley, & found the Indians who were reported here yesterday as engaged in raiding the settlements in that direction. Some anxiety is felt on account of the command, which does not number more than seventy men all told - a force totally inadequate for the difficult service they are engaged in. Since the troops left the vicinity of Big Camas Prairie, the Indians are reported to have returned to the prairie in large numbers & to have forbidden cattle men from occupying or passing through that section. A small force of volunteers from Alluvias county is encamped at Dixy ranch, a point on the stage road, between Rattlesnake & Rocky Bar. This force, which does not number over fifty men, will hardly suffice



Diary June 17, 1878.

Pine Bluffs, Wyo. T. D

to guard the road & keep open the communication. There is no connection to-day eastward on the Kettle stage road beyond Rattlesnake station. The stage which arrived this evening was more than two hours behind time, having waited at Rattlesnake until 10 A. M. for the stage from the east, which did not come.

No communication of any kind east of Rattlesnake since yesterday has been had. The Indians has evidently resolved upon a general onslaught, & are preparing for it by stealing all the horses & robbing all the freight trains upon the roads, & by raiding exposed settlements.

Winnemucca, Nev. June 14. - Communication by stage, under a well armed volunteer escort, is established from here to Idaho. Settlers continue to arrive from the exposed localities. All the women from Paradise, an agricultural valley of five hundred inhabitants, are here, & the men have abandoned their farms, & their crops, which require irrigation at this season, are suffering. Women with babies in their arms have ridden miles through the sage brush to the nearest place that afforded protection. The Bannacks have been joined by the Malheur agency Indians under Chief Edan & southeastern Oregon's desolate. Chief Natchy, a friendly Pile, who had been scrutiny in that section endeavouring to keep the young men of his tribe peaceable, estimates the hostiles at 4,000.

Numerous murders have been committed by raiding parties of Bannacks, between the Owyhee & Steens mountain. Three hundred warriors were in the party that attacked the stage, killed the driver, stole the horses & burned every thing they did not want. The driver & a passenger saw the Indians approaching & cutting the lead horses loose, jumped on their backs. The drivers horse was shot under him, his remains, horribly mutilated, were found to day by

Diary June 17-1876.

Pine Bluffs, Wyo. T.

scouts. The passenger rode back toward Mc Dermitt until his horse fell from exhaustion & escaped alive. The locks of several burned mail bags were brought here to day by express. Old man Reeder & his son, who were driving horses near the scene of the stage tragedy, were killed & their horses stolen. It is feared that all the settlers along the road taken by the Indians west from the Cayuse have been murdered.

Rancheros from Stein mountain confirm the report sent you last night that the Indians are concentrating in that vicinity & that the battle of the campaign will have to be fought there. Freight trains loaded with supplies for the troops in the field leave here tomorrow, escorted by two companies of the 4th artillery, under Maj. Cagan. Headquarters are established near Cayuse & with the number of troops marching north & south the hostiles will be prevented from crossing the stage roads & communicating with each other. The military suppress or withhold news of murders & the killing of the stage driver was not telegraphed. Gen. Mc Dowell until eighteen hours after it was known at Mc Dermitt.

This evening the settlers near Mc Dermitt telegraphed for more arms & ammunition, but the supply sent by the stage to this place for distribution was exhausted. No battle under Howard & the hostiles can be expected for two weeks, as the Indians when raiding travel at least twice as fast as the troops. It is the general opinion here that the hostiles will not give battle until the troops reach the Stein mountain country, & then they will in the first encounter have choice of position. The volunteers who left here under Dist. Judge Bonfield two days ago, arrived at Mc Dermitt to day. It will take the regulars five days to reach that place. The volunteers will remain in the vicinity of Mc Dermitt until Capt. Wagner's cavalry returns from Camp Bidwell.

Messengers just arrived say Basin Valley, Oregon,



Diary, June 18-20-1878.

Pine Bluff, Ky. T.

midway between Stein mountain & Malheur agency, is literally alive with Indians. Cattle are plenty in the country, which enables the hostiles to remain together as they fatten on beef straight. The bodies of two white men were found yesterday east of Howards line on the Owyhee.

10 P. M. A Pinkie courier has just arrived from White Horse, between Mc Dermitt & Juniper lake, where the settlers are intrenched, bringing letters begging for assistance. Howard, whose headquarters are on the Owyhee, east of White Horse, has just been informed of the situation & urged to send cavalry to the aid of the beleaguered citizens. The volunteers at Mc Dermitt start at once.

Tuesday June 18, 1878.

P. Mills & I went hunting. Did not get anything. Fred is some better. Lewis Lay was sick this morning but is better this evening. The train west to day was loaded with soldiers. I killed a large rattlesnake just N of camp. Weather warm & pleasant.

Wednesday, June 19, 1878.

Had quite a wind storm last night. P. Mills was on guard the fore part of the night & should have awakened B. Burton & I but did not so there was no guard in the later part of the night. G. Wing had some trouble with Mrs. Lemmons & left them. He will board with Walls again & aide with P. Mills. Just night J. Lemmons & S. D. Ballinger came with the horses, they report that Phips, Stephens & Hensland are three days behind & are trying to overtake us. Weather warm & pleasant.

Thursday, June 20, 1878.

W. Burton & I stood guard the fore part of the night. Was very cold this morning. We got an early start. We keep to the N of the R.R. On W. of Pine Bluff passed the station of Tracy here the R.R. follows up one canyon & down another. Crossed Hodge Pale creek 5 times

Diary, June 1878.

Atkins, N.Y. Tenn.

then took to the divide S of the creek. We made a dry camp at noon about 2 m. W of the creek. Followed the divide to Atkins 24 m. W of Tracy when we again struck the R.R. We could get no water here for our horses although they would let us have plenty to cook with. They have to pump the water 200 ft. W m. W of Atkins passed the station of Archer, just W of Archer saw a long snow shed. We drove till 9:30 P.M. then camped 4 m. W of Archer & 1/2 m. N of Crow Creek where we had to go for water. Crow Creek flows west. We have been in sight of snowy mountains all day. The weather was warm & pleasant. Country hilly, soil most by course gravel. The roads were hard & good. Some hills to go over & rocky in places. Traveled 38 m. to day & 24 of it without water.

While in camp this evening I had quite a long hable adventure. We had to go to Crow Creek 1/2 m. from camp for water. The bank on the N side of the creek was much higher than the opposite bank so that any one approaching the creek from the N. could plainly see any one between him & the creek. As I neared the bank of the creek I saw some one raise up & look over the bank & then drop back & get close to the bank he did the same thing again. I thought that strange so I drew my revolver & cocked it. He heard the click of the hammer & said, don't shoot, don't shoot, this only me. Who the hell is me I asked! Dave says Odont shoot was the reply. Of course explanation followed it seemed he was after water & had started up the bank when he heard me & stepped back. He then thought it must be some one on the same ground as himself so started a good water he heard me cock



Diary June 21, 1878

Cheyenne Wyo. T. D.

my revolver & he thought I would shoot  
without asking any questions.

Friday June 21, 1878.

Just after leaving camp met a bull team bound for  
Deadwood, 8 or 10 w of Archer is Cheyenne County seat  
of Laramie Co & Capital of Wyoming Ter. It has a  
population of 1500, & an altitude of 6041 feet.  
While here we laid in supplies to last us to Rock  
Springs. We heard here that the military was  
stopping all emigrants on the North road on  
account of the Indians. Also learned that one of  
the boys that was with us a few days ago was  
drowned at this place yesterday. Camped at noon  
1 m. w of Cheyenne. 7 m. w of Cheyenne passed the  
Station of Hazard. The D.P. & W.P. form a junction  
here. They use two engines to take trains over the  
mountains from Cheyenne to Laramie. Camped  
at night 1 m. w of Hazard by the side of a small  
pond. Tom Bush had the misfortune to lose  
his money to day. Mr. Ballinger tried to raise  
money in the train to make up the expense  
of securing L. West's horses. Weather warm &  
pleasant. Country generally rough. Soil good  
& sand Roads fair. We have been in sight  
of snow all day. Traveled 10 m to day.

While in Cheyenne I got a paper from which  
I clipped the following

The Winnebago States says the  
Indian excitement is at a white heat in  
Paradise valley. Friendly Indians report the  
Bannocks coming from the direction of Bull  
Run down the Little Humboldt, & another  
band crossing the mountains from the north  
with the evident intention of attacking the settlers  
on the northwest side of the valley. Several  
families came in last night - some early  
in the evening, & others late as midnight.

Diary, June 22, 1878.

Otto, Wyo. Ter.

The people are all leaving their ranches & fortifying near Hembler's store. There are plenty of men in the valley, but arms are scarce.

### Buffalo Horn.

The Virginia Chronicle says of Buffalo Horn, the present leader of the Bannocks: This Indian is well known in this city & throughout all the region of country embraced between the Sierra Nevadas on the west, the Missouri river on the east, the Pacific R. R. on the south & the Dominion of Canada on the north. He is a half-breed, & has always been friendly to the whites. Two years ago during the Black Hills campaign, he was Crook's chief scout, & in that capacity he outranked even such men as Wild Bill & Captain Jack Crawford. He is thoroughly familiar with the strategical tactics of the United States troops, brave to rashness, & hardy beyond even the usual run of Indians. He will probably not lay down his arms until absolutely driven to it.

Saturday, June 22, 1878.

Soon after leaving camp struck a ravine which we followed some 12 m. & m. west of Hazard passed the station of Otto. 5 m. w. of Otto passed the station of Granite Canyon which has an elevation of 7298 feet. Camped at noon 12 m. w. of Granite Canyon in a deep ravine through which runs a small stream. While here we found a small spring of very cold water. When we left camp we got on the wrong road so we lost some time. We crossed some high, then struck a level bench about three miles across. About 3 P.M. had a heavy rain & hail storm. On m. w. of Granite Canyon passed the station of Buford, at the station house they had a pet antelope which followed



Diary June 23, 1878.

Sherman, Wyo. Ter. 2

us quite a distance. Camped at night 2 m w of Buford & 1/2 m s. of R.R. on a small stream & at the foot of a large pile of rocks. They are of a peculiar formation, made up of small pebbles cemented together at the bottom they crumble very easily while on top it is very hard. There is also a red granite quite hard which has some very peculiar holes in them S. Ballinger, J. Salisbury, J. Henchly, Dave Day & myself reached the highest point of them. We have seen more timber to day than we have before since we left Wood River, Neb. a distance of 300 m. Weather pleasant in am stormy in P.M. Country Rough & Rocky. Soil Gravel & Rocks. Roads good. Traveled 20 m to day. Distance would this week 68 m.

Sunday June 23, 1878.

When about 2 m from camp found a nice spring by the side of the road. 7 m. w. of Buford passed Sherman which has an elevation of 8242 feet & is the highest point on the W.P. R.R. We are now on the top of what is called Colorado Snowy Chain. We here left the R.R. to the left. 2 m. w. of Sherman crossed a small creek flowing S.W. 3 m farther crossed another flowing w. We followed down this creek & camped on it at noon. For some distance the soil & rocks were a deep red. Some of the rocks were of very curious shape the wind seemed to have blown out the soft part of them leaving them in many odd shapes. We struck Laramie plains 6 m east of Mt Sanders. Struck the R.R. again at Mt Sanders 21 m w of Sherman. I was talking with a sergeant here & he told me the troops with the exception of one company had been ordered to Montana to

Diary, June 23, 1875.

Laramie Wyo. Ter.

fight Indians. At Ft Sanders crossed a small creek flowing w. 3 m. w. of Ft Sanders is Laramie which has an elevation of 7123 ft & a population of 500. There was a rush for the post office as nearly every one looked for letters here. We received two from Mother & one from Walter folks. Frank Rich left us here. Crossed Laramie river which flows N. Camped 1/2 m west of Laramie which is County seat of Albany Co. Frank & Sister came over in the evening to see us. Sam Bollinger & Tom Busby left the train at 10 am & did not get in till late. Weather pleasant in A.M. cold & cloudy in P.M. Country rough this morning thin level. Soil gravel till over struck Laramie plains thin Blue Clay. Road good. Distance hauled 24 m

While in Laramie I got yesterday's paper which has considerable Indian news in as follows.

The Indian War.

San Francisco, June 14 - A Boise City dispatch says: General Howard arrived here this morning. He soon learned the situation & came to the conclusion that he will mass his troops at Sheep Ranch, on the Winnemucca road, take the field himself, & make his headquarters at the ranch, where he can use the telegraph. Colonel Whipple, in command of two companies of cavalry, now this side of Payette will be lined on the Middlem road, across cannon ferry on the Boise river & French John's ferry on Snake river, & then over French John's road to Camp Lyons, thence to Sheep Ranch.

Major Downey & Captain Mc Gregor, with one company of infantry & one of cavalry from Camp Harney, are expected at Snake River tomorrow, & will keep up the south



Diary, June 23, 1878.

Laramie, Wyo, Ter

side of the river & take the Sucker creek road to Sheep Ranch.

Major Stewart, in command of companies of infantry, numbering about 250 men, is now within thirteen miles of Baker City. He will go up the south side of Snake river & follow Major Downey & Mr. Guro's trail unless the situation changes & other orders follow before they arrive.

General Grover will go to Big Camas plain with Captain Bendier's company, which will probably arrive here tomorrow. He will meet Colonels Sanford & Dummer with two companies of cavalry there, & they will scour the country.

The commanding officer at Fort Hall has been requested to send a force this way direct to meet General Grover on Big Camas.

Colonel Bernard is on his way to Sheep Ranch to protect the Winnemucca road. Orders have also been sent to the officers at Fort Mc Dermitt & other points to furnish guards for stages, & as far as possible protect travelers & settlers.

A Winnemucca dispatch says parties who arrived here this evening from Paradise valley farming district, thirty miles north east of this place, report that armed ranchers are assembled at Helmer's store, anticipating an attack by Indians to night or tomorrow.

Another military company is being organized here to night to take the field as soon as arms & ammunition can be received from the State authorities.

Winnemucca Indian Tribes.  
A Winnemucca dispatch says companies H & K, Fourth Artillery, Captain Egan commanding,

Diary, June 23-1878

Laramie Wg, Co.

arrived this afternoon, & will go north on the first stage road at once. The citizens have held a meeting to organize another volunteer company, Captain Egbert, United States Army, having loaned the volunteers a case of United States arms without orders from the department, the meeting passed resolutions holding the citizens responsible for the arms, recommending Captain Egbert's action to the favorable consideration of General McDowell & the Secretary of War.

Howard After the Bannocks.

A Silver City, Idaho, dispatch says General Howard arrived this evening en route to Jordan valley. A Bannock spy was captured to day & turned over to Howard. Thus far ten whites have been killed by the Indians, including Mr. Reynhart, late Assessor of Baker county, Oregon.

Horse Meadows Threatened.

A Winnenueca dispatch says that a party of forty whites at White Horse Meadows, Grant Co. Oregon, are threatened by a strong force of hostile Bannocks. The Winnenueca company of mounted volunteers will start from Camp McDermott tomorrow to reinforce the White Horse Meadow settlers. The county officials will try to send more men and arms from here tomorrow.

Parties on the Wapath.

A Boise City dispatch says that Major Downey, who is on the way with his command to Sheep-Ranch, has received orders to return to Fort Harney in consequence of the information received that Eggar, a Pute Chief, at the head of 400 warriors had resolved to go upon the wapath. This band is composed of Indians who have left the Malheur Agency.

Indian Information.

Some of the military officers here have



Diary, June 23, 1878.

Laramie, Wyo. Terr.

recently interviewed Tambiago, the Indian now under sentence of death for the murder of Alexander Rhoden. Tambiago says the Ban-nocks are led by Buffalo Horn & two other Indians & their plan was to rendezvous at Juniper mountain & Sheep Ranch, then get the Piutes to join them, then proceed northward to Salmon river. Tambiago has been in confinement several months, but this story is corroborated by other information & proves that the outbreak has long been contemplated.

#### Homes Abandoned.

The settlers of Baunear & adjacent vicinity have abandoned their homes & come to this place for safety.

The settlers on the Boise City & Cassin City stage road, in Baker County, Oregon, for a distance of sixty miles, have also left their homes & sought places of safety.

#### Preparing.

A Boise City Dispatch says nothing important has transpired or been learned here since yesterday in military quarters. Preparations for the campaign are going forward quietly but earnestly.

Experienced Indian fighters & frontiersmen believe that there is a general uprising of all the tribes & scattered bands throughout southern Idaho & Eastern Oregon, & that they will be able to muster at least 1000 warriors.

The emigrant train detained at Payne's Ferry arrived here to day under escort of Captain Bush's volunteers. There have been no stages through to Winnemucca since the raid on King Hill station on the 31 of May.

Diary June 23, 1878

Laramie, Wyo. Terr.

Rumor that a large band of horses was discovered yesterday on the south side of Snake river, between the mouth of Brunson & Muddy ferry. This would indicate the Indians are endeavoring to get back with their stolen stock to the lava beds from which they started.

The prevailing opinion here is that the Indians will concentrate in the neighborhood of Steens mountain, & then either await the coming up of the troops, or divide into bands for raiding exposed settlements.

Later - General Howard's scouts report the hostiles concentrating in large force in Steens mountain, & the General is moving his troops in that direction. General Greener's expedition to Camas Prairie, with Colonels Sandford, Sumner & Bendier's companies, will be turned back, & go directly to Steens mountain.

#### Movements of Troops, June 18.

A Silver City dispatch says: General Howard reached Camp Lyons yesterday. Colonel Whipple's companies of over 100 men are moving to effect a junction with Colonel Bernard's command, which left Sheep-Ranch yesterday, in the direction of Steens mountain. A junction will be effected this evening or tomorrow morning.

General Howard left Camp Lyons this morning for Malheur. It is his intention to proceed up Malheur with Stewart's three companies of cavalry & be prepared to head off the hostiles. An effort will be made to corral the savages. There are, however, nearly 700 Indians on the war path, including the Bannocks, Nez Percés, Shoshones & Piutes.

During Sarah Wimmereus recent trip into the hostile camp she gained admission to the camp by putting war paint on her face & using a red blanket. She brought important information



Diary, June 23, 1878.

Laramie, Wyo. Ter.

Concerning the movements & strength of the hostiles. The savages had captured three men, one of them a letter carrier, & was going to kill them Friday last. The Pine chief Natchies determined to save their lives. He was with the chiefs in council, & made an excuse to leave a few minutes on a plea of illness. He had four horses ready, & with the white prisoners, by previous arrangement, succeeded in making an escape. Eagle of Light demanded of Wimmemuda & Egan that they should join the hostiles. They steadily refused, claiming they had made a treaty with the whites & could not take arms against them now. They wanted the Ban rocks to go back to Fort Hall where they belonged. Eagle Eye is also with the hostiles. Camp Lyons is to be made a base of supplies for the center & left wing of the attacking force. Chief Wimmemuda started from Bernard's command at noon yesterday to bring in some of his people. There are fears that he may have been captured.

#### Cavalry at Boise.

A Boise City dispatch says: Major Sanfords command, consisting of three companies of cavalry now in the vicinity of Key-hill, will come to this place, where they will join a company of Cavalry commanded by Captain Bendel, when the whole force will move toward the crossing of the Malheur, under General Crook. The troops from California now at Duck valley, who left the railroad at Elko, under the command of Colonel Adams, are ordered to Sheep Ranch, & will form the left wing of the army. General Crook's forces are on the way from Fort Hall to Big Camas Prairie, & are expected to take

Diary, June 23, 1878.

Laramie, Wyo., Ter.

care of that part of the field. Though the Indians are gathered in the neighborhood of Steens mountain, General Howard's movements would indicate that they have commenced to move north, & are likely to be found in the Malheur mountains as elsewhere.

#### Hostile Depredations.

A Silver City dispatch says: General Howard left Camp Lyons this morning, accompanied by some members of his staff, a few soldiers, & Sallie Winnemucca, in all about a dozen. The Indians are reported to be burning buildings at Steens mountain, & committing other depredations. A large number of Piutes are held as prisoners, on account of a refusal to join the hostiles; Leo Winnemucca is reported killed. Three columns will be moving on the hostile position at Steens mountain tomorrow from Sheep Ranch, Camp Hamley & Malheur. The settlers at White Horse are hourly expecting an attack. The Indians made a raid to day on Burnt river, near Express Ranch, capturing a large number of horses.

#### A Gloomy Outlook.

● Silver City, Idaho, June 18 - Chief Winnemucca has returned to Bernard & Whipple's camp, on the Owyhee river. He says the hostiles are killing hundreds of cattle & leaving the carcasses to rot. The hostiles have left Steens mountain & are moving toward Hamley valley, thence to the Malheur agency & Snake river, & will probably keep on until they effect a junction with the Columbia river Indians, which addition to their numbers will, they calculate, enable them to sweep the country. They are determined to retain the Piute prisoners.



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Laramie Wyo. Ter.

until they can get a sufficient number of arms from the white men they kill to arm them.

Egan is rebellious, & the horses & arms have been taken from him & his Indians.

Camp Hamey will probably be captured by the Indians to-morrow, & if so, there will be a terrible slaughter of whites congregated there for protection.

Nothing has been heard from Howard since yesterday. If he does not effect a junction with Stewart's forces the party accompanying him from Camp Lyon could be easily captured by the savages.

The general situation is quite critical, & the massacres that will be perpetrated bid fair to exceed in numbers those of the Big River War.

#### Stampede of the Shoshones.

An Austin, Nevada, dispatch says: a rumor is current in town that the Shoshones have left Smoky Valley in a body, & gone north, heading for Beowawe, on the Central Pacific railroad. It is supposed they are on the way to join the hostile Bannocks. These Indians have always been well treated by the whites, & cannot have any grievances against the white people. They must, in their route north, cross the line of the Central Pacific railroad somewhere between Battle Mountain & Palisade.

A large number of Shoshones from Belmont, Eureka & the valleys are here, ostensibly in attendance on a fandango, & have endeavored to purchase powder & lead in large quantities, but were refused by store keepers, who, in some instances, were warned by the officers

Diary June 23 1876.

Laramie, Wyo., Ter.

against selling ammunition to the Indians. These Indians have now nearly all left, going in various directions.

The Bute are quiet, but very inquisitive about the war, which they profess to deplore.

A Boise City dispatch says: Captain Bernard arrived at the Cayuse crossing, three miles above the mouth, yesterday with his company of cavalry. Captain Whipple, with his two companies joined him. General Howard is supposed to be twenty miles in advance.

Winnemucca, the Bute chief, came into Captain Bernard's camp last night, bringing with him a small party of his men. Winnemucca tells a similar story regarding the designs of the hostiles as his daughter Sarah.

A dispatch was received here last night from Baker City, Oregon, saying that the hostiles had raided Burnt river yesterday, stolen 22 head of horses, & probably did other mischief. Captain Bandier's company of cavalry left here early this morning for Olds ferry on Snake river.

### Uprising in Oregon

A Portland dispatch, received at military headquarters, states that about 500 Kaskadee Indians have started toward Camp Harney, in this State, & that they are receiving accessions as they march. General Howard has given instructions to send Miles command now en route to Harney, on with all possible haste.

Sarah Winnemucca, who recently escaped from the hostiles at Steens mountain, reports that one of the Indian scouts claims to have killed Buffalo Horn, the Bannock chief. Sarah says their leader was killed in a skirmish



Diary June 23, 1878.

Laramie, Wyo. Ter.

with citizens, in which the scout was engaged.

### Indian Outrages.

A Silver City dispatch says: A messenger from the vicinity of Camp Harney reports serious Indian depredations. A party under Egan have burned Diamond Ranch, in Happy valley, near Steens mountain. The Indians have captured over 400 horses. Thirty soldiers of the First Cavalry have gone there to render assistance to the troops. Supplies are greatly needed. French & Rebie, with their employes, have been driven from Steens mountain. They report the mountain full of Indians, & also report all their stock killed or driven off, & two men shot.

The latest from Colonel Beards command states that he has a howitzer & three companies of cavalry, & will be reinforced by Mr. Greer before reaching Camp Harney. They are in hot pursuit of the Bannocks. General Howard has sent three & three companies of cavalry to Olds ferry, to prevent the Bannocks going north. Canon City & vicinity is being raided by the Indians, & a number of whites have been killed.

### An Indian Murder.

A Silver City dispatch says a body supposed to be that of Captain John White, of Brunson, was found near Mr. Dowell's ferry, in the lower Boise, killed by the Indians. There is great excitement in Powder river valley. The settlers have all left their homes & are fleeing to the towns for safety.

### Danger from the Chippewas.

Madison, Wisconsin, June 20. - Governor Smith has advice from Burnett Co., stating that considerable alarm exists in that