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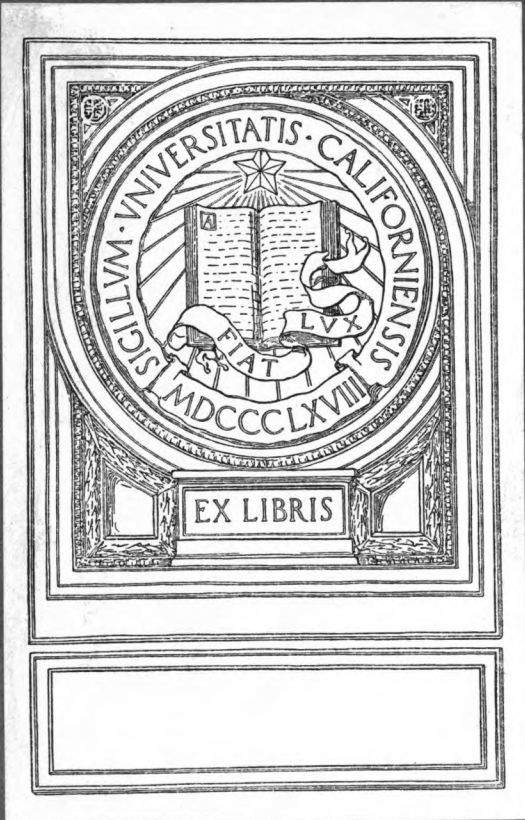
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**Journal of the  
national  
encampment,  
Grand Army of  
the Republic**

**Grand Army of the  
Republic**



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JOURNAL

OF THE

NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT,

GRAND ARMY <sup>OF THE</sup> REPUBLIC,

PORTLAND, MAINE,

JUNE 24TH AND 25TH, 1885.

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UNIV. OF  
CALIFORNIA

JOURNAL  
OF THE  
NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION  
OF THE  
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT,  
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,  
PORTLAND, MAINE,

Wednesday and Thursday, June 24th and 25th, 1885.

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The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met in its Nineteenth Annual Session, at the City Hall, in Portland, Maine, on Wednesday, June 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Commander-in-Chief John S. Kountz. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-in-Chief, Comrade T. M. Shanafelt, as follows :

“ Our Father Who art in Heaven, our Creator and our Preserver, the Giver of every good gift, we thank Thee for the preservation of our lives, and for the privilege of assembling in this Annual Encampment. Now, we invoke Thy presence and blessing. Thou hast said if any man lack wisdom, let him ask of Thee: grant us that wisdom that cometh from above, that we may be guided aright in all of our plans and deliberations for the future well-being of this Order to which we belong, and which we so ardently love. We pray that Thou wilt watch over us, direct our steps, and enable each of us to do well the work of life; and when it is finished on earth, receive us all into Thine upper and better Kingdom, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.”



The Commander-in-Chief—

The Committee on Credentials will now present its report.

[The Adjutant General proceeded to read the Roll of the Encampment as reported by the Committee on Credentials.]

Pending the reading of the report, the following proceedings were had:

Comrade J. L. Bennett, of Illinois—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I rise to a point of order.

The Commander-in-Chief—

State the point of order.

Comrade Bennett—

In the Illinois delegation there are some new members, who desire to submit themselves and have their names reported to the Encampment. I haven't heard the report of the Committee on Credentials.

The Commander-in-Chief—

The report of the Committee on Credentials is now being read.

Comrade C. T. Clark, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—It seems to me to be unnecessary to read all this entire list of delegates. I move you, Commander-in-Chief, that the Assistant Adjutant General of each Department be directed to report a corrected list.

The Commander-in-Chief—

The motion is out of order, because the Rules and Regulations require that the roll be called.

Comrade Clark—

I am not aware that it was ever done before.

The Commander-in-Chief—

Always. It is on page 33 of the Rules and Regulations.

Comrade Louis Wagner, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—It will take quite a while to finish this roll-call; then it will be subjected to correction, and then it will be called again in the course of the Encampment. I move that this order of business, so far as the completion of

the roll-call is concerned, be suspended, and we proceed to the next item.

The motion was carried.

The following is the Roll of the Encampment as corrected :

**Roll of the National Encampment.**

The names of members who were present at the Encampment are marked with an asterisk. (\*) Names of Past Department Commanders numbered in order of their terms of service.

- Commander-in-Chief*, . . . . . \*JOHN S. KOUNTZ, Toledo, Ohio.
- Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief*, \*JOHN P. REA, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief*, \*IRA E. HICKS, New Britain, Conn.
- Chaplain-in-Chief*, . . . . . \*T. M. SHANAFELT, East Saginaw, Mich.
- Surgeon General*, . . . . . WM D. HALL, Altoona, Pa
- Adjutant General*, . . . . . \*W. W. ALCORN, Toledo, Ohio.
- Quartermaster General*, . . . . . \*JOHN TAYLOR, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Judge Advocate General*, . . . . \*D. R. AUSTIN, Toledo, Ohio.
- Inspector General*, . . . . . \*O. A. JANES, Hillsdale, Mich.
- Assistant Adjutant General*, . . . . P. H. DOWLING, Toledo, Ohio.

**COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.**

- Arkansas, . . . . . THOMAS H. BARNES, Fort Smith.
- California, . . . . . \*W. H. HOLMES, San Francisco.
- Connecticut, . . . . . \*FRED. A. SPENCER, Waterbury.
- Colorado, . . . . . \*GEO. W. COOK, Denver.
- Dakota, . . . . . \*JOHN B. DENNIS, Yankton.
- Delaware, . . . . . \*W. H. PURNELL, Newark.
- Florida, . . . . . \*Wm. EMERSON, Sorrento.
- Illinois, . . . . . \*J. C. BLACK, Quincy.
- Indiana, . . . . . \*EDWIN NICAR, South Bend.
- Iowa, . . . . . \*JOHN K. DEAL, Carroll.
- Kansas, . . . . . \*H. L. MILLARD, Sterling.
- Kentucky, . . . . . \*SAMUEL T. JACK, Louisville.
- Maine, . . . . . \*F. W. HASKELL, Waterville.
- Maryland, . . . . . \*W. O. SAVILLE, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts, . . . . . \*HENRY B. PIERCE, Abington.
- Michigan, . . . . . \*SAMUEL WELLS, Buchanan.
- Minnesota, . . . . . \*W. P. ROBERTS, Minneapolis.
- Missouri, . . . . . J. S. STERRETT, St. Joseph.
- Nebraska, . . . . . \*J. O. WEST, Grand Island.
- New Hampshire, . . . . . \*D. B. NEWHALL, Concord.
- New Jersey, . . . . . \*J. R. VANSYKLE, Jersey City.
- New Mexico, . . . . . \*J. J. FITZGERRELL, Las Vegas.
- New York, . . . . . \*HERMAN F. FOX, Geneva.
- Ohio, . . . . . \*J. J. SULLIVAN, Millersburg.

Oregon, . . . . .	*B. B. TUTTLE, Portland.
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	*SAMUEL HARPER, Pittsburgh.
Potomac, . . . . .	*JOHN CAMERON, Washington.
Rhode Island, . . . . .	*W. J. BRADFORD, Providence.
Tennessee, . . . . .	*E. S. JONES, Nashville.
Utah, . . . . .	*F. M. BISHOP, Salt Lake City.
Vermont, . . . . .	*L. F. TERRILL, Underhill.
Virginia, . . . . .	*H. DEB. CLAY, Newport News.
Washington Territory, . . . . .	WM. McMICKEN, Olympia.
West Virginia, . . . . .	H. V. DANIELS, Martinsburg.
Wisconsin, . . . . .	*PHIL. CHEEK, JR., Baraboo.

*PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS.*

NOTE.—List of Past National Officers and Past Department Commanders includes only those reported in good standing in their Posts, and those deceased.

<i>Past Commanders-in-Chief,</i>	†S. A. HURLBUT, Illinois, . . . . .	1866-67
	*JOHN A. LOGAN, Chicago, Ills., . . . . .	68-9-70
	†AMBROSE BURNSIDE, Rhode Island, . . . . .	1871-72
	CHARLES DEVENS, Boston, Mass., . . . . .	1873-74
	JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Philad'a, Pa., . . . . .	1875-76
	*J. C. ROBINSON, Binghamton, N. Y., . . . . .	1877-78
	†WILLIAM EARNSHAW, Dayton, O., . . . . .	1879
	*LOUIS WAGNER, Philadelphia, Pa., . . . . .	1880
	*GEO. S. MERRILL, Lawrence, Mass., . . . . .	1881
	*PAUL VAN DERVOORT, Omaha, Neb., . . . . .	1882
	*ROB'T B. BEATH, Philadelphia, Pa., . . . . .	1883
<i>Past Sen. Vice Coms-in-Chief,</i>	JOSHUA T. OWEN, Philadelphia, Pa., . . . . .	1868
	*LOUIS WAGNER, Philadelphia, Pa., . . . . .	1871-72
	*LUCIEN FAIRCHILD, Wisconsin, . . . . .	1873
	EDWARD JARDINE, New York, N. Y., . . . . .	1874
	JOSEPH S. REYNOLDS, Chicago, Ills., . . . . .	1875-76
	*ELISHA H. RHODES, Providence, R.I., . . . . .	1877
	*PAUL VAN DERVOORT, Omaha, Neb., . . . . .	1878
	*JOHN PALMER, Albany, N. Y., . . . . .	1879
	*EDGAR D. SWAIN, Chicago, Ills., . . . . .	1880
	CHARLES L. YOUNG, Toledo, O., . . . . .	1881
	W. E. W. ROSS, Baltimore, Md., . . . . .	1882
	WM. WARNER, Kansas City, Mo., . . . . .	1883
<i>Past Jr. Vice Coms-in-Chief,</i>	JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Hartford Conn., . . . . .	1868-69
	*LOUIS WAGNER, Philadelphia, Pa., . . . . .	1870
	JAMES COEY, San Francisco, Cal., . . . . .	1871-72
	ED. FERGUSON, Milwaukee, Wis., . . . . .	1873
	GUY T. GOULD, Chicago, Ills., . . . . .	1874
	*C. J. BUCKBEE, New Haven, Conn., . . . . .	1875-76
	†Deceased.	

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

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*Past Jr Vice Coms-in-Chief*, †WILLIAM EARNSHAW, Dayton, O., . 1877  
 \*HERBERT E. HILL, Boston, Mass., . 1878  
 \*H. DINGMAN, Washington, D. C., . 1879  
 †GEORGE BOWERS, Nashua, N. H., . . 1880  
 \*C. V. R. POND, Quincy, Mich., . . . 1881  
 \*I. S. BANGS, Waterville, Me., . . . 1882  
 \*W. H. HOLMES, San Francisco, Cal., 1883

ARKANSAS.

(Organized July 11, 1883.)

Commander . . . . . C. M. Barnes, Fort Smith.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . R. E. Jackson, Hot Springs.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . W. S. Whitten, Little Rock.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . S. K. Robinson, Fort Smith.  
*Representatives.* *Alternates.*  
 \*Thomas Boles, Fort Smith. L. W. Metcalf, Eureka Springs.  
*Past Department Commander.*  
 Stephen Wheeler, Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

(Organized February 20, 1868.)

Commander . . . . . \*R. H. Warfield, Healdsburg.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . H. F. Burnett, Sacramento.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . Henry C. Dibble, San Francisco.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . W. R. Smedberg, San Francisco.  
*Representatives.* *Alternates.*  
 T. H. Goodman, (at large) C. E. Royce (at large),  
 San Francisco. San Francisco.  
 \*James A. Waymire, San Francisco.\*P. H. McGrew, Oakland.  
 \*W. H. Seamans, San Francisco. I. L. Lyon, Oakland.  
 \*Charles E. Wilson, San Francisco. E. A. Weed, Los Angeles.  
*Past Department Commanders.*  
 1 James Coey, San Francisco. 6 C. Mason Kinne, San Francisco.  
 2 Wm. H. Aiken, San Francisco. 7 W. A. Robinson, San Francisco.  
 3\*Ed. Carlson, San Francisco. 8 J. W. Staples, San Francisco.  
 4 S. W. Backus, San Francisco. 9 J. M. Davis, San Francisco.  
 5 S. P. Ford, San Francisco.

COLORADO.

(Organized as Dept. Mountains, December 11, 1879; name changed to Colorado, July 31, 1882.)

Commander . . . . . \*A. V. Bohn, Leadville.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . Jos. W. Fisher, Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . \*A. J. Bean, Gunnison.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . \*F. R. Miller, Leadville.  
 †Deceased.

## NINETEENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

*Representatives.*

- \*Henry Bowman, (at large)  
Idaho Springs.  
\*A. S. Everett, Denver.  
\*James Burrell, Central City.  
\*George Ady, Denver.

*Alternates.*

- \*N. R. Twitchell, (at large)  
Salida.  
\*W. L. Gilman, Boulder.  
J. Harrison Mills, Denver.  
J. S. McCullah, Denver.

*Past Department Commanders.*

- 1\*Jno. W. Donnellan, Laramie City, Wyoming Ter'y.  
2 Eugene K. Stimson, Denver. 3 Byron L. Carr, Longmont.

## CONNECTICUT.

(Organized April 11, 1867.)

- Commander . . . . . \*Frank D. Sloat, New Haven.  
Senior Vice Commander . . . . . \*John T. Crary, Norwich.  
Junior Vice Commander . . . . . \*Henry E. Taintor, Hartford.  
Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . \*Wm. H. Stowe, New Haven.

*Representatives.*

- \*William G. Gallager, (at large)  
Meriden.  
\*James W. Davis, Waterbury.  
\*Stephen Smith, Stamford.  
\*Charles W. Filer, Versailles.  
\*James Ryder, Danbury.  
\*Courtland S. Darrow, New London.

*Alternates.*

- Henry C. Baldwin, (at large)  
Naugatuck.  
\*Alexander M. Greene, Hartford.  
James B. Coit, Norwich.  
J. F. Simmons, West Winsted.  
Caleb Wood, South Norwalk.  
David E. Soule, New Milford.

*Past Department Commanders.*

- 1 Edward Harland, Norwich. 6\* Alfred B. Beers, Bridgeport.  
2\*L. A. Dickinson, Hartford. 7\*Ira E. Hicks, New Britain.  
3\* Charles J. Buckbee, New Haven. 8\* Isaac B. Hyatt, Meriden.  
4 Wm. E. Disbrow, Bridgeport. 9\* Wm. Berry, Hartford.  
5 George S. Smith, Norwich.

## DAKOTA.

(Organized February 27, 1884.)

- Department Commander . . . . . \*W. V. Lucas, Chamberlain.  
Senior Vice Commander . . . . . \*John B. Dennis, Yankton.  
Junior Vice Commander . . . . . Horace G. Wolf, Cavour.  
Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . \*A. S. Church, Chamberlain.

*Representatives.*

- \*Isaac E. West (at large), Fargo.  
\*Geo. F. Johnson, Redfield.  
\*S. H. Bronson, Howard.  
\*J. C. Gipsoñ, Desmet.

*Alternates.*

- Roger Brennan (at large), Egan.  
N. C. Nash, Canton.  
\*W. H. Carr, Yankton.  
E. M. Fuller, Bismark.

*Past Department Commander.*

- Thomas S. Free, Sioux Falls.



*Representatives.*

- \*R. J. Ogelsby, (at large) Springfield.  
 \*Ed. Dibble, Peoria.  
 \*O. E. Avery, Potomac.  
 \*A. C. Sweetzer, Bloomington.  
 \*Benson Wood, Effingham.  
 \*William Jackson, Elmira.  
 \*Robert W. Smith, Chicago.  
 \*H. P. Thompson, Chicago.  
 \*D. L. Murdock, Fairbury.  
 \*R. M. Smith, Springfield.  
 \*W. I. Hart, Rockford.  
 \*C. B. Loop, Belvidere.  
 John Reardon, Delavan.  
 \*H. H. Thomas, Chicago.  
 \*David A. Cook, Ottawa.  
 \*E. E. Burt, Elmwood.  
 \*C. V. Chandler, Macomb.  
 W. C. Kueffer, Belleville.  
 \*A. C. Potter, Englewood.  
 George E. Swinscoe, Austin.  
 \*F. A. MacDonald, Chicago.

*Alternates.*

- L. S. Hudson, (at large) Chicago.  
 \*R. F. Wilson, Chicago.  
 \*C. F. Matteson, Chicago.  
 Henry D. Field, Chicago.  
 G. M. D. Libby, Maplewood.  
 A. J. Driver, Sycamore.  
 J. F. Hawthorne, Oregon.  
 L. W. Shepard, Springfield.  
 Charles Miller, Tonica.  
 S. M. Colliday, Virginia.  
 John F. Milliken, Aledo.  
 \*L. B. Coupland, Austin.  
 E. J. Whitehead, Austin.  
 Robert Curdy, Alton.  
 Wm. Eaton, Hutsonville.  
 Joseph Lawton, Grand Crossing.  
 J. S. Buck, Freeport.  
 J. E. Johnson, Lexington.  
 James Donahoe, Chicago.  
 J. W. Kays, Abingdon.  
 W. H. Derthick, Belvidere.

*Past Department Commanders.*

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Guy T. Gould, Chicago.   | 5*Edgar D. Swain, Chicago.   |
| 2 H. Hilliard, Chicago.    | 6*John W. Burst, Sycamore.   |
| 3 J. S. Reynolds, Chicago. | 7*Thos. G. Lawler, Rockford. |
| 4 T. B. Coulter, Aurora.   | 8*Samuel A. Harper, Elmwood. |
|                            | 9*L. T. Dickason, Danville.  |

## INDIANA.

(Organized November 22, 1833. Re-organized August 11, 1879.)

- |                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Commander . . . . .                  | *David N. Foster, Fort Wayne. |
| Senior Vice Commander . . . . .      | *George W. Miller.            |
| Junior Vice Commander . . . . .      | Joseph A. Young.              |
| Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . | *Robert Stratton, Fort Wayne. |

*Representatives.*

- Ben D. House, (at large)  
 Indianapolis.  
 \*Amos R. Walter, Fort Wayne.  
 \*N. C. Pressler, Columbia City.  
 \*A. D. Vanarsdol, Madison.  
 \*C. F. Mozier, Bristol.  
 \*W. H. Morse, Wabash.  
 \*D. R. Russell, Crawfordsville.

*Alternates.*

- \*A. J. Laubach, (at large)  
 Ft. Wayne.  
 J. C. Veach, Rockport.  
 James F. Elliott, Kokomo.  
 \*Stephen M. Akin, Lafayette.  
 H. O. Perry, Bloomington.  
 G. R. Stormont, Princeton.  
 W. W. Kendall, Bird's Eye.

INDIANA.—Continued.

*Representatives.*

*Alternates.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| *H. F. Perry, Bloomington.<br>D. M. Ransdell, Indianapolis.          | Alfred Welshans, Danville.<br>Jeff. C. Patterson, Greenfield. |
| *T. H. B. McCain, Crawfordsville.<br>Charles E. Goodrich, Pendleton. | *Wolfe Hires, Attica.<br>T. J. Lindley, Westfield.            |
| *P. Zinn, Fowler.<br>*Wm. A. Henley, Wabash.                         | H. H. Ragan, Lowell.<br>*D. C. Anderson, Huntington.          |
| *I. B. McDonald, Columbia City.<br>E. A. Jernegan, Mishwaka.         | Nicholas Ensley, Auburn.<br>A. T. Bliss, Laporte.             |
| *C. F. Grant, Richmond.<br>*W. P. Harron, Crawfordsville.            | John C. Hume, Rushville.<br>M. D. Tackett, Greensburg.        |
| *John Sharp, Pendleton.  | J. E. Enlow, Underwood.                                       |

*Past Department Commanders.*

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Jno. B. Hager, Terre Haute. | 3 Jas. R. Carnahan, LaFayette. |
| 2 W. W. Dudley, Richmond.     | 4*Edwin Nicar, South Bend.     |

IOWA.

(Organized September 26, 1866. Re-organized 1879.)

- |                                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Commander . . . . .                  | *W. R. Manning, Newton.          |
| Senior Vice Commander . . . . .      | Milo L. Sherman, Fredericksburg. |
| Junior Vice Commander . . . . .      | *C. L. Longley, Tipton.          |
| Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . | *N. Townsend, Newton.            |

*Representatives.*

*Alternates.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| *J. B. Morgan, (at large) Davenport.                            | *G. W. Harbin, (at large) Waterloo.                   |
| *C. B. Stilson, Waterloo.                                       | *E. J. Babcock, Davenport.                            |
| *W. G. Allen, Wapello.  | C. A. Davis, Burlington.                              |
| *John H. Munroe, Muscatine.                                     | *Milo Smith, Clinton.                                 |
| *George A. Newman, Cedar Falls.<br>D. P. Schofield, West Union. | J. H. Van Brunt, Dubuque.<br>*L. L. Cadwell, Decorah. |
| *C. H. Brock, Marshalltown.                                     | C. S. Lake, Marengo.                                  |
| *E. M. Scott, Ottumwa.  | Samuel F. Cooper, Grinnell.                           |
| *F. C. Squires, Milo.   | *J. G. Rounds, Des Moines.                            |
| *J. E. Teale, Davis City.                                       | J. B. Wells, Osceola.                                 |
| *George L. Wright, Dennison.                                    | *John F. Consigny, Audubon.                           |
| *S. R. Eddington, Eldora.                                       | Geo. R. Miller, Mason City.                           |
| *Albert Head, Jefferson.  | *Geo. F. Colcord, Sutherland.                         |
| *J. K. Mason, Keokuk.<br>E. F. Sperry, Knoxville.               | J. S. Gantz, Fairfield.<br>*G. W. Chaffa, Dexter.     |
| *W. O. Mitchell, Corning.                                       | L. W. Forgrave, ———.                                  |
| *John Lindt, Council Bluffs.                                    | *W. S. Alger, Villisca.                               |
| *Arad Thompson, Vinton.   | Charles E. Putnam, Cedar Rapids.                      |



*Past Department Commanders.*

1 J. C. Parrott, Keokuk.	5*P. V. Carey, Des Moines.
2 A. A. Perkins, Burlington.	6 George B. Hogin, Des Moines.
3 H. E. Griswold, Atlantic.	7 John B. Cooke, Carroll.
4*W. F. Conrad, Des Moines.	8*Edward G. Miller, Waterloo.

## KANSAS.

(Organized December 7, 1866. Re-organized March 16, 1880.)

Commander . . . . .	*Milton Stewart, Wichita.
Senior Vice Commander . . . . .	T. McCarthy, Larned.
Junior Vice Commander . . . . .	*S. H. Maunder, Washington.
Assistant Adjutant General . . . . .	*L. N. Woodcock, Wichita.

*Representatives.**Alternates.*

*George T. Anthony, (at large) Leavenworth.	Phil. Porter, (at large) Atchison.
*A. J. Felt, Seneca.	J. E. Price, Sabetha.
*W. N. Page, Leavenworth.	W. H. Leeper, Leavenworth.
*Dillwyn Parker, Paola.	E. P. Diehl, Olathe.
*Theodore Wiseman, Lawrence.	W. H. Clark, ———.
*J. D. Barker, Girard.	Benjamin S. Henderson, Sedan.
*W. B. Stone, Galena.	W. B. Scholl, Parsons.
*Geo. W. Reed, Topeka.	B. F. Everett, Neosho Falls.
L. E. Finch, Burlingame.	*A. A. Wheeler, Peabody.
*B. R. Hogin, Bellville.	E. C. Culp, Salina.
*B. W. Jenkins, Clay Center.	L. G. Tryburger, Frankfort.
*A. Paten, Beloit.	L. M. Butts, Mankato.
*C. J. McDivitt, Abilene.	M. Gregg, Lincoln.
O. O. Potter, Wellington.	*J. W. Edwards, Newton.
*Ira D. Brougher, Great Bend.	W. Z. Nutling, Stafford.
*T. S. Stover, Iola.	*W. A. Cormany, Ft. Scott.
W. B. Perkins, Oswego.	E. E. Wilson, Independence.
*J. M. Hodge, Abilene.	J. B. Blackburn, ———.
Lewis Hanbeck, Salina.	H. Pervine, ———.
*J. A. Ask, Wichita.	J. W. Rush, ———.

*Past Department Commanders.*

1 J. C. Walkinshaw, Leavenworth.	3 H. W. Pond, Fort Scott.
2 T. J. Anderson, Topeka.	

## KENTUCKY.

(Organized January 17, 1883.)

Commander . . . . .	Geo. W. Northup, Louisville.
Senior Vice Commander . . . . .	*D. O. Riley, Leitchfield.
Junior Vice Commander . . . . .	*O. A. Reynolds, Newport.
Assistant Adjutant General . . . . .	Fred. C. Losey, Louisville.

*Representatives.*

*Alternates.*

\*Wm. Bowman, (at large) Concord. \*P. H. Keene, (at large) Newport.  
T. Z. Morrow, Somerset. W. A. Newton, Covington.

*Past Department Commanders.*

1\*Jas. C. Michie, Covington. 2 Wm. H. Harton, Newport.

MAINE.

(Organized Jan. 10, 1868.)

Commander . . . . . \*James A. Hall, Damariscotta.  
Senior Vice Commander . . . . . \*Charles E. Moulton, Auburn.  
Junior Vice Commander . . . . . \*J. O. Johnson, Liberty.  
Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . \*L. B. Hill, Augusta.

*Representatives.*

*Alternates.*

*H. H. Burbank, (at large) Saco.	*C. S. Emerson, (at large) Auburn.
*A. H. Prince, Portland.	Gustavus Moore, Gardner.
*S. W. Lane, Augusta.	H. C. Vaughan, Ellsworth.
*J. H. H. Hewett, Thomaston.	Daniel Staples, Dexter.
A. J. Smith, Togus.	G. O. White, Montville.
*A. B. Adams, Wilton.	C. R. Loring, Livermore Falls.
*G. M. Brown, Bangor.	J. Hemmingway, Springvale.
*H. A. Shorey, Bridgton.	Isaac Dyer, Skowhegan.
J. L. Chamberlain, Brunswick.	*F. M. Drew, Lewiston.

*Past Department Commanders.*

1 John C. Caldwell, Augusta.	7 Daniel White, Bangor.
2*A. C. Hamlin, Bangor.	8*Augustus B. Farnham, Bangor.
3*George L. Beal, Norway.	9*Seldon Connor, Augusta.
4*†Winsor B. Smith, Portland.	10*Elijah M. Shaw, Great Falls, N. H.
5 Charles P. Mattocks, Portland.	11*Nelson Howard, Lewiston.
6*Isaac S. Bangs, Waterville.	12*Benjamin Williams, Rockland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

(Organized May 7, 1867.)

Commander . . . . . \*John W. Hersey, Springfield.  
Senior Vice Commander . . . . . \*Richard F. Tobin, South Boston.  
Junior Vice Commander . . . . . Charles D. Nash, South Abington.  
Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . \*A. C. Monroe, Boston.

*Representatives.*

*Alternates.*

*Chas. O. Fellows, (at large) Chelsea.	W. W. Scott, (at large) Worcester.
*George H. Innis, South Boston.	Jos. H. Dalton, East Boston.
*E. B. Loring, Boston.	Jas. Burrows, Jr., Charlestown.
*Dennis Meehan, Boston.	A. J. Sylvester, Newton.
*John H. Abbott, Fall River.	T. C. Lucas, Taunton.
*Sidney C. Bancroft, Peabody.	Jas. W. Joyce, Lawrence.

†Deceased.

## MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

*Representatives.*

- \*Geo. D. Stiles, Lynn.  
 \*John L. Otis, Northampton.  
 Henry M. Phillips, Springfield.  
 \*P. Allen Lindsey, Cambridgeport.  
 George E. Marden, Lowell.  
 \*Geo. G. Bailey, Jr., Hyde Park.  
 \*John C. Sullivan, Middleboro.  
 \*Benj. M. Merchant, Fitchburg.  
 \*Wm. S. Robinson, Worcester.  
 \*Wm. H. Chamberlin, Pittsfield.  
 \*Wm. H. Johnson, Haverhill.  
 \*Horace Durgin, North Cambridge.

*Alternates.*

- Leach Clark, Ipswick.  
 John W. Howland, Amherst.  
 \*J. J. Callanan, Holyoke.  
 T. W. Higginson, Cambridge.  
 \*H. M. Potter, Lowell.  
 Lysander Wood, Stoughton.  
 Alonzo H. Perry, Plymouth.  
 Henry O. Sawyer, West Boylston.  
 Wm. A. Sloan, Spencer.  
 Peter Snyder, North Adams.  
 Branard Cummings, Andover.  
 Thos. H. Hill, Woburn.

*Past Department Commanders.*

- 1 \*Austin S. Cushman, 83 Cedar St.,  
 New York. 9 Horace Binney, Sargent.  
 2 A. B. R. Sprague, Worcester. 10 \*John G. B. Adams, Warnersville.  
 3 Francis A. Osborn, Boston. 11 †John A. Hawes, Fairhaven.  
 4 †James L. Bates, Weymouth. 12 \*George W. Creasey, Newburyport.  
 5 Wm. Cogswell, Salem. 13 \*George H. Patch, S. Framingham.  
 6 A. B. Underwood, Newton. 14 \*George S. Evans, Cambridgeport.  
 7 \*John W. Kimball, Fitchburg. 15 \*John D. Billings, Cambridgeport.

## MARYLAND.

(Organized January 8, 1868. Re-organized January, 1876.)

- Commander . . . . . \*John W. Horn, Baltimore.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . \*George W. F. Vernon, Baltimore.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . William H. Foreman, Woodbury.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . \*Thos L. Matthews, Baltimore.

*Representatives.*

- \*A. G. Alford, (at large) Baltimore.  
 \*John W. Worth, Baltimore.  
 \*George F. Wheeler, Baltimore.

*Alternates.*

- Charles Kitiz, (at large) Baltimore.  
 Jacob Todd, Port Deposit.  
 S. W. Day, North East.

*Past Department Commanders.*

- 1 Edwin T. Danaker, Baltimore. 5 W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore.  
 2 Adam E. King, Baltimore. 6 Graham Dukehart, Baltimore.  
 3 E. B. Tyler, Calverton. 7 Jno. H. Suter, Baltimore.  
 4 Wm. E. Griffith, Cumberland. 8 Frank M. Smith, Baltimore.

## MICHIGAN.

(Organized May 6, 1868. Re-organized, 1879.)

- Commander . . . . . \*Charles D. Long, Flint.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . George L. Fisher, Fowlerville.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . H. F. Higgins, Petoskey.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . \*O. F. Lochhead, Flint.

†Deceased.

*Representatives.*

*Alternates.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| *D. W. Hitchcock, (at large)<br>Midland. | A. B. Darragh, (at large)<br>St. Louis. |
| A. M. Holt, Detroit.                     | T. S. Clark, Lansing.                   |
| *B. F. Graves, Adrian.                   | *H. Hitchcock, Lyons.                   |
| *W. W. Van Antwerp, Jackson.             | A. T. Bliss, Saginaw City.              |
| *Rob't F. Hill, Kalamazoo.               | A. Goebel, Detroit.                     |
| *Geo. Cook, Grand Rapids.                | S. M. Hamilton, Adrian.                 |
| *Geo. P. Sanford, Lansing.               | J. S. Holmes, Grand Ledge.              |
| *J. S. Farrar, Mt. Clemens.              | L. M. Ward, Benton Harbor.              |
| *John Northwood, Saginaw City.           | S. S. Rideout, Spring Lake.             |
| *C. A. Munn, Big Rapids.                 | S. B. Daboll, St. Johns.                |
| *H. Tupper, Bay City.                    | L. W. Hinman, Lapeer.                   |
| *Lorin Roberts, Traverse City.           | John A. Harris, Mt. Pleasant.           |
| *Frank McElroy, Lapeer.                  | Chas. H. Hodskin, Manistee.             |
| *H. S. Dean, Ann Arbor.                  | W. H. Miller, Harbor Springs.           |
| *E. P. Gibbs, Grand Haven.               | Hiram Spicer, Frankfort.                |

*Past Department Commanders.*

- |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1*C. V. R. Pond, Quincy.          | 4*Oscar A. Janes, Hillsdale. |
| 2 A. T. McReynolds, Grand Rapids. | 5*Rush J. Shank, Lansing.    |
| 3*Byron R. Pierce, Grand Rapids.  |                              |

MINNESOTA.

(Organized August 14, 1867. Re-organized May 18, 1880.)

- |                                      |                             |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Commander . . . . .                  | *R. A. Becker, St. Paul.    |
| Senior Vice Commander . . . . .      | *Wm. Thomas, Mankato.       |
| Junior Vice Commander . . . . .      | Geo. S. Canfield, Brainard. |
| Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . | *H. A. Norton, Minneapolis. |

*Representatives.*

*Alternates.*

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| *E. M. Pope, (at large) Mankato. | James Cannon, (at large) Mankato. |
| *F. S. McDonald, Minneapolis.    | George P. Johnston, St. James.    |
| *C. C. Whitney, Marshall.        | O. B. Skinner, Minneapolis.       |
| *W. F. Sutherland, Austin.       | W. G. Byron, Minneapolis.         |
| *M. H. Sessions, Minneapolis.    | Robert Scarf, Pipe Stone.         |
| *Edward Simonton, St. Paul.      | *C. H. Mero, Ortonville.          |
| R. W. Jacklin, Waterville.       | Theodore Sander, St. Paul.        |

*Past Department Commanders.*

- |                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1*Henry G. Hicks, Minneapolis. | 3*John P. Rea, Minneapolis. |
| 2 Adam Marty, Stillwater.      | 4*E. C. Babb, Minneapolis.  |

## NINETEENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

## MISSOURI.

(Organized May 16, 1867. Re-organized 1881.)

Commander . . . . . \*Nelson Cole, St. Louis.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . \*C. W. Whitehead, Kansas City.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . \*E. E. Kimball, Nevada.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . \*John McNeil, St. Louis.

*Representatives.**Alternates.*

Wm. T. Sherman, (at large)	Thomas G. Fletcher, (at large)
St. Louis.	St. Louis.
*Christian Stawitz, St. Louis.	Wm. Mathie, North Springfield.
*E. G. Granville, Kansas City.	*G. W. Fitzpatrick, Kansas City.
J. M. Hurley, Carthage.	C. W. Scott, Kansas City.
*G. M. Martin, Brookfield.	L. P. Williamson, Independence.
*W. G. Terrill, Harrisonville.	C. H. Harris, Hannibal.
*B. A. Dunn, Maryville.	Jerre McQuade, Wellsville.
S. L. Harrison, Boliver.	*E. Boucher, Mt. Vernon.
W. P. Robinson, Bethany.	*Hiram Smith, Cameron.

*Past Department Commanders.*

1 William E. Warner, Kansas City. 2 W. F. Chamberlain, Hannibal.

## MONTANA.

(Organized March 10, 1885.)

Commander . . . . . Thomas P. Fuller, Helena.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . James H. Mills, Deer Lodge.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . Curtis E. Price, Fort Custer  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . John Moffit, Helena.

*Representative.**Alternate.*

\*Ela. C. Waters, Glendive.      \*L. S. Willson Bozeman.

## NEBRASKA.

(Organized January 25, 1877.)

Commander . . . . . \*A. V. Cole, Junieta.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . \*J. H. Culver, Milford.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . \*J. B. Davis, Wahoo.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . \*S. J. Shirley, Junieta.

*Representatives.**Alternates.*

*T. S. Clarkson, (at large) Schuyler.	*L. D. Stilson, (at large) York.
J. W. Small, Fairfield.	*C. D. Richardson, Palmyra.
*J. F. Warner, Homer.	G. W. O'Brien, Omaha.
*A. Allee, Omaha.	*J. N. Edwards, Seward.
*S. B. Jones, Omaha.	J. M. Shuman, Alma.
W. H. H. Myers, Falls City.	J. W. Liveringhouse, Grand Island.
*B. F. Smith, Junieta.	W. O. Dungan, Minden.

*Past Department Commanders.*

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1*Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha. | 4 S. J. Alexander, Lincoln.  |
| 2 J. W. Savage, Omaha.       | 5 J. C. Bonnell, Lincoln.    |
| 3 R. H. Wilber, Omaha.       | 6 H. E. Palmer, Plattsmouth. |

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[Organized May, 1868.]

- |                                      |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Commander . . . . .                  | *Marcus M. Collis, Portsmouth.  |
| Senior Vice Commander . . . . .      | *George Farr, Littleton.        |
| Junior Vice Commander . . . . .      | *Otis C. Wyatt, Northfield.     |
| Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . | *George E. Hodgdon, Portsmouth. |

*Representatives.*

*Alternates.*

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| *T. B. Crowley, [at large] Nashua. | †R. R. Davis, [at large] Wolfsborough |
| *J. B. Sanders, Dover.             | *C. N. Drake, Bristol.                |
| *A. A. Forbush, Manchester.        | *J. F. Grimes, Hillsborough.          |
| *A. L. Hall, Newport.              | *Wm. Montgomery, Hopkinton.           |
| *Daniel Stevens, Colebrook.        | *J. W. Lang, Meredith.                |

*Past Department Commanders.*

- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Wm. R. Patten, Manchester.      | 7*Alvin S. Eaton, Nashua.          |
| 2*D. J. Vaughan, Portsmouth.      | 8*Chas. J. Richards, Suncook.      |
| 3*Jas. E. Larkin, Concord.        | 9†George Bowers, Nashua.           |
| 4*Aug. H. Bixby, Francestown.     | 10*Martin A. Haynes, Lake Village. |
| 5*Wm. H. Trickey, Dover.          | 11*John C. Linehan, Penacook.      |
| 6 Timothy W. Challis, Manchester. |                                    |

NEW JERSEY.

[Organized Jan. 1868.]

- |                                      |                              |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Commander . . . . .                  | *Henry M. Nevius, Red Bank.  |
| Senior Vice Commander . . . . .      | *Wm. B. E. Miller, Camden.   |
| Junior Vice Commander . . . . .      | *S. N. Rockhill, Bordentown. |
| Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . | *Jno. L. Wheeler, Red Bank.  |

*Representatives.*

*Alternates.*

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| *T. J. Armstrong, [at large]<br>Jersey City. | J. A. Sproull, [at large]<br>Passaic. |
| *Chas. F. Kirker, Paterson.                  | *E. F. Brainard, Newark.              |
| *A. M. Way, New Brunswick.                   | John R. Grubb, Camden.                |
| *E. B. Richards, Trenton.                    | Benj. O. Horton, Elizabeth.           |
| *John F. Lovett, Trenton.                    | T. P. Rockett, Jersey City.           |
| C. H. Benson, Jersey City.                   | Wm. H. Howard, Newark.                |
| *Wm. Rightmire, Camden.                      | C. E. Merritt, Mount Holly.           |

*Past Department Commanders.*

- |                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Wm. Ward, Newark.          | 6 Richard H. Lee, Camden.        |
| 2*Chas. Burrows, Rutherford. | 7 E. W. Davis, Newark.           |
| 3 Jno. Mueller, Newark.      | 8 Sam'l. Hufty, Camden.          |
| 4 Geo. W. Gile, Bordentown.  | 9 Chas. Houghten, Metuchen.      |
| 5*E. L. Campbell, Trenton.   | 10*Geo. B. Fielder, Jersey City. |

†Deceased.

## NEW MEXICO.

[Organized July 13th, 1883.]

Commander . . . . . \*J. J. Fitzgerald, Las Vegas.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . A. J. Bahney, Socorro.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . S. H. Bogardus, Wallace.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . John C. Bromagem, Las Vegas.

*Representative.**Alternate.*

\*J. W. Crawford, San Marcial.      W. N. Smith, Albuquerque.

*Past Department Commanders.*

1 Henry M. Atkinson, Santa Fe.    2 E. W. Wynkoop, Santa Fe.

## NEW YORK.

[Organized April 3, 1867.]

Commander . . . . . \*H. Clay Hall, Little Falls.  
 Senior Vice-Commander . . . . . \*Chas. W. Cowtan, Brooklyn.  
 Junior Vice-Commander . . . . . Wm. B. Stoddard, Norwich.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . \*O. P. Clarke, Utica.

*Representatives.**Alternates.*

*M. T. McMahon, [at large] New York City.	F. Lansing, [at large] Watertown.
*Chas. Orr, Buffalo.	*M. D. Hartford, Ilion.
*N. A. Beadle, Pùlaski.	Geo. R. Bevans, New York.
H. E. Turner, Lowville.	Andrew Ferguson, Cobleskill.
*J. A. Adlington, Rochester.	J. C. Richmond, Oneonta.
*Geo. A. Cantine, Syracuse.	L. F. Hall, Napanock.
*John Kohler, Utica.	A. Bird, Ellicottsville.
John A. Savery, Auburn.	Chas. Parkhurst, Sand Bank.
*Doctor Tarbell, Ithica.	O. P. Wilcox, Sackets Harbor.
Samuel Dunham, Little Valley.	W. A. Rose, Richburgh.
Geo. S. Conger, Gouverneur.	A. M. Plimpton, Hornellsville.
S. H. Stafford, Oneida.	M. V. Van Buskirk, Genoa.
Geo. O. Mead, Walton.	*J. L. Follett, Brooklyn.
Thos. Merriman, Syracuse.	*Jas. C. Johnson, New York.
James H. Jenkins, Mount Vernon.	George Parker, New York.
*Jos. W. Kay, Brooklyn.	Thos. Cochran, New York.
*Thos. B. Rutan, Brooklyn.	Geo. Fancher, New York.
*Joseph H. Barker, New York.	E. A. Nash, Little Valley.
*James Campbell, Green Point.	*Thos. B. Odell, New York.
*Wm. DeLacy, New York.	*T. Dasey, Little Falls.
Geo. F. Gardner, New York.	E. B. Vail, Brooklyn:
*P. Hays, Brooklyn.	*E. J. Stapleton, New York.
*P. Fitzpatrick, Cannonsville.	*E. J. Atkinson, New York.
*Dennis Sullivan, City Island.	Harvey W. Bell, East Albany.

NEW YORK—Continued.

*Representatives.*

- \*Hugh M. Gartlan, New York.
- \*James B. Fisk, New York.
- \*James S. Graham, Rochester.
- \*Thos. Purcell, Gloversville.
- \*John H. Walker, New York.
- \*A. H. Spierre, Albany.
- \*A. M. Michael, Albany.
- \*M. J. Bunnell, Dansville.

*Alternates.*

- \*Wm. A. Copp, New York.
- Joseph Stiner, New York.
- M. J. Stover, Amsterdam.
- A. S. Coey, Redfield.
- \*Fred Cossom, Albany.
- George W. Smith, Lake George.
- H. W. Garsney, Bath.
- Geo. F. Morse, Nyack.

*Past Department Commanders.*

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Daniel E. Sickels, New York.  | 8†James McQuade, New York.      |
| 2*John C. Robinson, Binghamton. | 9 L. Coe Young, Binghamton.     |
| 3*Henry A. Barnum, New York.    | 10 Abram Merritt, Nyack.        |
| 4*Stephen P. Corliss, Albany.   | 11 James S. Fraser, New York.   |
| 5*John Palmer, Albany.          | 12*John A. Reynolds, Rochester. |
| 6*James Tanner, Brooklyn.       | 13*Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw.   |
| 7 Wm. F. Rogers, Buffalo.       |                                 |

OHIO.

(Organized Jan. 30, 1867.)

- |                                      |                            |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Commander . . . . .                  | *R. B. Brown, Zanesville.  |
| Senior Vice Commander . . . . .      | *D. P. Bosworth, Marietta. |
| Junior Vice Commander . . . . .      | *M. J. Sloan, Warren.      |
| Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . | *H. A. Axline, Zanesville. |

*Representatives.*

- C. N. Avery, (at large) Cincinnati.
- \*C. H. Grosvenor, Athens.
- \*J. F. Kumler, Toledo.
- \*A. L. Conger, Akron.
- \*J. St. J. Clarkson, Dayton.
- \*Aquilla Wyley, Wooster.
- S. A. Whitfield, Cincinnati.
- \*J. W. O'Neill, Lebanon.
- \*Thomas Bishop, Middletown.
- \*J. O. Winship, Cleveland.
- \*Frank Bruner, Cincinnati.
- \*L. H. Williams, Ripley.
- \*M. L. Edwards, Salem.
- \*W. M. Williamson, Covington.
- \*F. C. Deitz, Zanesville.
- J. H. Cole, Tiffin.
- \*H. M. Neil, Columbus.
- J. O. McGowan, Youngstown.
- \*G. W. Chase, Newark.
- P. F. Zeise, Middleport.

*Alternates.*

- Wm. McKinley, (at large) Canton.
- S. H. Bright, Logan.
- J. W. Evans, Gallopoleis.
- J. S. Rhoads, Fort Recovery.
- R. G. Lybrand, Delaware.
- \*J. K. Homer, Galion.
- Wm. McCutcheon, Bucyrus.
- P. D. Reefy, Elyria.
- \*T. J. Lindsey, Washington C. H.
- F. R. Stewart, Fostoria.
- C. L. Campbell, Cambridge.
- C. W. Brooks, McComb.
- W. J. Higby, Bedford.
- R. P. Kennedy, Bellfountain.
- A. Young, Fremont.
- Charles Wentzell, Cincinnati.
- William Bigham, Seville.
- \*Frank Hatton, Delta.
- G. C. McConnell, Sullivan.
- \*J. P. Dry, Upper Sandusky.

†Deceased.



## OHIO—Continued.

*Representatives.*

- \*W. H. H. Gorham, Greenwich.  
 \*R. T. Delo, Springfield.  
 \*E. Nigh, Ironton.  
 \*L. H. Stewart, Perry.  
 \*Wells S. Jones, Waverly.  
 \*Milton McCoy, Kinnikinick.  
 \*H. L. Morey, Hamilton.  
 \*R. H. Cochran, Toledo.

*Alternates.*

- E. S. Reigle, Arlington.  
 W. L. Curry, Marysville.  
 J. B. Lindsay, Elmore.  
 W. P. Armstrong, Wyoming.  
 J. H. Chapman, Nat'l Mil'y Home.  
 F. R. Wilson, Toledo.  
 E. Carson, Hillsboro.  
 J. M. Dalzell, Caldwell.

*Past Department Commanders.*

- 1 Thos. L. Young, Cincinnati. 6†James B. Steedman, Toledo.  
 2 J. Warren Keifer, Springfield. 7 David W. Thomas, Akron.  
 3 A. C. Voris, Akron. 8\*John S. Kountz, Toledo.  
 4†Wm. Earnshaw, Nat'l Mil. Home, 9\*Chas. T. Clark, Columbus.  
 Dayton. 10\*H. P. Lloyd, Cincinnati.  
 5 James H. Seymour, Hudson.

## OREGON.

(Organized Sept. 28, 1882.)

- Commander . . . . . F. H. Lamb, Portland.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . J. C. Cooper, McMinnville.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . H. M. Gregory, Astoria.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . Z. W. Christopher, Portland.

*Representative.*

- \*George C. Sears, Portland.

*Alternates.*

- \*M. J. Morse, Portland.  
 \*A. J. Bellows, Roseburg.

*Past Department Commanders.*

- 1 N. S. Pierce, Portland. 3 F. J. Babcock, Salem.  
 2 G. E. Caukin, Portland.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

(Organized January 16, 1867.)

- Commander . . . . . \*Austin Curtin, Roland.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . \*A. P. Burchfield, Allegheny.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . \*F. J. Amsden, Scranton.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . \*Thomas J. Stewart, Norristown.

*Representatives.*

- \*J. P. S. Gobin, (at large) Lebanon.  
 \*Joseph Gregson, Philadelphia.  
 \*George G. Boyer, Harrisburg.  
 \*A. J. Sellers, Philadelphia.  
 \*N. G. Wilson, Gettysburg.  
 Wm. A. Stone, Allegheny.  
 J. E. Pettibone, Girard.  
 O. F. Benson, Watsontown.

*Alternates.*

- \*John B. Cooley, Philadelphia.  
 Samuel Loeb, Germantown.  
 \*Robert Chadwick, Chester.  
 \*A. M. K. Storie, Philadelphia.  
 \*G. J. R. Miller, Philadelphia.  
 J. B. Agnew, Tionesta.  
 \*J. H. Timpson, Equinunk.

†Deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

*Representatives.*

- \*I. B. Brown, Corry.
- E. J. Caine, Conshohocken.
- W. W. Ames, St. Marys.
- H. C. Teeter, Braddocks.
- \*A. M. Clarke, Delta.
- \*A. C. Reinoehl, Lancaster.
- \*Henry Harding, Tunkhannock.
- \*J. N. Sutman, Monongahela.
- \*A. F. Thompson, Lykens.
- \*Maurice E. Fagan, Philadelphia.
- George B. Thatcher, Philadelphia.
- O. L. Jackson, Newcastle.
- William F. Aull, Pittsburgh.
- \*B. F. Woodhouse, Philadelphia.
- \*Ezra Ripple, Scranton.
- \*Richard Rahn, Pottsville.
- H. B. Hackett, Philadelphia.
- \*Joseph K. Davison, Philadelphia.
- D. Stewart Elliott, Everett.
- \*John T. Garman, Philadelphia.
- \*Wm. H. Lanius, York.
- Wm. E. Miller, Carlisle.
- W. Hayes Grier, Columbia.
- \*Wm. H. Horrocks, Philadelphia.
- \*L. W. Lord, Equinunk.
- W. C. Howe, Franklin.
- Rev. W. W. Wilson, Kittaning.
- H. D. Potts, Harrisburg.

*Alternates.*

- \*W. R. Householder, Lebanon.
- Charles W. Gerwig, Allegheny.
- \*R. T. McCord, Pittsburgh.
- William T. Barks, Pittsburgh.
- L. G. McCauley, Westchester.
- Wm. H. Lockhart, Allegheny.
- \*Thomas Dinan, Williamsport.
- John Hoerr, Pittsburgh.
- William McClelland, Pittsburgh.
- William Dwyer, Oil City.
- Robert Fowler, Pittsburgh.
- \*Samuel Starr, M. D., Chester.
- \*William M. Jordan, Mt. Pleasant.
- E. G. Carpenter, Philadelphia.
- A. B. Howell, Easton.
- Thomas G. Jones, Pittsburgh.
- F. E. Steese, Pine Grove.
- \*George R. Hart, Philadelphia.
- John M. Hughes, Williamstown.
- J. S. Martin, Mifflintown.
- William Keuhn, Minersville.
- \*Wm. W. Potts, Pottsville.
- John W. Eckman, Port Kennedy.
- \*L. H. Fassett, Franklin.
- C. B. Schmidt, Philadelphia.
- \*John G. Troop, Philadelphia.
- \*J. B. Davis, M. D., Shenandoah.
- \*Jacob Bestwick, McKeesport.

*Past Department Commanders.*

- 1\*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia.
- 2 A. L. Pearson, Pittsburgh.
- 3 O. C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia.
- 4\*R. B. Beath, Philadelphia.
- 5 A. Wilson Norris, Philadelphia.
- 6 W. W. Tyson, Allegheny.
- 7 James W. Latta, Philadelphia.
- 8 S. Irwin Given, Philadelphia.
- 9 Chas. T. Hull, Athens.
- 10 George L. Brown, Minersville.
- 11\*C. W. Hazzard, Philadelphia.
- 12\*John Taylor, Philadelphia.
- 13\*J. M. Vanderslice, Philadelphia.
- 14\*E. S. Osborne, Wilkes-Barre.
- 15 F. H. Dyer, Washington.

POTOMAC.

(Organized February 11, 1869.)

- Commander . . . . . \*N. M. Brooks, Washington, D. C.
- Senior Vice Commander . . . . . \*J. B. Burke, Washington, D. C.
- Junior Vice Commander . . . . . \*J. W. Wisner, Washington, D. C.
- Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . \*John C. S. Burger, Washington, D. C.

*Representatives.**Alternates.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| *Charles H. Ingram, (at large)<br>Washington. | *Marcus S. Hopkins, (at large)<br>Washington. |
| *Daniel A. Grosvenor, Washington.             | *M. Emmet Urell, Washington.                  |
| *James M. Pipes, Washington.                  | *Elias Spear, Washington.                     |

*Past Department Commanders.*

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1*Frank H. Sprague, Washington.    | 6*C. C. Royce, Troy, Ohio.     |
| 2*B. F. Hawkes, Washington.        | 7*William Gibson, Washington.  |
| 3*A. H. G. Richardson, Washington. | 8*S. S. Burdett, Washington.   |
| 4*George E. Corson, Washington.    | 9*D. S. Alexander, Washington. |
| 5*Harrison Dingman, Washington.    |                                |

## RHODE ISLAND.

(Organized March 24, 1868.)

- |                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Commander . . . . .                  | *Eugene A. Cory, Providence.  |
| Senior Vice Commander . . . . .      | *T. A. Barton, Providence.    |
| Junior Vice Commander . . . . .      | *Alonzo E. Pierce, Pawtucket. |
| Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . | *E. Henry Jenks, Providence.  |

*Representatives.**Alternates.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| *William D. Mason, (at large)<br>Providence. | George Carmichael, Jr., (at large)<br>Shannock. |
| *F. B. Butts, Riverside.                     | *D. F. Longstreet, Providence.                  |

*Past Department Commanders.*

- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Horatio Rogers, Providence.      | 8 Fred. A. Arnold, Providence.   |
| 2*Charles R. Brayton, Providence.  | 9 Henry R. Barker, Providence.   |
| 3*Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence.    | 10*Charles C. Gray, Providence.  |
| 4 Edwin Metcalf, Providence.       | 11 Henry F. Jenks, Pawtucket.    |
| 5*Edwin C. Pomeroy, Providence.    | 12*Phillip S. Chase, Providence. |
| 6 Charles H. Williams, Providence. | 13 A. K. McMahon, Newport.       |
| 7 Henry J. Spooner, Providence.    |                                  |

## TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

(Organized February 26th, 1884.)

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Commander . . . . .                  | *Edward S. Jones, Nashville, Tenn.  |
| Senior Vice Commander . . . . .      | *W. S. Marshall, Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| Junior Vice Commander . . . . .      | *Chas. L. Wilson, Atlanta, Ga.,     |
| Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . | *Wm. J. Watson, Nashville, Tenn.    |

*Representatives.**Alternates.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| *L. Lum Clark, (at large)<br>Chattanooga, Tenn. | *John Lawrence, (at large)<br>Nashville, Tenn. |
| *John R. Lewis, Atlanta, Ga.                    | *S. Herbert Lancey, Atlanta, Ga.               |

TEXAS.

(Organized March 25, 1885.)

Commander . . . . . W. D. Wylie, Dallas.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . F. K. Sturgis, Galveston.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . \*F. W. Bradley, Ft. Worth.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . George W. Hynson, Dallas.

*Representative.*

*Alternate.*

\*Charles Emery, Ft. Worth. F. K. Sturgis, Galveston.

UTAH.

(Organized October 18, 1884.)

Commander . . . . . \*H. C. Wardleigh, Ogden, Utah.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . E. Sells, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . G. M. Parsons, Hailey, Idaho.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . H. T. Snyder, Ogden, Utah.

*Representative.*

*Alternate.*

\*M. D. Freeman, Ogden Utah. Case Broderick, Boise City, Idaho.

*Past Department Commanders.*

1 G. C. Douglass, Salt Lake City, Utah. 2 Ransford Smith, Ogden, Utah.

VERMONT.

(Organized October 23, 1868.)

Commander . . . . . \*W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . \*C. E. Graves, Bennington.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . \*H. K. Ide, St. Johnsbury.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . James B. Scully, Burlington.

*Representatives.*

*Alternates.*

H. E. Tayler, (at large) Brattleboro. \*Hugh Henry, (at large) Chester.  
 \*C. D. Gates, Cambridge. \*J. G. Morse, Cambridge.  
 John C. Stearns, Bradford. \*H. E. Perkins, St. Albans.  
 \*E. T. Woodard, Rutland. \*L. G. Kingsley, Rutland.

*Past Department Commanders.*

1\*†W. W. Henry, Burlington. 5\*J. H. Goulding, Rutland.  
 2 W. G. Veazey, Rutland. 6\*George W. Hooker, Brattleboro.  
 3\* Stephen Thomas, Montpelier. 7\*A. B. Valentine, Bennington.  
 4 T. S. Peck, Burlington. 8 C. C. Kinsman, Rutland.

VIRGINIA.

(Organized February 12, 1868.)

Commander . . . . . \*Henry De B. Clay, Newport News.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . Frank Kulp, Nat'l Mil'y Home, Va.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . Rufus S. Jones, Hampton.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . Wm. P. Sands, Nat'l Mil'y Home, Va.

†Deceased.

*Representatives.**Alternates.*

- \*Edgar Allan, (at large) Richmond. Frank Williams, (at large)  
 William F. Palmer, Norfolk. National Military Home, Va.  
 Walter S. Wilson, Norfolk.

*Past Department Commanders.*

- 1 S. B. Kenny, Portsmouth. 6\*Richard Bond, Portsmouth.  
 2 William N. Eaton, Portsmouth. 7†W. Henry King, San Francisco, Cal.  
 3 Wm. H. Appenzeller, Portsmouth 8 H. Carlisle, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 4 William Ryder, Portsmouth. 9\*P. T. Woodfin, Soldiers' Home.  
 5 R. J. Staples, Portsmouth. 10 B. C. Cook, Richmond.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

(Organized June 20, 1883.)

- Commander . . . . . A. M. Brookes, Seattle.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . C. H. Stone, Tacoma.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . G. A. Miller, Colfax.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . A. E. Alden, Seattle.

*Representatives.**Alternates.*

- T. C. Bell, (at large) Vancouver. C. H. Stone, Tacoma.  
 \*O. B. Johnson, Seattle. George W. Tibbets, Seattle.

*Past Department Commanders.*

- 1 George D. Hill, Seattle. 2\*Henry A. Morrow, Sidney, Nebraska

## WEST VIRGINIA.

(Organized September 12, 1868. Re-organized February 20, 1883.)

- Commander . . . . . C. B. Smith, Parkersburg.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . John Carlin, Wheeling.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . Lee Haymond, Clarksburg.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . H. V. Daniels, Martinsburg.

*Representatives.**Alternates.*

- I. H. Duval, (at large) Willsburg. \*J. L. Ruhl, (at large) Parkersburg.  
 \*S. F. Shaw, Parkersburg. F. C. Crago, Wheeling.

*Past Department Commanders.*

- W. H. H. Flick, Martinsburg.

## WISCONSIN.

(Organized September, 1866.)

- Commander . . . . . \*James Davidson, Sparta.  
 Senior Vice Commander . . . . . E. M. Rogers, Viroqua.  
 Junior Vice Commander . . . . . W. T. Haight, Waukesha.  
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . . . \*Philip Cheek, Jr., Baraboo.  
 †Deceased.

*Representatives.*

- \*James Cumberlidge (at large),  
Manitowoc.  
\*J. Henry Tate, Viroqua.  
\*John H. Powers, Baraboo.  
C. C. Dow, Portage.  
\*M. Griffin, Eau Claire.  
Charles Newburg, Beloit.  
\*S. C. Chase, Reedsburg.  
\*W. B. Moffitt, Delavan.  
\*W. J. Rambusch, Juneau.  
\*O. B. Chester, New Lisbon.

*Alternates.*

- \*G. L. Wakefield (at large),  
Durand.  
J. R. West, Evansville.  
\*W. S. Stanley Jr., Milwaukee.  
O. F. Weaver, Beayer Dam.  
C. N. Davis, Merrilan.  
Robert A. Scott, La Crosse.  
S. D. Blake, Black River Falls.  
E. D. Rogers, Necedah.  
Thomas McCaul, Tomah.  
W. A. Wyse, Reedsburg.

*Past Department Commanders.*

- |                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1*A. J. McCoy, Kansas City, Mo. | 6 John Hancock, Oshkosh.      |
| 2*Henry G. Rogers, Milwaukee.   | 7 Griff. J. Thomas, Berlin.   |
| 3 Thomas S. Allen, Oshkosh.     | 8 Herbert M. Enos, Waukesha.  |
| 4 Edward Ferguson, Milwaukee.   | 9*Phillip Cheek, Jr., Baraoo. |
| 5*Geo. A. Hannaford, Milwaukee. |                               |

The address of the Commander-in-Chief was then read and referred, and is as follows:

### **Address of the Commander-in-Chief.**

COMRADES:—In calling to order our Nineteenth Annual Encampment, I greet you as the representatives of that grand and patriot army, which accomplished more for the advancement of civilization and the rights of man than any other army in the history of the world. I also greet you as the representatives of an organization, which is to-day accomplishing more to relieve the distress and sufferings caused by the war in which you were engaged, than all other associations combined.

When we recall how we were gladdened and how large the figures appeared four years ago, when Commander-in-Chief Wagner reported a membership of nearly seventy thousand comrades, how much more must our hearts rejoice to-day, and how much greater cause have we for congratulation to find that the Order now enrolls a membership of more than two hundred and eighty-five thousand of the survivors of the Union Army. As we exchange congratulations upon the splendid success of the past, the vigorous and healthy condition of the present and the bright prospects for the future, our hearts go out in grateful

thanksgiving to the Author of all Good for the preservation of our lives and the continued prosperity of the Grand Army of the Republic.

#### REPORTS.

I invite your attention to the reports of the officers, which show in detail the work of their several departments.

All the officers have given me their earnest support and heartiest co-operation, and have discharged their respective duties in a thorough manner, deserving the highest commendation.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

March 31, 1884, 36 Departments reported 4,323 Posts and 233,595 members. March 31, 1885, 38 Departments reported 5,026 Posts and 269,684 members. This statement includes the last quarter of the administration of Comrade Beath.

The report of the Adjutant General shows our membership to be 285,637. During my term, embracing a period of but 11 months, there have been added to the rolls by muster 66,729 members, by reinstatements and transfers 20,355; total increase 87,084. When we take into consideration the fact that for four months of this time the country was engaged in an exciting Presidential contest, and also that business everywhere has been depressed, and when it is borne in mind that the Grand Army has been passing through a ripening process, and is to-day stronger and healthier than ever before, we may justly rejoice at this substantial gain and evidence of continued growth and prosperity.

In an organization of this character a certain number of losses by suspension are to be expected, but it is submitted that the very large number of 54,292 members reported by the Adjutant General, as suspended during the year, is due in great measure to the negligence and inefficiency of Post officers who fail to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the Rules and Regulations and their official obligations.

#### FINANCES.

Attention is called to the report of the Quartermaster General, wherein it will be seen that rigid economy has been practiced, and that our finances are in excellent condition. In comparison with last year our profit from sale of badges has been less,

yet after paying the two items of unusual expense, viz: \$1,012.50 for printing for distribution report of Pension Committee, ordered by last Encampment, and \$1,948.07 for cannon, we have on hand June 9, 1885, a cash balance of \$15,163.60—being a gain of \$1,865.05. The disposition of this large fund should receive the careful attention of this Encampment, and it is my belief that there should be no further increase of funds at National Headquarters.

In this view it is well to consider whether all printed supplies should not be furnished free to Departments, and they be required to furnish them free to Posts.

At least \$10,000 of the balance on hand should be invested in safe municipal or other securities, that will yield a larger annual earning than we are now realizing. .

#### OFFICIAL VISITS.

The Council of Administration, at a meeting after the adjournment of the Eighteenth Annual Encampment, urged the Commander-in-Chief to make, during the year, as many official visitations to different sections as possible, making a liberal appropriation for that purpose. Acting upon this advice, the following Departments have been visited during the current year:

Maine,	Wisconsin,
New Hampshire,	Illinois,
Vermont,	Iowa,
Massachusetts,	Minnesota,
Connecticut,	Kansas,
Rhode Island,	Nebraska,
Delaware,	Colorado,
Maryland,	Dakota,
Pennsylvania,	Utah,
Potomac,	California,
New York,	Montana,
New Jersey,	Oregon,
Virginia,	Washington Territory,
Tennessee and Georgia,	The Gulf,
Ohio,	Missouri,
Indiana,	West Virginia,
Michigan,	Kentucky.



This is the largest number of Departments ever visited by any Commander-in-Chief. I have also met Posts in Wyoming and Nevada, and have traveled more than thirty thousand miles. The only Departments not visited are Florida, Arkansas and New Mexico.

Everywhere, in the East and in the West, in the North and in the South, I have received the most cordial greetings, and cannot refrain from taking this opportunity to express to the comrades my sincere appreciation of the fraternal courtesies, warm soldierly welcomes, and generous receptions extended, for all which they shall ever be held in grateful remembrance.

Because of the liberality of the railroad companies and the generous hospitality of the comrades, my expenses for these journeys have been, to the Grand Army of the Republic, only about one-fourth the amount appropriated for this purpose.

#### ORIGINATOR OF THE GRAND ARMY.

The question having been raised as to whether the late Comrade Dr. B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Ills., was really the first mover in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, it is deemed but simple justice to his memory, as well as to his family and comrades, to here give the resolution adopted by the Department Encampment of Illinois, held at Springfield, July 12, 1866. It is as follows :

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, recognize in Maj. B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Ill., the head and front of the organization; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That for the energy, loyalty and perseverance manifested in organizing the Grand Army of the Republic, he is entitled to the gratitude of all loyal men, and that we, as soldiers, tender him our thanks, and pledge him our friendship at all times and under all circumstances.

In his Blue Book, Comrade Beath also gives the credit to Comrade Stephenson for suggesting the idea of the organization and making the draft of the first ritual.

#### BADGES.

During the past eleven months there have been issued 50,864 badges, which has yielded to the National Encampment a profit of \$6,600, the badges having been contracted for at twenty-seven cents a piece. This is lower than any former contract price.

It will be seen that the sale of badges provides a large revenue, which saves necessity to increase the *per capita* tax, and thus every comrade is pecuniarily interested in procuring badges through National Headquarters. In addition to this question of revenue, every comrade should feel a just pride in wearing a badge manufactured from captured cannon, and in no other way can they obtain a genuine captured-cannon badge. In this connection it is proper to recall the resolution of the Eighteenth National Encampment, especially prohibiting comrades from wearing any other membership badge than that supplied by National Headquarters.

Commander-in-Chief Beath reported to the last Encampment as having contracted with the Ordnance Department for the twelve bronze pieces of rebel cannon which have been delivered to us, weighing in all 10,253 pounds, for which we have paid \$1,948.07. The pieces are all of Confederate manufacture and gave evidence of hard usage.

For the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, General Stephen V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, and Past Department Commander Alexander, of the Department of the Potomac, who kindly interested themselves in securing these cannon, we have had prepared and presented to each a profile cast of Ex-Presidents Lincoln and Garfield, made of cannon metal and handsomely framed. These were prepared and presented without charge, on behalf of the National Encampment, by Comrade J. K. Davison, of Philadelphia.

#### DECISIONS.

In accordance with the opinions rendered by the Judge Advocate General, I have made the following decisions :

1. A Post may adopt By-Laws fixing certain nights for the muster of recruits, and having regularly adopted such a By-Law, may refuse to muster a recruit who presents himself for muster upon any other night.

2. A Post Commander, whose Post was disbanded in 1874, and he did not join another Post until 1883, lost all honors and privileges acquired by having been Post Commander, and was not, upon again joining the Order, entitled to a seat in the Department Encampment by reason of his being a Past Post Commander of such defunct Post.

3. There is no provision in the Rules and Regulations authorizing a member of the Council of Administration of a Department to delegate his official powers to another by proxy.

4. A comrade who has been dropped from the rolls of a Post on account of non-payment of dues for a year or more, is no longer a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; and the Post of which he was a member has no jurisdiction over him for any purpose, except to receive his application for re-instatement.

5. A Department Encampment having provided by its By-Laws duly enacted, for a Relief Fund, to be raised by assessments and donation, and a Board to manage and disburse the same, a subsequent Encampment cannot, by a new resolution framed by a majority vote, transfer the money in this Relief Fund to its General Fund.

6. In the absence of any action by the Department Encampment fixing the time and place for holding its annual meetings, the power to fix the time and place therefor devolves upon the Council of Administration.

7. An officer who was by order of the President dishonorably dismissed from the army June 10, 1864, and whose disability to re-enter the army attaching to this order was removed by another order dated July 29, 1879, is not eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

8. After an applicant has been duly elected, but before he has been mustered, he should so conduct himself as to convince the comrades of the Post that he is unworthy of membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, they may, by a vote of the Post, ask the Department Commander to set aside the ballot by which such applicant was elected, and it is lawful for him to set such ballot aside.

9. A person who served during the war for the suppression of the Rebellion only as a citizen or volunteer aide on the staff of a general officer, without having been commissioned or mustered into the army, is not eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Your attention is called to that portion of the Judge Advocate General's report which refers to the irregularity of comrades and Post officers in addressing questions for decision direct to National Headquarters, instead of to their Departments.

#### TITLES.

I here desire to introduce the substance of a letter written by me to a distinguished comrade early in my administration, briefly embodying my views upon the growing evil of the misuse of titles:

"I sincerely trust that Grand Army journals everywhere will take position to mould a sentiment among the comrades against the lavish misuse of titles. Not only is the writer spoken of in the press as "General," but nearly all letters and documents received by him come addressed in the same way, or by some other designation of rank to which he has never attained. While no comrade more highly than he

honors the soldier who has worthily won and worn rank and title in the army, yet, in justice to such, to the rank and file, and to the fact, he reminds all that his line of duty was in the ranks of the armies of his country, wherein he believes faithful service is a distinction and honor of which any American citizen may justly feel a glowing pride."

Experience has strengthened these views and they are earnestly commended to the National Encampment.

#### THE VETERAN'S RIGHTS UNION.

I heartily endorse the organization known as the "Veteran's Rights Union," which has already accomplished much in securing from those in authority some recognition of the claims of those, who, when duty called, risked their lives for the preservation of the Republic. The noble purpose and unselfish patriotism of this organization is shown by the fact that its members are pledged not to be candidates for any office, nor to originate any application for office. The aims and objects of the organization are to secure to our comrades their rights and privileges under sections 1754 and 1755, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and section 3, chapter 287, laws of 1876. In other words, the Union urges, as it rightfully may and ought, that when other qualifications are equal, the soldier should be preferred, because he *was* a soldier.

#### THE SONS OF VETERANS.

The purposes of this organization are patriotic and in full fruition may do a great work; yet conviction strengthens with years, that it should be entirely independent of the Grand Army of the Republic. The worthy sons of patriot sires, will by self-control better learn a manly self-reliance, and I do not favor any kind of merging of any other association with ours. I am opposed to the perpetuation of the Grand Army, believing the mission of our great comradeship will have been fulfilled when the last comrade has joined the final muster out.

#### NOT A PROSCRIBED SOCIETY.

Knowing that there is nothing in the Grand Army of the Republic inconsistent with the most exacting personal duty or the strictest religion, I deemed it for the interest of the Order to appoint a special committee to lay its nature and workings before the proper Catholic ecclesiastical authorities of the United States, that they might know our organization has

nothing to conceal and that our purposes are commended by all who understand them.

I appointed as such committee Comrades W. S. Rosecrans of California, M. T. McMahon of New York, and J. C. Linehan of New Hampshire, and have the pleasure to here present their report as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1885.

JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

*Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., Toledo, Ohio.*

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—As Chairman of the Committee appointed by you to consult with the proper authorities of the Catholic Church in our country, I have the honor to

REPORT.

That in fulfillment of that duty I corresponded with the other members of the Committee, and thereupon addressed letters to the Primate, the Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, stating to them that while we did not expect to ask any endorsement or ecclesiastical approval of our Society, we were anxious to have its nature so understood that it might be known to all confessors that Catholics might, lawfully and with good conscience, be members thereof.

In response to their kindly suggestions I furnished ample explanations, written and printed, showing that our association was for the noble objects of cultivating among its members the spirit of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, and in its nature temporary. I also conversed with other Archbishops, Bishops and theologians, and have the pleasure to inform you that it was the opinion of every one with whom I conferred that the Society of the Grand Army of the Republic, as now organized and conducted, is not, in the ecclesiastical meaning of the phrase, "a secret society," and that Catholics may, with all good conscience, belong to it.

I congratulate our Order that, in the opinion of such dispassionate judges, we have builded as we intended, an association so broad, liberal and just that it may be worthy the great Republic for which we have periled our lives, and for which so many have shed their blood. I congratulate you also for happily having undertaken the good work of eliciting these expressions of opinion, so important to the honor and future welfare of our Order.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

*Chairman of Special Committee.*

The Church of the United Brethren, in Conference, decided that there is no objection to their members uniting with our organization, and we are advised that the United Presbyterians have left the matter to the conscience of their individual members.

## THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

It has been my privilege during the year to make frequent visits to National Headquarters Woman's Relief Corps, and to visit a number of Departments of this patriotic auxiliary to the Grand Army, and to learn something of the work accomplished by these loyal women in perfecting the organization which has steadily grown throughout the year, and which now has twenty-two permanent and three Provisional Departments, with subordinate Corps in nearly all the States where the Grand Army exists. Knowing the great work accomplished by the ladies in my own city, and their efficient help in the charitable work of my Post, I have always been a firm believer in woman's work for the Grand Army. After the election of Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood as National President, I invited her to establish National Headquarters with ours at Toledo, and the invitation having been accepted it gave us an excellent opportunity to observe the entire work of this administration, and we bear cheerful testimony to the untiring zeal and earnest work of the officers for the advancement of their organization, and its humane purposes. Wherever the Woman's Relief Corps has met the encouragement from our comrades that it so richly deserves, it has made excellent progress and been an invaluable help in our fraternal and charitable work. I was especially pleased to observe the splendid condition of the organization on the Pacific slope, the work achieved in a single year in all that vast territory, and the hearty appreciation of its work by the comrades in the great West. The Woman's Relief Corps is faithfully fulfilling its mission, and while we welcome all who would aid us in our great work, under whatsoever name, I cordially commend this representative organization of loyal ladies to the continued confidence and respect of the Grand Army of the Republic.

## MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial Day becomes more hallowed as it is more observed. It is a day sacred to the memory of the virtues and noble sacrifices of the dead. It is a day for the living to plant and water anew a purer purpose and a more tender devotion to family, friend and country. I wish it might soon be a day when all over our land it shall be observed by all people for like pur-

pose and with like devotion. The tenderness and resolves born of such a day will strengthen us for all the days to come, and inspire a patriotic purpose in the minds of our children which will stand as a bulwark for liberty and free institutions for all time. While the observance of Memorial day was wide-spread and increased interest seemed to pervade all classes of citizens, I am sorry to note the disposition of some to mar the day which is so dear to every loyal heart, by making it the occasion for frivolity and amusement. It should not be allowed to degenerate into a day for camp-fires, sports, picnics and races, and take the character of the Fourth of July or other National holidays. It is matter for regret that instances of such desecration of the day have occurred, and it is earnestly hoped that in future the comrades of the Grand Army, at least, will refrain from this violation of the day set apart to revere the memories of our fallen comrades. Let us not throw off the tinge of sacred sadness that clusters about Memorial day, but let it live as the day of sweet remembrances of our comrades whose lives went out that this free government might be preserved to coming generations.

#### GENERAL GRANT.

We give our heartiest greetings and most fraternal sympathy to the noble Chieftain, whose heart grandly responded when duty called and melted in compassion when mercy pleaded; who at Appomattox led our armies to final victory and whose great military genius is everywhere recognized. And we rejoice that to his family, to us and to the world, is still spared our beloved and illustrious comrade, Ulysses S. Grant.

#### POLITICS.

Last September, when the country was agitated by one of the most exciting political contests ever known, and after two Posts had violated the law of the Grand Army by participating in political demonstrations, the following admonition was issued in General Orders:

“While it must be conceded by all that no class of citizens have a higher right to freely express their political opinions and take part in the campaign as their convictions shall dictate, than those who through unselfish patriotism went forth to save the Nation, yet the Commander-in-Chief deems it his duty to remind comrades that the Grand Army of the Republic is *strictly non-partisan*.”

The Order further declared that

“The wearing of a Grand Army badge or uniform at a political meeting is in the highest degree improper, and comrades should refrain from so offending against the spirit of our Rules and Regulations”

Comrades who love the Grand Army will not permit the use of the organization as such, even in the most remote degree for partizan purposes. Let us not forget that it has taken many years to recover from the almost death blow the Order received in consequence of Posts participating in politics.

After the promulgation of General Orders No. 4, September 13, no complaint of Posts taking part in political demonstrations, or other violation of the Rules and Regulations upon the subject, was reported to National Headquarters.

#### PENSION LEGISLATION.

The failure of the Forty-eighth Congress to pass the Mexican Pension bill with amendments, is to be regretted. So far as the provisions of the bill related to the soldiers of the Union army, it met with almost universal approval, and the Pension Committee of the Grand Army believing its passage would bring much needed relief to many broken-down and suffering comrades, agreed to drop all other pending pension propositions for the time being, and concentrate all the influence of the Grand Army in favor of this measure, which embraced many of the Committee's recommendations.

In response to General Orders No. 11 and the circular of the Pension Committee, nearly half a million signatures were obtained praying Congress to promptly pass the bill. The NATIONAL TRIBUNE in this connection rendered conspicuous service by placing petitions in aid of the bill, and securing more than one hundred thousand signatures. It is to be hoped that no efforts will be relaxed to secure the legislation so ably matured and urged by our Pension Committee.

That justice may be alike done, I am in favor of so amending the pension laws that every disabled soldier entitled thereto, shall receive a pension from the date of his disability.

#### STAFF AND PERSONAL.

While my sincere acknowledgments are due to all the officers for their harmonious co-operation in the work of the year, I especially recognize the conscientious services of Comrade



Alcorn, Adjutant General, whose work, although unusually laborious, owing somewhat to the fact that the clerk for his office was dispensed with, has been well performed. Attention is called to the recommendations made by this officer, and in which I heartily concur.

Comrade John Taylor, Quartermaster General, has discharged the responsible duties of his office with characteristic fidelity and efficiency.

To Judge Advocate General, Comrade Austin, I am indebted for valuable assistance. He has devoted much time to the work, and has, whenever called upon, cheerfully responded. He accompanied me on official visits to fifteen Departments, and his companionship will always remain with me a pleasant memory.

Comrade O. A. Janes, Inspector General, has discharged the duties of his office in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

To Comrade Samuel Wells, Chairman Transportation Committee, Comrade J. M. Hall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, and Comrade J. G. Everest, Southern Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, who have secured many courtesies from the Railroad Companies for National Officers during the year, I give my sincere thanks. I am also greatly indebted to Mr. O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, and Mr. M. C. Roach, Southern Passenger Agent, M. C. R. R., for unusual courtesies. With rare exceptions the railroads have been exceedingly obliging, extending many courtesies to the National Officers which has tended to materially reduce the transportation expenses of Headquarters.

When chosen to this exalted station, I promised to do my utmost to promote the interests of this great Comradeship. In returning to the ranks I am conscious of no faith broken or pledge unkept. This evening of another year's march toward the close of life's enlistment, finds us once again in friendly meeting and fraternal counsel. As we scan the rolls and glance along the ranks we see an army of new faces and names which more than fill the vacant places. But as we review the line of the year's marches and battles, we find that many have strag-

gled by the way, and we mark the transfer of many more to that sacred silent army on the other side. It is generous to believe that the great mass of those who stand on the suspended list, are there from necessity. Many of them, are in the decline of life; the changing seasons and the rolling years are adding to the stings of wounds or broken health; opportunities lost while in the army, or not offered when the war was over, have left many with broken energies or scanty store. The wife and children of many need every penny earned by the soldier husband and father, and then are often not half clothed or fed. There are other causes of which the world little knows, which keep many comrades away and cause many to drop from the ranks. Be it ours to search them out and help them to a better lot and life.

Comrades, it will always be a source of pleasure and pride to look back upon the year in which I had the honor of serving you as Commander-in-Chief. The associations and experiences will ever be among the brightest of life's memories. Comrades, may the God of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, preserve and prosper our organization until the last muster out of the last member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

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Comrade R. B. Brown, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I ask unanimous consent now to offer the following:

*Resolved*, by the Nineteenth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, assembled in the City of Portland, Maine, representing 300,000 soldiers and sailors in the United States, that in this the first hour of our assembly we tender to the distinguished comrade, soldier and statesman General Ulysses S. Grant, our profound sympathy in his continued illness, and extend a soldier's greeting to our beloved Commander and Comrade, who has for months endured unspeakable agony with that characteristic fortitude that has challenged the admiration of the world.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

Comrade Henry B. Pierce, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Before this paper is referred I ask the privilege of the floor for a few moments. I have a letter which I hold in my hand which will explain itself:

BOSTON, June 21, 1885.

HON. HENRY B. PIERCE:

Learning that you are the member of the National Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic from Massachusetts, I have the honor to enclose herewith a series of resolutions concerning General Grant, and to request you to present the same at the next National Encampment to be held in Portland, Maine, upon the 24th inst.

*Faithfully yours,*

DAVID W. HITCHCOCK.

The resolutions are as follows:

*Resolved,* That the illness of General Grant has attracted the attention of the whole country. He has the unlimited sympathy of the people, and all hearts throb with pain and sorrow such as Americans never before experienced; nevertheless had it not been for the protracted poignancy of the sufferings he has endured, he never would have known the extent of the unbounded affection and inflexible love in which he is held by his admiring comrades and grateful countrymen.

*Resolved,* If the great Captain had lived in England and rendered such a service to that country as he has to our own, he would have been regarded as the leading citizen and elevated to the peerage, and large sums of money would have been voted to him by that proud and powerful nation. Daniel Webster declared that England's morning drum-beat could be heard round the globe; but what is that, compared with what we know, that all loving and American hearts will forever beat in tender, sacred gratitude for what has been done for this nation by Ulysses S. Grant. Let him be crowned with laurels, and his name transmitted with perennial honor.

*Resolved,* As a just tribute of our appreciation of the immortal deeds of the great soldier, and to aid in his being held in perpetual and delightful recollection, we hereby pledge ourselves to observe henceforth the 27th day of April, as his birthday; and we cordially request all members of the Grand Army of the Republic, all Veterans both North and South, numbering more than a million men, all our countrymen who are now enjoying the blessings of peace which have been secured by his skill and heroism, to unite with us in that delightful and Heaven-born duty. All know that he is with us, and still a great sufferer. Not a murmur has escaped those blessed lips. He is almost within the portals of the celestial city. He needs no telephone to hear the music from golden harps—no telescope to discover the delectable mountains and the pearly gates. Through his unbounded faith he is assured of all the joys and happiness which Heaven his future home affords, and yet he is waiting, waiting for marching orders.

I ask that these be referred to a committee.

Comrade C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I hoped that I would not be called upon to participate in a discussion about the choice of language in which this matter should be put; but while I cannot but commend the splendid rhetoric of these resolutions, coming from some person who is not a member of this Encampment, I think we ought not to give away, but ought to adopt the simple language of the resolution of Comrade Brown. I move the adoption of that resolution.

Comrade R. B. Beath, of Pennsylvania—

I know that there are in this Encampment at the present time—at least I am satisfied—that there are as many as twenty-five or thirty different sets of resolutions in reference to the condition of our Comrade U. S. Grant. I know a comrade has prepared a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to which shall be referred all these resolutions, that they may prepare a report conveying the sense of this Encampment. I would suggest that Comrade Fairchild present his resolution.

Comrade James Tanner, of New York—

I think that the voice and sentiment of the great majority of the members of this Encampment are responsive to every word of the resolution first offered by the comrade from Ohio. (Applause.) We need no time, sir, to give expression to our feelings. When Grant gave us the order in the years gone by, we followed him at once and without question. Now let our hearts leap out. Let us have no formality, except such as is absolutely necessary. (Voices, "Good.") There is in this Encampment of soldiers who never failed to rise when he called, a sentiment and ability sufficient to pass the resolution of condolence with our old Commander without any reference to a committee. (Applause.) Let us send them out over the wires throughout the United States, in a few moments, and let the world know that the inspirations of our expressions of sympathy to Grant come instantly and from the heart. They will go with added force, from the fact that our response is quick, sharp, and on the moment. (Great applause.)

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—There is one very important—

Comrade Grosvenor, of Ohio—

I rise to a point of order. My point of order is that I have demanded the previous question.

Comrade Wagner—

I am sure that Comrade Grosvenor will pardon me. This resolution speaks of him as a soldier and statesman, but does not mention the fact that he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade Brown, of Ohio—

“Comrade Grant” is distinctly mentioned in the resolution.  
(Voices: “Read it.”)

*Resolved,* By the Nineteenth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, assembled in the City of Portland, Maine, representing 300,000 ex-soldiers and sailors in the United States, that in this first hour of our assembly we tender to the distinguished comrade, soldier and statesman, General Ulysses S. Grant, our profound sympathy in his continued illness, and extend a soldier’s greeting to our beloved Commander and Comrade, who has for months endured unspeakable agony with that characteristic fortitude that has challenged the admiration of the world.\*

The main question was ordered, and the resolution was adopted amid applause and cheers.

Comrade Tanner—

I move that the Adjutant General be instructed to telegraph this resolution at once.

Comrade Barnum, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Instead of the Adjutant General, a staff officer, communicating with the old Commander, I suggest that our own Commander-in-Chief in person, communicate with him, and I move that as an amendment.

The motion as amended was carried.

Comrade Lloyd, of Ohio—

I desire to introduce a very short resolution of sympathy

\*General Grant died July 23, 1885, at 8 o'clock A. M.

with another distinguished Commander of the Grand Army, our Past Commander-in-Chief, Rev. William Earnshaw, who is lying very ill, and possibly at his end :\*

WHEREAS, We have learned with deep regret of the very dangerous illness of Rev. William Earnshaw, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, therefore,

*Resolved*, That this National Encampment hereby expresses its sincere sympathy with Comrade Earnshaw in his sufferings, and assures him of the continued affection of all the comrades, and of their fervent prayer for his complete restoration to health.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be sent by the Adjutant General by telegraph to Comrade Earnshaw.

The resolution was adopted and a dispatch sent to Comrade Earnshaw in accordance therewith.

The Commander-in-Chief announced the appointment of the following Committees :

On the Address of the Commander-in-Chief—

- D. S. Alexander, . . . . . Potomac.
- John C. Linehan, . . . . . New Hampshire.
- Ira M. Hedges, . . . . . New York.
- David N. Foster, . . . . . Indiana.
- R. H. Warfield, . . . . . California.

On the Report of the Adjutant General—

- Thomas J. Stewart, . . . . . Pennsylvania.
- John Cameron, . . . . . Potomac.
- O. F. Lockhead, . . . . . Michigan.
- C. B. Stilson, . . . . . Iowa.
- Thomas L. Mathews, . . . . . Maryland.

On the Report of the Judge Advocate General—

- H. P. Lloyd, . . . . . Ohio.
- Henry M. Nevins, . . . . . New Jersey.
- A. B. Beers, . . . . . Connecticut.
- Samuel Harper, . . . . . Pennsylvania,
- Isaac E. West, . . . . . Dakota.

On Rules and Regulations—

- R. B. Beath, . . . . . Pennsylvania.
- R. B. Brown, . . . . . Ohio.
- Henry A. Barnum, . . . . . New York.

\*Past Commander-in-Chief Wm. Earnshaw died July 17, 1885, at 3 o'clock A. M.

J. L. Bennett, . . . . . Illinois.  
 Henry E. Taintor, . . . . . Connecticut.

On the Report of the Inspector General—

George S. Evans, . . . . . Massachusetts.  
 A. B. Valentine, . . . . . Vermont.  
 Theodore Wiseman, . . . . . Kansas.  
 O. A. Reynolds, . . . . . Kentucky.  
 A. H. Prince, . . . . . Maine.

On the Report of the Quartermaster General—

W. S. McNair, . . . . . Delaware.  
 S. B. Jones, . . . . . Nebraska.  
 R. A. Becker, . . . . . Minnesota.  
 Philip Cheek, Jr., . . . . . Wisconsin.  
 Eugene A. Corey, . . . . . Rhode Island.

On Resolutions—Henry B. Pierce, Chairman, Mass.

Thomas Boles, . . . . . Arkansas.  
 James A. Waymier, . . . . . California.  
 A. V. Bohn, . . . . . Colorado.  
 Frank D. Sloat, . . . . . Connecticut.  
 J. C. Gipson, . . . . . Dakota.  
 Daniel Ross, . . . . . Delaware.  
 William Emerson, . . . . . Florida.  
 Henry Schorten, . . . . . Gulf.  
 John A. Logan, . . . . . Illinois.  
 Robt. Stratton, . . . . . Indiana.  
 W. R. Manning, . . . . . Iowa.  
 George T. Anthony, . . . . . Kansas.  
 James C. Michie, . . . . . Kentucky.  
 A. C. Hamlin, . . . . . Maine.  
 John W. Horn, . . . . . Maryland.  
 B. F. Graves, . . . . . Michigan.  
 E. M. Pope, . . . . . Minnesota.  
 Christian Stawitz, . . . . . Missouri.  
 Ela C. Waters, . . . . . Montana.  
 J. H. Culver, . . . . . Nebraska.  
 Marcus M. Collis, . . . . . New Hampshire.  
 George B. Fielder, . . . . . New Jersey.  
 J. W. Crawford, . . . . . New Mexico.

John Palmer, . . . . .	New York.
C. H. Grosvenor, . . . . .	Ohio.
George C. Sears, . . . . .	Oregon.
Chill W. Hazzard, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
C. C. Royce, . . . . .	Potomac.
Charles R. Brayton, . . . . .	Rhode Island.
John R. Lewis, . . . . .	Tenn. & Georgia
F. W. Bradley, . . . . .	Texas.
H. C. Wardleigh, . . . . .	Utah.
J. H. Goulding, . . . . .	Vermont.
Edgar Allan, . . . . .	Virginia.
O. B. Johnson, . . . . .	Washington Ter.
John I. Ruhl, . . . . .	W. Virginia.
Geo. A. Hannaford, . . . . .	Wisconsin.

Comrade A. M. Sawyer, of Portland—

I would state that the Executive Committee have arranged an excursion for the benefit of the Encampment, to take place on Friday morning, after your session. You will leave the city at 10 o'clock. Tickets will be distributed to you during the day or to-morrow, and we wish to have every member of the Encampment present with us, as we propose to give you a State of Maine clam-bake.

Comrade Chill Hazzard, of Pennsylvania—

I would like to ask the Chairman of that Committee if the business of this Encampment shall be concluded by Thursday noon, if that excursion cannot take place on Thursday afternoon?

Comrade Sawyer—

I would state for the benefit of the comrade that it would be impossible; that all the arrangements are made for Friday. A clam-bake is one of those institutions that have to be figured some days ahead, and our lobsters and clams have to be taken for the clam-bake.

Comrade Hazzard—

Of course; I beg your pardon. I don't know how long it takes to bake a clam. (Laughter.)



Comrade Sawyer—

If the comrade will remain over until Friday we will educate him up and let him know how long it takes to make a clam-bake.

The reports of officers were then presented, as follows, and referred to the appropriate Committees:

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**Report of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.**

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OFFICE OF SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, G. A. R. }  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 15, 1885. }

W. W. ALCORN,  
*Adjutant General.*

COMRADE:—I have the honor to submit the following brief report of my services during the official year now about to close.

The duties devolving upon me were not of a character requiring any special mention. In addition to that of Minnesota it was my privilege to attend but a single Annual Encampment, that of the Department of Tennessee and Georgia, held at Chattanooga, Tenn., in February last. I found the affairs of that Department in a most satisfactory condition, and the comrades that gathered in from the mountains and valleys of the new South, to attend its Encampment, thoroughly imbued with the true spirit, and alive to the noblest purposes of the Grand Army of the Republic. I believe the day is not far distant when loyal East Tennessee will show as full a roster of membership in our Order as any other section of the Republic of equal population. Congratulating the Commander-in-Chief upon the satisfactory results of his earnest efforts, and the gratifying prosperity which has marked his administration, and thanking him, yourself and the entire staff for the uniform courtesies received,

I am very respectfully,

JOHN P. REA,

*Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.*

## Report of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

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OFFICE OF JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, G. A. R. }  
 NEW BRITAIN, CONN., JUNE 1, 1885. }

W. W. ALCORN,  
*Adjutant General.*

COMRADE:—I beg leave to submit the following short report of my observations in Grand Army matters for the year.

It was a great pleasure to me to have been able to visit some of the Departments, and to acknowledge the courtesies extended. Also to witness the marked success that has followed the present administration in these Departments.

### DEPARTMENT OF CONNECTICUT.

In the Department of Connecticut, prosperity continues, and with comrades showing such fidelity and earnestness for its advancement, the Order must prosper. There is a Soldiers' Home located in Newton in the town of Darien; it was established by the soldiers' friend, Benjamin Fitch, Esq., who left a large fund for its support, aided also by generous contributions from the State. It is well kept, everything neat and clean, good sleeping quarters, plenty to eat, the old veterans are well clothed, and seem content and happy.

The reports from this Department, now at National Headquarters, show a large increase in Posts and membership, and a determination to push forward the good work.

### DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

It was well said when this was called a "magnificent Department." It was organized May 7th, 1867, and is without doubt one of the most thoroughly organized Departments in the Order, and should be emulated by others. It has a membership of 14,277 Comrades in good standing, 159 Posts. It has been my pleasure and privilege to visit several Posts in this Department, each giving promise of a brilliant future.

### DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

It was a special pleasure to me to visit this Department. A Department in whose borders sleep in alien graves 105,048

of our former comrades, and of this vast number over one-half sleep in graves marked unknown. This Encampment of the dead is never broken, and those who sleep there rest in peace. As you move about among them they hear not, but by some divine power one can think they see, and are glad that they are not forgotten. It was truly said, could we but transport the territory which hold their sacred dust to the locality of the homes desolated by their death, how many millions of loving hands and hearts would annually unite in erecting a floral monument in memory of their lives, and the cause in which they laid them down. The comrades in this Department have a great work, not only in looking after the graves of their dead comrades, but they are called upon by comrades of other Departments. The great battle-fields must be seen, and who like an old comrade of the locality can do the duty, and he is, and has been, only too willing. Phil Kearney Post, No. 10, of Richmond, has taken upon itself to raise and establish a permanent memorial fund sufficient to aid materially in the frequent demand upon their fraternity and charity. As a means to this end the Post has obtained a large number of Confederate relics, which they will dispose of to the comrades of other Departments. This Department deserves great praise for the enthusiastic interest manifested, and the continued earnest efforts put forth to increase the standing for the Order.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

This Department is not large in numbers, but taking into account its locality—so few that are eligible—we must admit it has done a noble work. The officers and comrades of the Department are untiring in their efforts and zeal to the Order.

In conclusion, I desire as the representative of the National Headquarters on these occasions, to say that I have received the warmest of fraternal greeting everywhere.

To each and all I tender the thanks of a grateful heart, and good wishes for the future. Again I offer congratulations on the marked success achieved during the present administration.

I have the honor to remain, in F., C. and L.,

IRA E. HICKS,

*Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.*

## Report of the Chaplain-in-Chief.

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF, G. A. R. }  
 PORTLAND, MAINE., June 24, 1885. }

W. W. ALCORN,  
*Adjutant General.*

COMRADE:—I have the honor to submit to the National Encampment the following report as Chaplain-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic:

The duties of this office are not very clearly defined in the Rules and Regulations, but so far as I have understood them or they have been made known to me, I have endeavored faithfully to perform them.

I have delivered a large number of addresses and discourses on various occasions, more especially in the Departments of Michigan and Indiana, and also in the Departments of Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Last Sunday, by invitation of the committee having in charge the arrangements for this Encampment, I preached a sermon in the First Baptist Church, Portland, Me., before a large assembly of G. A. R. Posts, and officers and representatives of the various State Departments.

I have maintained an extensive correspondence on subjects relating to the general welfare of the Order, and so far as other engagements would permit, have tried to respond to every call of duty pertaining to the office which I have the honor to hold.

On examining the published proceedings of the various State Departments, especially the reports of Department Chaplains, and the statistics furnished by the Assistant Adjutants General, the fact is established that the death rate among our comrades is increasing. In the natural course of events this is not a surprising thing, but something to be expected. It is a score of years since we laid down our arms at the close of the war. The elasticity of youth is gone. The infirmities of age are creeping on, in too many cases prematurely, because of the effect of wounds, or disease contracted while in active service; and so we must expect that henceforth our ranks will be rapidly

reduced, until the defenders of the Union will live only in the Sons of Veterans.

And it is not alone from the rank and file that many are passing away. Many of those who led us through conflict to victory have bowed to the mandate of death.

Even the honored name we had always greeted with acclamation and applause, we have been mentioning with subdued voice, as with bated breath we have waited to see him yield obedience to the last enemy who never surrendered to mortal foe. With thankful hearts we rejoice that he is yet with us, and let us pray that the day be far distant when U. S. Grant, the Nation's Hero, shall be counted among the dead.

The rapid growth of public sentiment in favor of Memorial Day, and the general participation of all classes of citizens in the observance of the day we have set apart to the memory of our fallen comrades, is an indication that the popular heart is with us in this special feature of our organization. It has become so thoroughly one of the established institutions of the whole country that its perpetuity is assured. As we, who yet survive, are called away, we can go down to our graves confident that they will not be left unmarked and unnoticed, nor our deeds be forgotten.

We are members of an organization, feeble in its beginning, but powerful to-day, not only in the strength and dignity of numbers, but also in character and influence, and in ability to mould public sentiment, and direct it to a true appreciation of the wants and rights of the citizen who was a soldier when our imperiled country needed soldiers.

May the God of Nations who led us through perilous times and gave us the victory, now give us wisdom, so to use our dearly bought privileges, as to be able to promote the highest good and greatest prosperity, not of a section but the whole country, not of a party but of all the people.

Respectfully submitted in F., C. and L.,

T. M. SHANAFELT,

*Chaplain-in-Chief.*

## Report of the Surgeon General.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL, G. A. R. }  
ALTOONA, PA., June 22, 1885. }

W. W. ALCORN,  
*Adjutant General.*

COMRADE :—The position of the Surgeon General, since the action of the National Encampment that assembled at Indianapolis, has been one that since that time, no specific duties attached to it. And yet the earnest worker in the Order has a large field in which to labor. I have earnestly endeavored to do all that lay in my power, to advance the interest of the Grand Army of the Republic, and aid the men who battled for the preservation of the Union.

I confess that I feel a great amount of embarrassment in detailing to you, in way of a report, what my own labors have been, fearing it may savor of egotism.

I have met and attended, in company with the Commander-in-Chief, the celebration of Grand Army Day, in Philadelphia, Pa. I have traveled in the interest of the Order 3,084 miles. I have written in the interest of the old soldiers 431 letters. I have delivered ten public and one Memorial Day addresses. I have placed in the homes for Disabled Veteran Soldiers seven comrades, and placed four children of deceased soldiers in the Soldiers' Orphan Schools. I have made official visits to twenty-three Posts. I have rendered gratuitous medical and surgical services to the families of destitute comrades, that according to "fee bill," represents a cash value of \$391.00.

I would earnestly urge upon the Encampment some action, to the end that all Post Surgeons be required to report to their Medical Directors the actual cash value of medical and surgical services rendered to the families of destitute soldiers, in way of charity; that the Medical Directors be required to compile the same, and report it to the Surgeon General, he reporting to the National Encampment, that the Order, and especially the world

at large, may see that we are what we so proudly claim to be, a charitable organization.

I also would urge upon the Encampment, that Posts be forbidden to elect non-professional men to the office of Post Surgeon, as it is absurd to place in position and give a title to an officer who has no claims to such title, and it only can bring ridicule upon such Posts as do so.

I have earnestly striven to do an honest duty, during my term of office. As I retire to the ranks of the Order, it will be with no less ardor, no less devotion in its welfare.

Yours in F., C. and L.

WM. D. HALL,

*Surgeon General.*

## Adjutant General's Report.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
TOLEDO, OHIO, JUNE 15, 1885. }

JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

*Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.*

COMRADE:—In compliance with Rules and Regulations, I respectfully submit the following report of the present strength of the Order, its gains and losses for the year, and a summary of the business transacted in the Adjutant General's office.

The strength of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing as shown by official reports of the quarter ending March 31, 1884, was 36 Departments, 4,257 Posts and 233,824 members.

On March 31, 1885, 38 Departments reported 5,026 Posts and 269,684 members in good standing. A net gain for the year of 2 Departments, 769 Posts, and 35,860 members.

### NEW DEPARTMENTS.

During your administration, two additional Departments have been created, viz: Montana and Texas.

The former was organized at Helena, Montana, March 10, 1885, by Comrade Thomas P. Fuller, acting by special orders from these Headquarters, as a Provisional Department Commander, and consists of 12 Posts with 344 members, transferred from the Department of Utah. Headquarters are located at Helena, Montana. Thomas P. Fuller, Commander; John Moffitt, Assistant Adjutant General. It is officered by able and experienced Comrades, and will no doubt soon take rank among the best.

The latter was organized at Dallas, Texas, March 25, 1885. By your permission, it was my privilege to be present and assist in its organization. Comrade W. D. Wylie was called to preside over its preliminary proceedings. Six Posts, including 286 members, transferred from the Department of the Gulf, compose this Department. Headquarters are located at Dallas, Texas. W. D. Wylie, Commander; George W. Hynson, Assistant Adjutant General. The number of "Boys who wore the Blue" now living in Texas is estimated at 6,000 to 7,000. With fostering care Texas will soon become one of the strongest Departments in the South.

The following table shows the number of Posts and membership reported in good standing each quarter, by Departments, the gains or losses since March 31, 1884, and the number of Posts and membership accounted for as suspended for delinquency in reports:



## NUMBER OF POSTS AND MEMBERS AT THE CLOSE OF EACH QUARTER SINCE MARCH 31, 1884.

DEPARTMENTS.	March 31, 1884.		June 30, 1884.		September 30, 1884.		December 31, 1884.		March 31, 1885.		Gains since Mch 31, 1884.		Losses since Mch. 31, 1884.		Delinquent for Reports.	
	Posts.	Mem.	Posts.	Mem.	Posts.	Mem.	Posts.	Mem.	Posts.	Mem.	Posts.	Mem.	Posts.	Mem.	Posts.	Mem.
Arkansas	11	482	13	468	14	508	15	511	17	519	6	87	.	.	3	55
California	45	2830	46	3189	51	3323	55	3453	58	3449	13	619	.	.	2	38
Colorado	50	2386	50	2554	53	2578	56	2579	55	2388	2	2	.	.	2	67
Connecticut	52	4118	56	4550	58	4678	59	4796	59	4901	7	783	.	.	16	334
Dakota	50	1470	58	1835	75	2139	82	2380	69	2184	19	714	.	.	1	12
Delaware	12	548	12	593	12	595	12	587	11	512	.	.	1	33	1	12
Florida	5	124	6	131	6	131	6	123	6	120	1	.	.	.	1	12
Gulf	6	280	7	363	10	491	10	562	4	322	.	.	2	.	.	.
Illinois	368	17288	400	19181	417	19622	423	19633	420	19775	52	2487	.	.	11	263
Indiana	314	14366	354	15519	376	16654	387	16919	390	16437	76	2071	.	.	4	100
Iowa	309	13259	331	14996	363	15965	378	16506	388	16720	79	3461	.	.	15	325
Kansas	313	17254	330	17923	333	18178	338	18224	345	17932	32	698	.	.	4	100
Kentucky	18	772	20	840	26	1072	27	1251	19	970	1	198	.	.	1	12
Maine	104	6733	115	7423	119	7832	122	8102	130	8076	26	1343	.	.	.	.
Massachusetts	151	14711	161	15075	175	16228	180	16637	180	16849	29	2138	.	.	.	.
Maryland	33	2100	35	2176	37	2277	37	2305	36	2275	3	175	.	.	2	31
Michigan	295	11955	250	13248	268	14340	268	14569	308	14697	73	2742	.	.	9	183
Minnesota	84	3575	109	5007	120	5781	118	5852	126	5944	42	2969	.	.	8	212
Missouri	164	6631	171	7354	196	7979	192	7971	176	7642	12	1011	.	.	39	805
Montana	177	6456	181	6501	190	6626	173	6195	124	4369	12	344	.	.	65	1856
Nebraska	68	3644	72	4036	78	4185	80	4232	81	4320	13	676	.	.	.	.
New Hampshire	84	5279	84	5514	85	5736	80	5782	93	5713	9	434	.	.	.	.
New Jersey	10	317	9	299	8	276	8	273	8	284	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Mexico	458	27115	488	29513	512	30856	524	30682	544	31377	86	4292	.	.	2	33
New York	390	23344	432	25848	491	27783	490	27583	488	27491	98	4117	.	.	14	331
Ohio	21	697	26	756	26	811	26	803	26	817	5	120	.	.	1	14
Oregon	416	31476	448	33835	400	34882	466	34698	476	34412	60	2865	.	.	.	.
Pennsylvania	9	1706	10	1739	10	1945	10	1917	10	1774	1	68	.	.	.	.
Potomac	12	940	14	1071	15	1151	16	1215	16	1296	4	356	.	.	.	.
Rhode Island	15	547	16	613	22	807	28	989	30	1087	15	540	.	.	.	.
Tennessee and Georgia	11	314	15	401	18	490	19	512	6	253	6	283	.	.	2	56
Texas	11	2956	66	2948	68	3011	68	3396	86	3541	15	885	.	.	1	10
Vermont	11	558	14	637	15	717	15	713	16	711	5	153	.	.	.	.
Virginia	10	463	15	637	19	764	21	841	18	822	8	359	.	.	.	.
Washington Territory	19	743	21	778	17	680	18	694	22	667	3	.	.	.	6	121
West Virginia	151	6737	150	8043	162	8631	177	9143	164	8426	13	1689	.	.	23	755
Wisconsin	4237	238824	4595	256958	4905	270323	5024	273108	5026	269684	829	38152	60	2292	223	5634
Totals																

## RECAPITULATION.

Members in good standing March 31, 1884 . . . . .		233,824
Gained by muster . . . . .	77,040	
Gained by transfer . . . . .	5,438	
Gained by reinstatement . . . . .	20,949	
Total gain . . . . .		103,427
		<hr/>
Aggregate . . . . .		337,251
Loss by death . . . . .	2,544	
Loss by honorable discharge . . . . .	2,518	
Loss by dishonorable discharge . . . . .	324	
Loss by transfer . . . . .	7,889	
Loss by suspension . . . . .	54,292	
Total loss . . . . .		67,567
		<hr/>
Members in good standing March 31, 1885, . . . . .		269,684
		<hr/>
Number of Posts reported March 31, 1884 . . . . .		4,256
Number of Posts reported March 31, 1885 . . . . .		5,026
Net gain in membership during the year . . . . .		41,394
Net gain in Posts during the year . . . . .		992
Number of members relieved during the year . . . . .	11,000	
Number of others relieved during the year . . . . .	4,406	
		<hr/>
Total number relieved during the year . . . . .	15,406	
Amount expended for relief during the year . . . . .		\$170,092 77

Two hundred and thirty-three Posts with 5,534 members, reported suspended above, are delinquent for reports.

June 23, 1885, postal cards, properly addressed and prepared with printed forms in which to enter the gains and losses since March 31, 1885, were forwarded from this office to each Department, for distribution to Posts, with instructions to insert figures in appropriate blanks, after the first meeting night in June, and mail the card to Department Headquarters. From this source, and from letters and telegrams from Department Headquarters, the following table of gains is made. Official reports will materially increase the number of gains, since March 31, 1885 :

DEPARTMENT.	GAIN.	DEPARTMENT.	GAIN.
Arkansas . . . . .	42	Montana . . . . .	40
California . . . . .	270	Nebraska . . . . .	581
Colorado . . . . .	250	New Hampshire . . . . .	180
Connecticut . . . . .	196	New Jersey . . . . .	201
Dakota . . . . .	261	New Mexico . . . . .	18
Delaware . . . . .	42	New York . . . . .	2228
Florida . . . . .	20	Ohio . . . . .	2418
Gulf . . . . .	31	Oregon . . . . .	117
Illinois . . . . .	475	Pennsylvania . . . . .	1080
Indiana . . . . .	840	Potomac . . . . .	51
Iowa . . . . .	610	Rhode Island . . . . .	155
Kansas . . . . .	1348	Tennessee and Georgia . . . . .	181
Kentucky . . . . .	88	Texas . . . . .	40
Maine . . . . .	785	Utah . . . . .	29
Massachusetts . . . . .	676	Vermont . . . . .	187
Maryland . . . . .	61	Virginia . . . . .	43
Michigan . . . . .	871	Washington Territory . . . . .	101
Minnesota . . . . .	545	West Virginia . . . . .	123
Missouri . . . . .	605	Wisconsin . . . . .	412
Total gain . . . . .			16,200

## ORDERS.

There have been issued from this office during the past year seventeen general orders, seven circulars and three circular letters, aggregating 183,000 copies. They have been furnished to Departments free of postage or expressage.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The official correspondence of the Adjutant General's office for the past year has been very large, notwithstanding which all communications requiring replies have been promptly answered.

Much of the correspondence has consisted of inquiries as to interpretation of the Rules and Regulations, which would be unnecessary if Comrades referred to opinions of Judge Advocates-General, decisions of Commanders-in-Chief and resolutions of the National Encampment. The publication of the "Blue Book" by Past Commander-in-Chief R. B. Beath, will no doubt curtail this class of correspondence as soon as it shall have become generally circulated. A copy should be in every Post in the Order.

It is respectfully recommended that Department Commanders keep a supply at Department Headquarters, for sales to Posts and Comrades, and that a copy be included in the supplies of every Post organized.

## SUPPLIES.

Soon after you assumed command, competition was invited in furnishing supplies for National Headquarters. The large

reduction thereby made was met by a corresponding decrease in prices charged by the Quartermaster General, and has resulted in the saving of a handsome amount to Departments.

#### DEPARTMENT CHARTERS.

The Departments of New York and Kansas applied to these Headquarters during the past year, for certified copies of their respective charters, the originals having been lost or destroyed.

No records of charters being in existence it was impossible to comply with their request.

It is respectfully recommended that the Nineteenth National Encampment, by resolution, authorize the in-coming Commander-in-Chief to issue to Departments, whose charters may have been lost or destroyed, new charters, bearing date of their respective organizations; and that a record be made of all existing Department charters and of those hereafter issued, from which certificates or duplicates can be made, should future occasion require.

#### DELINQUENCY IN REPORTS.

This subject has been a special theme in the reports of Adjutants General and Assistant Adjutants General since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is the cause of more unnecessary labor and vexatious controversy than all other questions combined, and exerts a more baneful influence on Posts and membership than any question in our Order. The Rules and Regulations impose upon Post Commanders the duty of promptly forwarding reports, and fulfillment of this duty is included in the obligation they assume upon their installation.

It is no arduous task to properly make a Post report and mail it to Department Headquarters on the last meeting night of each quarter. Rules and Regulations extend the limit of time to the tenth day of the following month. Notwithstanding the ample time allowed, Posts are delinquent, some for one, some for two quarters, and many have made no reports for a year past.

The passage of a resolution is respectfully recommended that will suspend Post Commanders from office whose Posts are ten days in arrears for reports, investing Department Commanders with discretionary power to reinstate them when reports are made, a repetition of the offence to reduce them to the ranks and make them ineligible to re-election for one year thereafter.

## LOSSES.

*Suspension.*—Early in your administration it was discovered that under the prevailing system it was impossible to harmonize the reports of many Departments on account of the irregularity of reports of Posts. It was, therefore, by your direction, and for the purpose of showing in reports, as nearly as possible, the actual working strength of the Grand Army of the Republic, ordered that the membership of Posts delinquent for reports be accounted for as suspended. That upon Post reports being made, they would be accounted for to these headquarters on a supplemental report for the quarter or quarters for which they were delinquent. It appears by the reports of the quarter ending March 31, 1885, that 223 Posts, with a total membership of 5,534, are so accounted for.

This system has made it possible to show by consolidated reports the exact number in good standing, and make the reports agree one with the other. The experience of the year has demonstrated the benefit of this plan, but it is recommended that my successor in preparing blanks for the coming year, prepare a space thereon for this special class, under head of delinquents, and by that means separate those members *actually* suspended for non-payment of dues, from those lost to the number in good standing, by the reason that Posts are "under the ban" for delinquency in reports.

There have been reported as suspended during the past year 54,292 members, and 20,949 members have been reinstated within the same time; still leaving the enormous number of 33,343 members who are now suspended. Of this number 27,089 are suspended for non-payment of dues, and 5,534 for delinquency of reports.

This ratio of suspension will soon outnumber gains from all sources. It is believed the remedy should be applied through the Inspection Department; that every Post should be inspected at least twice each year, and new and weak Posts immediately after each quarterly report, in the discretion of Department Commanders, the expense to be borne by Department Headquarters. It would cause a considerable outlay, but in the end prove an economical measure.

The Departments of Utah and the Gulf exhibit a loss in the table of gains and losses, which does them apparent injustice. Both Departments would show creditable gains, but for the transfers herein before mentioned.

*Discharges and Transfers.*—There have been 2,518 members honorably discharged from the Order during the past year; 7,888 Comrades have taken transfer cards from their respective Posts, but 5,438 of them have again become members of other Posts; 2,451 comrades from this cause remain non-affiliated; 324 members have been dishonorably discharged during the past year.

*Death.*—Time passes and the silent reaper is not idle; Reports for the year show that of our numbers 2,544 have answered at their last roll call and joined the silent army gone before. Whitening hairs and the lapse of time admonish us that but few years remain to any of us—a thought which should draw us closer together in fraternal bonds, that, keeping the elbow touch we may present an unbroken front until the end.

## OUR CHARITY

Reports of amounts expended for the relief of comrades are very unsatisfactory. Many Posts, and in some cases entire Departments, make no reports of amount expended or comrades relieved. The following shows the amount reported as expended by each Department, and the number of comrades and others assisted during the past year:

DEPARTMENTS.	Amount. Ex- pended.	No. Comr'es Reliev'd	Others.	Total No. Assist'd.
Arkansas	\$ 780 00	36	12	48
California	1145 35	31	12	43
Colorado	2163 48	100	22	122
Connecticut	1904 42	168	66	234
Dakota	293 90	49		49
Delaware	206 90	23		23
Florida	23 55	2	3	5
Gulf	697 35	34	15	49
Illinois	4924 19	418	163	581
Indiana	3502 57	410	211	621
Iowa	3652 16	326	164	490
Kansas	6097 37	476	216	692
Kentucky	28 75	7	8	15
Maine	4213 98	232	152	384
Massachusetts	37366 26	1599	677	2276
Maryland	1054 51	66	4	70
Michigan	3954 81	434	135	569
Minnesota	1470 85	48	33	81
Missouri	1512 03	91	77	168
Montana				
Nebraska	1121 03	90	18	108
New Hampshire	4407 20	271	65	336
New Jersey	6961 56	357	104	461
New Mexico	13 50	1		1
New York	31614 64	1735	690	2425
Ohio	10360 12	1060	540	1600
Oregon	224 78	15	1	16
Pennsylvania	33031 73	2404	851	3315
Potomac	1553 82	85	9	94
Rhode Island	495 74	35	6	41
Tennessee and Georgia	67 80	6	3	9
Texas				
Utah	207 25	9	1	10
Vermont	548 57	33		33
Virginia	607 76	65	45	110
Washington Territory	274 10	13	9	22
West Virginia	403 93	13	13	26
Wisconsin	3176 81	198	81	279
<i>Totals</i>	\$170092 77	11000	4406	15406

In the fulfillment of the duties of the office, by the appointment to which you honored me at Minneapolis July last, an eventful and laborious year has been experienced; the conscientious performance of its duties, according to ability and best interests of the Grand Army of the Republic the summit of my ambition. The labors and perplexities incident have been materially assuaged by your never-failing kindness and forbearance, and the courtesies and assistance of the members of your staff, to whom, through you, I express acknowledgment.

With Comrade John Taylor, Quartermaster General, my business relations have been most intimate. I have ever found him prompt, accurate and kind.

To Comrade D. R. Austin, Judge Advocate General, I am under many obligations for timely advice and encouragement.

By invitation I accompanied you on visits to the Departments of Michigan, the Gulf, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa, and upon official business I have visited Philadelphia, Boston, Dallas, Texas, and Portland, Maine. I desire to thank comrades of these localities for their soldierly welcome and hospitable entertainment.

I cannot close this report without expressing my gratitude to comrades everywhere, and particularly to Commanders and Assistant Adjutants General of Departments, for generous and fraternal acts in official relations. Opportunity to meet them and strengthen the fraternal acquaintance commenced in the discharge of official duties, will be at all times a sincere pleasure.

Respectfully submitted in F., C. and L.,

W. W. ALCORN,

*Adjutant General.*

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT SHOWING MEMBERSHIP ON MARCH 31st OF EACH YEAR FROM \* 1872 TO 1885 INCLUSIVE.

DEPARTMENTS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Arkansas	256	256	143	128	116	138	173	372	650	890	1880	2211	432	519
California	377	80	215	117	153	142	103	272	272	2830	2386	1703	2830	8449
Colorado	1192	1173	870	902	956	912	719	1060	1497	1625	2357	3214	4118	4901
Connecticut												659	1470	2184
Dakota									131	356	332	411	548	512
Delaware													124	163
Florida													280	822
Gulf	238	233	429	679	1201	1023	807	1018	1980	2983	3930	7507	17288	19775
Illinois				63	100	90	61	114	638	1318	2425	6586	14,668	16487
Indiana				220	220	154	132	193	179	782	1340	4398	13,669	16720
Iowa				90	1218	1218	1345	1471	1631	2033	3071	4493	772	970
Kansas	278	123	1043	1008	1218	1218	1345	1471	1631	2033	3071	4493	6733	8102
Kentucky	1278	967	1043	1115	186	280	332	677	1408	1702	1828	1984	2100	2276
Maine				1094	1094	8500	7997	7748	8383	8944	10853	12922	14711	16840
Maryland									245	531	1022	5882	11055	14697
Massachusetts	1094	11070	10992	10390	9131	8500	7997	7748	8383	8944	10853	12922	14711	16840
Michigan					63				38	186	533	974	3375	5944
Minnesota	498	485	393	508	452	429				160	363	2394	6631	7642
Missouri														844
Montana														4869
Nebraska						170	188	177	1163	1927	2975	4425	6456	8669
New Hampshire	841	539	529	534	729	753	968	1369	2148	2365	2753	3048	3644	4320
New Jersey	965	1042	1958	842	730	645	730	1286	2288	3185	4211	4605	5279	5713
New Mexico	94													234
New York	4019	3811	3389	5572	5510	4878	5029	5305	7790	9919	14672	20701	27115	31377
Ohio	928	768	427	354	437	478	586	662	1254	1950	8729	15578	23344	27461
Oregon														817
Pennsylvania	4064	3200	3048	3778	4387	4483	6005	9064	14339	17866	20946	23880	31476	34412
Potomac	627	229	104	79	93	104	118	181	547	796	926	1449	1706	1774
Rhode Island	708	825	980	688	619	534	600	567	606	647	697	795	940	1296
Tennessee and Georgia	57	44	38											1087
Texas														547
Utah														283
Vermont	896	599	619	511	546	437	554	543	545		62	73	314	258
Virginia	413	374	199	187	236	181	136	222	237	258	287	411	2656	3541
Washington Territory									74	120	232	312	463	711
West Virginia									63	63	169	356	806	822
Wisconsin	222	167	172		321	262	289	172	445	469	605	2992	6737	8426
	28774	26037	25333	27362	28123	25446	29602	37777	49009	61947	88065	146183	233595	269684

\* Records prior to 1872 destroyed by fire in Boston in 1871.



## Quartermaster General's Report.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, G. A. R. }  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 9, 1885. }

W. W. ALCORN,

*Adjutant General.*

SIR AND COMRADE:—I beg leave to submit abstracts and vouchers for all receipts, expenditures and issues, made from August 1, 1884, to June 9, 1885,\* at which latter date accounts were closed so that this report could be printed for presentation to National Encampment. The report shows a large decrease in amount of money received from sale of supplies as compared with last year. Several reasons can be assigned for this falling off in revenue: first, the issues have fallen off about fifty per cent.; second, the time covered is but ten months; and third, the prices to Departments were reduced from ten to twenty-five per cent. The large reduction in cost enabled the Council of Administration to make like reductions to Departments, and it is presumed the Posts were benefited by such reductions.

The balances due by Departments show a large increase, due to the fact that the time between Memorial Day, when the issue of badges is very great, and the time for closing my report was too short for Departments to remit the amounts owing by them. The bulk of these balances will be paid before July 1st. Several Departments have remitted to cover balances after my statement had been placed in the hands of the printer.

The balance of fund collected for distressed comrades in Pensacola, amounting to \$1,272.01, and reported at the last National Encampment, was increased May 11, 1885, by the Department of Kentucky returning \$150.42 of the amount appropriated for relief of flood sufferers last year.

Through the efforts of Past Commander-in-Chief Beath, we were enabled to purchase from the United States Ordnance

Department, twelve six-pounder rebel cannon, weighing 10,253 pounds, sufficient to make all badges required for the next ten years. Having no storage facilities, two guns each were placed in the quarters of Posts Nos. 5 and 334, one in quarters of Post 312, in Philadelphia, the balance in workshops of contractor. The guns all bear evidence of service, some with rebel marks and others spiked, evidently in action.

My relations with the several Departments have been of a most pleasant character; but one or two complaints were made on account of delay in filling requisitions, and these were early in the administration, and due to the fact that the stock of supplies was small, new contracts had not been made and fresh supplies printed. The incoming administration will have sufficient to last several months, and my successor will be in a position to continue issues without any delay.

To the many courtesies received at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief and at your hands, with your continued readiness to give proper directions to aid me in the discharge of my duties, are to be attributed, in a great measure, the satisfactory workings of the Quartermaster General's Department during the past year.

For all this, and to the comrades who have in any way aided me in my official duties, I remain under continued and fraternal obligations.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

JOHN TAYLOR,

*Quartermaster General.*

\* See note to account current, (page 62.) The accounts, &c., are now carried to, and closed with June 30th, 1885.

## I.

## ACCOUNT CURRENT.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Quartermaster General, in account with Grand Army of the Republic*

## Dr.

Cash balance on hand July 31, 1884, . . . . .	\$13,298 55
Received from sale of supplies, as per abstract, . . . . .	27,263 99
"    "    per capita tax,    "    "    . . . . .	10,485 19
"    "    charter fees,    "    "    \$ 80 00	
"    "    int. on deposits,    "    "    217 50	
	<u>297 50</u>
Total to be accounted for, . . . . .	\$51,345 23

## Cr.

## Expenditures, as per abstract :

Salaries, . . . . .	\$ 2,600 00
Traveling expenses, . . . . .	1,628 94
Incidentals, postage, freights, etc, . . . . .	12,281 24
	<u>\$16,510 18</u>
Purchase of supplies, as per abstract, . . . . .	22,828 59
Total expenditures, . . . . .	<u>\$39,338 77</u>
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1885, . . . . .	<u>\$12,006 46</u>

*Cash balance on hand June 9, 1885, as per report submitted to National Encampment at Portland, Maine, . . . . .	\$15,163 60
Receipts from all sources from June 9 to June 30, 1885, . . . . .	1,917 43
Total, . . . . .	<u>\$17,081 03</u>
Expenditures from June 9 as per vouchers 213 to 269, . . . . .	\$ 3,999 11
Vouchers 38, 39 and 40 abstract of purchases, . . . . .	1,075 46
	<u>\$ 5,074 57</u>
Leaving actual cash balance on hand June 30, 1885, as per account current and abstract, . . . . .	<u>\$12,006 46</u>

## II.

## ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS.

## OTHER THAN FROM SALE OF SUPPLIES AND PER CAPITA TAX.

Date.	1885.				
February	13.	Charter fee, Department	Washington Territory	.\$	20 00
April	9.	"    "    "    "	Montana, . . . . .		20 00
"	29.	"    "    "    "	Texas, . . . . .		20 00
May	4.	"    "    "    "	Florida, . . . . .		20 00
June	9.	Interest on balances, . . . . .			217 50
Total, . . . . .					<u>\$ 297 50</u>

## III.

PER CAPITA TAX RECEIVED BY JOHN TAYLOR, QUARTERMASTER  
GENERAL G. A. R., 1884 AND 1885.

DEPARTMENTS.		2d Quarter, 1884.	3d Quarter, 1884.	4th Quarter, 1884.	1st Quarter, 1885.	TOTAL.
Arkansas . . . . .		\$ 4 68	\$ . . .	\$ 10 33	\$ 4 85	\$ 19 86
California . . . . .		31 39	33 24	34 53	34 60	133 76
Colorado . . . . .		23 70	24 97	25 79	23 88	98 34
Connecticut . . . . .		45 50	46 79	47 96	48 96	189 21
Dakota . . . . .		18 45	19 21	23 80	25 60	87 06
Delaware . . . . .		6 00	5 92	5 89	5 12	22 93
Florida . . . . .		1 51	1 31	1 23	1 63	5 68
Gulf . . . . .		3 63	4 92	5 62	3 22	17 39
Illinois . . . . .		191 81	199 22	199 13	197 75	787 91
Indiana . . . . .		154 39	167 11	169 09	164 37	654 96
Iowa . . . . .		149 94	158 39	165 47	167 20	641 00
Kansas . . . . .		179 23	185 39	179 09	179 52	723 23
Kentucky . . . . .	* \$ 9 95	11 30	12 65	14 03	9 70	57 63
Maine . . . . .		74 23	78 30	81 18	80 76	314 47
Massachusetts . . . . .		156 75	162 28	166 37	168 49	653 89
Maryland . . . . .		21 76	22 77	23 05	22 75	90 33
Michigan . . . . .	† 1 57	132 48	143 40	145 99	146 97	570 41
Minnesota . . . . .		51 43	57 25	58 52	59 44	226 64
Missouri . . . . .		75 68	82 15	75 86		233 69
Montana . . . . .					3 44	3 44
Nebraska . . . . .		65 39	88	2 56	43 65	112 48
New Hampshire . . . . .		40 56	41 85	42 62	43 20	168 23
New Jersey . . . . .	† 1 71	54 85	55 41	57 80	57 13	226 90
New Mexico . . . . .					2 85	2 85
New York . . . . .		295 13	308 56	309 82	313 67	1227 18
Ohio . . . . .		258 33	277 68	269 51	281 53	1087 05
Oregon . . . . .		7 90	6 14	7 50	8 17	29 71
Pennsylvania . . . . .		338 35	348 82	346 98	344 12	1378 27
Potomac . . . . .		17 99	19 43	19 18	17 74	74 34
Rhode Island . . . . .		10 71	11 51	12 15	12 96	47 33
Texas . . . . .					2 84	2 84
Tennessee and Georgia . . . . .		6 13	8 07	9 89	10 87	34 96
Utah . . . . .		4 01	4 90	5 12	2 58	16 61
Vermont . . . . .		29 48	30 11	31 88	34 56	126 03
Virginia . . . . .		6 37	7 17	7 13	7 11	27 78
Washington Territory . . . . .		5 74	7 64	8 41	8 22	30 01
West Virginia . . . . .		7 09	6 58	5 83	6 67	26 17
Wisconsin . . . . .		74 52	87 62	88 22	84 26	334 62
Totals . . . . .	\$ 13 23	\$2556 41	\$2627 64	\$2657 53	\$2630 38	\$10485 19

\* First Quarter, 1884.

† Additional, First Quarter, 1884.

IV.

ABSTRACT OF SALES MADE BY JOHN TAYLOR, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL G. A. R., 1864 AND 1865.

DEPARTMENTS.	Rifles, Sets.	Services.	Rifles and Regulations.	Applications.	Leaves of Absence.	Transfers.	Discharges.	Charters.	Descriptive Books.	Badges.	Badge Ribbon.	Buttons.	Manuals.	Odes.	Electrotypes.	Rank Straps.	Ribbon, Colored.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Form E.	Form H.	Value.
Arkansas . . . . .	14	14	130	300	300	50	50	150	21	30	10222	1	700	10	50	10	2	3000	300	45	45	45	140	\$ 41 85
California . . . . .	33	50	300	1500	300	300	300	65	12	10	10	1	700	70	15	519	2	1000	1000	45	45	45	50	637 22
Colorado . . . . .	15	40	250	700	400	200	50	16	12	900	1	1	1000	80	200	15	198	2	500	500	12	20	100	368 08
Connecticut . . . . .	74	66	300	2500	1000	100	100	35	14	805	1	1	850	30	6	31	2	500	500	20	12	300	100	485 15
Dakota . . . . .	14	12	200	1700	100	100	100	35	14	805	1	1	200	33	200	250	1	200	200	37	57	50	300	491 75
Delaware . . . . .	3	5	270	100	100	100	100	13	6	62	1	1	62	1	43	1	1	50	50	20	20	50	50	17 79
Florida . . . . .	4	6	175	450	100	100	100	4	4	150	5	100	5	100	4	17	2	150	150	30	30	20	110	86 30
Gulf . . . . .	75	2500	7000	1028	800	500	500	50	50	2918	100	1500	100	1500	12	41	1	100	150	200	150	20	50	99 95
Illinois . . . . .	40	700	2500	900	900	400	75	40	3350	3000	3000	1	200	800	5	264	2	5000	5500	200	150	25	1300	1622 95
Indiana . . . . .	95	150	1500	5000	250	500	300	25	25	150	49	1	200	49	5	162	1	4700	4800	150	100	100	100	1537 10
Iowa . . . . .	40	2655	5000	7000	500	1200	300	25	25	3850	1	1	150	49	5	162	1	2500	3000	125	25	25	500	1681 99
Kansas . . . . .	13	25	120	1300	100	75	50	15	15	325	1	1	500	1000	12	48	3	3000	3000	125	25	25	1000	1373 50
Kentucky . . . . .	49	90	1250	4300	100	350	120	25	23	2460	1	1	1400	133	388	9	3	1200	1000	65	100	65	200	188 57
Maine . . . . .	70	165	1300	4000	200	600	200	20	20	3050	4	1	124	50	400	6	140	2000	2000	50	100	100	50	1204 71
Massachusetts . . . . .	40	130	2000	2000	200	800	200	10	12	2600	1	1	350	125	1000	18	502	3000	3000	150	100	10	10	1458 54
Maryland . . . . .	55	110	1000	6000	450	800	200	60	45	2100	1	1	800	124	500	18	510	1600	1900	23	25	25	200	1348 12
Michigan . . . . .	115	130	100	3000	300	500	200	18	35	2300	1	1	900	130	500	10	117	1500	1200	100	50	50	600	1189 80
Missouri . . . . .	10	20	350	300	300	500	200	18	35	2300	1	1	900	130	500	10	117	1500	1200	100	50	50	600	1189 80
Montana . . . . .	19	35	300	2000	500	50	50	25	5	105	1	1	1100	200	200	6	65	100	200	20	20	20	200	188 20
Nebraska . . . . .	20	30	300	2000	500	700	150	50	6	685	1	1	1100	200	200	6	65	100	200	20	20	20	200	839 75
New Hampshire . . . . .	20	30	300	2200	100	200	100	9	6	1500	1	1	1100	200	200	6	65	100	200	20	20	20	200	413 56
New Jersey . . . . .	20	30	300	2200	100	200	100	9	6	1500	1	1	1100	200	200	6	65	100	200	20	20	20	200	413 56
New Mexico . . . . .	200	1000	8000	100	100	210	100	4	1	116	2	1	400	6	200	6	102	1200	1200	25	25	25	8	482 60
New York . . . . .	30	320	4000	8000	200	200	200	4	1	116	2	1	400	6	200	6	102	1200	1200	25	25	25	32	50
Ohio . . . . .	20	20	1500	5200	500	700	500	62	10	4500	2	2000	500	100	630	2	630	3700	3500	70	70	70	50	2732 35
Oregon . . . . .	70	220	1500	5200	500	700	500	62	10	4500	2	2000	500	100	630	2	630	3700	3500	70	70	70	50	2732 35
Pennsylvania . . . . .	2	12	200	1000	100	100	100	45	35	6394	1	1	2000	101	20	125	1	4000	4000	140	22	175	810	2962 85
Potomac . . . . .	12	12	200	1000	100	100	100	45	35	6394	1	1	2000	101	20	125	1	4000	4000	140	22	175	810	2962 85
Rhode Island . . . . .	14	39	270	1700	100	50	50	10	10	330	1	1	100	150	20	500	20	5000	4000	120	30	25	2500	104 82
Tenn. & Georgia . . . . .	2	3	96	475	20	20	20	6	4	85	1	1	700	24	74	2	2	100	100	10	10	10	25	2505 15
Texas . . . . .	2	3	96	475	20	20	20	6	4	85	1	1	700	24	74	2	2	100	100	10	10	10	25	2505 15
Utah . . . . .	6	10	200	250	25	100	100	14	6	145	1	1	110	112	4	40	5	300	300	10	10	10	100	252 05
Vermont . . . . .	30	60	600	1000	100	100	100	14	6	145	1	1	110	112	4	40	5	300	300	10	10	10	100	252 05
Virginia . . . . .	4	16	176	3000	70	30	30	2	3	145	1	1	200	95	8	152	1	1000	500	24	12	12	70	104 56
Washington Ter . . . . .	7	4	300	550	140	170	160	10	6	479	1	1	72	6	9	80	30	150	150	12	12	12	50	87 89
West Virginia . . . . .	10	15	145	900	100	75	50	12	10	75	1	1	230	34	18	1	1	150	150	25	25	25	250	276 96
Wisconsin . . . . .	20	100	500	2000	400	300	300	20	20	2340	1	1	410	18	20	853	1	800	800	49	49	49	75	79 27
Totals . . . . .	1231	2524	24144	79225	7608	12752	5450	1039	625	54782	1043	24115	2165	9392	262	5804	2643	40100	48550	1850	1175	1173	15300	\$28526 09

ABSTRACT OF PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES MADE BY JOHN TAYLOR, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL G. A. R., 1864 AND 1865.

DATE OF PURCHASE	No. of Voucher	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	Ritual Sets.	Services.	Rules and Regulations.	Applications.	Leaves of Absence.	Transfers.	Discharges.	Charters.	Descriptive Hooks.	Badges.	Badges Ribbons.	Buttons.	Manuals.	Odes.	Electros.	Rank Straps.	Ribbon Colored.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Form E.	Form H.	Gun Metal Lbs.	AMOUNT.
1864																											
Aug. 27	1	U. S. Ordnance Dept.																									\$1948 07
" 30	2	J. B. Lippincott & Co.	500																								117 50
Sept. 4	3	Joseph K. Davison								500		7057 $\frac{7}{8}$															2117 60
" 9	4	Corlies, Macy & Co.										6163 2															55 00
Oct. 30	5	Joseph K. Davison																									1856 90
" 16	6	J. B. Lippincott & Co.	500																								705 00
" 17	7	Thomas W. Manchester																									111 25
" 21	8	Burk & McFetridge	25000						500												5000	3000					195 00
" 31	9	Joseph K. Davison																									1020 57
Nov. 29	10	Joseph K. Davison																									433 40
Dec. 2	11	Blade Print'g & Paper Co																				1500					88 00
" 10	12	Burk & McFetridge								1000																	439 00
" 15	13	Blade Print'g & Paper Co																									53 50
" 31	14	Burk & McFetridge						20000	3000																		202 60
1865																											
Jan. 8	15	Blade Print'g & Paper Co		39672																							784 00
" 13	16	Burk & McFetridge																									55 00
" 23	17	Joseph K. Davison																									1184 14
" 31	18	Joseph K. Davison																									577 27
Feb. 2	19	Blade Print'g & Paper Co																									576 40
" 10	20	Horsmann Bros. & Co.			149770	10000																					12 00
" 19	21	Foster & Bailey																									40 00
" 28	22	Blade Print'g & Paper Co.		5993																							334 50
Mar. 17	23	Joseph K. Davison																									1406 35
" 21	24	Foster & Bailey								500																	300 00
" 25	25	Burk & McFetridge																									50 00
" 30	26	Corlies, Macy & Co.																									55 00
" 31	27	Joseph K. Davison																									1547 17
Apr. 6	28	Foster & Bailey																									40 00
" 16	29	J. B. Lippincott & Co.	250																								63 00
" 30	30	Foster & Bailey																									60 00
" 31	31	Foster & Bailey																									40 00
" 30	32	Joseph K. Davison																									300 00
" 30	33	Blade Print'g & Paper Co																									200 00
May 20	34	Burk & McFetridge																									1500 00
" 20	35	Foster & Bailey																									14 50
" 29	36	Burk & McFetridge																									12 50
June 9	37	Joseph K. Davison																									22 40
" 29	38	Foster & Bailey																									2379 63
" 30	39	Blade Print'g & Paper Co																									503 45
" 30	40	Joseph K. Davison																									5 00
																											13 50
																											1056 96
		Total	1250	5993	39972	174770	10000	22500	8500	1000	1000	54082	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	24115	5000	23000	350	5187	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	55000	58000	30000		1500	17000	10253	\$22838 59



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Sept.	80	Conant Bros	Furniture for Headquarters		16 50
"	80	V. B. Snyder & Son	Carpet		33 87
"	80	Montgomery & Vrooman	Printing orders		118 25
"	80	John Taylor, Q. M. G.	Postage, telegrams, etc., for September		23 63
"	80	P. & R. Express Co.	Salary for September, 1884	100 00	
"	80	"	Expressage on supplies for September		
"	80	"	badges		31 85
Oct.	6	Jos. K. Davison	Freight on captured cannon from New York		10 05
"	10	J. Rhoades	Carpenter work at Headquarters		33 80
"	16	S. P. Town	Freight on Proceedings shipped to Departments		5 85
"	17	W. H. Spayd & Son	Packing boxes for supplies		208 50
"	17	W. J. Morgan & Co.	Printing letters-heads		11 20
"	17	J. C. Clark & Sons	Stationery. Quartermaster-General's office		63 00
"	18	U. S. Express Co.	Express on orders		3 25
"	18	L. Herr	Frame for Headquarters		30 75
"	18	Merrifew Print	Printing obligations		3 50
"	23	The Tribune Association	Advertising proposals for buttons		2 10
"	27	Philadelphia Inquirer	"		1 65
"	50	Brown, Eager & Co.	Newspaper files for Headquarters		3 00
"	31	Montgomery & Vrooman	Printing orders, etc.		118 50
"	31	The Blade Printing & Paper Co.	Wrapping paper for Headquarters		3 75
"	31	"	Printing blanks		4 75
"	31	R. F. Wade Co.	Stationery for Headquarters		25 63
"	31	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	Salary for October	125 00	
"	31	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	Postage, telegrams, etc., for October		33 33
"	31	Richard Tapper	Janitor at Headquarters		5 00
"	31	P. & R. Express Co.	Express on badges for October		13 75
"	31	"	supplies		16 05
"	31	John Taylor, Q. M. G.	Postage, telegrams, etc.,		17 48
"	31	"	Salary for October	100 00	
Nov.	5	S. P. Town	Printing Proceedings Eighteenth Encampment		2650 00
"	6	The Blade Printing and Paper Co.	Express on supplies		5 55
"	11	L. J. Seek & Co	Ice for Headquarters, August to November		4 15
"	12	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	Salary for office-boy		10 50
"	12	"	Expenses meeting C. of A.		48 50
"	13	Samuel Harper, C. of A.	Expenses attending meeting at Toledo		
"	13	Herman F. Fox, C. of A.	"	21 00	
"	13	Samuel Wells, C. of A.	"	28 00	
"	13	J. J. Sullivan, C. of A.	"	12 50	
"	13	Penn. Company for Insurances, etc.	"	13 10	
"	24	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	Rent of room for storing supplies		12 50
"	24	William J. Morrison	Encrossing Commissions		39 75
"	24	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	Stationery for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief		2 50
"	25	M. J. Enright	Entertaining General Rosecrans		14 00
"	25	Richard Tapper	Rent of Headquarters to December 31, 1884		112 50
"	29	Conant Bros	Janitor at Headquarters		5 00
"	29	John Taylor, Q. M. G.	Furniture		4 50
"	29	"	Postage, telegrams, etc., for November		21 84



## NINETEENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

Date of Payment.	No. of Voucher.	To WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Salaries.	Traveling Expenses.	Incidentals.
1884				\$ 100 00		
Nov.	29	John Taylor, Q. M. G.	Salary for November.			1 00
"	29	P. & R. Express Co.	Expressage on badges, November, 1884.			4 95
"	29	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	Postage, telegrams, etc., " "			48 33
"	29	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	Salary for November, C. of A. at Toledo.	125 00	\$ 40 50	13 95
"	29	John Taylor, Q. M. G.	Expressage on supplies for November.			89 00
"	29	Adams Express Co.	Testimonial (book-case) to Pt Com-in-Chf., Beath			7 10
Dec.	4	Phillip J. Schaffer	Order files for Headquarters			15 00
"	6	Asa J. Shipman's Sons	Printing invoices and requisitions			14 77
"	6	Merrinew Print.	Expressage on orders			25 00
"	11	U. S. Express Co.	Printing badge envelopes			60 00
"	22	S. F. Town	Stationery for Headquarters			1 40
"	31	Blade Printing and Paper Co.	Electrotyping for Headquarters			12 52
"	31	" "	Expressage on supplies to Departments			45 00
"	31	William Dustin	Clerk at Headquarters, November and December			80 00
"	31	B. F. Wade Co.	Stationery for Headquarters			5 00
"	31	Richard Tapper	Janitor at Headquarters			103 75
"	31	Montgomery & Vrooman	Printing orders			14 00
"	31	William F. Thompson	Clerk at Headquarters, August, 1884			11 78
"	31	U. S. Express Co.	Express on orders			14 78
"	31	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	Salary for December	125 00		47 10
"	31	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	Postage, telegrams, etc., for December			69 05
1885						32 00
Jan.	5	J. B. Lippincott & Co.	Testimonial (Library) to Pt Com-in-Chf., Beath.			6 65
"	6	Corlies, Macy & Co.	Printing commissions			70 00
"	12	Raitz & Lawrence	Furniture at Headquarters		37 80	4 68
"	13	Samuel Wells, C. of A.	Expenses to Chicago, etc., on Trans. Com.			15 00
"	16	Blade Printing and Paper Co.	Expenses on supplies			6 80
"	16	Blade Printing and Paper Co.	Wrapping paper for Headquarters			5 80
"	16	Blade Printing and Paper Co.	Express on supplies for Headquarters, 1884			44 94
"	23	Adams Express Co.	Express on supplies for December, 1884			62 79
"	23	" "	" " badges			10 95
"	23	" "	" " supplies			163 00
"	23	P. & R. Express Co.	Postage, telegrams, etc.			75 00
"	23	John Taylor, Q. M. G.	Salary for December, 1884	100 00		
"	23	John Taylor, Q. M. G.	Allow for badges			
"	23	White & Bro.	Packing boxes for supplies			
"	23	William H. Spayd & Son	Travelling expenses Pension Committee			
"	23	O. R. McNary	" "		163 00	
"	29	John C. Linehan	" "		75 00	

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Jan.	30	118	George S. Merrill.	Traveling expenses, Pension Committee.	88 30	5 00
"	31	119	Richard Tapper.	Janitor at Headquarters.		37 50
"	31	120	Montgomery & Vrooman.	Printing orders.		8 72
"	31	121	U. S. Express Co.	Express on orders.		1 65
"	31	122	Adams Express Co.	badges for January.		17 30
"	31	123	"	supplies.		2 25
"	31	124	P. & R. Express Co.	Postage, telegrams, etc., for January.	100 00	21 35
"	31	125	John Taylor, Q. M. G.	Salary for January.		47 67
Feb.	16	127	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	Postage, telegrams, etc., for January.	125 00	9 25
"	16	128	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	Salary for January.		8 00
"	16	129	B. F. Wade Co.	Stationery for Headquarters.		12 50
"	20	131	Blade Printing and Paper Co.	Rent of room for storing supplies.		13 00
"	20	131	Pennsylvania Co., for Insurances, etc.	Janitor and office-boy at Headquarters.		78 75
"	23	132	Louis Cooke.	Printing orders.		73 00
"	23	133	Montgomery & Vrooman.	One quarters rent for Headquarters.		26 56
"	23	134	M. J. Enright.	Postage, telegrams, etc., for February.	125 00	12 00
"	23	135	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	Salary for February.		25 85
"	23	136	"	Express on badges for February.		7 15
"	23	137	Adams Express Co.	supplies.		15 85
"	23	138	"	"		
"	23	139	P. & R. Express Co.	Postage, telegrams, etc.,		16 00
"	23	140	John Taylor, Q. M. G.	Salary for February.	100 00	14 04
March	2	141	M. J. Enright.	One quarter's gas, Headquarters.		1 70
"	6	143	U. S. Express Co.	Express on orders.		2 85
"	7	144	J. B. Lippincott & Co.	Letter copying book, Q. M. G. office.		23 25
"	7	145	"	Envelopes.		33 10
"	10	146	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	Engrossing commissions.		25 00
"	16	147	Charles F. Heaton.	Plaster model, G. A. R. badge.		55 00
"	24	148	S. P. Town.	Badge envelopes.	170 00	8 65
"	28	149	Bureau Bros.	Testimonial (Bronze G. A. R. Medalion) Dpt. Minn.		8 15
"	28	150	A. S. Pritchard.	Engraving testis, State of Minn. & city Minneapolis.		63 10
"	31	151	U. S. Express Co.	Express on orders.		18 00
"	31	152	P. & R. Express Co.	supplies for March.		8 65
"	31	153	Adams Express Co.	badges.		18 00
"	31	154	John Taylor, Q. M. G.	Postage, telegrams, etc.	100 00	130 00
"	31	155	"	Salary for March.		8 15
April	1	157	F. Boland.	Framing resolutions and badge Dept. of Minn.		6 40
"	1	158	B. F. Wade Co.	Stationery for Headquarters.		4 50
"	1	159	Blade Printing and Paper Co.	"		18 00
"	1	160	Brown, Eager & Co.	Janitor and office-boy at Headquarters, March.		84 83
"	1	161	Louis Cooke.	Postage, telegrams, etc., for March.	125 00	
"	1	162	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	Salary for March.		4 17
"	1	163	"	Express on orders.		
"	4	164	U. S. Express Co.			

## NINETEENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

Date of Payment.	No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Salaries.	Traveling Expenses.	Incidentals.
1885						
April	8	C. Moore & Co.	Twine for Quartermaster General's office			\$ 3 40
"	22	BarkDull Bros	Printing rosters			4 90
"	24	S. P. Town	Badge envelopes			25 00
"	24	Committee on Testimonials	Expenses to Minneapolis and St. Paul		\$ 24 75	
"	25	F. Boland	Photographing testimonials			55 80
"	30	John Taylor, Q. M. G.	Postage, telegrams, etc., for April			20 47
"	30	John Taylor, Q. M. G.	Salary for April	\$ 100 00		
"	30	Adams Express Co.	Express on Supplies for April			27 80
"	30	Adams Express Co.	badges			9 85
"	30	P. & R. Express Co	" supplies			4 85
"	30	American Express Co.	" orders			7 71
"	30	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	"			66 05
"	30	Louis Cooke	Postage, telegrams, etc., for April			13 00
"	30	Railroader Printing Co.	Janitor and office-boy at Headqrs. for April	125 00		3 00
"	30	B. F. Wade Co.	Printing for Transportation Committee			4 00
"	30	Cortis, Macy & Co.	Stationery at Headquarters			32 00
"	30	Blade Printing and Paper Co.	Printing commissions			3 70
"	30	Blade Printing and Paper Co.	Stationery at Headquarters			66 75
May	1	Montgomery & Vrooman	Printing orders			160 50
"	1	Union Pacific Railway Co.	Freight on Proceedings to Nebraska			12 31
"	1	Merrilow Print.	Printing ciphers and blanks, Q. M. G. office			19 50
"	18	William H. Spayd & Son	Boxes for supplies			25 75
"	21	Fenn. Co. for Insurances, etc.	Rent of room for storing supplies			12 50
"	23	B. F. Wade Co.	Stationery for Headquarters			1 50
"	23	Blade Printing and Paper Co.	"			7 05
"	23	"	"			1 10
"	23	Harry Rimmick	Janitor and office-boy at Headquarters			13 00
"	23	W. W. Alcorn, A. G.	Postage, telegrams, etc., for May			115 75
"	23	"	Salary for May	125 00		
"	23	S. A. Rudolph's Sons	Wrapping paper, Quartermaster General's office			2 10
"	23	P. & R. Express Co.	Express on supplies for May			1 75
"	23	Adams Express Co.	" badges			35 20
"	23	White & Bro.	"			16 15
"	23	John Taylor, Q. M. G.	Alloy for badges			29 04
"	23	John Taylor, Q. M. G.	Postage, telegrams, etc., for May			20 01
"	23	American Express Co.	Express on orders	100 00		
June	1					42 70

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

June	2	Ira E. Hicks, J. V. Com.-in-Chief . . . . .	Traveling expenses for year	51 82	97 75
"	4	W. W. Alcorn, A. G. . . . .	Ingrossing commissions and charters	..	2 75
"	5	Barkdull Bros . . . . .	Printing rosters	..	800 75
"	5	Montgomery & Vrooman . . . . .	Printing orders	..	34 50
"	9	Samuel Wells, C. of A. . . . .	Traveling expenses on Transportation Com'tee.	139 00	..
"	9	D. R. Austin, Judge Advocate Gen'l	"    for term	24 50	..
"	9	R. H. Cochran, Senior A. D. C. . . . .	"    to Texas, Maine, etc	239 87	..
"	9	W. W. Alcorn, A. G. . . . .	"    for term	498 40	..
"	12	John S. Kountz, Com.-in-Chief	Badge envelopes	..	25 00
"	16	S. P. Town . . . . .	Gas at Headquarters	..	8 83
"	17	M. J. Enright . . . . .	Eagle for flag staff	..	3 50
"	17	M. C. Lilley & Co. . . . .	Printing reports National Officers	..	825 00
"	25	Montgomery & Vrooman . . . . .	Printing report Quartermaster General	..	79 75
"	25	J. B. Lippincott & Co. . . . .	Expressage on General Orders	..	7 50
"	25	U. S. Express Co. . . . .	Inspecting Department of Ohio	..	..
"	25	J. St. J. Clarkson, Asst. Insp'r. Gen.	Traveling expenses on Transportation Com'tee.	25 00	..
"	25	John C. Linehan . . . . .	Traveling expenses on Pension Committee	31 80	..
"	25	C. H. Grosvenor . . . . .	Balance salary	..	..
"	25	W. W. Alcorn, Adjutant General	Postage, telegrams, etc., for June	230 00	..
"	25	W. W. Alcorn, Adjutant General . . . . .	Expenses at 19th An. Encamp't as per vouchers	..	32 80
"	25	Nat'l. Officers & Council of Admin'n.	Printing obligations . . . . .	..	2855 94
"	25	Merrihen Print . . . . .	Salary for June	..	8 50
"	25	John Taylor, Quartermaster General	Postage, telegrams, etc., for June	100 00	..
"	25	John Taylor, Quartermaster General	Express on supplies for June	..	23 53
"	25	Adams Express Co . . . . .	Express on supplies for June	..	18 35
"	25	Philadelphia & Reading Express . . . . .	Express on supplies for June	..	2 55
"	25	Committee on Sons of Veterans . . . . .	Rent of Headquarters second quarter 1885	..	9 13
"	25	Masonic Temple Association . . . . .	Packing boxes for supplies	..	75 00
"	25	W. H. Spayd & Son . . . . .	Express on badges for June	..	4 85
"	25	Adams Express Co . . . . .	..	..	16 75
Total incidentals . . . . .				\$1,628 94	\$12,281 24
Total traveling expenses . . . . .				\$2,600 00	1,628 94
Total salaries . . . . .				..	2,600 00
Total expenditures . . . . .				..	\$10,510 18

## VII.

## SUPPLY ACCOUNTS OF DEPARTMENTS WITH NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

DEPARTMENTS.	Balance last Report		Purchase, as per Abstract.	Am't Due.	Am't Paid.	Balances.	
	Dr.	Cr.				Dr.	Cr.
Arkansas . . . . .	\$ . . . . .	\$ 0 35	\$ 41 85	\$ 41 50	\$ 42 95	\$ . . . . .	\$ 1 45
California . . . . .		2 12	697 22	665 10	550 85	144 25	
Colorado . . . . .	210 19		368 08	578 27	379 88	198 39	
Connecticut . . . . .			485 15	485 15	485 15		
Dakota . . . . .	356 62		491 75	848 37	300 70	547 67	
Delaware . . . . .			17 79	17 79	19 42		1 63
Florida . . . . .	17 94		86 30	104 24	65 45	38 79	
Gulf . . . . .		60	99 95	99 35	100 92		1 57
Illinois . . . . .		25	1622 95	1622 70	1627 20		4 50
Indiana . . . . .		2 40	1557 10	1554 70	1554 70		
Iowa . . . . .			1681 99	1681 99	1681 99		
Kansas . . . . .		4 20	1373 50	1369 30	1373 50		4 20
Kentucky . . . . .	42 50		188 57	231 07	192 57	38 50	
Maine . . . . .			1204 71	1204 71	1204 71		
Massachusetts . . . . .		2 50	1458 54	1456 04	1468 04		12 00
Maryland . . . . .			174 55	174 55	174 55		
Michigan . . . . .			1348 15	1348 15	1345 15		3 00
Minnesota . . . . .	639 25		1229 16	1868 41	1339 55	528 86	
Missouri . . . . .		39 70	1190 80	1151 10	1132 55	18 55	
Montana . . . . .			118 30	118 30	119 50		1 20
Nebraska . . . . .			839 75	839 75	343 35	496 40	
New Hampshire . . . . .			413 56	413 56	413 36	20	
New Jersey . . . . .			492 60	492 60	493 20		60
New Mexico . . . . .		12 68	63 95	51 27	51 33		06
New York . . . . .	50		2752 35	2752 85	2752 85		
Ohio . . . . .		14 00	2962 95	2948 95	2948 95		
Oregon . . . . .		6 74	104 82	98 08	105 51		7 43
Pennsylvania . . . . .	300 00		2565 15	2865 15	2565 15	*300 00	
Potomac . . . . .			218 69	218 69	219 47		78
Rhode Island . . . . .			225 04	225 04	225 04		
Tenn. & Georgia . . . . .	201 25		252 05	453 30	81 30	372 00	
Texas . . . . .			56 03	56 03	39 05	16 98	
Utah . . . . .	14 00		104 56	118 56	117 51	1 05	
Vermont . . . . .		02	445 31	445 29	445 41		12
Virginia . . . . .	7 80		87 89	95 69	90 04	5 65	
Washington Ter . . . . .	34 11		276 96	311 07	204 02	107 05	
West Virginia . . . . .	12 60		79 27	91 87	91 87		
Wisconsin . . . . .			1148 75	1148 75	917 25	231 50	
Totals . . . . .	\$ 1836 76	\$ 85 56	\$28526 09	\$30277 29	\$27263 99	\$3048 84	\$95 54

\*Old account in dispute.

**VIII.**  
**REPORT OF SUPPLIES RECEIVED, ISSUED, AND REMAINING ON HAND BY JOHN TAYLOR, QUARTERMASTER**  
**GENERAL, G. A. R., DURING 1884 AND 1885.**

	Rituals, Sets	Services	Rules and Regulations	Applications	Leaves of Absence	Transfers	Discharges	Charters	Descriptive Books	Badges	Badge Ribbons	Buttons	Manuals	Odes	Electrolytes	Rank Straps	Ribbon, Colored, Pieces	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Form E.	Form H.
On hand last report . . . . .	25	127	1266	1750	214	597	145	1056	23	9	858	191	906	13	3501	4027	475	1348	961	2760			
Purchased as per abstract	1250	5993	39972	174770	10000	22500	8500	1000	1000	54982	164 $\frac{3}{4}$	24115	5000	23000	350	5187	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	55000	53000	3000	1500	17000	
Total to be accounted for	1275	6120	39972	176036	11750	22714	9097	1145	2056	55005	161 $\frac{3}{4}$	24115	5009	23858	541	6083	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	58501	57027	3475	1348	2461	19760
Issued to Departments . . . . .	1231	2524	24144	79925	7608	12572	5450	1039	625	54782	163 $\frac{3}{4}$	24115	2165	9392	262	5804	261 $\frac{3}{4}$	49100	48550	1859	1175	1173	15360
Samples for printers . . . . .	1	2	12	20	10	10	10	1	1	5	10	5	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
19th An. Encampment . . . . .	1	2	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
National Headquarters . . . . .	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Organizing Dept. Texas . . . . .	1	1	5	50	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Inspector General . . . . .																							
Chaplain-in-Chief . . . . .																							
Old and unserviceable . . . . .	2	30	160	50	10	20	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	300	250	50	50	125	
Total issues . . . . .	1235	2535	24491	80155	7678	12662	5480	1039	627	54782	163 $\frac{3}{4}$	24115	2221	9557	268	5804	261 $\frac{3}{4}$	49430	48880	1929	1175	1255	15505
Balance on hand . . . . .	40	385	15481	95881	4072	10112	3617	106	1429	223	2788	14301	273	280	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	9071	8197	1546	173	206	4255		

**IX.**  
**CONSOLIDATED REPORTS OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS GENERAL, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES**  
**FROM MARCH 31, 1884, TO MARCH 31, 1885.**

DEPARTMENTS.	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.			Total.	RELIEF FUND.			REMARKS.	
			Tax paid Depts.	Relief.	Incl- dentals.		Balance.	Received.	Paid.		Balance.
Arkansas . . . . .	\$ 21,037 11		1,487 18	2,332 58	\$ 15,117 98	\$ 18,937 74	\$ 5,499 79	\$ 2,136 20	\$ 1,697 75	\$ 1,863 96	No reports.
California . . . . .	12,170 05		1,100 94	862 81	9,862 36	11,826 36	2,551 41	1,699 86	1,252 90	1,292 77	
Colorado . . . . .	24,190 63		1,513 04	4,221 37	19,388 41	23,322 82	8,026 91	9,073 94	8,096 33	20,549 54	
Connecticut . . . . .	4,182 03		614 60	335 46	3,272 94	4,323 23	713 47	351 72	17 60	376 22	
Dakota . . . . .	2,183 85		114 70	147 37	2,027 87	2,289 74	724 86	55 05	01 00	92 07	
Delaware . . . . .	2 40	37	5 48		14 40	19 88	20 49				
Florida . . . . .	60,700 00		4,229 25	1,764 00	49,408 23	55,401 48	17,405 46	5,260 40	3,300 27	9,050 00	No reports.
Illinois . . . . .	14,999 27		1,538 85	1,550 02	14,104 83	17,193 70	6,245 23	2,031 46	3,207 85	2,455 87	
Indiana . . . . .	7,003 92	13	633 38	1,000 00	5,422 89	8,897 44	8,897 44				No relief fund.
Iowa . . . . .	30,020 13		4,534 24	1,913 63	24,336 19	30,784 06	14,338 48	5,340 06	3,931 65	3,847 45	No relief fund.
Kansas . . . . .	1,704 16		326 00	203 47	1,288 40	1,817 87	156 88				No relief fund.
Kentucky . . . . .	24,515 78		1,814 63	1,837 16	20,022 42	23,774 21	18,964 91	3,460 84	2,955 39	4,689 46	
Malne . . . . .											
Massachusetts . . . . .											
Maryland . . . . .	9,641 19		903 30	409 00	6,439 91	7,902 21	4,044 67	728 20	665 07	301 94	
Michigan . . . . .	85,924 07		1,873 94	2,882 16	28,769 16	83,525 28	7,087 61	8,714 57	8,504 56	1,717 13	
Minnesota . . . . .	18,145 61		1,189 02	866 97	14,627 61	16,933 60	3,323 17	2,101 25	1,464 77	1,107 15	
Missouri . . . . .											
Montana . . . . .											
Nebraska . . . . .											
New Hampshire . . . . .	16,973 71		1,692 30	1,903 09	13,339 33	16,934 72	13,399 57	3,138 40	8,456 77	7,218 73	
New Jersey . . . . .	35,538 89		1,696 46	1,928 07	30,796 09	34,410 62	10,716 40	6,785 79	9,242 12	12,243 25	
New Mexico . . . . .	548 90		56 80	7 25	639 90	723 95	8 50	8 50	6 55	29 00	One quarter.
New York . . . . .	140,489 08		6,128 90	26,907 74	99,797 58	133,834 22	65,900 68	19,640 01	11,339 53	13,564 12	Three quarters.
Ohio . . . . .	77,392 33		5,400 65	7,534 79	60,431 23	73,366 67	17,622 09	6,836 53	8,719 25	10,679 31	
Oregon . . . . .	3,118 31		292 40	2,014 15	2,677 86	474 83	275 91	309 03	309 03	1,685 53	
Pennsylvania . . . . .	184,878 40		5,138 80	20,287 96	135,800 79	161,227 55	62,867 78	14,877 91	9,862 19	42,524 81	Three quarters.
Potomac . . . . .	4,942 12		743 40	437 66	3,836 30	6,037 86	1,171 89	1,426 32	1,133 19	1,246 04	
Rhode Island . . . . .	8,827 42		469 22	308 55	8,040 55	8,540 55	4,372 71	1,233 75	814 85	1,243 97	
Tennessee and Georgia . . . . .	1,322 18		349 60	4 50	1,057 87	1,407 47	82 39	52 75	37 50	54 60	New Department.
Texas . . . . .	1,288 85		42 60	4 50	216 95	264 05	32 39	37 50	37 50	54 60	One quarter.
Utah . . . . .	247 47		64 50		150 00	214 50	27 97				
Vermont . . . . .	9,115 26		1,003 78	585 84	6,903 04	8,392 66	3,896 16	3,293 50	1,274 16	3,298 87	
Virginia . . . . .	3,299 56		277 80	1,332 14	1,931 88	1,726 58	379 61	367 99	367 99	8 33	
Washington Territory . . . . .	4,863 52		442 50	98 95	3,228 02	3,769 47	390 95	879 40	378 00	383 08	
West Virginia . . . . .	1,992 72		246 07	87 21	670 01	1,004 59	212 38	239 21	239 21	169 86	
Wisconsin . . . . .	10,996 29		1,628 50	1,443 67	14,676 82	17,746 99	6,001 90			4,475 54	
TOTALS . . . . .	\$70,993 20		\$47,520 80	\$79,651 62	\$57,100 06	\$74,296 88	\$282,543 25	\$94,511 48	\$13,105 42	\$152,153 61	

Balances of Mar. 31, 1884, are not carried into this statement; simply receipts and expenditures for year, with balances of Mar. 31, 1885.

X.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, . . . . .	\$12,006 46	
Due by Departments, . . . . .	\$3,048 84	
Less due Departments, . . . . .	35 54	
	<u>3,013 30</u>	\$15,019 76
Supplies, . . . . .	\$1,518 89	
Office Furniture, . . . . .	313 51	
Gun Metal, . . . . .	1,833 50	
	<u>3,665 90</u>	
Total assets, . . . . .		<u>\$18,685 66</u>
Liabilities, none.		

PENSACOLA FUND.

Balance last report, . . . . .	\$1,272 01
May 11, 1885. Received from Department of Kentucky, . . . . .	150 42
Interest on Deposits, . . . . .	21 20
	<u>\$1,443 63</u>
Balance to credit of this Fund, . . . . .	



## Report of Judge Advocate General.

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OFFICE OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, G. A. R. }  
TOLEDO, OHIO, JUNE 10th, 1885. }

W. W. ALCORN,

*Adjutant General.*

COMRADE:—In submitting the Annual Report of the business of this office during the past year, I desire to congratulate the comrades upon the great harmony that prevails throughout all the departments. Among the first and most important lessons that a soldier learns upon entering the army, is to obey orders. The uniform respect for and obedience to the laws of our society, and the orders of its officers, by all comrades throughout the several departments, demonstrate that the “Boys who wore the Blue,” learned so well their lessons as soldiers, that they have not forgotten them after a lapse of twenty years.

During the year, it has been my pleasure to accompany the Commander-in-Chief, upon his official visits to fifteen Departments. Together we have traveled the continent from the rugged coast of New England, to the Golden shores of California. In all these visits we were greeted by the comrades with a true soldier's welcome, and entertained with the choicest contents of the haversack and canteen. It was most gratifying to find wherever we went, that the Grand Army of the Republic was in such flourishing condition. In every town, of any importance throughout that vast territory lying west of the Missouri river, but little of whose civilization antedates the war for the suppression of the rebellion, we found at least one flourishing Post, where around its sacred altar gathered the old soldiers of the Union Armies in fraternal camp-fires to perform their loving deeds of charity, and inculcate true principles

of loyalty. Though many of these Posts are numerically small, being composed of comrades who had no personal acquaintance or association during the war, yet for efficiency in work, equipment in uniform, and zeal in the performance of all the obligations of the Order, they are abreast of any of the Posts of the older Departments. Having thus traveled this new Western Empire, and beheld its grandeur, I can but wish, that all the surviving soldiers, who fought for the cause of Liberty and Union, might also be permitted to behold the beauty of its broad prairies, fertile valleys, and the grand mountain scenery, of this most marvelous country, which has, by their heroic valor been forever dedicated to the most exalted rights of mankind.

My immediate predecessor, in his report to the Eighteenth Annual Encampment, directed attention to an irregular practice, of comrades and Post Commanders, who write directly to the Judge Advocate General, asking for his opinion upon questions of Grand Army law. This irregular practice has prevailed to some extent during the past year. All intelligent comrades ought to know the Judge Advocate General does not, and cannot make decisions. It is his province only to render opinions to the Commander-in-Chief, upon such questions as that officer may deem proper to refer to him. Such opinions are for the information and guidance of the Commander-in-Chief and unless approved by him have no binding force whatever. Comrades or Post Commanders desiring any information upon Grand Army law, should direct their enquiries to their Department Headquarters. In case the decision of the Department Commander be not satisfactory, they can, through Department Headquarters, take an appeal to the Commander-in-Chief. It is to be hoped that all comrades may soon learn this very simple rule, and that direct inquirers to the Judge Advocate General may cease.

In this connection, it may not be improper to call attention to the Grand Army Blue Book, by Past Commander-in-Chief, Robert B. Beath, published during the past year. The method adopted in this work, is both excellent and comprehensive; and it is a valuable acquisition to the Grand Army jurisprudence. It has been in constant use at Headquarters, and its general use

by Post officers and others will save much time and labor, in the asking and answering of questions already decided. Every Post ought to be supplied with at least one copy; kept constantly in the Post room, for the use of its officers and members.

While the duties connected with my office have involved much thoughtful study and considerable labor, there has nevertheless, been many things connected with it, that will ever mark a pleasant epoch in the march of life. In visiting Departments I have formed the acquaintance of a large number of estimable comrades to whom I am grateful for many thoughtful courtesies, and of whom I shall always cherish the most pleasant memories.

To the Commander-in-Chief, whose personal and official intercourse with his staff has been marked by the utmost kindness and courtesy, I desire to express my grateful acknowledgments. His zeal in the discharge of his official duties, and his untiring efforts to promote the best interests of the Grand Army of the Republic justly entitle him to the respect and esteem of every comrade.

The following are the opinions in full rendered by me during the year:

OPINION No. I. AUGUST 27, 1884.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK.

CASE.

I. "Can a Post adopt a By-Law fixing certain nights for the muster of recruits?"

II. "Would a Post be justified in declining to muster a recruit who presented himself at any other time?"

OPINION.

Article 10, Chapter 2, Rules and Regulations provide: "Posts may adopt By-Laws for their government, not inconsistent with these Rules and Regulations, or the By-Laws or orders of the National or Department Encampments."

Such a By-Law adopted by a Post for its own convenience, would not be inconsistent with the Rules and Regulations, and in the absence of any Rule or order of the Department to the contrary, a Post may provide in its By-Laws certain specified nights for mustering recruits. And having so provided, it follows that it may refuse to muster a recruit presenting himself at any other time.

## OPINION No. II. OCTOBER 4, 1884.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO.

## CASE.

Prior to the year 1874, comrades Louis Felsenthal and M. A. Breeden, had served as Commanders of McRea Post No. 1, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and comrade Edward Schwartz had served as Commander of Wingate Post No. 2, Fort Union, New Mexico. During the year 1874 both of these Posts disbanded, and were never revived. After their Posts had disbanded, these comrades did not join any other Post until they were mustered into Carlton Post No. 39, Department of Colorado, (now New Mexico,) in the year 1883. Upon this record these comrades claimed the right, as Past Post Commanders, to seats in the Department Encampment of New Mexico. This privilege was accorded to them by the Department Encampment, at its annual session held February 24, 1883. From this action an appeal was taken by comrade Fitzgerald.

## OPINION.

The only question to be determined in this case, is whether these comrades, by reason of the disbanding of their Posts, and of their remaining for so many years, to wit: from 1874 to 1883, without uniting with any other Post, deprived them of the privileges they acquired as Past Post Commanders, of such defunct Posts.

When the Posts to which these comrades belonged ceased to exist, they stood as members of disbanded Posts, and upon proper application were entitled to receive transfer cards, which would have entitled them to join another Post within a year. Failing to do this, as required by the Rules and Regulations, they became honorably discharged from the order.

*Sec. II., Art. IV., Chap. II, R. R.*

By such discharge they lost all rights and privileges acquired by reason of official position during previous membership, and they could not be restored by again joining the society.

*Opinion No. IV., Page 174. Decisions and Opinions, C. in C. and Judge Advocate General.*

*Opinion No. 94, page 128. Decisions and Opinions, C. in C. and Judge Advocate General.*

The admission therefore of these comrades was illegal. But this action did not *per-se* render illegal the proceedings of the Encampment, in which they participated.

## OPINION No. III. OCTOBER 4, 1884.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO.

## CASE.

By General Orders No. 6, issued by the Department Commander of New Mexico, bearing date July 17, 1884, it appears that a meeting of the Council of Administration was held on that day, at Department Headquarters, Santa Fe. This order shows that, "a majority of the members were present in person or by proxy." At this meeting the resignations of Franklin Jordan, member of the Council of Administration and H. J. Franklin, Senior Vice-Commander, were accepted, and these vacancies filled by the election of comrade Stephen W. Dorsey, Senior Vice-Commander, and comrade J. H. Purdy, member of the Council of Administration.

## OPINION.

There is no provision in the Rules and Regulations authorizing a member of the Council of Administration of a Department to delegate any of his official powers to another by proxy. It follows then, from the foregoing statement of facts, that there was not a legal quorum of the Council present at this meeting, and therefore all action had at such meeting was illegal and void.

## OPINION No. IV. NOVEMBER 7, 1884.

A comrade who has been dropped from the rolls of a Post on account of non-payment of dues for a year or more, is no longer a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Post of which he was a member has no jurisdiction over him for any purpose, except to receive his application for re-instatement.

## OPINION No. V. DECEMBER 13, 1884.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

## CASE.

The Department of California at its Annual Encampment in 1883, adopted a code of By-laws, providing therein for a Department Relief Fund, and a Board of Trustees to manage and disburse the same, such Fund to be raised by "Assessments and donations." During the year monies were received for this fund; but how much and from what source, whether by assessments, donations, or both, does not appear. At the next Annual Encampment held in January 1884, a resolution was

passed transferring all the money in the Relief Fund to the General Fund of the Department. Against this action George H. Thomas Post No. 2, Department of California, presented a protest to the Department Commander, in which it was claimed, that inasmuch as the resolution conflicted with the By-Laws previously adopted, it was illegal. This protest was returned to the Post by the Department Commander, holding that the resolution adopted by the Encampment of 1884 in relation to this fund, *being in conflict* with the By-Laws adopted by the preceding Encampment creating the Fund, operated to repeal such By-Law, and therefore the transfer of the money in Relief Fund to the General Fund was lawful.

[From this decision Post No 2 appealed.]

#### OPINION.

Chapter III, Article X, Rules and Regulations provides that, "Department Encampments may adopt By-Laws for the government of "the Department \* \* \* and may provide for alterations and "amendments thereof."

The Department Encampment of California under this authority, having duly enacted its By-Laws, and provided therein for a Relief Fund, and having further provided the manner by which such By-Laws could be altered or amended, these By-Laws became the fundamental law for the government of all future Encampments, until the same were altered or amended as therein provided. Until this was done in the manner prescribed, these By-Laws remained in full force, and were as binding upon future Encampments, as upon the one adopting them. They could not be altered, amended or repealed, by a resolution not passed in conformity with the requirements of such By-Laws.

The resolution was "That the money in the Relief Fund be transferred to the General Fund." There is nothing in its language to imply that it was the object of the mover to repeal the By-Laws creating the Relief Fund and Board. Its terms applied to the fund alone; and if, in itself effectual to transfer the money therein to the General Fund there is nothing in it to prevent a future Encampment from transferring it back into the Relief Fund, or to prevent this fund from being replenished by future assessments and donations. The effect of the resolution if legal, was only to interrupt the operations of the Relief Board by depriving it of its then existing fund.

The next question presented in this case is, whether the Encampment of 1884 had power to transfer the money in the Relief Fund to the General Fund? The Rules and Regulations, Chapter V, Article XII, authorizes Posts to provide for a Relief Fund, and expressly declares that such fund "shall be held sacred for such purposes." This applies also to Departments. In this case this Relief Fund, whether raised by assessment or donations, became a Trust Fund for a specified purpose,

and the Department had no further control over it, than to use it, for the special purpose for which it was provided. It would be manifestly unjust for one Department Encampment to adopt measures to provide a fund, either by assessment or voluntary contribution, for a purely charitable purpose, and the next Encampment to lay its hands on such fund and pervert it to other and entirely different uses.

For these reasons I am of opinion, that this resolution was wholly inoperative and void, both as to the transfer of the money in said Relief Fund to the General Fund, and as to the repealing, or in any manner affecting the By-Laws, under which such fund was established.

OPINION No. VI. DECEMBER 17, 1884.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF RHODE ISLAND.

CASE.

“In whom lies the authority to name time and place for annual meeting of Department Encampment; the Department Commander or the Council of Administration?”

OPINION.

There is no specific provision in the Rules and Regulations on this subject, but the following provisions are applicable:

“There shall be an annual meeting of each Department Encampment between January first and May first of each year, and a semi-annual meeting, if so determined at the annual meeting of the Department, or by the Council of Administration.”

*Chap. III, Art. III, Sec. I.*

“The Council of Administration shall have charge of the working interest of the Department.”

*Chap. III, Art. VI, Sec. IX.*

A proper construction of these provisions leads to the conclusion that, in the absence of any action by the Department Encampment, fixing the time and place for holding its annual meeting, the power to fix the time and place therefor, devolves upon the Council of Administration.

OPINION No. VII. MARCH 10, 1885.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CASE.

From the record in this case it appears that James Kane, late 2d Lieutenant 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, a member of Post 19, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., was, by an order of the President of the United States, dated June 10, 1864, (for reasons therein stated,) dis-

honorably dismissed from the army; and that by a subsequent order of the President, dated July 29, 1879, the disability of Lieutenant Kane to re-enter the army, in consequence of his dismissal in 1864, was removed. With this record the question whether James Kane is properly on the rolls of the Grand Army of the Republic, was submitted to the Department Commander of Pennsylvania. He decided upon the opinion of his Judge Advocate, that the order of the President of July 29, 1879, removing the disability of Lieutenant Kane to re-enter the army, was equivalent to, and operated as an honorable discharge; and he was thereby rendered eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

#### OPINION.

The only question to be determined in this case is, whether the order of July 29, 1879, relieving Lieutenant Kane from the disability to re-enter the army, which was a part of the original order of dismissal of June 10, 1864, is equivalent to and operates as an honorable discharge, so as to bring him within the rule of eligibility to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic provided by Chapter I, Article IV, of the Rules and Regulations. We think it was not equivalent to, and did not operate as an honorable discharge, within the meaning of the Rules and Regulations. This order was issued fifteen years after the order of dismissal, and fourteen years after the "Volunteer army for the suppression of the Rebellion," from which Lieutenant Kane was dismissed, had been disbanded. When the order of June 10, 1864, took effect, Lieutenant Kane's record of discharge from the army was complete, and he was relegated to civil life. While the army from which he was dismissed had an existence, it was within the power of the President to re-appoint him and afterwards give him an honorable discharge. There were also other methods by which he could have been restored to his position in the army, while that army had an existence, and given an honorable discharge. But when the volunteer army, to which he belonged, was mustered out, and had no longer any existence, it was impossible to either restore, or re-appoint him to that army. The sentence of dishonorable dismissal was an executed penalty when the order of June 10, 1864, took effect, and could not be changed. But that part of the order prohibiting him from again receiving an appointment in the army, was a *continuing penalty*, which the President, by virtue of his pardoning power, could at any subsequent period relieve him from. This is all the President did by the order of July 29, 1879, and from its language, all we think he intended to do. But whether this be so or not, he had no power in any manner, to change the record of dismissal, and could not therefore render it an honorable discharge, or equivalent to an honorable discharge.



This view is sustained by the opinions of the Judge Advocates General of the United States Army, reported in "Winthrop's Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocates General, first edition, 1880, published by authority of the Secretary of War," from which I make the following quotations bearing upon the question involved in this case :

1. "When a legal sentence of dismissal has been duly *confirmed and executed*, the power over the case of the reviewing officer (whether the President or the commanding general in time of war) is *exhausted*. The reviewing authority as such is *functus officio*. He cannot recall, revoke, recind or modify the official act of confirmation, or the order which is the evidence of it. So, the sentence being executed and the dismissal being an accomplished fact, the case is beyond the reach of the *pardonning power*; by no exercise of that power can the sentence be removed or remitted, or the office lost be restored."

*Ex parte Garland, 4 Wallace, 381; XII. Opinions of Attorney General, 548.*

"Thus, so far as the executive power is concerned, the dismissal is final and irreversible; and the law has provided no court of appeal or other revisory authority, by which the same may be re-opened or set aside; the only remedy is by new appointment."

*Paragraph 5, page 237.*

2. "Upon the legal execution of a sentence of dismissal, the officer is wholly separated from the military service and becomes as completely a *civilian* as if he had never been in the army. As his dismissal is irreversible, he can be restored to the service only by a new appointment by the President. This is the law independent of express legislation. He cannot be honorably discharged, (as dismissed officers have not unfrequently asked to be,) or placed on the retired list, or permitted to resign, *in lieu* of standing dismissed, because it is only a commissioned officer of the army who can be thus privileged, and being a *civilian*, he would necessarily, in order to be enabled to be discharged or resign, &c., from the army, have *first to be* returned to it by appointment."

*Paragraph 6, page 238.*

3. "There can be no *revocation* of a duly executed order of dismissal, *however unmerited or injudicious* the original act may be deemed to have been. For distinct as dismissal by order is, in its *nature*, from dismissal by sentence; the *effect* of the proceeding in divesting the office is the same in each case. An officer dismissed by an order, though his dismissal may have involved no disgrace, is assimilated to an officer dismissed by sentence, in so far that he is completely relegated to a civil status, having in law no nearer, or other relation to the military service than has any civilian who has never been in the army. Thus an order assuming to revoke a legal order of dismissal is as unauthorized as it is ineffectual. The original dismissal is an *act done* which cannot be

"*undone*, and the order, which is the evidence of it, is therefore incapable of revocation or recall. Nor can that be effected *indirectly* which can not *legally be done directly*. An officer dismissed by executive order can not be relieved by being allowed to resign or be retired, or by being granted an *honorable discharge*. For in order to be discharged &c., from the army, he must first be *in* the army, and there is but one mode by which an officer once legally separated from the army can be put into it, viz: by a new appointment, according to the Constitution."

*Paragraph 8, page 239.*

4. "A pardon cannot reach or remit a fully *executed* sentence, though the same may have been unjustly imposed. A pardon cannot admit to return to the army an officer or soldier legally separated therefrom and made a civilian by a duly approved sentence of dismissal, or by a dishonorable discharge. \* \* \* \* When, however, any portion of a punishment remains *unexecuted*, that portion may be remitted by the pardoning power."

*Paragraph 4, page 357.*

5. "The pardoning power extends to *continuing* punishments, or punishments which are never fully executed—remitting in each case the punishment from and after the taking effect of the pardon. Of this class is the *disqualification* to hold *military* or public office. \* \* \* These, being continuing punishments, may be put an end to at any time, by a remission by the pardoning power."

*Paragraph 6, page 358.*

I am, therefore, of opinion that James Kane, not having an honorable discharge from the army, was at the time of his election and muster as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic ineligible to such membership, and that such election and muster is wholly illegal and void.

*Opinion 69, Blue Book, page 6.*

## OPINION No. VIII. MARCH 12, 1885.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

### CASE.

An applicant was duly elected to membership in Post 157, Department of Pennsylvania, but, before being mustered, conducted himself in such a manner as to cause the Post to adopt a resolution requesting the Department Commander to set aside the ballot by which he was elected. Upon this request the ballot was set aside by the Department Commander.

## OPINION.

After an applicant has been duly elected, but before he has been mustered, he so conducts himself as to convince the comrades of the Post that he is unworthy of membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, they may, by a vote of the Post, ask the Department Commander to set aside the ballot by which such applicant was elected; and it is lawful for him to set such ballot aside.

## OPINION No. IX. APRIL 3, 1885.

## CASE.

“Is a person who served during the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, only as a citizen or volunteer aide upon the staff of a Major General, without having been commissioned or mustered into the army, and who received no pay for such service, eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic?”

## OPINION.

Chapter I, Art. IV., Rules and Regulations, defines who are eligible to membership. The terms “Soldiers and Sailors” therein used, applies only to such as were duly mustered into the army or navy. A volunteer aide upon the staff of a general officer was there only by the courtesy of such officer. He was not subject to duty, except as he chose to perform it. Though he may have been given certain rank while acting as such aide, he was, nevertheless, only a civilian, voluntarily performing the duties of a soldier, and could terminate such service at his own pleasure. He was not a soldier of the United States Army, and could receive no discharge therefrom, and is not, therefore, eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Respectfully submitted,

D. R. AUSTIN,

*Judge Advocate General.*

## Inspector General's Report.

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OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL, G. A. R., }  
HILLSDALE, MICH., June 13, 1885. }

W. W. ALCORN,

*Adjutant General.*

COMRADE:—I have the honor to submit to you, and through you to the National Encampment, the following, as my Annual Report as Inspector General of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the year ending March 31, 1885. The year has been a very prosperous one for the Order, and in most of the Departments there has been a marked increase in interest and zeal manifested by the comrades, to make the Grand Army more of a fraternal and charitable institution than heretofore. The following statement shows the condition of each Department as reported to me by Department Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors General:

### MAINE.

The report of comrade A. A. Nickerson, Inspector of this Department, shows 135 Posts in the Department, with a membership of 8,242. There has been a gain of 31 Posts during the year, and all Posts inspected but two. The ritualistic work is well performed and officers and members exhibit a lively interest in the work of the Order. The Posts own 254 muskets. Eighty-eight comrades have died during the year. Nine Posts maintain a Relief Fund. There is \$3,135.14 in the Relief Fund and \$2,317.02 has been expended for relief during the year.

Assistant Inspector General, comrade O. J. Conant, reports the Department Headquarters in first class condition; the Department officers are conducting the work of the Department according to the rules and regulations of the Order and

attending to every want of the Posts with promptness. The books and accounts are well kept, and the prospects for the future of the Department are excellent.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Department Inspector, comrade John W. Mears, reports 81 Posts in the Department and all inspected, with a membership of 4,354, which makes a gain of 610 members during the year, all Posts having been inspected. The work is well performed by the several Posts with but few exceptions, and the members show a lively interest in everything pertaining to the Grand Army. The officers and comrades are generally uniformed. A majority of the Posts have Relief Funds and expended for relief during the past year \$4,101.43. Aggregate amount of money in Posts fund, \$18,736.43.

Assistant Inspector General, Cyrus Freeman, reports that he inspected Department Headquarters and finds the Department in excellent condition. The books of the A. A. G. and A. Q. M. G. are well kept. No Posts delinquent in quarterly dues. The officers are attending to their duties well, and carefully looking after the wants and needs of the Department. Comrade Freeman says "that Commander Collis is at all times alive to the wants of the Department, and all of the officers of his Staff are zealous and capable comrades, and are working in harmony in promoting the best interests of the G. A. R." Past Commander Linehan is entitled to much credit for the excellent condition in which he left the Department.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Department Inspector, comrade B. Reed Wales, reports 180 Posts in good standing and all inspected, showing a membership of 16,992, a gain of 18 Posts and 2,231 members for the past year. This Department is in a most excellent condition; the officers and comrades nearly all uniformed and equipped, and exhibiting a good interest in the work and principles of the Order. Nearly all of the Posts have Relief Funds, while many pay weekly sick benefits. The amount of money in the relief and general funds \$122,531.53, and \$37,294.83 was expended for charities during the year, which

shows that the comrades are living up to the principle of charity in a true comradeship manner. Number of muskets owned by Posts, 1,105. Number of members suspended during the year, 2,392, and 1,829 reinstated. Assistant Inspector General Charles A. Anthony, reports Department Headquarters in excellent condition; the books and accounts kept in a thorough and systematic manner. Comrade A. C. Monroe, A. G. of the Department, is reported a most efficient officer, zealous and untiring in attending to the interest of his Department.

Comrade Wales' report is thorough, complete and in excellent shape. The Department is in excellent condition and great credit is given the officers for the able management of its affairs.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

The report of Department Inspector, comrade A. A. Laro, shows the Department healthy and prosperous. The Inspector reports 16 Posts with a membership of 1,334. The work is fairly performed, the officers and guards generally uniformed. The aggregate number of muskets owned by Posts, 80. One-half of the Posts have Relief Funds; the amount on hand \$3,787.87, and \$333.62 expended for relief the past year. No report received from Assistant Inspector General as to the condition of Department Headquarters.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Department Inspector, David F. Chadeayne, reports 59 Posts in good standing, with 4,941 members, a gain of four Posts and 724 members during the year. The officers and guards are fairly uniformed and equipped. Members are quite regular in attendance and exhibit an interest in the work of the Order. The work of the Ritual is fairly performed. One-half of the Posts have Relief Funds. Amount in relief and general Post funds, \$27,690.01; amount expended for relief during the year, \$2,928.52. Assistant Inspector General, Comrade Henry S. Brown, reports the inspection of Department Headquarters, and finds the records in excellent shape, and the Rules and Regulations complied with. He reports the

officers of the Department earnest and-attentive to their duties, and that the general condition of the Department denotes a prosperous year.

#### NEW YORK.

No report from the Department Inspector received.

Assistant Inspector General, Comrade John Peattie, reports his inspection of Department Headquarters as follows:

Whole number of Posts chartered April 1, 1885 . . . . .	549
Posts in good standing . . . . .	546
Number of members in good standing . . . . .	31,322
Number of Posts forfeiting charter during year . . . . .	5
Number of members dropped and suspended during year	1,338
Number of Posts delinquent in quarterly dues . . . . .	3

The Assistant Adjutant General's books and records are kept in excellent condition and all reports are promptly forwarded to National Headquarters. He finds the officers of the Department attending to the wants of the Posts with promptness and dispatch, and the general condition of the Department prosperous and the outlook fine. Comrade Peattie calls attention to the custom among members of wearing the ribbon attached to the badge of the G. A. R., "of all colors and shades of the rainbow, regardless of the fact that they never held the office entitling them to such privilege, thus making it no mark of honor or distinction to be entitled to wear any of the colors."

The Department seems to be in excellent condition, but the failure of the Inspector to forward his reports prevents me from giving you the condition of Posts.

#### NEW JERSEY.

Comrade Frank O. Cole, Inspector of this Department, reports 93 Posts, with a membership of 5,713 being a gain of 11 Posts and 364 members during the year. Three Posts were not inspected. Two-thirds of the Posts have a Relief Fund, and appropriated \$7,203.01 for charity purposes during the year. Amount of money in the relief fund, \$17,333.00; number of muskets owned by Posts, 678. Officers and members generally uniformed. Assistant Inspector General, Comrade Chas. Ewan Meritt, reports the inspection of Department Headquarters and finds it in good condition and working smoothly. The general condition of the Department is good.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Comrade Thos. F. Malony, Department Inspector, makes a general report of the condition of this Department, not being able to send me his consolidated report of the Posts. He reports the Department in excellent condition; that the energy of Department Commander Austin Curtin, and his Staff, is creating an enthusiasm throughout the Department that is most beneficial; that the systematic and intelligent work of the A. A. G., Thos. J. Stewart, and A. Q. M., H. G. Williams, has brought the Department to an enviable state of efficiency and discipline. Assistant Inspector General, B. C. Christy, reports the inspection of Department Headquarters as follows:

Number of Posts chartered during year . . . . .	61
Number of Posts in good standing March 31, '85 . .	476
Number of members in good standing March 31, '85,	34,412
Number of Posts forfeiting charters during year .	1
Number of members dropped and suspended March 31, 1885 . . . . .	4,017
Number of comrades died during year . . . . .	333
Amount of cash in hands of A. Q. M. G . . . . .	\$3,475 40
Number of Posts delinquent in quarterly dues . . .	None.

The books and records of the Department are in good shape and well kept. The general condition of the Department is excellent.

Comrade Christy has performed his labors well, making a full and thorough report of his inspection.

## DELAWARE.

This Department consists of 12 Posts, 11 of which were inspected, showing a membership of 519, as shown by the report of Department Inspector, comrade James A. Price. There has been no gain in number of Posts during the year, but a gain of 40 in membership. Two Posts have a Relief Fund, with \$96.82 on hand. Expended for relief, \$282.83 during the year. The Posts in the Department are, as a general thing, in fair condition. Comrade Petrie B. Ayers, Assistant Inspector General, in his report of inspection of Department Headquarters says that the general condition of the Department is good, although some of the Posts have a hard struggle for



existence, owing to the fact of their being located in the country districts and of small membership; that for the first time in the history of the Department, every officer is doing the duties expected of him by the Manual. Heretofore the Department Commander has been the Department Commander, A. A. G., A. Q. M. G. and C. of A. The files of orders for the past four years are minus, with the exception of those of the present administration. The reports from the different Posts are incomplete, and, if ever rendered, have been lost. Department Commander Litzenberg is doing all he can to bring "order out of chaos," and the prospects for the future are encouraging.

#### MARYLAND.

The Department Inspector has failed to report the inspection of this Department, if any was made. Assistant Inspector General, comrade Thomas A. Larkin, has inspected Department Headquarters, and reports as follows, showing the Department to be in pretty fair condition :

O. A. JANES,  
*Inspector General.*

COMRADE:—In obedience to General Orders, and in conformity to your letter of March 19, 1885, I respectfully transmit the following, showing the condition of the Department of Maryland on the 31st of March, 1885, viz :

1. No. of Posts chartered . . . . .	1
2. No. of Posts in good standing March 31, 1885 . . . . .	36
3. No. of members in good standing March 31, 1885 . . . . .	2,275
4. No. of Posts forfeiting charters during the year . . . . .	none
5. No. of members dropped and suspended during year . . . . .	423
6. No. of comrades died during year . . . . .	26
7. Amount of cash in hands of A. Q. M. G. . . . .	\$ 159 25
8. No. of Posts delinquent in quarterly dues April 1, 1885 . . . . .	2
9. The A. Q. M. G. records are well kept . . . . .	first-class
10. The Assistant Adjutant General's records are well kept . . . . .	first-class
11. The Department Reports are promptly forwarded to National Headquarters . . . . .	
12. The Department officers are conducting the work of the Department according to the Rules and Regulations of the Order . . . . .	

13. The Department officers are attending every want of the Posts with promptness and dispatch . . . . .
14. The general condition of the Department is . . . . . good
15. No General Orders from National Headquarters are missing from files . . . . .
16. The A. Q. M. General not given bonds . . . . .

In conclusion I would state that the officers connected with Department Headquarters are fully alive, and take the greatest pains to advance the interest of the organization and the Posts connected with the Department. I feel that I can safely say that the Department is in as good condition as it has ever been, and that the Posts are trying to do all that is in their power to make the approaching Memorial Day a grand success.

Respectfully submitted in F., C. and L.,

THOMAS J. LARKIN,

*Assistant Inspector General.*

#### POTOMAC.

The report of Department Inspector, George H. French, shows the Posts of this Department in flourishing condition. The Department numbers ten Posts and the comrades are taking more than usual interest in everything pertaining to the work of the Grand Army. The number of members in good standing is 1,804. Amount paid for relief during the year, \$1,459.83. All of the Posts have comfortable quarters, and from present indications the increase will be greater than for several years, for the members have all become recruiting officers. Assistant Inspector General, H. N. Rothery, makes a full and thorough report of the inspection of Department Headquarters, which shows the Department officers thorough and efficient in the work of the Order. The Department is in excellent condition in every particular, and prospects for the future excellent. Comrade Rothery is to be commended for his able and detailed report, which shows him to be thoroughly conversant with the workings of his Department.

#### VIRGINIA.

This Department is in a fairly prosperous condition. Department Inspector, S. E. Bickford, reports 16 Posts, with a membership of 711, being an increase of three Posts and 116

members during the year. Amount in General Post fund, \$1,867.52. Amount expended for relief during year, \$589.57. One-third of the Posts have a relief fund.

Assistant Inspector General, J. W. Woodman, reports that he inspected the Department Headquarters, and finds the books and accounts kept in a creditable manner, and in everything pertaining to the duties of the Department officers he could not find a single fault. Great interest is manifested by the comrades, and the prospects are generally good.

## OHIO.

That this Department is in a very prosperous condition is best shown by the full reports of Department Inspector, Carl N. Bancroft, and Assistant Inspector General, J. St. J. Clarkson.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF OHIO, G. A. R.; }  
COLUMBUS, June 1, 1885. }

O. A. JANES,

*Inspector General.*

COMRADE:—I have the honor to submit my report as Inspector of the Department of Ohio, G. A. R., which has been taken since April 1, 1885, under General Orders No. 4, of March 31, 1885, from the Department Commander. This Department consists of eighty-eight Inspection Districts, of which my consolidated report shows that eighty have reported. I find on assuming the position of Inspector of this Department that no inspection was made during the fall of 1884, owing to the excitement attending the Presidential canvass, as the Department Commander deemed it best to not order one during the close of his administration.

The consolidated report of the eighty districts shows as follows:

Number Posts reported . . . . .	388
Number Posts not reported . . . . .	125
Number members in good standing . . . . .	20,790
Number muskets owned by Posts . . . . .	1,629
Maximum amount charged for muster in . . . . .	\$5 00
Minimum amount charged for muster in . . . . .	\$1 00
Number Posts who have a relief fund . . . . .	102
Total sum of relief fund . . . . .	\$10,147 24
Expended for charity . . . . .	\$11,278 85
Number Posts classed as good . . . . .	315
Number Posts classed as fair . . . . .	73
Number Posts who pay benefits . . . . .	44

There has been an increased interest in this Department since January, 1885, and the Department on the whole is in excellent condition with bright future prospects. The Assistant Inspectors have in many cases called meetings of the officers of Posts in their several districts for consultation and an exemplification of Grand Army work, creating a renewed interest and greatly adding to the discipline of the Department. During the summer and fall instruction will be given to continue this good work, and I shall endeavor by enthusiastic and magnetic labor during the balance of the year to be able to present a more thorough and complete report of the condition of each and every Post on the roster in next report.

I regret that the districts of Hamilton, Lucas, Butler, Clermont, Hocking, Lawrence, Meigs and Warren counties have failed to forward me their reports, so the Buckeye State could be reported entire at our next National Encampment as "All present or accounted for."

As a rule, records are well kept, orders obeyed, and in all matters pertaining to the good of the Order, great interest is being manifested, and the future of the Department in growth and prosperity assured.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

CARL N. BANCROFT,

*Department Inspector.*

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL, G. A. R. }  
DAYTON, OHIO, May 9, 1885. }

A. O. JANES,

*Inspector General.*

COMRADE:—I have the honor to report the condition of the Department of Ohio, G. A. R., as directed by order of March 12, 1885. On the 18th day of April I proceeded to Zanesville, Ohio, where the headquarters of this Department are located. Every facility for a complete and thorough inspection of the affairs of the Department was afforded by the Department Commander, R. B. Brown, and his most efficient and reliable Assistant Adjutant General, H. A. Axline, and Assistant Quartermaster General, F. C. Dietz.

The new system of book-keeping adopted by this Department renders it impossible for an error to occur in the accounts between the Department and her Posts, or that an order for supplies should be unfulfilled. The records in both the Assistant Adjutant General's and Assistant Quartermaster General's office are superbly kept, and reflect the highest credit on these officers and their assistants. The Assistant Quartermaster General gives no bond now. The Department is soon to be incorporated, when bond will be given. There are no National orders missing from the files. In short the general condition of the

Department is most excellent, and nothing is left undone by the Department officers to advance the growth and prosperity of the different Posts, and consequently that of the Order.

I have the honor to be your comrade in F., C. and L.,

J. ST. J. CLARKSON.

*Assistant Inspector General.*

#### INDIANA.

The report from this Department shows large gains and an increase in interest, although many of the Posts were not inspected, owing to the shortness of the time allotted the Assistant Inspectors to make the inspection.

Total number of Posts reported by Comrade Jasper E. Lewis, Department Inspector, 396; number not inspected 52; number of members in good standing March 31, 1885, 16,434. Three Posts forfeited their charter during the year. Forty-seven have Relief Funds. Amount in relief fund, \$6,827.90; expended for relief during the year, \$7,129.84. Assistant Inspector General, Lewis B. Fulwiler, reports that he finds the Department officers thorough and competent for the positions they are filling. The books and records are in excellent condition, and that renewed life has been infused in the Department by the election of Comrade David N. Foster, Department Commander; that there seems to be a revival in the Order, and that there will be a large increase in membership during the year.

#### NEBRASKA.

No report received from the Department Inspector.

Comrade L. D. Richards, Assistant Inspector General, reports the Department in good condition, records complete and well kept, officers enthusiastic in the work. Number of Posts in the Department, 197.

#### COLORADO.

The report of Department Inspector, Comrade A. B. Place, shows 59 Posts in the Department, and 53 inspected. The gain in membership during the year is 46, making a total of 2,188 members in the Department. The general condition of

the Posts is good, and with few exceptions are better than the report would indicate, for the reason that many Posts are located in mining districts, when at this time of the year members are scattered in the mountains, making it almost impossible for them to attend meetings. One-half of the Posts have a Relief Fund. Amount expended for relief during the year \$2,377. The prospect for the Department is favorable. No report from Assistant Inspector General.

## MISSOURI.

Reports from this Department indicate it to be in a prosperous condition. Department Inspector, Arthur Dreifus, reports 228 Posts, with a membership of 8,096. Redistricting the Department occasioned considerable delay in ordering an inspection, so that the time to make the inspection was necessarily shortened, thus preventing many Posts from being inspected. There were 117 Posts inspected. The officers and guards in 39 Posts are uniformed and equipped; Ritual committed to memory in 38; members in 16 Posts are uniformed; 37 Posts own muskets numbering 393. The officers and comrades exhibit an interest, generally; the records are complete and well kept in 107 Posts; a Relief Fund in 24; amount of money in Relief Fund, \$2,164.72; amount expended for charities during the year, \$2,000.88. The officers of the Department are competent and efficient, and are doing everything possible for the welfare of the Department.

Assistant Inspector General, Christain Stawitz, reports the inspection of Department Headquarters, and says that the present administration of the Department of Missouri has entered upon its duties, and is doing all that is possible and necessary to bring the Department into proper order; that the Department Officers are aiming to conduct the work of the Department according to the Rules and Regulations. The general condition of the Department is improving, and the future is bright.

## MICHIGAN.

The reports from this Department show active and enthusiastic work on the part of officers and comrades. Department

Inspector C. G. Hampton, reports 303 Posts in the Department, and 284 inspected, with a membership in those inspected of 14,724.

Number of Posts not inspected . . . . .	19
“ “ in which Ritual is committed . . . . .	58
“ “ “ work is properly performed . . . . .	73
“ “ “ Officers and Guards are equipped . . . . .	84
“ “ “ “ “ partly “ . . . . .	65
“ “ “ “ “ are uniformed . . . . .	28
“ “ “ “ “ are partly “ . . . . .	163
“ “ “ Members are uniformed . . . . .	61
“ “ “ “ are partly uniformed . . . . .	177
“ “ “ “ are without uniforms . . . . .	126
“ muskets owned by Posts . . . . .	1,646
“ of Posts in which officers are regular in attendance . . . . .	220
“ “ “ members “ “ . . . . .	204
“ “ “ there is a lack of full interest . . . . .	45
“ “ having a Relief Fund . . . . .	71
“ “ “ Relief Corps . . . . .	42
“ “ classed as excellent . . . . .	14
“ “ “ very good . . . . .	25
“ “ “ good . . . . .	106
“ “ “ fair . . . . .	100
“ “ “ poor . . . . .	35
“ “ “ bad . . . . .	4
Amount of money in Relief Fund . . . . .	\$2,051.18

Comrade Hampton in his excellent report, says “the growth in membership in this Department for the past three years has been so rapid as to outstrip discipline, which now devolves upon the present administration to supply, and to that end the Department officers are earnestly working.” At no time in the history of the Department has its prospects been so bright as at present. Comrade Hampton, as Inspector of this Department, has done the work well, and deserves special mention for his systematic and complete report. Assistant Inspector General, M. A. Merrifield, reports inspection of Department Headquarters, finding the records and accounts in an excellent condition, and well kept. The officers of the Department are untiring in their zeal for the upbuilding of the Order, and are giving special attention to the discipline of the Department, and a strict observance of the Rules and Regulations, and are striving to bring the

Department up to the highest standard both in spirit and accuracy of work.

Comrade Charles D. Long, the present Department Commander, and his very efficient A. A. G., Comrade O. F. Lockhead, are doing all within their power to place this Department in the front rank, and will push the work with earnestness the coming year.

#### VERMONT.

Department Inspector, D. S. Morgan, reports a thorough inspection of this Department, reporting 84 Posts, with a membership of 3,404. Five Posts were not inspected. The Posts in the Department are generally in good condition; the records are well kept, work of ritual fairly performed, and comrades full of enthusiasm for the success of the Department. Comrade Morgan urged a thorough inspection of Posts, which he thinks will result in better work and an increase of enthusiasm, and deserves great credit for the interest exhibited in securing a thorough inspection of his Department. The officers of the Department are all working faithfully to increase the interest and make the Department second to none in enthusiasm and efficiency.

#### DAKOTA.

Department Inspector, Walter I. Himes, reports 85 Posts in this Department, with a membership of 2,560. There were 15 Posts not inspected, and no cause assigned for non-inspection of same. There has been a gain of 39 Posts, and 1,484 members, during the year. Assistant Inspector General, Isaac E. West, reports that he finds the Department Headquarters in a very satisfactory condition; the records and accounts well kept, and everything connected with the Department in a prosperous condition. The officers and comrades are using every effort to strengthen and arouse an interest in the work of the Order with encouraging results. The prospects for the Department are very flattering.

#### GULF.

Department Inspector, Henry Street, reports five Posts in this Department with 335 members. During the year six



Posts were detached from this Department, and were made to constitute the Department of Texas. Comrade Street reports the Posts in good condition, and the prospects for the future growth very good.

Comrade R. Stewart Dennce, Assistant Inspector General, reports the inspection of Department Headquarters, and finds that the officers are not conducting the business of the Order strictly in accordance with the Rules and Regulations; that the Assistant Adjutant General and Inspector are the only officers who keep the records properly, there being no records or reports from the Assistant Quartermaster General, Judge Advocate, Chief Mustering officer, Medical Director, or Chaplain, and no records to show of any meetings of the Council of Administration. With the exception of the inattention of some of the Department officers to perform their duties, the Department is in fair condition.

#### TEXAS.

This Department was organized during the latter part of the present year. Assistant Inspector General, Comrade Chas. Emery, reports the Department in fair condition, with six Posts and 264 members. The Department officers are new to the work, but are diligently building up the Department, and hope to make a good showing another year.

#### KANSAS.

Comrade H. M. Miller, Department Inspector, reports 380 Posts, with only 250 inspected, and 12,057 members in those inspected. Comrade Miller says many things have conspired against a fuller report, among which is shortness of time, excessive high water, and rush of spring work. This is a country of magnificent distances, many of the Posts being forty miles apart, rendering it herculean task to inspect all on short notice. With but three exceptions all of the Posts are in a healthy and prosperous condition, and the close of the year will show a very marked increase. The work in most cases is properly performed. Amount in relief fund, \$13,452.18, and there was \$4,586.43 expended for charities during the year. Prospects for the future excellent.

## IOWA.

Comrade Geo. W. Harbin, Department Inspector, reports this Department in a most flourishing condition, and is to be commended for his zeal and energy in securing a thorough inspection. There are 385 Posts in good standing, with a membership of 16,720. The officers and members manifest great interest in the growth of the Order, and the discipline of the Posts is improving, special attention being given to this important part of Post work.

Assistant Inspector General, A. H. McCracken, reports the Department in a very healthy condition, the books and records well kept, and in the best of order. Comrade McCracken makes special mention of the services of C. B. Stitson, Assistant Adjutant General, and D. R. Weaver, Assistant Quartermaster General, as most efficient officers. The thorough and much improved method of inspecting the Department has given new zeal and interest in the prosperity of the Order, which is due to the untiring efforts of Department Inspector, Comrade Harbin. Under the administration of Department Commander, E. G. Miller, the Department has made a steady and solid growth, and the future of the Department is very flattering.

## ILLINOIS.

Department Inspector, George A. Wilson, reports 430 Posts in this Department, with only 160 Posts inspected. Comrade Wilson says he is unable to explain the cause of failure of the delinquent Assistant Inspectors to send their reports. The 160 Posts reported have expended in charity \$4,718.09, and have on hand in their relief fund \$4,710.52.

It is to be regretted that this large Department should fail to make a full report of its condition. With less than one-half of its Posts reported, I am unable to give you a very correct condition of the Department.

## MINNESOTA.

No report received from Department Inspector. Assistant Inspector General, H. P. McIntyre, reports that he inspected Department Headquarters, and finds the number of Posts in good standing to be 126, with a membership of 6,011. The

Department officers are conducting the business of the Department with promptness, and attending to the wants of the Posts. The general condition of the Department is good.

#### FLORIDA.

Assistant Inspector General, B. F. Stearns, reports six Posts, with two more to be mustered soon. The Department books and records are kept in accordance with the Rules and Regulations. Department officers manifest great interest in the work, and are using every means at hand to build up the Department. Prospects fair.

#### MONTANA.

Comrade H. S. Howell, Assistant Inspector General, reports that he inspected Headquarters of this Department, and found everything connected therewith in excellent condition. The affairs of the Department are being closely attended to, and carefully managed by the Department Commander and Assistant Adjutant General. The prospects for the future good.

#### WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Comrade E. R. Marcum, Assistant Inspector General, reports that he finds this Department in excellent shape. Number of Posts in the Department, 21; number of Posts chartered during the year, 10; number of members in good standing, 827; all the Posts have Relief Funds, and the comrades are enthusiastic in the work. The Department officers are men of standing and of love for the Order. The Department is in excellent condition, with good prospects for doubling its Posts and membership during the year.

#### ARKANSAS.

Assistant Inspector General, Comrade A. G. Savage, reports 18 Posts in this Department, with a membership of 600. Eight Posts were chartered during the year. The Department officers are active in the work of the Order. The books and accounts are well kept, and the general condition of the Department is fair.

## OREGON.

Department Inspector, C. L. Fay, reports 29 Posts in this Department, with 21 inspected, and 724 members. The general condition of the Department is good, and prospects for the future favorable. The officers of the Department are performing their duties faithfully, with a view to a permanent building up of the Department.

## TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

Department Inspector, Newton T. Beal, reports 33 Posts in this Department, with only two inspected, and no cause assigned for the failure to inspect the others. The report is so meager and incomplete, that I am not able to report you the condition of the Department other than above.

## WISCONSIN.

William S. Sample, Department Inspector, reports 193 Posts in this Department, with 64 not inspected. No cause is assigned for the failure to inspect the 64 omitted. The Department is in a flourishing condition, and the prospects for the future are the most flattering. Large gains in Posts and membership have been made during the past year.

## KENTUCKY.

Department Inspector, R. B. Caldwell, reports 35 Posts in the Department, with 21 not inspected. The membership in those inspected is 869. The amount expended for charity during the year is \$546.95. The showing of this Department is not as good as desired. The records and books are reported not very well kept, and the Department not as prosperous as it ought to be. It is hoped that the present year will place the Department on a firmer footing, and that new life and energy will be infused into the work.

## NEW MEXICO.

Comrade George W. Hartman, Department Inspector, reports eight Posts, with a membership of 285. Amount expended for charity, \$350.00. The Inspector reports the Department in a prosperous condition, and predicts that in

the near future it will wield a power that will be felt for good, in the advancement of the principles of the Grand Army.

#### UTAH.

The Inspector of this Department, Comrade Lemington McCarty, reports nine Posts, with three Posts not inspected. The membership in those inspected is 198. Department Headquarters is reported in excellent condition, books and records well kept, and the Department in good working order.

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I regret exceedingly that I am not able to report the exact condition of every Department in our National jurisdiction. The omission of some of the Department Inspectors to make reports, is due to the change of date for holding the National Encampment, giving only a few weeks in which to complete the inspection. Efficient and thorough inspections of Posts is greatly desired in order to have uniformity in the ritualistic work, and discipline in the Posts, and work of the Order. There is no branch of the service that will build up Departments so much as efficient and thorough inspection. The office of Inspector General is becoming a very important factor in making this branch of our work successful, and Department Commanders can materially aid the work, by giving more attention to the inspections of Departments and urging more thorough work by the Inspection officers.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Commander-in-Chief, members of the National Staff, the Department Inspectors, and Assistant Inspectors General, for the kindness shown me and valuable aid rendered, in performing the duties of the office. The Assistant Inspectors General have been prompt in responding to every call, and exhibited a willingness to do all within their power for the success of the Administration, the upbuilding of our beloved Order, and dissemination of the grand principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

Respectfully submitted in F., C. and L.

O. A. JANES,

*Inspector General.*

## Proceedings of the Council of Administration.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 2, 1884.

Meeting of the Council of Administration at the West House, Minneapolis:

There were present:

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i> , . . . . .	JOHN S. KOUNTZ, Toledo, Ohio.
<i>Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief</i> , . . . . .	JOHN P. REA, Minncapolis, Minn.
<i>Adjutant General</i> , . . . . .	W. W. ALCORN, Toledo, Ohio.
<i>Quartermaster General</i> , . . . . .	JOHN TAYLOR, Philadelphia Pa.
Arkansas, . . . . .	THOS. H. BARNES, Fort Smith.
California, . . . . .	WALTER H. HOLMES, San Francisco.
Connecticut, . . . . .	FRED. C. SPENCER, Waterbury.
Colorado, . . . . .	C. D. HARKINSON, Denver.
Delaware, . . . . .	W. H. PURNELL, Newark.
Iowa, . . . . .	JOHN K. DEAL, Carroll.
Kansas, . . . . .	H. L. MILLARD, Sterling.
Kentucky, . . . . .	SAMUEL T. JACK, Louisville.
Maine, . . . . .	F. W. HASKELL, Waterville.
Michigan, . . . . .	SAMUEL WELLS, Buchanan.
Minnesota, . . . . .	W. P. ROBERTS, Minneapolis.
Nebraska, . . . . .	J. O. WEST, Grand Island.
New Hampshire, . . . . .	D. B. NEWHALL, Concord.
New Mexico, . . . . .	J. J. FITZGERRELL, Las Vegas.
New York, . . . . .	HERMAN F. FOX, Geneva.
Oregon, . . . . .	B. B. TUTTLE, Portland.
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	SAMUEL HARPER, Pittsburgh.
Tennessee and Georgia, . . . . .	E. S. JONES, Nashville.

Meeting called to order by the Commander-in-Chief, who in a few remarks charged members of the Council to urge upon Departments such zeal and activity as would result in an increase of membership to three hundred thousand by the next Annual Encampment.

On motion of Comrade Harper, the Commander-in-Chief was authorized to enter into contract with J. A. Davidson, of

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for one hundred thousand Grand Army badges, and to order Printed Supplies from present contractors, at old contract price, until new contract could be made.

Comrade Holmes, of California, moved that \$2,500 be appropriated to meet official expenses of the Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade E. S. Jones, of Tennessee and Georgia, moved to amend by making the amount of the appropriation \$3,000.

The Commander-in-Chief—

In my judgment \$3,000 would be more than is necessary. I should say \$2,000 would be ample.

Comrade Jones withdrew his amendment.

Comrade Harper moved to amend by making the amount \$2,000.

The amendment was carried.

Comrade Harper, of Pennsylvania, moved that the following amounts be appropriated for the purposes named :

Salary of the Adjutant General, . . . . .	\$1,500.
Clerk hire for the Adjutant General, . . . . .	500.
Salary of the Quartermaster General, . . . . .	1,200.

The motion was carried.

On motion of Comrade Holmes, of California, the Council adjourned.

#### *MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.*

TOLEDO, OHIO, November 12, 1884.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration, held at National Headquarters.

There were present:

- Commander-in-Chief, JOHN S. KOUNTZ.
- Adjutant General, W. W. ALCORN.
- Quartermaster General, JOHN TAYLOR.
- Judge Advocate General, D. R. AUSTIN.
- Comrade SAMUEL HARPER, Pennsylvania.
- “ HERMAN F. FOX, New York.
- “ J. J. SULLIVAN, Ohio.
- “ SAMUEL WELLS, Michigan.

Meeting called to order by the Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Wells moved that the Committee proceed to the examination of designs submitted, with a view to selecting a suitable design for an emblem, as authorized by the last National Encampment.

Designs by J. Henry Gerke, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. W. Manchester, Providence, Rhode Island; J. A. Joel, New York City, and Jos. K. Davison, of Philadelphia, Pa., were examined.

Upon motion of Comrade Harper, the design submitted by Comrade Jos. K. Davison, of Philadelphia, Pa., (being a copy of that part of the Grand Army star contained within the circle reduced one-third in size), was adopted.

Comrade J. J. Sullivan moved that it should be manufactured in the shape of a button, to be worn on the left lapel of the coat.

The motion was carried.

Upon motion, the Commander-in-Chief was authorized to enter into a contract with Comrade Jos. K. Davison, of Philadelphia, Pa., for their manufacture in such quantities as he might direct, the cost not to exceed five cents each.

A communication from Past Commander-in-Chief R. B. Beath, Chairman of the Committee on the subject of Testimonials, voted by the last National Encampment to the State of Minnesota, Department of Minnesota, and City of Minneapolis, was read.

Comrade Harper moved that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated for the use of the Committee on Testimonials, and that the committee be instructed to conform to the letter of the resolution ordering them.

The motion was carried.

The Quartermaster General reported that in the absence of a contract for rank-straps, he had pending the meeting of the Executive Committee, placed orders for straps to meet temporary demands.

On motion, the action of the Quartermaster General was approved.



On motion, the Quartermaster General was authorized to enter into a contract with Comrade Manchester, of Providence, Rhode Island, or elsewhere, for such quantities of rank straps as were from time to time required, the price not to exceed twenty cents each.

After a general discussion of the subject the following prices were, on motion, fixed as the price of supplies to Departments until further orders:

Service Books, . . . . . each, . . . . .	\$ 15
Rituals, . . . . . per set, . . . . .	50
Rules and Regulations, . . . each, . . . . .	03
Applications, . . . . . per hundred, . . . . .	40
Leaves of Absence, . . . . . per hundred, . . . . .	1 50
Transfer Cards, . . . . . per hundred, . . . . .	2 25
Discharges, . . . . . per hundred, . . . . .	2 25
Post Charters, . . . . . each, . . . . .	25
Descriptive Books, . . . . . each, . . . . .	50
Membership Badges, . . . . . each, . . . . .	40
Button Emblems, . . . . . each, . . . . .	06
Badge Ribbons, . . . . . each, . . . . .	06
Rank Straps, . . . . . each, . . . . .	25
Manuals, . . . . . each, . . . . .	06
Odes, . . . . . per hundred, . . . . .	50
Electrotypes, . . . . . each . . . . .	35

It was reported to the committee that the lithographic stone on which department charters had been printed, was destroyed and the charter blanks were exhausted.

On motion the subject was referred to the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General and Quartermaster General, and in view of the limited quantity future demands would require, authorized them to be engrossed.

The resolution on the question of "tactics" referred to the Council of Administration was, after discussion, on motion, referred back to the National Encampment with a negative recommendation.

Comrade Harper moved the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Council of Administration recommends that the practice of furnishing testimonials to places where the National

Encampment is held be dispensed with, when requiring the expenditure of money."

The motion was carried.

On motion, the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General and Quartermaster General were appointed, to design a book case, to be presented to Past Commander-in-Chief R. B. Beath, as a testimonial in accordance with a resolution of the Eighteenth National Encampment; and that one hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

On motion, one hundred dollars was appropriated with which to purchase the testimonial voted to Past Adjutant General John Vanderslice by the National Encampment. Referred to same committee as above.

A motion that the Commander-in-Chief appoint a committee of five to serve as a committee on transportation to the Ninteenth National Encampment, prevailed.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed the following committee:

- Comrade Samuel Wells, Buchanan, Michigan.  
 " J. M. Hall, Toledo, Ohio.  
 " J. C. Linehan, Penacook, New Hampshire.  
 " Thos. J. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.  
 " J. G. Everst, Chicago, Illinois.

On motion, Comrade Samuel Harper, of Pennsylvania, was appointed a committee to prepare a report of this committee, and submit the same to the Council of Administration.

Committee adjourned.

A second meeting of the Council of Administration was had, pursuant to orders, in the Aldermen's room, City Hall, Portland, Maine, June 23, 1885, at 9 o'clock A. M.

There were present:

- Commander-in-Chief*, . . . . . JOHN S. KOUNTZ, Toledo, Ohio.  
*Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief*, . . JOHN P. REA, Minneapolis, Minn.  
*Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief*, . . IRA E. HICKS, New Britain, Conn.  
*Adjutant General*, . . . . . W. W. ALCORN, Toledo, Ohio.  
*Quartermaster General*, . . . . . JOHN TAYLOR, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Connecticut, . . . . . FRED. A. SPENCER, Waterbury.  
 Dakota, . . . . . JOHN B. DENNIS, Yankton.

Delaware, . . . . .	W. H. PURNELL, Newark.
Iowa, . . . . .	JOHN K. DEAL, Carroll.
Kansas, . . . . .	H. L. MILLARD, Sterling.
Kentucky, . . . . .	SAMUEL T. JACK, Louisville.
Maryland, . . . . .	W. O. SAVILLE, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, . . . . .	HENRY B. PIERCE, Abington.
Minnesota, . . . . .	W. P. ROBERTS, Minneapolis.
New Hampshire, . . . . .	D. B. NEWHALL, Concord.
New Jersey, . . . . .	J. R. VANSYKLE, Jersey City.
New York, . . . . .	HERMAN F. FOX, Geneva.
Oregon, . . . . .	B. B. TUTTLE, Portland.
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	SAMUEL HARPER, Pittsburgh.
Potomac, . . . . .	JOHN CAMERON, Washington.
Rhode Island, . . . . .	W. J. BRADFORD, Providence.
Tennessee and Georgia, . . . . .	E. S. JONES, Nashville.
Vermont, . . . . .	L. F. TERRILL, Underhill.
Virginia, . . . . .	H. DEB. CLAY, Newport News.
Wisconsin, . . . . .	PHILIP CHEEK, JR., Baraboo.

Meeting called to order by the Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Harper submitted report of the Executive Committee for the past year.

On motion of Comrade Pierce, of Massachusetts, approved, and Comrade Harper instructed to present it to the National Encampment as the report of the Council of Administration.

Comrade William Emmerson, of Florida, was elected to fill vacancy in the Council from that Department.

The resignations of Comrades W. W. Berry, of Illinois, and C. T. Harkinson, of Colorado, were on motion accepted.

Comrades J. C. Black, of Illinois, and George W. Cook, of Colorado, were elected to fill the vacancies created.

The Commander-in-Chief stated that the Department of Tennessee and Georgia being scattered over a large territory, extraordinary expenses had attended the organization and recruiting of that Department the past year; that it was indebted to the Quartermaster General in the sum of \$372.00 for supplies, and recommended that the indebtedness be remitted.

Comrade Dennis, of Dakota, stated that the same facts were true with regard to the department of Dakota.

Comrade Cheek, of Wisconsin, moved that the Departments of Tennessee and Georgia, and Dakota be granted one year's time in which to meet their liabilities.

The motion was carried.

Comrade Harper moved that the actual expenses of officers making reports to the National Encampment be paid, commuting the time of coming and going at the shortest practical time necessary.

The motion was carried.

On motion the Council took a recess until 9 A. M., June 24.

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The Council again assembled at 9 o'clock A. M., June 24th, Commander-in-Chief in the chair; fifteen other members present.

Comrade Harper moved that the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to employ a short-hand reporter to report the proceedings of the Nineteenth National Encampment.

The motion was carried.

The following resolution was adopted :

*“ Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions, to be submitted to the National Encampment for its approval, thanking the various transportation lines for the rates and extraordinary facilities furnished to members of the Order, their families and friends, to attend the Nineteenth National Encampment.”*

The Commander-in-Chief appointed the following committee: Comrades Samuel Wells, Michigan; Samuel Harper, Pennsylvania; B. B. Tuttle, Oregon.

On motion the Council adjourned.

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After the reading of the reports the following business was transacted :

A Delegate—

I have a resolution referring to Department Encampments.

The Commander-in-Chief—

If there is no objection it will be received and referred.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Comrade J. L. Bennett, of Illinois—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I ask the privilege of reading a telegram we have received from Illinois this morning. At our annual meeting of the Department of Illinois, a committee was appointed to ask our State Legislature for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the purpose of building a Soldiers' Home in Illinois. The committee, with the different comrades who were in Springfield, met the Committee on Appropriations of the Legislature and performed their duty, and left it in the hands of the Legislature. We have received this telegram:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 24, 1885.

CAPT. J. W. BURST:

Soldiers' Home bill passed to-day. Tell the boys to ask every State to do the same.

(Signed),

H. H. EVANS.

Comrade C. V. R. Pond, of Michigan—

I desire to say a word for Michigan. I desire to say that the soldier governor of Michigan, within the last ten days, has signed a bill for a Soldiers' Home in that State.

Comrade J. C. Bonnell, of Nebraska—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—This is in reference to a badge for the Thirteenth Army Corps, that did good service, and never adopted a badge. Those of that Corps who reside in Nebraska and were at our Department Encampment, ask the National Encampment, in a resolution which I will read, to adopt a badge for that Corps, and publish it in General Orders. The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, The Thirteenth Army Corps while in the service of the Union, between 1861 and 1865, *did not* adopt a badge, therefore, we, members of the Corps, hereby ask this Encampment, speaking for all the members of that Corps in our State, to memorialize the National Encampment and ask the National Encampment to provide for the Thirteenth Corps a badge described as follows:

“An oval hanging laterally with a true triangle engraved in center, and that in approval of same by the National Encampment, a diagram of the same be published in General Orders.”

I move the adoption of this resolution.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Rea—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move the resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

A Delegate—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move as an amendment that the resolution be referred to a special committee composed of members of the 13th Army Corps.

The motion as amended was carried.

Comrade Norton, of Minnesota—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I desire to read the following letter which will explain a resolution I am about to offer.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 24, 1885.

H. B. PIERCE,

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE: Comrade George H. Johnston, of Post 67, Department of Maine, having complied with all the requirements of the Rules and Regulations for re-instatement as Past Department Commander of the Department of Minnesota, the Department in Annual Session at Mankato, January 28th and 29th, 1885, voted unanimously to present the name of Comrade Johnston for re-instatement as Past Department Commander of Minnesota.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

E. C. BABB,

*Past Dept. Comd'r.*

H. A. NORTON, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

Comrade Norton—

I offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That Comrade Geo. H. Johnston, of Post 67, Department of Minnesota, be, and is hereby restored to his former rank of Past Department Commander.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Rea—

I move the resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

The resolution was so referred.

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I have been requested by the United States Maimed Soldiers' and Sailors' League to present

this draft of an act of Congress; and I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Pensions, when appointed.

The Commander-in-Chief—

If there is no objection, it will be so referred.

Comrade Deal, of Iowa—

We have a communication from a comrade by the name of Colton, asking the whereabouts of comrades of a regiment from Maine. I ask that this be referred in some way to the proper committee. It seems very hard that he cannot get his papers right. He served in a Maine regiment. We are right in the center of it, and we think we ought to find the address of these men.

Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Comrade Adams, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I have a resolution in regard to the introduction in Congress of a petition and a bill for a pension to Mother Bickerdyke.

Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Comrade Loring, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I desire to offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Encampment endorses the bill pending in the last Congress, known as the Eight Dollar measure, of which the following is a copy:

A Bill granting pensions for service in the Army and Navy of the United States during the war of the Rebellion.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all officers, soldiers and sailors, who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States for a period of not less than sixty days, between March 4th, 1861, and July 1st, 1865, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, shall receive a pension of eight dollars per month during the remainder of their lives. This act shall take effect from its passage.

and instructs the Pension Committee to make every effort to secure its passage.

I move that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—As it is a matter of pensions, I think it ought to go to the Committee on Pensions. I move you, sir, that the resolution that has just been read by Comrade Loring, be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Comrade Tanner, of New York—

As a member of the Committee on Pensions, I hope this resolution will go to the Committee on Resolutions.

Comrade Loring—

If there is no objection, I accept the amendment.

Comrade Patch, of Massachusetts—

I don't think the comrade intended it to go to the Committee on Pensions.

Comrade Loring—

I withdraw my consent.

Comrade Wagner—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—All the papers that have been presented on pensions have been referred to the Committee on Pensions, and I hope the comrade on my right will be able to see his way clear to accept my amendment. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Comrade Patch—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—My proposition is this: This is one of a series of resolutions to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The report of the Committee on Resolutions, if there is any action to be taken on the question, can be referred to the Committee on Pensions. I do not stand up to defend the bill now, although I am in favor of it, but I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The amendment of Comrade Wagner was lost, and the resolution referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Comrade Cole, of Nebraska—

I have in my hand a communication from a comrade in my Department who wants it read to the Encampment:



KEARNEY, BUFFALO Co., NEB., June 12, 1885.

DEAR COMRADE—It being impossible for me to be present at Portland with the comrades, will you be kind enough to have the following read from the stand :

“To any member late of Company I, 12th N. Y. V. Cav.:— Robert Lafontaine, 1st Sergeant of Company I, would like to get the address of any comrade of said Company or of Regiment.

Address,

R. LAFONTAINE.

“Yours in F., C. and L. until I answer the last bugle call.”

It is a matter which to you may not be very important, but to this comrade who asks for information it may be.

Comrade Foster, of Indiana—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I hold in my hand a paper which the Department of Indiana desires to have referred to the Committee on Pensions. It refers to the peculiar claims of comrades suffering from deafness.

The paper was so referred, without reading.

Comrade Hall, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—If in order, I move that the election of officers for the National Encampment be made the special order for to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Comrade Harper, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—That motion would not be in order while we have yet to hear the report of the Council of Administration. Following is the report of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration, which I am directed to present as the report of the Council.

*To the National Council of Administration, G. A. R.*

COMRADES:—The undersigned Executive Committee report as follows:

But one meeting of the Committee was held during the year—on the twelfth day of November, 1884, at National Headquarters in the City of Toledo. Prior to that time the Commander-in-Chief had authorized advertisements to be made soliciting proposals for such printing as might be required, and as the responses left no room for doubt as to whom contracts should be given, he determined in the

interests of economy not to call a meeting of the Committee, but to consult the members by correspondence through the Adjutant General. The Committee authorized to be made the necessary contracts at prices greatly to the advantage of the organization.

At the meeting referred to, the Committee examined a number of specimens and designs for an emblem of recognition, as contemplated by the resolution of Comrade Hazzard, of Pennsylvania, adopted at the last National Encampment, and unanimously selected the button submitted by Comrade Joseph K. Davison, of Philadelphia, because of the neatness and appropriateness of the design, and of its comparative inexpensiveness. The button is to be manufactured and sold under the same rules and regulations as govern the membership badge, and to be worn on the left lapel of the coat. The Commander-in-Chief was authorized to contract for its manufacture in such quantities as might be necessary to meet the demand, at five cents each.

The Quartermaster General was authorized to make contract for rank straps in quantities to meet demand, at a price not to exceed twenty cents each.

The resolution offered at the last National Encampment on the subject of Tactics, was carefully considered, and as the Committee were unanimously of the opinion that it would be inadvisable to legislate upon that subject, they recommend that it be returned to the National Encampment with a negative recommendation.

The Committee also took the necessary action to procure the testimonials voted by the last National Encampment to the State of Minnesota, the Department of Minnesota, G. A. R., the City of Minneapolis, Past Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Robert B. Beath, and his Adjutant General, Comrade John M. Vanderslice.

As in this matter the Committee were governed by the instructions of the National Encampment; they had no discretion, but they freely interchanged views in regard to the propriety of continuing such presentations in the future, and they came to the unanimous conclusion that the practice should be abandoned in all cases unless it be that of the Commander-in-Chief, who is compelled to devote a large portion of his time to the interests of the Order, at a great sacrifice of his personal interests and without compensation.

The Grand Army of the Republic is now very probably at or near the zenith of its prosperity, when the expenditure involved in such presentations is easily borne; but the time is not far distant when its financial ability will be greatly lessened, and when expenditures for such a purpose will become a burden, and it seems to your Committee that the time has come to husband our resources and to limit our expenses to the actual necessities of the Order.

Experience has shown that the large cities of the country vie with one another in their efforts to secure the holding of our annual Encampments in their midst, in order that they may have opportunity to manifest their grateful love for the Veterans of the Civil War, and we are sure that they neither desire or expect any expensive recognition on our part of their kindness and hospitality. We therefore recommend that the following be reported to the National Encampment for adoption:

*“Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the National Encampment to adopt and promulgate a system of Tactics.*

*“Resolved, That the presentation of testimonials to States, Departments and cities in which our National Encampments are held, and to officers other than the Commander-in-Chief, be discontinued when such testimonials involve the expenditure of money.”*

Under the instruction of the Commander-in-Chief, the Committee while on the way to Portland audited the accounts of the Quartermaster General, and after a careful examination of the books and vouchers, found the accounts to be correct. Notwithstanding a large reduction in the sale of badges, and the payment of the cost of a large quantity of captured cannon, the balance on hand is \$15,163 60.

Fraternally submitted,

SAMUEL HARPER,  
SAMUEL WELLS,  
J. J. SULLIVAN.

The report of the Council of Administration was accepted and adopted.

Comrade Tanner, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move you that when this Encampment take a recess, it be until four o'clock this afternoon, in order to give the committees time to do their work. We shall really gain time by doing that.

The motion was carried.

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move you that the order of business be amended so as to fix ten o'clock to-morrow morning as the hour for the beginning of our election for officers—that it be made the special order for that time.

Motion seconded.

Comrade Monroe, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I hope no such order will be adopted. We have plenty of time. Every one knows who has been at the National Encampments that as soon as the election of Commander-in-Chief is over, half of the delegates leave. We have business coming before us that is vital to the organization, and of more importance than to ascertain who is to be Commander-in-Chief. I hope things will take the regular order.

Comrade Wagner—

The custom, as the comrade from Massachusetts knows, is to call the roll, deposit your ballot, and while they are being counted, proceed with your business; and when the result of one ballot is announced, another is taken, and while it is being counted, business can go on until the next ballot; and so on. The business of the National Encampment and the voting for candidates can go on at the same time.

Comrade Monroe—

I am well aware that that is the way, and I am as well aware that things slip through this convention for that reason that ought not to; and therefore, I say: attend to one thing at a time.

The motion of Comrade Wagner was lost.

At this point Comrade John A. Logan, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, entered the hall, and on his presence being known, he was greeted with three cheers and loud cries for a speech. Comrade Logan took the stand, when he was introduced to the Encampment by the Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade John A. Logan—

COMRADES—In the hours of business it is not a good time for speech-making. I can only say that I am very glad to be here in your midst. This is one of the largest Encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization, and in its growth we ought all to take pride. I am informed that now this organization numbers about 287,000 members in good standing. Probably its numbers are over 300,000. I hope and

trust that it may continue to increase, as I have often said, until every soldier in this land who bore an honorable part in the preservation of this great Nation of ours, shall be one of its members, entitled to all the benefits that may be showered upon it.

There is one thing only that I desire to say. It is this, and always when I think of it, it brings to my memory sad reflections. You and I, all of us, are moving along with time, on the downward road to eternity. We are now growing old instead of young. The heads of nearly all are becoming whitened. A few more years only and the Grand Army of the Republic will be known as one of the things that are past. So, while we do live, let us live so that when we die future generations shall remember that we lived a life of honor and patriotism, and defended the best republic that God ever created. [Applause.]

I am sorry to find that the youth of the land, in growing up, many of them, at least, ask: "Why is this assembling of the Grand Army of the Republic? For what does it meet? What is the meaning of all this?" Let each and every one that belongs to this organization, or who participated in the slightest degree in the great cause that was nearest the hearts of all the loyal people of this land, read a history from his memory to every child he meets, [applause] that he may learn that patriotism which lives in the hearts of good, true and brave men. My comrades, it is from you that the truthful history in the future will be written. It is not the man who writes for the benefit of the many, but he who writes and tells the tale that all may know the facts. So let it be with us.

I am glad to have met you. I hope we may meet again many times in the future, [applause] and that our meetings may always grow in interest, and that they may ever be as pleasant as this one has been. [Great and prolonged applause.]

The Encampment then took a recess until four o'clock in the afternoon.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

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The Encampment was called to order at four o'clock.

The Commander-in-Chief—

This gavel with which I have called the Encampment to order this afternoon, is presented by Comrades Ransom and Pond, of Michigan. It is made from a piece of the stockade of Andersonville Prison.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Rea, took the chair.

Comrade James A. Hall, of Maine, advanced to the stage with an elegant box containing a gavel, and said:

Comrade Hall—

SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I am requested by Dr. W. H. Eldridge, of Burnside Post, No. 47, Department of Maine, to present through you to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, this gavel which I hold in my hand. It is manufactured from wood from every State and Territory of these United States, [applause] and the box enclosing it is manufactured in the same way, from wood from every State and Territory in the United States. And he asks, Commander-in-Chief, that this gavel shall be accepted and held as the property of this Encampment so long as it shall exist; and then, when it shall terminate by reason of there being no longer comrades enough to compose a National Encampment, it shall then be turned over to the organization of the Sons of Veterans, and held by them forever. [Great applause.]

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Rea—

I am instructed by the Commander-in-Chief, on the part of the Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, to receive and acknowledge the gift of this beautiful present. Composed as it is, as you have stated, from wood taken from the forests of all the States and Territories, it is in fact typical

of the Union which is the result—the grand result—of the great life work of the army to which we belonged in 1861 and 1866. It has to-day a character, and in the days to come it will have a history. It will be placed in the archives of the Grand Army of the Republic, and eventually turned over as directed, to the organization known as the Sons of Veterans. [Applause.]

Comrade George S. Merrill, of Massachusetts—

PORTLAND, Maine, June 24th, 1885.

*To the National Encampment, G. A. R. :*

The Committee on Pensions respectfully submit the following report:

Early during the winter session of Congress the Committee met in Washington, the Commander-in-Chief also being present. We found that, owing to the brevity of the session and the consequent pressure of public business, it was impossible to secure the introduction, with any promise of passage, of just such a pension bill as met with the approval of your Committee.

To the Mexican Pension bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, the Senate had attached several amendments directly in the line of the recommendations of Pension Committee and the action of the National Encampment.

Although not altogether what was to be desired, this bill included so many excellent features that your Committee united in urging its passage as the only measure possible to succeed in the then state of legislative business. The bill finally failed of passage by only a few votes.

We recommend the pursuance in the future, of the well defined line of action concerning pension legislation, heretofore marked out by the repeated action of the National Encampment.

That recognizing the great usefulness of the "Army and Navy Survivors' Division" of the Pension office, as recently organized by the Comrade Commissioner of Pensions, and that its further value must largely depend upon the continued co-operation of the Grand Army of the Republic, therefore

*Resolved,* That the Commander-in-Chief be requested by General Order to explain the nature and value of the work done, and to invite the active co-operation of Departments, Posts, and comrades in its further prosecution.

G. MERRILL,  
LOUIS WAGNER,  
S. S. BURDETT,  
C. H. GROSVENOR,  
JAMES TANNER,  
J. C. LINEHAN.

Comrade Loring, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—As I have heretofore offered a resolution which will bring face to face the different opinions in regard to this pension legislation ; as that resolution is now in the hands of the Committee upon Resolutions ; as I offered that resolution with the intention and for the purpose of bringing to a discussion that important subject, I move you, sir, that the consideration of this report of the Committee on Pensions be postponed until the report of the Committee on Resolutions shall have been brought in.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade John L. Wheeler, of New Jersey—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I am instructed by the Committee on Ritual, to whom was referred the matter of uniform, to make the following report:

Your committee to which was referred the matter of uniforms, beg leave to report that the provisions of Rules and Regulations, page 29, Chapter V, Article IX, Section I, viz: "Departments may adopt a uniform for their own members. Where no uniform is prescribed by a Department each Post may adopt one," embody the views of your committee upon the subject, and that we do not deem it advisable to take any further action upon the subject.

JOHN L. WHEELER,  
A. J. SELLERS,  
JAMES H. MEECH.

The report was adopted.

Comrade Tanner, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move you that we proceed to settle the place of the next meeting of the National body of the Grand Army.

The motion was seconded.

Comrade B. F. Graves, of Michigan—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move you that that be laid upon the table until to-morrow morning.

The motion to lay upon the table was lost, and the motion to proceed to the selection of a place for holding the next Encampment prevailed.



Comrade Patch, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move you that a vote be taken to-morrow at half-past ten, upon the question of location.

On motion, the motion of Comrade Patch was laid upon the table.

Comrade W. H. Holmes, of California—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—To be brief, as a prelude to any remarks that I may make on this matter, I arise, sir, to extend to you an invitation in behalf and through the Department of California, for the next Annual Encampment of this body to be held in the City of San Francisco, in the Golden State. (Applause.) I come to you, sir, with this invitation, and to you the delegates of this Encampment, in the name, and as a representative of six thousand old soldiers on the Pacific coast, who, unlike most of the Posts and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic located in the Eastern States and Eastern cities, are divided into so many different regiments, and so many different branches of the service, that as an illustration of that fact I will state to you that in George H. Thomas Post No. 2, San Francisco, there are members of five hundred and thirty-two regiments, and with but two exceptions there are no two men who belonged to the same regiment. And these men of the Pacific coast—these comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic—seek to have a re-union with the members of their old regiments, their old companies, and with the men that fought with them side by side on the field of battle and in our navy. A million people of California, wearing their hearts upon their hands, with the strings of their purses unloosed, speak in thunder tones through me to-day, "Come to San Francisco." And without seeking to make a figure of a speech, I will tell you boys, if you elect to come to that city of our Golden State, the heroes of our last war shall walk through the streets of that city on pavements strewn with roses. (Laughter and applause.) No woman, no child, no man, no boy, but his heart is filled with enthusiastic interest for the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I dare to say that within the sound of my voice to-day there is not a man who has not yet visited that place but what has had, and even now has a desire to visit that beautiful spot of our country. Never again, sir, can we come with the same opportunity that we can present to you to-day. Never again will it be our lot to be able to place ourselves in so advantageous a position. The people are ready for you; the people want you; their arms are wide open; the latch-string is hanging on the outside of their door; and the children in the streets go crying for the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. (Loud laughter and applause.)

Of course, much will be said on the practical side of this question that you ought to know; and you shall know every detail of facts connected with this. In regard to the rates of fare, the accommodations in the city of San Francisco, I want to say we have one hotel that will hold you all. One hotel! And we come armed with documents—a guaranty from every proprietor of every hotel in that place—guaranteeing to you comrades and the delegates in this Encampment that their rates shall be so and so, which are their prices to-day. You are not to be charged one single cent more than though you traveled as a private individual, under the most ordinary circumstances. Even in the matter of your carriage hire, the wants and interests of the delegates of this Encampment and the comrades of the Grand Army who will there attend, have been attended to. Not one single cent shall be extorted from any man's pocket who wears the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic. We will give you the guaranty of the comrades of the Pacific slope that in any case where such a thing is presented, California will take it up and pay every single cent that may be in dispute.

We come through our Legislature, who by an act unanimously passed, made an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars as a nucleus fund; five thousand dollars more added to it by the city of San Francisco, supplemented by seventy-five thousand dollars more by its citizens. (Renewed and long-continued applause.) Come, comrades! I will leave to the Department Commander to make known to you the facts relative to this case, and to your own generous impulses, to go to

San Francisco, and the boys connected with the Grand Army of the Republic shall have something to remember every moment of their lives hereafter. They shall have the biggest time any convention of any men ever had, and, under God's grace, if he gives us power, ever will have. (Applause and laughter.)

Comrade R. H. Warfield, of California—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—(A voice: "Loaded for bear," and laughter.) Comrades, as has been stated by my colleague who has just addressed you, we have come prepared with facts and with figures, which I will at this time present to you, showing what the State of California and the citizens of San Francisco have done already to induce you to lay aside your labors for a short time, and next year come out and see the Golden Gate, stop in San Francisco, and breathe some of the air of that glorious climate, and have the best time that any Encampment ever will have of the Grand Army of the Republic while it lasts. We believe, and we know, that we are capable of giving it to you; and our citizens are asking, are ready and anxious to have you come.

The first thing that was done after the adjournment of our Encampment, we went to the Legislature, and we presented to them an address. The Governor sent a special message to the Legislature recommending that it set aside an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for the entertainment of the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization having so many hundred thousands of the ex-soldiers of the Army and Navy, and exceeding on this coast, ten thousand soldiers. That resolution was presented to both houses of the Legislature, and by a unanimous vote twenty-five thousand dollars was set aside to entertain the Grand Army of the Republic, in case it should come there next year. In addition to that, we have the following memorandum prepared by the citizens:

"Earnestly appreciating the honor that will be conferred on our city and State by the gathering here of those old veterans of the late war, and being sensible of the fact that a large number of our citizens have never yet had the privilege of publicly showing their patriotic gratitude to their country's defenders, we, the citizens of California, cordially

unite with the Department of California in the invitation extended to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to meet in San Francisco in the year 1886."

This is signed by nearly five thousand citizens of that State—bankers, insurance companies, merchants, and all other classes of people. We have got a whole book full of it here.

The following is an extract from the proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Encampment, held at San Francisco, February 18, 20 and 21, 1885:

Comrade Holmes moved that an invitation be extended to the National Encampment to meet in San Francisco in the year 1886. Adopted unanimously.

From the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco I received this communication, accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution referred to:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SAN FRANCISCO, }  
May 19, 1885.

*To the Grand Army of the Republic:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco, at a meeting held May 18, 1885.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

[Resolution No. 18,156, New Series.]

WHEREAS, It is the desire of all our citizens that the next Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic shall be held in the city of San Francisco, State of California, now, therefore. be it

*Resolved,* That we, the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco, do hereby extend to the Grand Army of the Republic for its next Annual Encampment, the freedom of the city. And be it further

*Resolved,* That San Francisco will do all in her power to make the stay of the Grand Army agreeable comfortable and happy, and will supplement the twenty-five thousand dollars already voted by the State with a welcome and hospitality which shall be worthy of the city we represent.

Adopted by unanimous vote in Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, May 18, 1885.

JOHN A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

In order that the boys might know how they would be treated in case they came, we have obtained from nearly every hotel and boarding-house, printed contracts, all signed by their managers. (Voice: "No Chinese in that.") No Chinese there. We had given to us these contracts. One of these contracts reads:

R. H. WARFIELD,

*Commander Department of California, G. A. R.*

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your request, I would say that the Grand Hotel did accommodate nine hundred and thirty-six guests during the conclave gathering of Knights Templars in August, 1883; that our charges per diem are now three to five dollars, according to location; and that in case the National Encampment of the G. A. R. decides to meet in San Francisco in 1886 that there will be no increases in any particular of above-named per diem, as we hope and expect to be in business long after 1886.

S. F. THORN,

*Manager Grand Hotel.*

The Palace Hotel, their rates are from four to five dollars a day, according to location of rooms. That hotel is the one which Comrade Holmes referred to when he said that we had a hotel that would accommodate you all. They did accommodate, at the time of the Knights Templar conclave, 2,200. Their contract is signed by Mr. Sharon. The Occidental is the hotel at which your Commander-in-Chief was entertained at the time he was in San Francisco. Their rates are from three to five dollars. Major Hooper writes that to every Grand Army man the rate will be three dollars, and that he can accommodate a thousand guests. We have these contracts as to what will be the rates, running from a dollar and twenty-five cents to the highest rates I have named.

Next come the railroads and transportation companies. I understand they have already made a rate from the Missouri river to San Francisco and return—first-class cars and accommodations—for fifty dollars. (Applause.) The rates from points east of the Missouri are open to competition between these railways, and if they do as they did in Nebraska, where they made the rate—I think it was twelve dollars—and before the time of their gathering there the rate had been cut by the

railroad companies to four dollars. The rates on this end from here to the Missouri river, cannot bring it up so that it will in any event exceed \$87.50 for the round trip from New York; and I think it will be not to exceed \$75; railroad men with whom I have talked, think so. At any rate, that is the maximum rate on the other side—\$50.

We have prominent comrades of our Grand Army of the Republic who have written letters. Among them is one here which I will read to you:

I have had for some days your letter of May 27th, with the printed address calculated to influence the Grand Encampment soon to be held at Portland, Maine, to adjourn to meet in 1886 at San Francisco, Cal. I will not be at Portland, Me., and ought not to do anything to influence the members of the Grand Army of the Republic as to their next Annual Encampment. Any of us must be somewhat rash to resolve what we will do a year ahead, but if I am living and feel as I now do, I shall attend that Encampment.

I knew San Francisco before it was born; namely, when it was Yuba Buena, and transformed into the city of San Francisco. Have seen it in all its stages since 1847. I can see it in memory as it existed as the Mexican pueblo of Yuba Buena, and less than two years ago when it was the most important city on the west coast of all America. I always returned there with pleasure, though most of my familiars are deposited in the Lone Mountain Cemetery.

Yet, if the proper parties resolve to hold the Grand Encampment at San Francisco in 1886, I will be there. I ask no special rates, for the road is as familiar to me as my daily *cote brillante*. I have gone out via Panama, by the Texas Pacific, by Majave, by the Colorado Central, by the Union and Central Pacific, and by the Northern, and shall be tempted in this instance to go by the Canada Pacific by the Winnepeg and Fraser River.

If you are at Portland, and if anybody should object to San Francisco on account of distance, I authorize you to say that in my experience the west half of our country is the best, and that cars and accommodations improve in quality in the ratio of distance from New York to San Francisco. The hotels and accommodations of San Francisco equal those of New York or Paris, if they do not surpass them.

I vote for San Francisco in 1886.

Yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

Comrades, I thank you for your attention.

Comrade H. A. Barnum, of New York—

COMMANDER AND COMRADES—I arise to second the selection of San Francisco as the next place of meeting of the National Encampment. We older members of the National Encampment, men who have been coming since the organization of the Grand Army, have come to feel that our presence in any particular city is a burden. We have come to feel in our Department when we look around to select a place for our next Annual Encampment, we are liable to fix upon a community who are perhaps weary with extending courtesies and welcome to the Grand Army, because it is a burden. This beautiful city that has done so magnificently to entertain us, (applause) has accomplished that with much expenditure of money, and what is perhaps more, with great labor upon the part of her representative citizens. Now California had but small share, owing to its distance, in furnishing troops during the war, but it is largely populated by the veterans of our army and navy, and I believe what has been here represented from the platform to be true, that they are even hungering there to see the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic walking their beautiful streets and drinking in their glorious climate. I therefore hope that their invitation will be accepted by this Encampment, believing that we will there receive a welcome that shall gladden the hearts not only of those who go and participate, but of all our comrades and friends who read of the reception which we shall receive, who may not be able to accompany us.

Commander, in the headquarters of the New York delegation, Commander Warfield, himself a former comrade of the Department of New York, and this committee, waited upon us and explained in similar manner the terms of their invitation and the reasons why we should accept it. There were some confidential communications or talks with Tanner and Hedges, and some of the others. We had a little convention. He made us great promises. I want each Department to hold off unless you get the same terms that we get. We are to have all our private debts paid. (Laughter.) We are each to have one hundred shares in a bonanza mine. While I have seen but a few samples of the beautiful womanhood of the Pacific Coast,

which is world-wide in its reputation for its wonderful climate, I have seen many beautiful pictures, the originals of which I would like to see. Comrade Warfield said that every single man, every unmarried delegate and visiting comrade should be guaranteed the selection of a wife. (Laughter.) On those terms, New York, with great enthusiasm, unanimously agreed to vote for San Francisco. (Laughter and applause.)

Comrade H. Clay Hall, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—As Commander of the Department of New York, I desire to follow that which has been so well said by Past Department Commander Barnum, by stating the further fact that we recognize that as the star of empire westward takes its way, as the center of the Union has been on the Ohio, and on the Mississippi, and has reached the Missouri, there was danger, unless we attempted to go to San Francisco that we would be compelled to go to Japan in order to get to the middle of the Grand Army of the Republic. (Laughter.) We of New York do recognize that there are comrades who may complain that the expenses may be large. Feeling as we do that poor members of the Grand Army of the Republic are the best workers in its ranks, we were glad to learn last night that there is no soldier who has character for integrity and industry who may not defray his own expenses to the next National Encampment, which I undertake to say will be held in the city of San Francisco.

Comrade Henry A. Morrow, of Washington Territory—

COMRADES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES—It is with no ordinary pleasure, I assure you, that I find myself in a National Encampment. I came from a distant section of this great republic, saved by the valor, the patriotism, and the services of this Grand Army. But it has so happened that you have held your Encampments at such a distance from Washington Territory that never before have we been able to have a representative in it to speak the minds of that brave, loyal, and prosperous community. (Applause.) We are here to-day; and it is with the greatest pleasure that I have heard, and the people of my section of the country will rejoice, when the glad tidings go back to them that there was—as there certainly is



—a settlement, (and as there is no question as to what the result will be); that in this Encampment there was cast almost a unanimous vote to hold its meeting for once at least on the Pacific coast. (Applause.)

Now, comrades, I am from Washington Territory. I am not from California, but I tell you, men of the Grand Army, that California will give you such a reception next June as you never had in your lives. I tell you, that from the time that you reach the summit of the Nevada mountains until you stand in the Bay of San Francisco, aye, until you stand on the Golden Gate and look out towards Japan, you will find the hearts and the hands of that great state open to receive you. You will have a grand reception. (Applause.)

Now, there are other reasons, it seems to me, why this Encampment should be held upon the Pacific coast. This Union, from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern boundaries of Maine; from where we stand to-day—this beautiful city, sitting like another Venice upon the shores of the Atlantic, looking out on the ocean—clear across until you reach the Golden Gate and look out towards Japan, has all been saved by the Grand Army. Go and see your inheritance. Go and see for yourselves what you are going to leave for your children. See the continent, the grandest continent in the world! See what you have made for your children; go and view it before you die! Men of the Grand Army, go and see it! (Applause.)

Now, I have spoken enthusiastically. No man can speak in other words when he speaks of California, or even of the Pacific coast. Come; come to us. We welcome you. No mother ever welcomed her children more earnestly, more lovingly, more kindly, than California will welcome the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Is there anybody who stands out? Does Nebraska stand out? Does Iowa stand out? Does Illinois stand out? If you will, let me say, "Do what the man did at the battle of New Orleans, when Packerham's forces were coming over the plains to meet old Jackson, and he lay behind the cotton bales." It was his first battle, and so he thought he would pray, and this was his prayer: "Oh, God, help the Americans to-day, if you can; if you can't

help the Americans, keep still, and you will see the d—dst fight you ever saw in all your life!" (Great laughter and applause.)

Now my friends let Nebraska keep quiet (and I hope they want to) and you will see the members rising in this beautiful country, up from the sea, where the water flows into the ocean. All speak for a moment for California. Let us have it for California. Let us have it by a rising vote; there is no dissension about it. Somebody said half a moment ago, "let us have it in Nashville." Why in Nashville? Because we must have it in a country that was reclaimed by the boys of the Federal army? If it were so, we want it not in Nashville; we want it in Virginia. We must have it in Richmond. I am not in favor of going there, because Richmond has not invited us. I am not in favor of going to Nashville, because Nashville hasn't invited us. I am in favor of going to California. California has come with a noble, generous invitation. Pray, let us go to California.

Comrade James A. Hall, of Maine—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I am inspired by a unanimous vote of the representatives in this Encampment from Maine, to raise our banner and vote for California. [Applause.] Inasmuch as more than a thousand of the old inhabitants of California went from Maine, the present population must be very largely made up of our kin and kindred. We therefore vote, without taking up any more time, to cast the unanimous vote of this State for California.

Comrade John C. Linehan, of New Hampshire—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—New Hampshire will follow the lead of Maine, and go to the Golden Gate.

Comrade Lawrence, of Tennessee—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Before you take a vote, I beg you to hear a word from Tennessee. The comrade who preceded me, the eloquent gentleman from Washington Territory, said, "why go to Tennessee, when there is no invitation?" We have an invitation from the city of Nashville, and from the State of Tennessee, which ought and will, I think, cheer your hearts. [Applause.] I come from a Southern State, a State which gave the country Andrew Jackson; a State which sent

into the Union armies under great difficulties and sufferings, thirty-two white regiments and thirty colored regiments. [Applause.] We put into the Union army, under the greatest possible difficulties, sixty-two regiments of brave men. I come to you from the City of Nashville, a beautiful city of about seventy thousand inhabitants, the Athens of the South; a State which has a great university for the white people, the Vanderbilt, and a great university for the colored people, the Fiske, besides four other colleges; a State which is full of enthusiasm for a meeting of the Grand Army. No invitation! Did we not press you to come to Nashville from Denver two years ago? Did we not press you to come to Nashville from Minneapolis one year ago? And now we come with the same hearty invitation, with our hearts upon our sleeves, and again ask you to come. [Applause.] And we think, comrades, that the third time is a charm.

I come to you, comrades, from the New South. Are you not glad that your bravery, that your patriotism, gave to us a New South? Are you not glad to know that the South is now being ruled with the same patriotic sentiments that moved you to fight under the old flag? Are you not glad that the South is marching on in the path of progress as the result of the grand labors of the Grand Army of the Republic? I come to you not only with an invitation from the numerous soldiers of the Union army, but I come to you with an invitation from our Confederate brethren. I want you to see them. I want you to hear what those men say, who fought against you, and who were conquered by you, and who are now citizens of this Republic, and who are filled with patriotism. [Applause.]

Now, comrades, I am no orator, but my heart is full of this matter, and I beg you to hear me with a little patience. We have heard all that California has said, and we have heard it pleasantly. We are not at all angry. We have seen it from the Rocky Mountains; we have been taken up to the very top of the Rocky Mountains, and we have been shown all the wonders of the world and the glory of them, and have been told that if we would only go there they shall be all ours. [Laughter and applause.]

This is what a large mass meeting of Confederate citizens of Nashville say to you. There are the resolutions engrossed and signed, and every man who signed them was in the Confederate service, and a brave man in that service. These are their words:

“With profound respect for the patriotic impulse which inspired the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic,”—

How do you like that?

“In hearty sympathy with the National spirit with which it is imbued, in full accord with its non-sectional tendency and its entire freedom from political interests and motives, with high admiration for the manliness of its membership, and for its hearty devotion to the grand principle of American fraternity, upon which must rest and be based the perpetuity of American institutions,

“*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this representative meeting of the citizens of Nashville that great and lasting good to the Union of our common country must result from closer social intercommunication between the States and sections, and that in no more practical way can this be signalized than by a visit in force from the Grand Army of the Republic, to the capital of the Volunteer State, and by a welcome from Tennesseans that shall eloquently attest their appreciation of the honor and of the occasion.

*Resolved*, That the delegates from Tennessee to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, on the 24th and 25th inst., be requested to extend to that body on behalf of the citizens of Nashville, a most cordial invitation to hold their next Annual Encampment in Nashville, and that for them no efforts will be spared by the citizens of Nashville to make their stay in every way agreeable.”

That is our invitation in part. But, comrades, we ought to say that Nashville has abundant facilities for your entertainment. It is a large city and the hearts of the people are open. The Judge of our County Court, who fought four years in the Confederate service, pledged the meeting that in South Nashville they would provide accommodations for twenty thousand veterans.

But, comrades, I have one other invitation. You know that Tennessee is covered over with battle-fields. Many of you know something of them—of Donelson, of Shiloh, of the battle of Nashville, of the battle of Franklin, Stone’s River, Look-out Mountain, of Mission Ridge, and of Chicamauga. They

are all honored to-day as the result of this terrible conflict in our State. I bring to you an invitation, and I bring it cheerfully—I bring to you an invitation from our dead brothers who lie sleeping under the green mounds in the soil of Tennessee. It seemed to me on the 30th of May, as I walked along down the rows of the cemetery at Nashville, where seventeen thousand of our brothers sleep, from Maine to the far west—as I walked down those long rows of graves and read the names, it seemed to me I heard voices saying, “Tell the Grand Army of the Republic that if they come to Tennessee it will make us glad in our very graves, where, for twenty years, we have lain.” We endeavor every year in Tennessee to spread flowers over those 85,000 graves, which is a large task, but the Grand Army of the Republic in Tennessee performs that task faithfully and earnestly every year. (Applause.) It might seem to you impossible to take care of so many graves, but I leave it to the Commander of my Department to state whether or not we do not faithfully decorate the graves of the boys from Maine and all the New England States, and all the Middle States, and all the Western States, and to state whether or not we do not do it faithfully. And we ask you to come down and walk with us among the graves of the brave men who deserve as much honor for the preservation of the Union as their brethren here who live. (Applause.)

I think that we should hold our Annual Encampment in as central a position as practicable at this time. We were at Denver two years ago, which looks over upon California; we come to visit this year our New England brethren whom we honor, and in so doing honor ourselves; we were at Minneapolis, at the far North, last year. Now come, comrades, to the New South. Come to visit your brethren who fought with you in the army, who number thousands and thousands in the State of Tennessee. Come and visit the graves of the dear beloved soldiers, who have been quietly sleeping there while you have been attending to your ordinary business and have been attending these grand meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic. I believe in my very heart that those beloved comrades will welcome you in spirit. I think they live. I think they all live to-day and walk the golden streets with our grand com-

mander—with our honored President, Lincoln. And when they see the Grand Army of the Republic moving down to Tennessee, looking at the beautiful fields and dropping tears over the place where they sleep so sweetly, but so far from home—so far from the old family graveyard—I do think they will be delighted to have you come there. I heartily, and for the third time, invite you to come to Nashville. (Great applause.)

Comrade Charles Emery, of Texas—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I represent the largest State in the Encampment to-day, and in the Union. I hold in my hand, sir, an invitation from the Common Council of the Summer City, Fort Worth, Texas, asking this Encampment to meet with them next year. (Applause.) I wish to say that we have in Texas a strong feeling towards all the Boys in Blue. I know there is no use for me to ask this Encampment to meet in Texas next year, but I wish to have this invitation placed on file. When we come to go around the circle, we will reach Fort Worth. We will go to California, I have no doubt, next year. (Applause and laughter.) I want to say to the comrades that I want this placed on file. We are growing older. Every year our hair is growing gray. We will have to narrow the circle very soon. We will take in Nashville the year after San Francisco, and Fort Worth the year after. This resolution was passed by the Common Council, nearly every member of which was in the Confederate army, all uniting in extending this invitation, saying “God bless the Boys in Blue. Visit us in Fort Worth, and we will take care of you, after you have visited California.” I can say also that California will do well by you. I am a native of the State of Maine, born within 20 miles of here; and my own State is covered all over with men from the State of Maine, and also from other Northern States. I can join with the comrades and say that we will give you a hearty greeting there, if you will come down to Texas to see us.

Comrade Tanner, of New York—

There are just two thoughts that I want to suggest briefly. They are these: We have been invited to go to Nash-

ville in order that we might pay to the comrades honor, in visiting the graves of so many dead comrades. I see many men who with myself have been attending these Encampments year in and year out. I don't know how you feel, but I feel that I am getting old. In my own family circle there is a little plant that has grown since the war closed. I am anxious to see the great country of the future. First, I desire to cross the continent, and to visit California with my family. Of those who went in such great numbers from the State of New York, from among the 486,000 that we sent into the army and navy, there were many who never came back, and there is year by year a decimation of the numbers of those who returned. We are thinning out very rapidly. We can wait to see those dead comrades, for I hope that in the "sweet bye and bye" we will have a whole eternity to spend with the dead resting in Nashville. (Applause and laughter.)

Comrade F. R. Stewart, of Ohio—

I rise to second the nomination of Nashville. (Applause.) I have been greatly interested in these beautiful declamations that have been made here in favor of going to the Pacific slope. I trust and expect that this deliberative body is not to be taken off its feet and carried through the air. Let us view it calmly. I have a little army in my own family. I desire to take them, and show them the graves of those martyrs who, with their own blood, quenched the fires of treason yonder, (great applause) at the battle of Stone's River, at Shiloh, at Chica-mauga, at Nashville, and all these sacred places, and visit that home that holds the bones of 50,000 of our own comrades. I tell you, my comrades, there are a thousand reasons that could be assigned, if we had time this evening, why we ought to go to Nashville. We have been crossing the continent every time. I come this afternoon to speak on behalf of the poor members of the Grand Army. (Applause.) Many of them don't see the light of day, but enter the mines in the morning before the sun comes up. They go down into these mines and dig away until the sun has gone down in the evening; and there is accumulating that which, some of these days, will burst into the fury of a terrible storm in our Grand Army of the

Republic, if we do not give them an opportunity to go to some of these sacred places with us. (Applause.) This noble body has gone from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and then from the Pacific to the Atlantic again, and here we are standing, ready to deal with this question, with a delegation determined—determined, I say—to stampede this intelligent body, and to carry us again to the golden slopes. I think it is time that we should come to our sober second thought. The men that will represent us in the body next year are not here now. We come to do business for other men. Nine-tenths of you will be left at home. You can go and spend your money on the Pacific slopes if you see proper—and it is a proper thing for those to do whose wallets are well filled—but we cannot go. It takes out of our time a whole month, 30 days. You cannot annihilate that. You may annihilate the expenses to some extent; but we have it here from our comrade from California that it will cost us \$87 to go there and back. What about the expense while we are there? What about the expenses on the road? What about all these things that pile mountain high in the face of the poor man, and tell him that he is unable to do such a thing as that. (Applause.)

Now, I say the Grand Army of the Republic is poor. We have a few wealthy men, it is true; and God bless them: they are good, liberal men. They offer to do many things; but we are poor men. Let us give the boys of Ohio, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, and those places that represent the great bulk of the Grand Army of the Republic, an opportunity to see the old battle fields again. (Applause.) I speak on behalf of the great majority of the representatives from the State of Ohio, when I say that it will be 5,000 men to us next year to go to Nashville, (applause) because they will desire to go there; and we desire to get them into the thought of going, for the good they will do us, and for the good we can do them. And therefore I second the nomination of Nashville, the State of old Parson Brownlow, (applause) the State that holds the bones of 50,000 of our comrades, the State that has the magnanimity to come to us to-day, and open its arms, and say "Come, and for God's sake, it will do us good." Let us go to Nashville.



Comrade J. F. Warner, of Nebraska—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—I rise to second the motion to locate at Nashville. (Applause.) I belonged to that branch of the army which did its work in the West, and I for one, above any other consideration that I can think of on earth, would prefer to visit those fields which the blood of our comrades has forever made historic. I haven't a word to say against my friends from California. They are the most generous and whole-souled men, probably, that we can find anywhere. But while they may be all soul and heart, we do not want them to appear to capture this Encampment with their wine and women.

Now, in the first place, comrades, I will say this: that if we go to California with this Encampment, few if any of the eastern comrades who desire to visit the encampment will be able to go there. (Applause.) Now, you may talk to me about cheap rates just as much as you please. A friend of mine who was quite a favorite with the Union Pacific and the other railroads, got a pass over to California, and went out and had a pleasant time, and when he got back I asked him how he liked it. "The trip was pleasant, but if these railroads ever give me another pass, it will break me up." It is the other expenses outside of the transportation that piles up. We will not make it possible for the soldiers to attend by locating it there. While nobody but rich soldiers—a poor man couldn't go there—will attend, these rates will be taken advantage of by citizens, and you will have a citizen's convention, instead of a reunion of old soldiers that want to go.

But there is still a consideration that towers above and beyond anything that I have heard spoken of yet. What was all our strife for; what was all our toil for? What was it that caused the sacrifice of our brave comrades who now sleep beneath Southern soil? It was that the Union might be restored. A union of what? A union of fears? No, a union of hearts and souls, and sympathy; of people that are cemented in the bonds of fraternity, as one people; and by our showing this courtesy towards these people, we will do a grand and glorious work in burying forever the old animosities of the war. If there is any one thing on earth that I live for above another, it is to see these old animosities die out, and the whole people point to

our flag with pride, (applause) and say "We are glad that we were defeated, because we now see it was for our good." There may be still a spirit of bitterness in the minds of some, but let us do our part to show them that we are willing to bury the old animosities forever and join hands with them. (Applause.)

The golden sands are in California; the Nation's gems and jewels lie beneath the Southern soil, and are we not willing to go and see those graves? There is no one who would be more rejoiced to see the whole of the Grand Army of the United States on the Pacific slope, in San Francisco, than I myself if it were practicable; but when we locate this institution we must remember the facts in the case: we must have consideration for our soldier friends who are not able to bear the expense. California is a great way off. We have been moving from one end of the country to the other; from the base of the Rocky Mountains to as near the northeast corner of God's creation as we can get. Let us get it at a point that is accessible to all, and go down in the time of the Grand Army of the Republic as you used to when you marched in the South, but not with arms in our hands, but for the purpose of conquering their prejudices. When I see coming together those people of the South and those of the North, and see that the Union of our fathers is cemented anew, I shall feel very much like saying with the old patriarch "Now, Lord, let Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." (Great applause.) If we can do anything for our country by going to Nashville, in the name of God and of Justice, let us do it. I would prefer to do good for the purpose of perpetuating our government, and for a further and true union of hearts, and sympathy and interests, than to enjoy a trip across the Sierra Nevadas, where the eagles build their nests along the line of the railroad track. I want to do good for my country for the few days that I have to live. My work is nearly done, and I am perhaps soon to join my comrades on the other shore, but unlike my friend who desires to put off the day until he passes to the other side to live there, I want to pay my respects to their graves.

Comrade Pierce, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I have no desire to make any

extended remarks on the question before this Encampment. I don't believe, comrades, that it is necessary. The delegates from the Department of Massachusetts have sat here, and with patience and interest, listened to the invitations which have come to us for the holding of the next National Encampment. We are convinced, sir, and our deliberate judgment is, that it will be for the best interest of all the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic to fall in with and accept the magnificent invitation which has come to us from the Golden slope. (Applause.) Comrades, the grand old Macedonian cry from our comrades who have gone out from their Eastern homes, a part of us and a part with us in that grand old struggle of the past, says "Come over, comrades, and by your influence, and your presence, and your words, help us in the grand and noble work of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty." In addition to all that, sir and comrades, they come to us as no other section has come. They come to us freighted and loaded with facts and figures. They don't come to us with some abstract invitation; they tell us definitely and positively what the comrades of the Grand Army in California will do for the Grand Army of the Republic, if they see fit to visit them with our next Annual Encampment. And I am instructed, sir, in behalf of the comrades of Massachusetts, to second the motion to accept the hearty invitation which has come to us from California, and to say to the comrades of the Golden slope, that if this Encampment shall decide—which we hope it will—to hold the next National Encampment in the city of San Francisco, we will be there with our wives, and our children, and our comrades, to pass a pleasant season with the comrades who have gone out from the Eastern and Middle States.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Rea—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—I want to occupy just a minute or two of the time of the Encampment. Now I take it for granted that in the determination of the question before this Encampment, the great consideration which influences each individual comrade is this: what will be the best for this great Grand Army of the Republic? (Applause.)

What is to make next year or the year to come the more successful, accepting the invitation that comes from the Pacific coast, or the invitation that comes to us from the comrades who live in the valleys, along the hillsides, and by the mountains of Tennessee? (A voice "Tennessee.") I want to speak a word for two classes of citizens; last February, down in a little out-of-the-way town in Tennessee, I was in company with fifteen or twenty old Confederate soldiers. I was alone—the only Union man and ex-Union soldier there. One of the men noticed the badge upon my breast, and an old man who had served during the war on the Confederate side, stepped up and said, "Captain, that Grand Army of the Republic is the noblest institution in this land." (Applause.) In that little gathering this very question was talked over; and one old planter stepped up to me and said: "I haven't been to Nashville since the war, but if you Grand Army of the Republic men come down, I will go there, and the hills and valleys of Tennessee will pour out their people in order to show you men of the North the royal welcome that old Confederates can give you." (Applause.)

I want to speak for another class. The comrade from the Pacific slope says that he bears to us the welcome of six thousand Union soldiers living in that State. The comrades from Tennessee, bring you a welcome and an invitation from over thirty thousand men who dared for the cause of that old flag more than you and I were called upon to do, (applause); they are the men who kept the watchfires of freedom burning bright and undimmed on the hill tops of East Tennessee, from the time that war broke out until it closed. (Applause.) There are thirty thousand of them living there. They can't go to California. They can't join the re-union if you are going to have it where the Pacific beats on the Golden sands of California. That great people—I mean the people, the poor, the men that toil—can't go there. Two years ago at Denver, these men from Tennessee came to you and said: "Come down to Nashville. Come and meet us," but we went to Minneapolis. The next year they went to Minneapolis and did the same thing, and they come again to-day. Now I say that this Grand Army of the Republic owes something to those men. (Applause)

I met them in their Department Encampment at Chattanooga—met them in a hall upon which the shadow of Lookout Mountain dropped, met them in a hall environed by Missionary Ridge, met them in a hall that was rocked by the thunders of Chicamauga, met them on that battle scene where that grand old hero, unchallenged King of War, won his crown. (Applause.) And I know they are as true and loyal a band of men as live under the old flag.

Now comrades, if you go down to Nashville, you will have a procession just as grand as you had here in Portland; you will have in line the men from Kentucky, the men from Tennessee, the men from North Georgia, the men from North Alabama. Let them have a chance to see a grand pageant of moving miles of old Grand Army heroes. It will be good for our Order, and good for the Republic we saved. (Great applause.)

Comrade George H. Patch, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF; COMRADES—I have listened with a great deal of interest to all the claims that have been presented, and as a comrade of the Grand Army, my heart has warmed to the eloquent advocacy both of Nashville and of California. There are one or two things in this debate that I have regreted. I regret that in any Encampment of the Grand Army we feel obliged to advocate a matter with such touching allusions to the Confederate soldier as have been made here to-day. (Applause.) That may not rest kindly in the minds of some of the comrades. I say it for this reason: as an individual citizen of this Republic, as an individual man, as an individual comrade of the Grand Army, I second every word that has been said with reference to the question of treatment and kind feeling exhibited towards our Southern Union men by these Confederates; but I want this Encampment, whatever else it does, to remember that with all that kind feeling and kind sentiment, that the fifty thousand graves we are asked to visit in Tennessee were caused by those men who are now asking us to visit them. I have not one unkind word to say to a person. If the Encampment vote to go there I shall of course acquiesce in its decision, but individually, I want to go to California. Massachusetts wants to cross the Rockies, and we

want to go before we are too old. We don't care to go to San Francisco and march through its streets on crutches, nor do we want to go there and tax the comrades of California with the expense of carrying us around in carriages. I want to go to California in 1886. I hope the Encampment will go there.

One reason more why I want to go there, and then I am done. I remember the dark air and portentous gloom that overspread this continent in the early days of '61, when State after State was rocking in the balance of threatened dis-union, and when we knew not what the morrow would bring; when one star after another was being blotted from the flag; when we were listening to know what next would happen, we looked across the broad prairies and across the Rockies, and listened to hear what answer we should get from the grand old commonwealth of California. What answer did we get? Comrade Adams, of Massachusetts, and myself one night sat upon the banks of a dark river, and there was floating over us the flag of the old First California. (Applause.) I say for the patriotic reply from California in those hours of trial and danger, we should take our commanders and comrades across the Rockies to California, and in response to the invitation that comes to us we should carry the flag of the Grand Army of the Republic there, and as we bathe our feet in the golden sands—

“The Eastern sea shall hush its waves to hear  
Pacific's surf-boat answer freedom's cheer,  
And one long rolling fire of triumph run  
Between the sunrise and the sunset gun.”

Let us go to California.

Comrade J. M. Vanderslice, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I desire to take the poetry out of Comrade Patch's speech about the waving of that California flag. That First California regiment happened to belong to Pennsylvania, and its flag is now in our Post. That flag can be seen by Comrade Patch, and probably has been seen by him in our Post room.

Comrade Patch—

Who raised the money to equip the regiment?

Comrade Vanderslice—

Another view at this time which it seems to me makes it quite material where the Encampment goes. I want to throw out this suggestion which seems to be lost sight of. The Quartermaster General has reported that he has fifteen thousand dollars in his hands. You go to California, however pleasant it may be to avail yourselves of the hospitality of the people of the Pacific, it will take from eight to ten thousand dollars of that money to pay the legitimate expenses of this Encampment.

Comrade Chill Hazzard, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—The Post nearest me has 280 members. There are not more than three of the men who could afford to go to California. They are the rich men of the town, who come to the Post every night—that we have a banquet. Pennsylvania is entitled to send fifty-one delegates to the National Encampment. If they go there Pennsylvania must put her hands down in her pocket, and at the lowest estimate pay thirteen thousand dollars to send them there. She is rich, but that will be a mighty drain on her resources. The argument on the ground of the hospitality of the State of California don't strike me. I like to be entertained; I like to attend banquets; I like to ride in carriages; I like to have excursions; I like to see decorations; but none of these take in a single cent of the legitimate expenses of the man who travels. He pays his railroad fare, his sleeping-car fare, his hotel expenses, and his personal expenses, just the same, whether the city gives him a million dollar banquet or not; so the question of hospitality and money expended to entertain comrades does not count in the legitimate expenditure of the \$250 that it will cost any Middle State man to get there.

One comrade eloquently stated that we must not forget that the thousands of graves there at Nashville were made by the men who invite us there. Ah, that may be true, but they are still there: they sleep there. Let us go to them my comrades. (Applause.)

The grand thing that these reunions do, aside from the business of the Encampment, is to gather together the men, who meet comrades. Some say, "I don't go to meet Jack and Jim!" I go to meet them. It is nice to see these green moun-

tains, and to go around on these excursions; but those who are from all New England, they have improved this occasion because of the cheap transportation to gather here; and they go back filled with an enthusiasm that counts in the Post. I say on account of the expense, on account of the time, on account of the distance, and on account of every one of these things, everything is against California—except their magnificent hospitality. I have simply this to say to the remark of the comrade who invited us there: You have one hotel that will hold us all; you have one boarding house that will hold us all, if you get us out there.

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I am glad to get this argument to a basis of an appeal to facts and figures. Let us look at the figures, and see what they tell us; also at the facts, as they have transpired from time to time. “Oh, for heaven’s sake, go where everybody can go—that is down to Nashville—and don’t for goodness’ sake, go to California, because it is too far away.” Why, Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, we have been three times almost within reach of Nashville. Where are all of these comrades who are begging us to visit them—where were they then? We have met in Cincinnati, we have met in Dayton, we have met at Cleveland—we have met three times in the State of Ohio; we have met twice in the State of Indiana; we have met twice in the State of Illinois: Where were they then—these 20,000 men? By the way, Commander-in-Chief, where are they now? They are not in the Grand Army of the Republic, these 20,000 men who were true to the Union, and endured all these things for the Union, and are eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic? Where are they now? They are not in the Grand Army of the Republic. What is the membership in Tennessee now?

A Comrade—

They will be, if you go down there.

Comrade Wagner—

I can readily see why some are anxious for us to go there; they are anxious to come in. The gentleman who took hold



of the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic upon the breast of our Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and said, "It is the noblest institution upon God's earth," I have no doubt he would like to come in; in fact, I know he wants to—propositions are pending to that effect; but these men are not in the Grand Army of the Republic yet. There is time for everything. Everything must grow. Comrade Jones and the rest have only taken hold of this work for a little time. When we give the extremes of the country an opportunity to see us, we will go to Nashville. It won't do to say we were in Colorado two years ago, and the comrades of Tennessee begged us to come there, and we didn't come. Whose fault was it? The comrade himself was the most active to prevent our going there. It was Comrade Rea; he wanted us to go to Minneapolis, where we went.

Here is an opportunity to go to California—a trip that no man will regret; a trip that more men will be able to take than we imagine at first glance. It will encourage the Grand Army of the Republic upon the Pacific coast. We have a larger constituency there than we have in the Department of Tennessee and Georgia. It will show them that we recognize the services they rendered in the dark days of the country when the State was on the eve of seceding. Show to these men within the big State of Nevada and Washington Territory that we recognize them. After the Grand Army has been out and visited this large body of comrades who are to-day upon the Pacific coast, then I am ready, and then we will be ready to go to the Department of Tennessee and Georgia, which numbers at the present time a thousand members.

Let us not forget this fact, that we have been through the length and breadth of the Middle States of this great country; now let us go to the Pacific coast, and then we will be ready to go back again, if the Grand Army has made commendable progress, to visit these graves, and visit Southern friends of ours, but not now.

Comrade Stratton, of Indiana—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—The Hoosiers have concluded that if this war of words goes on much longer, we won't be able to

go to either place. They have instructed me to vote on this question of location without debate.

On motion it was ordered that as each Department was called its vote should be announced, as well as the number of delegates and officers present entitled to vote.

Thereupon the vote was taken, with the following result:

San Francisco . . . . .	269
Nashville . . . . .	178
	<hr/>
Total vote . . . . .	447
Necessary to a choice, 224.	

The Commander-in-Chief—

The next Annual Encampment will be held in the city of San Francisco.

On motion of Comrade John F. Kumler, of Ohio, seconded by Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Rea, the vote fixing the next Annual Encampment at San Francisco was made unanimous.

The Encampment then adjourned.

## SECOND DAY.

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Thursday, June 25th, 1885.

The Encampment was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. by the Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Bennett, of Illinois—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I have the following resolution to present at the request of the Department of Illinois:

*To the Nineteenth Encampment of the G. A. R.*

The Department of Illinois, by resolution of its Encampment of 1883, has collected from voluntary contributions the sum of \$430, to be applied for the erection of a monument to B. F. Stephenson, the founder of the G. A. R., and at the last Encampment of this Department the following report of the committee having the matter in charge, was adopted:

The Committee on the Stephenson monument reported as follows:

*L. T. Dickason, Commander, etc.:*

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:—Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of erecting a suitable monument at the grave of our late comrade, Dr. B. F. Stephenson—the founder of our organization—beg leave to make the following report:

Finding the sum (only \$430) placed at our disposal wholly inadequate for the purpose, we have thought it best to let the sum remain in the hands of our Assistant Quartermaster General or his successor, until such time as the fund may be increased by ways devised by this Department, to a sum that will enable the Order to erect a monument that shall, in some degree, be commensurate with the services rendered this Order by our deceased comrade, and shall also be a credit to the organization.

We would suggest that a circular appeal be made from Department Headquarters, asking for voluntary contributions from the Posts within this Department, and also that an appeal be made for contributions from the Posts of other States. We would also recommend that a committee of five, of whom our incoming Department Commander shall be chairman, be appointed by this Encampment to present this whole matter to the National Encampment at its next session.

Respectfully,

H. CHAPIN,  
JOHN D. McCLURE,  
*Committee.*

On motion of Comrade Funk, the report was concurred in and the committee discharged.

We respectfully present the matter to this Encampment, and offer the following:

*Resolved*, That the several Posts of the Grand Army be requested to contribute such sum as they may see fit for the purpose of defraying the expense of a monument to B. F. Stephenson.

Respectfully submitted in F., C. and L., for the delegation,  
 W. W. BERRY,  
*Dept. Commander.*

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Comrade Bennett—

I have another communication from Illinois:

*To the Nineteenth Encampment, G. A. R.*

COMRADES:—At the last Encampment of the Department of Illinois the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Encampment appoint a committee to prepare a suitable and uniform design, and present the same to the National Encampment, through their delegates, for a National memorial badge, to be worn on Memorial Day, and ask for the adoption of the same.

In furtherance of the spirit of the proposition the Department of Illinois presents the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Memorial Day badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, shall consist of a black ribbon one and one-half by six inches, with the words "In Memoriam," and the Grand Army badge stamped thereon in silver, with or without the name and number of the Post.

Respectfully submitted in F., C. and L., for the delegation,  
 WILLIAM W. BERRY,  
*Department Commander.*

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Comrade Bennett—

Also this:

*To the Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Nineteenth Encampment.*

At the Nineteenth Annual Encampment of the Department of Illinois, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and I have the honor to present them to this Encampment for its action:

WHEREAS, It is a fact well known and universally admitted in this Department, that Major Benjamin F. Stephenson, Surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, during the war, was the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, and

WHEREAS, This Encampment has heretofore failed to take official notice of this fact, and to make it a matter of record in its proceedings, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, in annual session assembled, hereby recognizes our late comrade, Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Illinois, as the founder of the Order of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the United States, and cheerfully accords to his memory the high honor which this title confers.

*Resolved*, That the Assistant Adjutant General of this Department be authorized and directed to certify these proceedings to the National Encampment, for its official action, to the end that it may be made a matter of record by the highest authority known to our Order.

*Resolved*, That the delegates to the National Encampment, from this Department, be, and they are hereby instructed to present the matter to the National Encampment, at its next meeting, with such documentary proof in support thereof as may be necessary and practicable, and to use due effort and diligence in securing the object sought to be accomplished, in order that the founder of our beloved Order, resting peacefully in his humble tomb, may wear in memory unquestioned and undisturbed, the proud honor thus achieved.

Respectfully submitted in F., C. and L.,

W. W. BERRY,

*Department Commander.*

I move that this matter be referred to the Committee on Commander-in-Chief's address, because the same subject-matter has been referred to in that address.

The resolution was so referred.

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I am directed by the Committee on the Order of the Sons of Veterans, to make the following report:

PORTLAND, MAINE, June 24, 1885.

*To the National Encampment of the G. A. R.*

COMRADES:—Your Committee on "Sons of Veterans" respectfully report that since their appointment at the Minneapolis session they have, by correspondence and by personal conference, carefully considered the subject-matter referred to them; that they have examined the Constitutions and the Rules and Regulations of the several bodies calling themselves "Sons of Veterans," and also their forms of government as heretofore existing and as now amended; that they find much that is commendable, and many things which do not impress them favorably. That a careful and thorough revision would be required to make the government of these several bodies harmonious and homogeneous. That the business of this National body is too extensive and multifarious to have added to it the management, even remotely, of any outside organization, no matter how meritorious. While your committee

approve highly of all the efforts of these Sons of Veterans to perpetuate the principles for which we fought, and for which our comrades died, they deem it unwise to recommend even advisory control over their modes of organization or forms of government. We therefore offer the following resolutions and ask their adoption:

*Resolved,* That all resolutions of recognition of any branches of the Sons of Veterans heretofore passed by this National Encampment, be, and they are hereby repealed; but that we recommend an early and complete consolidation of all these branches with one body, wishing them God-speed in their united and patriotic labors.

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Sons of Veterans be discharged.

By direction of the Committee,

LOUIS WAGNER,

*Chairman.*

The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

Comrade Evans, of Massachusetts—

The Committee on Inspector General's Report, desire to submit the following:

· PORTLAND, MAINE, June 24, 1885.

*Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Nineteenth Encampment:*

Your committee to whom was referred the Report of the Inspector General, beg leave to submit the following:

We have carefully examined the report and regret to find that four prominent Departments have failed to make any report to the Inspector General, thus preventing as complete a report of the condition of all of our Departments as could be desired at this time, and your committee would respectfully suggest that the incoming administration use every exertion to the end that each Department furnish its Inspector's Report to the Inspector General in time to be presented in print at the next National Encampment.

We heartily endorse the recommendations of the Inspector General in relation to Post inspections, believing that such inspections are for the best interests of our organization.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

GEORGE S. EVANS, Massachusetts,

A. B. VALENTINE, Vermont,

O. A. REYNOLDS Kentucky,

THEODORE WISEMAN, Kansas,

A. H. PRINCE, Maine,

*Committee.*

Adopted.

The Commander-in-Chief—

We have a telegram from Comrade Grant, which will be read now, by Comrade Dodd, Aide-de-Camp of Ohio.

Comrade E. S. Dodd—

MT. MCGREGOR, N. Y., June 24, 1885.

JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

*Commander-in-Chief.*

General Grant directs me, in reply to your dispatch, to tender through you to each one of the three hundred thousand veterans, his comrades, now represented at Portland, his thanks for their interest in his health and welfare. General Grant wishes to take this occasion to also thank them for their splendid services which have resulted in giving freedom to a race, peace to a continent, and a haven to the oppressed of the world.

F. D. GRANT.

The reading of the telegram was greeted with three rousing cheers for General Grant, and a motion that the dispatch be spread upon the journal of the National Encampment, was unanimously carried.

Comrade Patch, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—At this time I want just five minutes of your time, as it seems to be the most fitting moment. We have in the Department of Massachusetts, a comrade who was a good soldier, who did service for four years, and who is also an artist. He is an ardent admirer of our great old comrade, Grant. For three months he has labored to produce this counterfeit presentment of him who lies in weakness and pain, (referring to a portrait of General Grant upon the stage behind the Commander-in-Chief), and in his behalf I present this portrait to the National Encampment with the request that this Encampment have it suitably framed and thereafter presented to Mrs. Grant on behalf of the Nineteenth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Comrades, I earnestly beg you to accept this slight token from the hand of our comrade, to the end that the Encampment will see fit to tender the same to Mrs. Grant as a souvenir of this the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic. The comrade from whose pencil this portrait is, is H. W. Berthrong, Post 33, Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R.

The following is Comrade Berthrong's letter:

PORTLAND, Maine, June 25, 1885.

*To the Nineteenth Annual Convention, G. A. R.*

COMRADES:—I earnestly beg you to accept a slight token from my hand, my own work, with a view to the end that the Convention will see fit to tender the same to Mrs. Grant as a souvenir of this, the Nineteenth Annual Convention.

Fraternally yours,

H. W. BERTHRONG,

Post 33, G. A. R., Dept. of Mass.

I move you, sir, that the Commander-in-Chief elect, and the Quartermaster General be appointed a committee to receive this portrait and see that it is suitably framed, and forward the same to Mrs. Grant.

The gift of the portrait was accepted, and the resolution adopted by a rising vote and three cheers.

Comrade C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I desire to offer this resolution at this time:

*Resolved*, That the National Council of Administration be, and the same is, authorized and directed to insist upon definite contracts for transportation rates to the Twentieth National Encampment. It shall be the duty of said Council to demand that specific maximum rates be fixed, and plain and simple terms be made covering every phase of necessary and proper arrangement. And it is ordered that in case just, fair and promised contracts be not made, then said Council is authorized to fix upon some other location for said Encampment, and make the needed arrangements for the same.

Comrade Beath, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I would ask Comrade Grosvenor to strike out that which refers to the next Annual Encampment, and make it apply to all future Encampments.

The Commander-in-Chief—

Do you offer that as an amendment?

Comrade Beath—

Yes, sir.



Comrade Grosvenor—

I offer this resolution, Commander-in-Chief, in no spirit of dissatisfaction. I only offer it with reference to the special location now made. Bowing as I do to the action of the majority of the Convention, I have no right to complain if I see fit to be absent from it; but I have not undertaken to provide for the future, and have confined myself by the direction of those who have authorized me to present this resolution, to the present. We have a precedent I may say in a resolution which was adopted at Minneapolis, two years ago; and whenever it shall seem proper to do it in the future, it can be done. I have drafted this so as to apply to the special occasion, and it seems to me that it is quite sufficient, although I am not strenuous upon that point.

Comrade Van DerVoort, of Nebraska—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I earnestly hope that this resolution will be adopted, because if we conduct our business in that sort of way, this Grand Army of the Republic will be able to control railroad rates to any National Encampment. It is a proper resolution, and I know the railroads reaching San Francisco will be glad to meet you in that spirit.

The amendment of Comrade Beath was lost, and the resolution adopted.

Comrade A. S. Nones, of Delaware—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I am fully conscious of the value of time to this Encampment. I did not intend to occupy but a moment; but when the women submitted this matter to me, I considered it my duty to lay it before the comrades of this Encampment. Last night I witnessed the most magnificent tribute that has ever been paid to the Grand Army of the Republic; and the words of the Women's Relief Association, like the arrows of Alcestes, took fire as they sped through the air and lighted up the silvery flames of patriotism in the land. Now, comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, it was a noble tribute. When they called upon Past Commander-in-Chief Van DerVoort, and we heard him tell how old Mother Bickerdyke had cared for the wounded soldiers, we learned there from the lips of the Woman's Relief Association that in the

great State of California to-day this grand old lady, this Mother Bickerdyke, is suffering from poverty. Now, comrades, we should do something for her. It is incumbent upon the old soldiers to in some slight measure repay the debt they owe this grand old woman. I move that the National Encampment appropriate either one hundred dollars or two hundred dollars for the immediate relief of Mother Bickerdyke.

Comrade Holmes, of California—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I am in full accord with what has been said by the comrade, with one exception: there is no delegate on this floor will doubt my word when I say that there is no old army nurse in California in want of anything. At the same time I am in favor of this Encampment extending the aid to this old army nurse that the comrade desires, but don't reflect upon the comrades of California by saying that this woman is really in want.

Comrade Nones—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I take these facts from Past Commander-in-Chief Van DerVoort, who has a letter in his pocket.

Comrade Van DerVoort—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I have received a letter from Mother Bickerdyke. I want to make an explanation; but there should be no explanation from California. Mother Bickerdyke, when I was in California, received an appropriation from the Grand Army. She said she would not take one dollar from the Grand Army of the Republic. "Put the money in your relief fund," she said. She has refused the assistance they appropriated for her. She has come to a position in life, at the age of 72 years, when her infirmities crowd upon her. She fell down seventeen steps, and has been made a cripple. She is now living upon money that has been raised by the ladies. She says it is with shame and humility that she takes it, because she believes that the great government to whom she gave her services, should place her upon the pension roll. And Comrade Logan says the first act that he shall perform when he reaches the Senate of the United States will be to introduce a bill to place her on the pension rolls. (Applause.)

I believe it would be a grand thing for this Encampment to duplicate here to-day what it did at Minneapolis. That act on its part was one of the best the Grand Army ever did, and if duplicated here in this instance will be a great satisfaction to a woman who gave her all to our country.

Comrade Tanner, of New York.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move you that the Quartermaster General be directed to place in the hands of the Department of California, for the relief of Mother Bickerdyke, \$500 out of the \$15,000 we have on hand.

Comrade Patch, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—There has been presented to this Encampment a resolution on this subject which has been referred to a committee. Why crowd it now? I believe that the resolution asking for aid came from the Department of California.

Comrade Nones—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I only desire to say this: I am glad to say this, that I know relief will be afforded to this woman by my comrades of the Department of California. When I spoke of her as a resident of California, I did so with no intention of reflecting upon that Department in any way.

Comrade Tucker, of California—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—This old woman whom we all know so well, has been living at my house, too proud to accept the charity or the aid of the Grand Army from the Department of California; but she is absolutely needy. She has needed bread. She has come to my house for her breakfast over and over again, and she has not a second dress to her back. I hope to God that this woman whom we revere and love may be given the money she is too proud to ask for.

Comrade Hazzard, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I rise to a point of order. I would suggest that California be made to be consistent. One comrade says that she don't need bread, and the other says that she does need bread. (Laughter.)

The motion of Comrade Tanner that five hundred dollars be appropriated for the relief of Mother Bickerdyke, was unanimously carried.

Comrade Hall, of Maine—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—It becomes my sad duty to rise before this Encampment and ask your indulgence while I present a resolution. A comrade of this Department, a Past Department Commander, who was with us in the parade on Tuesday, has gone over the river. I offer this resolution:

WHEREAS, Comrade W. B. Smith, Past Commander of the Department of Maine, member of the National Encampment, died in this city at four o'clock this morning from rupture of a blood vessel;

*Resolved*, That it is with profound grief that the Encampment receives these tidings, giving visible emphasis in the midst of our joyous meeting to the sad fact so often presented, that as comrades and as an organization, our days are speeding to their close.

*Resolved*, That the sympathies of this National Encampment be hereby extended and entered upon its minutes, and a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of our deceased comrade.

Comrade Barnum, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move as an amendment that a memorial page be printed.

The resolutions as amended were adopted.

Comrade McNair, of Delaware—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I have the report of the Committee on Quartermaster General's Report:

PORTLAND, MAINE, June 25, 1885.

W. W. ALCORN,

*Adjutant General.*

COMRADE:—Your committee appointed to examine the report of the Quartermaster General, respectfully report that they find it a very full and complete statement of the financial affairs of the National Encampment.

They also find two important new features, viz: the table of supply accounts of Departments with the National Headquarters, and the table of consolidated reports of the Assistant Quartermasters General. The latter is necessarily incomplete, because reports have not been received from some of the Departments. We recommend that Departments be

required, as nearly as practicable, to conform to the rule adopted at Baltimore, requiring that requisition for supplies be accompanied by the money therefor.

We heartily commend the Quartermaster General for his promptness and uniform courtesy in the discharge of his official duties and the economical and thorough business manner in which he has managed the affairs of his Department.

We recommend the adoption of his report.

W. S. McNAIR,  
S. B. JONES,  
PHILIP CHEEK, JR.,  
R. A. BECKER,  
EUGENE A. CORY.

I move the adoption of the report.

The report was adopted.

Comrade Béath, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I desire now to present the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

Your Committee on Rules and Regulations report upon the propositions submitted in the circular issued from National Headquarters as follows:

On the proposition to amend Chap. II, Art. IV, Sec. 1, by inserting after the word "absence" in the seventh line, the following:

"In case the countersign shall be changed or the comrade forgets it during the time for which his leave of absence is granted, any Post Commander in the Department to which he belongs, may communicate it upon presentation of an order from the Commander of the Post granting the leave of absence."

We believe the issue of the countersign should be most carefully guarded. Comrades traveling without the countersign can obtain admission to Posts upon conforming to the requirements of the ritual in this respect.

We report against the proposition.

Adopted.

The proposition to change the time for holding Department Encampments practically covers the whole year. (Sec. 1, Art. III, Chap. III.) *First*, To fix the dates between October 1st and May 1st. *Second*, between April and October.

The first proposition is submitted, to allow Departments, where travel may be stopped at times during the winter months, to have their

Encampments in the fall. But such a change would require very radical changes in the time for electing Post officers and representatives. To have an Encampment meet in October, the representatives to which were elected in the December previous, on returns made for September 30th, is entirely too long.

We report against any change.

Comrade Hall, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Do I understand that both clauses that have been cited, have been rejected by the committee?

Comrade Beath—

Yes, sir.

Comrade Hall—

Then in behalf of the several constituencies which I represent, I move that the rules be so amended as to allow of the holding of annual Department Encampments at any time between the first day of January and the first day of June.

Comrade Beath—

The comrade's amendment is practically to strike out the word "May" in the Rules and Regulations, and insert "June" so that it will read, "between January 1st and June 1st of each year." If that proposition had been submitted, the committee would have been inclined to have accepted it.

Comrade Hall—

Permit me to say, comrades, in the State of New York and many of our Northern States, during the month of May or at the early season, it is almost impossible to get very many delegates to a Department Encampment. But during the month of June their early labor has ceased, and travel has become easy. Besides, we are trying to save the expense which is entailed upon many Departments of having semi-annual Encampments. We want the privilege of holding our annual Encampments in June, and making that the only Encampment to be held.

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I desire to call the attention of the Encampment to the fact that this amendment might throw the National Encampment and the Department Encampments into the same month. Our rules and regulations relating to National

Encampments prescribe that a meeting shall be held between the second Wednesday in May and the first Wednesday in September. The Rules and Regulations formerly provided that they should be held between May and July, but when we went to Denver the time was extended from July to September, because we didn't know what would be the best time to hold the Encampment there. If the motion of Comrade Hall is agreed to, it will necessarily require a change in the regulation with regard to the meeting of the National Encampment. It would be an anomaly to have the National Encampment meet in May, as it always did, and have a Department meet in June, which is to elect delegates to the National Encampment, and which is to make up reports for the National Encampment which is to meet in June.

The motion of Comrade Hall was lost, not two-thirds of the vote cast being in its favor, and the report of the committee was adopted,

Comrade Beath—

On the proposition to change Chapter V, Article II, and other articles of the Rules and Regulations referring to returns and reports, so as to require only semi-annual returns from Posts and Departments, instead of the present quarterly returns, the committee report favorably.

The proposition is practically to go all through the Rules and Regulations and strike out the word "quarterly" wherever it occurs, and insert the words "semi-annually," so that the reports shall show returns to June 30th and December 31st. The following additional changes are required in the Rules and Regulations, and the representatives to be elected on the returns for December 30th. Now they are elected upon the returns for September 30th. And the officers thus elected shall be installed into their respective offices at the next stated or regular meeting. We afterwards provide for a special meeting for the public installation of officers. We recommend the adoption of these changes.

Comrade Vanderslice, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I understand the report to be in favor of semi-annual reports instead of quarterly reports. I

would move that the recommendation of the committee be not concurred in by the National Encampment. I would say that I have had as much experience in this matter as perhaps anybody, and I tell you it would be fatal to many Posts, and you will not be able to have the constant communication with headquarters in the formal and official manner such as is required by an official report. That is the very best thing you can do for Posts that are far from headquarters, to let them know that they are in constant communication. It takes a more constant effort to keep Posts in good standing that are not in communication with the headquarters than Posts that are in communication. I trust that this matter having been considered so many years, year after year, will not be changed; and I warn this Encampment that if it is changed, it will be fatal to the existence of many Posts. Let the Adjutants do this extra work. It is but a little to each one individually, but it is of vast importance to our Order. I trust that this recommendation will not be concurred in.

Comrade Daniel Ross, of Delaware—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—The Department of Delaware is opposed to that change. We have our Rules and Regulations; the Posts generally understand them; and in order to keep the Adjutants in good order, it is necessary to hear from them every three months. If you let them run six months, they get rusty, and don't know how to make reports out correctly. I move that the recommendation of the committee be not concurred in.

Comrade Beath—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—As chairman of the committee, let me state very briefly the reasons for the committee's action in this respect. I think I have had some little experience in this matter; but when we are doing our hardest work in getting up reports we hadn't these Department instructions. There are two instances a year where the officer representing the Department Commander is brought into immediate contact with the officers and comrades, and it is not at all necessary that they should in addition make these quarterly reports. The mere clerical work of making out and forwarding and receiving the



reports does not add to the efficiency of the Grand Army of the Republic at this time. (Applause.) The time, in my humble opinion, has arrived for us to reduce the work and necessary expenses at Department and National headquarters.

Comrade Hall, of Maine—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I hope that the recommendations of the committee will be adopted. We have now to ask the various Posts to make these quarterly returns, and so far as their being made more correctly quarterly than they would be semi-annually, I beg to dissent. You take these Posts that are not familiar with making up records, and require them to make returns quarterly, and they do it in a hasty manner, and send them forward as soon as they can get them out of their hands. Make them semi-annually, and they will take more time, and they will come to Department headquarters in better condition than they do now.

Comrade Wheeler, of New Jersey—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—As the proposer of this change in the Rules and Regulations, I have just a word to say. I wish to say first that I am very sorry that my good comrade from Pennsylvania should have such a small estimate of the intelligence of the Grand Army, or at least of the Posts of the Grand Army. It seems to me that the time has come when this organization can afford to lay aside some of this red tape. It seems to me the time has come when semi-annual reports will tell headquarters fully what is going on. We are no longer young; we are no longer babies, to be led with tape; we are men, and can walk without tape holding us up. It requires a large amount of work, and where a man as I am is taken out of civil life and put into the Adjutant's office, it makes it pretty hard for him. Where a man can be kept there for years he makes it his business. We can't do that; we have got to take a man out of his work, and he must put one-third of his time into it. We do that for love of the cause. The correspondence is large, and there is plenty of other work to do. The Adjutant General is called upon at all times for all things and it seems to me that you might make a rule to relieve us in some way. It does not add one particle of strength to a Depart-

ment whether Department headquarters knows once in three months, or once in six months the state of facts that these reports show. The fact of the matter is, it takes nearly six months to get a correct set of reports.

Comrade George P. Sanford, of Michigan—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I suppose this proposition is submitted for the intelligence of the Encampment. We have heard an argument from the chairman of the committee who report it, and also from the comrade who presented it. I do not suppose that we are called upon to debate this upon every side, and then, through courtesy to them, adopt it. We are acting upon our own judgment. I am instructed by the Department of Michigan to oppose this change. I want to detain this Encampment but a moment. If red tape were to stop the flow of blood that would sap the life of a wounded comrade, he would not tear off that red tape; he would think it extremely valuable, and would leave it there. If our friends can't report once in a quarter, I grant that they won't in six months; but, sir, in my judgment—and I have heard the opinion of the Adjutant of our Department precisely and emphatically expressed on the subject—these frequent reports add life to the Order. I believe it is human nature. (Applause.) I suppose it is the same either in Michigan or California. I believe this change would be disastrous. The time has come in the history of our Order, not to make changes for the sake of a change, but to promote the growth and efficiency of our Order. I believe this change would be detrimental, and I hope this report will not be concurred in.

Comrade R. B. Brown, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—This is a question that you can well afford to consider. We are making legislation for the instruction of the Grand Army. I want to say something upon this as a member of the committee, and I want to say something on it as a comrade having some experience in the business of a Department. I want to say to the comrades of this Encampment that we must not be too hasty in an important matter.

You will pardon me if I speak of my own Department for illustration. We have 520 Posts. The Adjutant of the Department is required once every three months to collect and tabulate 520 reports from Adjutants and as many more from Quartermasters. We have found by actual experience that more than six weeks of each quarter is consumed in collecting and tabulating these reports. We have found it necessary to employ additional help in our Department, to write personal letters to Commanders of Posts and Inspectors, begging them to bring their reports up. The Adjutant General has not time for this work under the present system. I beg you to remember that large sums of money are being spent in the different large Departments in doing the clerical work that would go to other and legitimate purposes of the Grand Army if this system of red tape were left out. (Cries of "good.") If Post Commanders, and Adjutants, and Senior Vice and Junior Vice would do their duty, they would be in frequent communication with the Posts in their jurisdiction. The Senior Vice and Junior Vice in each Department ought to take time to visit each one of the Posts in his Division. The Department Commander ought and the Adjutant General ought to have time to write, but under the present system a Department Commander and Adjutant General occupy all their time in regulating delinquent Posts in order to keep their Department in good standing.

Comrade J. L. Bennett, of Illinois—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—(Cries of "question, question"!) I don't think it is right for comrades who have come to me and asked me which side I am going to act on to go back to their seats and then cry "question." (Laughter.) I was a member of the committee which considered this matter, and the committee was unanimously of the opinion that the change ought to be made. I have had some practical experience in this matter. I have been Assistant Adjutant General of the State of Illinois for four years, and I have gone through a great deal of labor, and have given it a great deal of time. I want to give you a practical explanation of this matter of reports. I won't give you any flowery speech, but I will give you the practical work-

ings of it. So far as the work is concerned the Assistant Adjutant General sends a communication to the Commanders of the Posts, and sends out blank reports. It doesn't make one single cent's difference about the health of that Post whether it makes that report or not. There is no communication between the Posts and Department headquarters, but there is communication between the Assistant Adjutant General and the Post about that statement if it is not made out. But if the life of a Post depends on this, if Posts are to be maintained by such a thing as that, they had better die right away, or pass in their checks until they have a little more life. (Laughter.) There are a great many small Posts to whom these quarterly reports are sent to be forwarded to headquarters, and much time is consumed in bringing their attention to it. I believe that the same results could be arrived at by semi-annual reports as there can be by having them sent out four times a year. All the reports are good for is to make a consolidated statement. They are piled up in the Adjutant General's office, and in the Assistant Adjutant General's offices. They are of no use in either office, except when they are tabulated and put into the consolidated statement in the Adjutant General's report. The statement would be just as valuable if it showed the membership semi-annually instead of quarterly.

The report of the committee was not concurred in, there not being a two-thirds vote in its favor.

Comrade Beath—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—The next item is—

To amend Sec. 4, Art. IV, Chap. V, (page 24,) by striking out "Charged as muster-in fee" and inserting the words "due when dropped."

This proposition has been before the Encampments several times and was acted on at the last Encampment, which decided against the change. As each Post may fix the amount at a sum not less than the muster-in fee, it follows it can make the sum equal the amount of dues if the muster-in fee is less than the annual tax.

We report adversely.

Adopted.

The next proposition is to change Sec. 1, Art. VII, Chap. II, which will authorize the Post Commander to appoint the Post Surgeon and Post Chaplain.

We report adversely.

Adopted.

To amend Sec. 2, Art. IV, Chap. II, by adding the words "and other indebtedness," so it shall read, "Any comrade against whom no charges exist, and who has paid all dues and other indebtedness, shall be received upon written or verbal application, a transfer card," &c., &c., we report adversely.

The report of the committee was adopted.

On the proposition to change Art. XIV, Chap. V, Memorial Day, by striking out the provision against having these services on Sunday, the effect of which will be to have the next Memorial Day upon Sunday, we report adversely.

Adopted.

The next proposition is to provide for special meeting for the purpose of publicly installing the Post officers.

We recommend the addition of the following to Sec. 1, Art. VII, Chap. II, by making the last line of the first paragraph read: "And such installation may be conducted publicly at a special meeting to be held for that purpose, when no part of the opening or closing services or signs of recognition shall be used."

The report of the committee was adopted.

On the proposition to permit the Sons of Veterans to participate in Post meetings, we report adversely.

Adopted.

The next proposition is to provide for vacating offices where the incumbents absent themselves without good cause.

We propose to add to Sec. 2, Art. VII, Chap. II, R. & R., (Page 9):

"A Post may by a two-thirds vote declare vacant the position of any officer who has absented himself for four consecutive stated meetings; *provided* that notice has been duly given the delinquent officer, and notice of the intended action has been given to the members of the Post."

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

We recommend that all changes now made to the Rules and Regulations shall be published as soon as possible in General Orders, and that slips be distributed to Posts and Departments for general use.

Comrade J. S. Black, of Illinois, the present Commissioner of Pensions, making his appearance in the hall was greeted with cheers, and on being presented to the Encampment by the Commander-in-Chief, spoke as follows :

Comrade Black—

COMRADES—It is with a heart filled with varied emotions that I greet you to-day, in fraternity, charity and loyalty. I look over the faces of this audience, and I see men who with bared sabres, rode after Sheridan, and with trailed muskets fought beneath Meade, under Sherman and Logan, (applause) and who combined, making the resistless column of victory, marched under Grant from the beginning to the end, in the most illustrious war that ever set the banners of liberty high advanced upon the progress road of humanity. I greet you and I thank you for this greeting. I know that as the winters of age are falling upon these heads, there is spring eternal within their hearts, the ever-flowing fountain of loyalty, whose waters, unembittered, are sweetened by pleasure and made brighter by fraternity. I know that this vast audience, not only splendid in its personnel, but splendid in that which it represents, does not misapprehend its high mission; does not misapprehend that its object is to add new and ever-burning laurels to the brow of the American volunteer soldier, and regular too, wherever his name may be borne by the winds around the globe. A set of men who appreciate all that belongs to victory, who claim nothing of spoil. Comrades, I thank you again for this pleasure of meeting you face to face. Allow me to say in conclusion that I belong to the working contingent of the Grand Army of the Republic. (Applause.) I sincerely hope that except as I meet you now, I may never have occasion officially to know you, but if I should I will do the best I can. (Great applause.)

Comrade Alexander, of the Department of the Potomac—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—The Committee to whom was referred the Commander-in-Chief's address is ready to report.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Rea took the chair.

The report of the Committee was read, and was as follows :

*To the National Encampment, G. A. R. :*

Your committee to whom was referred the address of the Commander-in-Chief respectfully report as follows :

The work of the year evidences the fidelity and ability of the Commander-in-Chief. Despite the Presidential contest, the depression of business, and the rapid growth of the Grand Army in former years, rivaling all other organizations, whether civic or military, yet under his splendid leadership our numbers have been increased and the high character of the Order fully sustained. The earnest desire which has inspired him to do his whole duty is illustrated by the extent of his visits, ranging from Maine to the Golden Gate, and including all Departments, except three. These visitations have been characterized by wisdom, modesty, zeal, and economy, and the result that followed fully justify his action. Wherever he has gone greater interests in the Order has not only been manifested, but the respect shown him indicates the high esteem in which he is held as Commander-in-Chief, and the personal regard which is entertained for him as a comrade and a gentleman. For his efficient and kindly management of all the affairs of the Grand Army, he is worthy the hearty and sincere thanks of this Encampment, and it is recommended that the Council of Administration be instructed to procure and present to him a suitable testimonial as a token of our recognition of his essential services in behalf of the Grand Army.

Your committee commend the address of the Commander-in-Chief to your careful perusal as a thoughtful and suggestive paper. His recognition of Comrade Stephenson as the originator of the Grand Army is timely and eminently proper, while the mention of the Hero of Appomattox, "whose heart grandly responded when duty called, and melted in compassion when mercy pleaded," is as beautifully expressed as the sentiment is true and patriotic.

We commend also his words respecting Memorial Day, and the introduction of politics into our Order. It should be the endeavor of every comrade to cultivate the one and avoid the other. Memorial Day is the choicest in the calendar of the Grand Army—a day of sweet remembrances, dear to every loyal heart, and any violation of its sacredness by making it the occasion for frivolity and amusement, such as characterize the Fourth of July, should be treated as an indignity to the comrades who died that this country might live. In a similar spirit should be treated any attempt to inject politics into our Order. It is the high privilege of soldiers, in upholding the great principles for which they struggled and sacrificed so much, always to act as their judgment may dictate; but as comrades of the Grand Army should scorn to

degrade our Order, or lower its standard by using it for purposes other than those which come legitimately within the spirit and letter of its governing regulations.

The careful and economical administration of Commander-in-Chief Kountz has materially increased the funds of the National Encampment. This is a cause of great congratulation, for it behooves the Grand Army of the Republic, now in its prime, carefully to husband its resources, that in its declining years it may not suffer the inconveniences of poverty, or become in any sense an object of public charity. Your committee recommend that \$10,000 of the amount now in the hands of the Quartermaster General be invested in State or municipal securities, or in first mortgage bonds upon real estate worth not less than three times the amount thus loaned, the investment to be made under the direction of the incoming Commander-in-Chief, and the new Council of Administration.

Attention is called to the increased number of members suspended during the year. These suspensions cheapen the Order, setting adrift in the community a class of men who know its countersign, possess its badge, and represent its membership, without having sufficient interest in its welfare to perform its duties. The reasons assigned by the Commander-in-Chief for this delinquency are generous and honorable to the kindness of his heart, and we respectfully submit that whenever inability to pay dues is known, as the real cause of such failure, it should be regarded a privilege as well as a duty to remit them. But it is undoubtedly true, as the Commander-in-Chief asserts, that the very large number suspended—more than 54,000, or nearly 20 per cent. of the entire membership—is due to negligence and inefficiency of Post officers. For this there is but one remedy: the election of Post Commanders pledged especially to discharge the duties imposed upon them relating to membership, who shall also be clothed with the power of appointing Post Quartermasters. The Commander-in-Chief as well as each Department Commander is charged with the appointment of their Quartermasters, and it is believed that the same privilege should be accorded to Post Commanders. It is recommended, therefore, that Article VI., Section 1, be so amended.

Attention is especially called to the matter of badges. Unless made of captured rebel cannon, a badge is a lie, and the post officer or other comrade who procures them from any source other than through National Headquarters, merits court martial and prompt dismissal. Of the twelve bronze rebel cannon now being used for badges, the history of their manufacture, service, and capture is well known, and as a simple and beautiful relic of the war, therefore, the badges made from them should be eagerly sought, and are worth many times the price paid. In this connection it is recommended that during the coming year the Commander-in-Chief be requested to give this matter his



individual attention, to the end that the manufacture of spurious badges be stopped, and that the parties now engaged in obtaining money under false pretenses by their sale be properly dealt with under the law. It is recommended also that in making their inspections, Inspecting Officers be charged with the duty of closely examining every badge for the determining of the genuineness.

In the appointment of special committees to confer with the authorities of the Catholic church, and other denominations who were opposed to our Order under the impression that it was a secret organization, the Commander-in-Chief has exercised good judgment, and the success of the committee in removing a serious obstacle to the admission to our ranks of thousands of surviving soldiers, ought to be an occasion of joy to every comrade. There is not in the wide world outside of the Christian church, an association founded on such broad and liberal principles as that of the Grand Army of the Republic. Under the folds of its banners are gathered men of all creeds and nationalities. Lessons of mutual forbearance and toleration have been learned through bitter experience, and the ties which bind those who for four years fought to maintain the integrity of the nation, cannot easily be severed on this side of the grave. We therefore recommend earnestly the heartiest endorsement of the Encampment for the labor of the Commander-in-Chief in the settlement of this important question.

The reference of the Commander-in-Chief to the Veterans' Rights Union, accompanied by his hearty endorsement, must meet with an earnest response from every comrade loyal to this organization, and alive to the interests of the rights of the veteran soldiery, decreed to him by statute, but which for many years, have practically proven a dead letter. It is timely and pertinent, and it behooves this Encampment to give to this portion of his report their emphatic endorsement, as the representatives of nearly 300,000 veterans organized to protect the interests of the old soldier.

Your committee heartily concurs with all that has been said of the work and aims of the Woman's Relief Corps. It was a grand undertaking, and has been carried out in the grandest manner. Side by side with the Grand Army it has pressed forward, accomplishing in the name of Faith, and Love, and Charity, what the comrades could not have done without its assistance. It has our earnest wishes for its continued success; our hearty support of the purposes of the organization, and our co-operation in all of its undertakings. We offer its members now as ever, the strong right hand of our comradeship, which will never weaken in its grasp of love, respect and sympathy.

In order to carry out these suggestions and recommendations, we recommend the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That the Council of Administration be instructed to cause a suitable testimonial to be procured and presented to the Commander-in-Chief.

*Resolved*, That the incoming Commander-in-Chief and Council of Administration be authorized to invest \$10,000 of the amount now in the hands of the Quartermaster General in State or municipal securities, or in first mortgage bonds upon real estate worth not less than three times the amount thus loaned.

*Resolved*, That the Commander-in-Chief be requested to ascertain who are manufacturers and sellers of spurious badges, and to take such steps to secure the suppression of the same as he may deem proper.

Comrade Alexander—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move the acceptance of the report and the adoption of the resolutions.

Judge Advocate General Austin—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I desire to offer this amendment to the resolution authorizing the investment of funds in real estate, the security to be three times the value of the amount loaned: I desire to so amend it that the security shall be three times the value of the amount loaned exclusive of any improvements thereon; for the reason that we do not want our securities in buildings that are liable to burn, but that the solid real estate shall be behind it, three times the value of the loan.

Comrade Delacey, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Has this National Encampment power to invest funds—is it an incorporated body?

Comrade Tarbell, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move as an amendment that the money be invested in United States securities.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—

I rule the amendment to the motion out of order for the present.

The Judge Advocate General—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I am asked whether we have the power to invest this money. I think without examining the subject thoroughly that we have the power to invest it in the capacity of a trustee. It may be invested by the Council of Administration in the capacity of a trustee, but not in the name of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—

The question is on the amendment of the Judge Advocate General.

Comrade Tarbell—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move as a substitute that it be invested in United States securities.

Comrade R. H. Cochran, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I hope the substitute of our comrade will not be adopted. The resolution that was introduced was to secure a better investment of our money. While we know United States securities are safe, yet, when we pay the premium, the loan is not what we desire. We can get other safe securities, and a good deal more money.

Comrade Alexander—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I desire to say for the information of the Encampment that one of the members of your committee is Commander Foster, of Indiana, one of the most successful men and extensive merchants in his State. He has given this subject careful consideration, and he prepared the recommendation submitted this morning. The question of United States securities was fully discussed and fully considered; and the comrade who last spoke gave the expression of the committee exactly. We want to earn something with our money, but if you put it into securities at a high premium and low interest, you get practically nothing.

Comrade Tarbell, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—While, sir, I would endorse anything that would bring the largest amount that could have equal security behind it, I would suggest this: We pay this large premium simply because the securities are certain. Why is there a great premium for United States securities? Just because when a man has one, he knows it is worth just one hundred cents any day, and he can get one hundred cents for it whenever he wants it. Sitting at my right is an attorney-at-law representing an insurance company, and within the last five years they have had to take foreclosures on three millions of dollars in the city of Chicago alone. What has the Grand

Army to do with a lot of real estate? I beg of these comrades here let us not take any chances; let us put our money in securities that we made good when they were drawing twenty per cent. simply because they were uncertain. They are now worth more than any other. Let us take something solid.

Comrade Bonnell, of Nebraska—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I think the amendment of the Judge Advocate General touches the right point. There are securities that are good, and they can be obtained, and if on real estate without the improvements, we are perfectly safe. I move the previous question.

The main question was ordered. Comrade Tarbell's substitute was lost, and the report of the committee accepted and the resolution as amended by the Judge Advocate General adopted.

Comrade Henry B. Pierce, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—The Committee on Resolutions desires to submit its report:

The Committee on Resolutions has considered the matters which have been referred to it, and reports as follows:

In response to the memorial of McPherson Post of Abington, Department of Massachusetts, the committee recommend the adoption of the following:

"WHEREAS, In the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, the graves are arranged in concentric curves, the lines of which are marked by granite bands, on the top of which are cut into the granite the names of the soldiers, each over against his grave. Originally they were painted black. This paint has been renewed two or three times; but now it is entirely worn out, and the stones look painfully shabby and neglected.

"What is true at Gettysburg, is likely to be true, or to become true, at each of the other National Cemeteries. We therefore respectfully request our Representatives in Congress to take such measures as will secure an appropriation to provide for painting all the names in all the National Cemeteries, for which we are informed that one cent a letter is ample.

"We also understand that if the paint be renewed once in five years, this will be often enough to keep the names looking neat and bright. We therefore would further request, that steps be also taken to secure the establishment of a regular appropriation for this purpose once in five years."

The report of the committee was adopted.

The consideration of the report was continued.

Upon the resolution offered by Senior Vice Commander Vernon, of the Department of Maryland—

*Resolved*, That the Nineteenth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic cordially endorse Congressional legislation looking forward to the increase of our comrades' widows' pensions from eight dollars to twelve dollars per month, to take effect from the passage of the law."

The committee reports that the subject-matter has been acted upon by the National Committee on Pensions, and by it recommended to Congress.

The committee reports adversely for this reason.

Adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Comrade E. B. Loring, of Massachusetts:

*Resolved*, That this Encampment endorses the bill pending in the last Congress, known as the Eight Dollar measure, of which the following is a copy:

A bill granting pensions for service in the Army and Navy of the United States during the war of the rebellion.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all officers, soldiers and sailors who served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States for a period not less than 60 days between March 4, 1861, and July 1, 1865, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, shall receive a pension of \$8 per month during the remainder of their lives. This act shall take effect from its passage—

and instructs its pension committee to make all effort to secure its passage."

And the committee reports adversely.

Comrade Graves, of Michigan, gives notice of his intention to present a minority report.

Comrade Graves, of Michigan—

*To the National Encampment of the G. A. R.:*

The undersigned members of your Committee on Resolutions desire to offer the following as a minority report upon the question of pensioning all honorably discharged soldiers at eight dollars per month:

*Resolved*, That this Encampment endorses the bill pending in the last Congress known as the Eight Dollar measure, of which the following is a copy:

"A bill granting pensions for service in the Army and Navy of the United States during the war of the rebellion.

" *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all officers, soldiers and sailors who served in the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States for a period of not less than 60 days, between March 4, 1861, and July 1, 1865, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, shall receive a pension of \$8 per month during the remainder of their lives. This act shall take effect from its passage—

and instructs its Pension Committee to make every effort to secure its passage, with such amendments as shall prevent the decrease of present pensions."

B. L. GRAVES, Michigan,  
 J. A. WAYMIRE, California,  
 F. W. BRADLEY, Texas,  
 W. B. BOHN, Colorado,  
 H. C. WARDLEIGH, Utah,  
 E. C. WATERS, Montana.

Comrade Loring, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move you that the minority report be substituted for the majority report; and I desire to be heard upon that question.

At this point some confusion occurring in the rear of the hall, it was suggested that it was occasioned by the appearance of the "three Governors"—Roby, of Maine, Alger, of Michigan, and Fairchild, of Wisconsin—and Past Commander-in-Chief Robinson. They were immediately called to the platform, and speeches demanded of them.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—

COMRADES—I have the pleasure of presenting to you Governor Roby, of Maine.

Comrade Roby—

I have not come here to make a speech; I have simply come here to look at you. I say to you all, I am glad you are here, and hope you will have a good time; and when you go away, I shall say, God bless you! (Applause.)

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—

I have great pleasure in presenting to you Comrade Alger, Governor of the State of Michigan.

Comrade Alger—

COMRADES—I thank you for this greeting. I don't believe in all these United States they can get as much brains together in the same number of men as are on this floor to-day. I believe the questions you discuss here will be the key-note that will be taken up by this country, and whatever you demand will be carried out; and it ought to be. I hope you will be careful in your deliberations; (I know you don't want any of my advice, but I am always giving it.) I hope you will be careful in your deliberations, for they have great weight. When you give forth your decrees from this hall, you will find State after State in the North following out the course you have marked.

I want to say one word for Michigan. Michigan has just appropriated \$150,000 for a Soldiers' Home. (Applause.) Michigan's men that are not able to earn a living are not paupers, God bless them; they are going to be cared for. (Cheers.)

I thank you for this cordial greeting, and will say good-bye.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—

We have on the stand our old comrade, General Robinson, of New York, who has been twice Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. I desire to present him to the Encampment. (Applause.)

Past Commander-in-Chief Robinson—

COMMANDER AND COMRADES—I thank you most heartily for this cordial greeting, and as the best return that I can make for it, I will not interrupt the proceedings by making any further remarks, further than to say, God bless you all!

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—

The Hon. Tom Reed, of Portland, is in the hall; I am sure we will be glad to hear from him. (Comrade Reed made his way to the stand and was greeted with applause.) I have the pleasure of introducing Comrade Reed, of the Department of Maine.

Comrade Reed—

COMRADES—I should feel as if I were recreant to my own sense of what was appropriate, if I failed to extend to you my hearty greetings. We have been very glad to see you here. We feel that Maine has been honored “from the hills to the sea.” Comrades, I thank you heartily for your presence, in the name of my city. We are glad to see you here; we are glad to welcome you here, and we hope to see many of you again, and we promise you the same cordial greeting that we have tried to give you now. (Applause.)

The consideration of the report of the minority of the Committee on Resolutions, relative to the Eight Dollar pension bill, was then resumed.

Comrade Loring, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—As I have said before, this is a question which concerns the comfort and the happiness of over a million comrades and their families. In looking over the past proceedings of the various Encampments, I have noticed that this subject has never been seriously and fully discussed; and now it comes before this Encampment in this form. Upon the one side is the report of your regular National Pension Committee, and they report according to the opinions that they themselves have entertained, and according to the subject as it has been not thoroughly and completely ventilated; upon the other, we represent 1,921 Grand Army Posts and 300,000 citizens, ex-soldiers not members of the Grand Army, and citizens not ex-soldiers, as appears by the files of the Invalid Committee of the House of Representatives, whose signatures we obtained by a petition which we sent over the country therefor, after they had read and thoroughly discussed in their various Posts the views and opinions which we had set forth therein. I will take the time of the Encampment for just a moment to detail the history of that movement.

John A. Dix Post, No. 15, of Boston, in 1880, in looking up the several petitions relating to several members of that Post, discovered that there were piled up in the Pension office a number of hundreds of thousands of claims brought in there



by the supplemental act of January 25, 1879, known as the Arrears of Pensions Act. They sent out over our State of Massachusetts, a memorial to the President upon the subject. That was signed by forty-three Posts of Massachusetts, and was sent by them to the President, asking that these claims be settled and files cleared. Afterwards when this last Congress began, we found after a short time had elapsed that a great many pension measures were introduced there, all of them of more or less merit, many of them injurious and unfair to the great body of soldiers; and we sent again through our State, as we had done before, a petition representing that we were in favor of pensioning every soldier at the rate of eight dollars a month, who under the existing laws were not entitled to that sum or a greater. We did that in order to discover if possible what the opinions of the great body of the soldiers were. We obtained the petitions of seventy-eight Posts. We sent those on to Washington by a delegation or a committee, and that was presented to the Invalid Claims Pension Committee of the House. They told us that there had appeared before them the day before the National Pension Committee of the Grand Army. They asked us how that Pension Committee is appointed, and we told them. They then said: "We think you have gone a little closer to the subject; would you be good enough to ascertain in the same way in which you have from the Posts of the Grand Army of Massachusetts, by obtaining from the Posts all over the country what their opinion is, by sending around the same petition that you did in Massachusetts?" We said we hadn't contemplated any such a contract as that; but after we had talked over the matter in our Post, we found that we were in a position where we had either got to stop where we were, or else go on and accede to the request of the Pension Committee. The result was we procured the petitions of 1921 Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and when we presented those to that same committee, we were asked to obtain the opinions of citizens and soldiers outside of the Grand Army; and we sent again over the country, and we got the signatures of three hundred thousand citizens and soldiers not members of the Grand Army.

There is the history of the whole movement. We didn't

want to get ourselves in the position in which we were. We were forced into it by acceding to the request of the members of the Pension Committee. I say this in order that we may consider this correctly, and to show this Encampment that it was not the intention of our Post to put ourselves in opposition to the National Pension Committee of this Encampment.

We come before it with two bills; one is the Eight Dollar Bill, and the other is known as the amended Pension Bill, which has been recommended by the Pension Committee of this Encampment. We claim that the time for the Eight Dollar Bill has come. We say that according to the estimate of different authorities, the average age of the old soldier is about fifty years. Our war, so unparalleled, rarely if ever has there been thrown into the field in so short a time, so large a body of men; with imperfect commissariat, with inexperienced officers, we necessarily endured, in the natural course of things, greater privations than we would, had we been an army formed in a greater length of time. We claim it should be an equal rate, a uniform rate of eight dollars for all, to use the language of the last Pension Commissioner. The men forming our army were peculiarly organized. Some went into the ranks from higher circles and grades than the officers, and returned oftentimes no higher, and so we say it should be uniform.

We claim that by this bill we cut the Gordian knot of this pension snarl. We claim that we simplify the whole business. We lay the basis for all future time.

Upon the other hand, there is the amended Mexican Pension Bill, presented by the National Pension Committee. And I will call attention to one or two sections of this bill. It is in a circular sent out from the office of the *National Tribune* of Washington. In the 8th section it says that every person specified in the several classes enumerated in section 4693 of the Revised Statutes of United States and amendments thereto, who served in the military or naval service of the United States, (as mentioned in said bill,) and who won an honorable discharge therefrom, who has or shall become disabled from any cause not the result of his own gross carelessness, disreputable conduct, or vicious habits and who also is dependent upon his own labor for support, shall, upon making proof of the

facts, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the proper authority, be placed upon the list of pensioners of the United States, to have and receive a pension during the continuance of such disability at a rate proportionate to the degree thereof.

Now, Commander, I want to call the attention of the comrades to the condition of the Pension Office. At the end of 1879 there were 136,000 claims, or thereabouts, pending and that has steadily increased until, according to the Commissioner's report of last year, there are 272,000 claims pending and unsettled upon the files. By that same report of the Commissioner of Pensions, 19,000 new names were added to the pension rolls last year. In that same report it shows that there are 124 ratings of disability covering pensioners upon the list; three-quarters are for eight dollars and under. Oh, what a mockery that sort of business is! What good will it do to add more claims to the list already there and unsettled? And according to the rules which they adopt these claims must pass through their different stages. The claimant must prove that he was a well man when he entered the service, or that has been the rule until recently, and requirements like that, which, in the short time that I have got, I cannot mention. If you pass the Eight Dollar Bill, it goes directly through the whole thing. A man filing his claim to-day, with those now pending, will have to live 100 years before he hears from it. You can't unsnarl the thing that way.

With all those claims pending in the last Congress—eighty-five bills—Congress never passed a single law looking to comprehensive legislation in this matter. As we have said in our circular, which you have seen about town, a claim agent in Washington through a paid attorney—but I can refer you to the report, and you can read for yourselves, because those statements are under oath—a paid attorney commanded more respect from that Congress than the hosts of all the Grand Army and all the soldiers of the old army. Is it possible? He obtained that law known as the law of 1884, which raised the pay of the claim agent from ten dollars to twenty-five dollars—an act taking that amount of money additional from the pockets of the soldiers. He had a great many thousand claims pend-

ing in the Pension Office. A claim agent with paid counsel, the witnesses say in the testimony in that report of the House Committee on Pensions, in House of Representatives Report, No. 2883, obtained more respect from Congress than all the old army combined! The petition of the National Pension Committee was disregarded, and the petition of our side, the 1921 Grand Army Posts, had no effect. Is it possible? Has it come to this, that the old army, that that army which held and crushed in its iron grasp, Vicksburg, that army that swept from the top of Lookout Mountain, Bragg's host—that swept it off as the west wind sweeps the snow from the mountain tops—is it possible that the army that threw back Lee's insolent invasion upon the Potomac, and forced it still farther back into the last ditch, until it surrendered at Appomatox—is it possible that that army has no more effect upon Congress than to be considered the inferior in influence of a pension claim agent? (Here the gavel fell.)

Comrade George T. Anthony, of Kansas—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I arise, not to trespass upon the time of this Encampment, but in obedience to a conviction that I have a duty to perform here, and that probably at no time before this Encampment, or any succeeding one, will there a question arise of so much importance and of such vital concern as the very one pending here at this time. It is not a question of dollars and cents. It is not a subject involving merely a question of accounts and of rights between the government and the soldiers who have defended it; but it goes vastly deeper than this: it involves a principle of patriotism, and the measure of obligation, in this country of ours, which binds the citizen to defend and protect his government against its enemies. (Applause.) Now, Commander-in-Chief, it is my conviction, it is my belief, that the tendency has been too much to bring down the services of the Union soldier in defense of his government to the groveling standard of dollars and cents. (Applause.) We organized an army in this country, the first in the world of such magnitude, and the first wherein the brains of the people throbbed in their bayonets, and patriotism went out in the fire of their cartridges. It was not a sordid

army, made up of adventurers, made up of men not capable of caring for themselves; but it was an army made up of men who had homes, who broke up and scattered those sacred hearthstones to the end that the Nation might be preserved; not for a reward of eight dollars a month, but for the triumph of the eternal principles of right and justice! (Great Applause.) And standing as one of those humble soldiers, fortunately for the declaration that I am about to make, not having been a private, I say that no army in the world was ever so well manned as the volunteer army of the United States, (applause) and owing to the necessities of the case, no army was ever so poorly officered. (Laughter and applause.) Let me say here, not reflecting upon the grandeur of the achievements under great leadership, that in a country where military education was so limited and where there was no educated class prepared to take command of great armies, that but for the steadiness, but for the wisdom, but for the patriotism of the private soldier, no military ability existed upon the face of the globe, that would have carried such a war through successfully. (Applause.) General Logan, who stands here, will verify every word I say. There was no commander in the field but what will say cheerfully that he felt that back and behind him was a throbbing heart and a determined will that would follow him wherever he lead and crown even his mistakes with ultimate victory.

Now, comrades, what is our obligation? What does the government owe us? And what do we owe the government? I am here to impress this thought upon your mind, that a government formed like ours, where all the powers of the government are derived from the governed—that is, where the sovereignty is in the people—the people, instead of being the wards of the government, the government itself becomes the ward of the people. The most extraordinary thing in the United States is the government itself, because it is a government made up of the surrendered rights and powers of the people. The soldiers of the United States, as citizens, do not ask favors in the form of pensions, we ask Congress to do our bidding in the appropriation of public means necessary to maintain our relations as neighbors, as municipalities, and as States;

this and nothing more. We are as independent of Congress as Congress is of us in the matter of self support.

Now, to the point: I wish to address myself directly to this. The result of that great struggle was, my comrades, just precisely what you made your sacrifices in the field for: it was the preservation of the country, the liberation of every slave upon its soil, (applause) and religiously to preserve those priceless jewels of the human liberty that were earned for us by the fathers in the struggle of the Revolution; that is all. Now I ask any comrade here, have you not, in this grand country of ours—in its peace, in its prosperity, in its recognized power among the peoples of the earth—have you not a reward for every sacrifice you made? (Voices: "yes; yes!") Do you want Congress to give pensions to able-bodied men who are capable of earning an honorable subsistence for themselves and their families—do you want the Congress of the United States to settle this claim for patriotic service with you for eight dollars a month? (Voices: "No; no!") When you go across the continent next year, as you follow it from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and fill your canteens from its waters as you do here, you will say, "Here is my recompense: I want no ninety-six dollars a year!" (Great Applause.)

Now, Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, I hold that in our services to our country we not only should command by reason thereof the profound respect of our fellow men and of those who follow after us, but I hold we earned a living at the hand of the nation, when, by sickness or disability occurring from those services, or from any other cause, we are unable to labor; that we should neither be left to live or die paupers nor be buried without a stone to mark our resting place. And we are practically reaching that point to-day. The men who served in the army, and who have been blessed by God with health and strength and vigor, they want no assistance. Those not so blessed are cared for in the Soldier's Home, not by eight dollars a month, which is no support at all, but by a grand collection of all the comforts, and all the luxuries, and all the beauties that can be bought with money, and in places that answer to the sacred name of home. There the poor weary soldier can carry himself, and rest upon the bosom of his

country, even as a confiding babe rests upon the bosom of its mother. Let these homes be multiplied by the nation. They ought to be, so that every man who answered to the demand of his country by offering his life in the service can go to such a home, if misfortune or sickness has overtaken him, and feel that he is not receiving the miserable pittance of eight dollars a month, but a home of luxuries and comfort, furnished by a nation's affection, which is worth more to the weary, broken soldier, than all the gold that could be piled before him. Let us not grovel to this idea that our government owes us one dollar in money: it owes us a home and protection when we grow old, and when our own exertions and our own ability shall fail to accomplish that end. (Great applause.)

Comrade C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I do not yield the palm to the comrade from Massachusetts, who has just taken his seat, or to any delegate from Massachusetts—or from anywhere else, in the matter of the strength of the desire which I have, to forward, by every practicable possible method, the interests of all the soldiers who served in the army; but having had two or three years' experience upon the Pension Committee of the National Encampment, I oppose the proposition of the comrade from Massachusetts.

I do not address myself to answer, to negative or to combat the eloquent arguments of the comrade in behalf of the merits of the soldiers of the army; on the contrary, I want it to be understood that for the purpose which I have in view here and now I cordially endorse all that he has said as to the merits of the claims of the soldiers, which he advocates. But I advocate the adoption of the report of the majority of the committee because, in my judgment, it is the only practical method of doing anything in the direction in which we are all trying to travel.

We went to Congress two years ago with propositions agreed upon by our committee. They came, all brilliant with eloquence and patriotism, from the pen of the distinguished member of the Committee of Pensions, from the State of New York—Comrade Tanner—and they were adopted by the entire

committee. They were submitted to Congress, and embodied the nearest approach that we have ever consented to make to the doctrine or idea of giving all a pension for service. One is the Section No. 8 of the Bill which the comrade from Massachusetts has so severely criticised.

The committees of both houses of Congress met us and said at the very threshold that Congress had never yet legislated in favor of a service pension (that is, for soldiers of the Union army.) It was the great objection that was made by many prominent members of Congress, to the original Mexican pension bill before the Grand Army sections were attached to it. But we said, and I say it now without hesitation, that this Section 8 is not a service pension; and we point out that which it seems to me no intelligent man will lose sight of, or fail to have gotten sight of long before this.

Section 8 is simply this: We provide that where a certain set of conditions exist, to-wit: Service in the army; honorable discharge—all of these conditions combined shall take the place of evidence that disability was contracted in the line of service. That is all there is of it. It is merely establishing in the law a rule of evidence, and is by no means a service pension. And we had in this amendment certain other propositions with which you are familiar; one giving to the widow \$12 a month instead of \$8, doing away with the necessity of proving the soundness of a soldier when he went into the service; then came the proposition that a dependent mother of a dead Union soldier should not be compelled to say at this late day that twenty-five years ago she was dependent upon this son—getting rid of the presumption, the horrible, disgraceful presumption, that the government of the United States raises against the dependent mother. It says to her—If your son had lived he would not have been your support now. We ask them to say that the presumptions are to be in favor of the mother of the dead Union soldier, that if he had lived he would have kept her out of the poor house, (great applause) and we stood there and protested that no matter whether the mother of this soldier in 1861 had money or not; no matter whether she was then in affluent circumstances or not; if the fact remains today that she was a mother who had borne upon her breast a



baby-boy, who, afterwards, in the pride and glory of his manhood, under the shining folds of the flag of his country, had fallen in its defense; and in that case that mother—the mother of that dead soldier, should never go to a poor-house in this great country of ours. (Applause.) We had a few other simple propositions which we advocated, and we submitted them with all the force that we could bring to bear in their favor. We utterly failed to secure the affirmative action of Congress upon these simple and just provisions.

Now, my comrades, if it be true that Congress stands today, hesitating about these reforms, what is the use of offering to it another, and that other to pension all of the soldiers of the Union army?

My personal record upon this question is not unknown to you. I have always favored an abrogation of all distinction of pensions based upon rank in the service; that has been a favorite idea of mine. I have advocated it long and persistently. But I want to have something done, and that something done *now*, during the life-time of the members of the G. A. R. (Applause.) I stated to the honorable committee of the Senate that we wanted something done while the soldiers were on this side of Jordan, and we would look out, without their aid or assistance, for the result upon the other side. (Applause and laughter.)

I undertake to say, and I say it with all kindness, and with all respect and in the hearing of my comrades of the Pension Committee, that there was no obstacle that so completely and fatally hedged up the way to our success in our effort to secure the reformations for which we petitioned, as did the presence in Congress of the advocates of this eight dollar a month proposition.

I don't say this to disparage the patriotism of the men who brought that bill there. I only say it to explain the reason why I cannot endorse, and will not vote to press upon Congress a measure that goes so far in advance of all that we have been able to secure friendly action upon, at the hands of Congress, as to render it absolutely certain that it will be a stumbling block, a rock of offence, and not a helper to the action of your Pension Committee.

I hope I am at least understood. I shall not refer to this subject again. I shall participate no further in this debate. I have presented simply that which has been pressed upon me as a member of the committee upon pensions. I have stated to you facts which have come to me as a member of the committee on resolutions, and the sum and substance of all of it is—that I am not willing to lose the substance of things that are possible, while reaching forward into the domain of that which seems wholly improbable, and grasping at shadows in that far away region.

In making the statement that Congress never passed a service pension law, I only referred to the soldiers of the Union army and not to the soldiers of any other wars.

Comrade George H. Patch, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I am here to advocate this measure, because I believe it; and if I didn't believe in it, I should keep my mouth shut. I want to say just one word; and I want to ask the comrades in discussing this in their minds, whether they vote with me or vote against me, to divest themselves for one moment of the superfluity of patriotism that always emanates from a man who speaks against a pension bill. I think we are all patriotic; we have all shown that, but I want to say that this great country of which we are a part, was made possible by our sacrifices and services. And I want to call attention to this fact coming right home from the report of the National Pension Committee, that when they came to Washington two years ago they were told by Senators and Representatives, "We are glad you have come here. We have been legislating for pensions for all these years, and this is the first time that any committee of an organization has come to us to ask anything." This is an answer to the statement that we are continually begging from the Government.

I want to say one other word in regard to this Eight Dollar Pension Bill. I believe in it, because there is so much red tape now around the pension legislation of the country. It requires more red tape to get a pension for a man who was wounded than to get one for a man who enlisted in the Union army and has got a hospital record. The man with a hospital record

stands a better chance of getting a pension than the man who served four years and was wounded on the field of battle.

Look at the three hundred thousand unadjusted claims! Look around the country on the comrades of the Grand Army who ought to be helped by the nation they helped to save! Take the position of the soldier to-day; twenty years after the war! Look at the condition of our national treasury! Look at the conduct of the soldiers for the past twenty years! Remember the time when there came up all over the country the cry "Let us pledge our faith to the national credit!" What did we do as comrades and soldiers, and citizens? Didn't we vote to pay the principal and interest of that debt in gold, and wasn't it right? I claim that it is time that this bill was passed. I claim that after doing that, and that after twenty-two years, as tax-payers, and citizens, and home-builders of the Republic, we can at least stand up and present a reasonable claim that every man who served in the United States army shall be put on equal terms. I don't care whether it is eight dollars, or ten dollars, or twelve dollars; but put every man on the pension roll and you stop the delay. You do one greater thing: you squelch every confounded pension claim agent in this country. (Applause.) And the greatest curse that the poor soldier, that the ignorant soldier has, in having his claim for a pension put through, is his inability to do that without these pension sharks all over the country. Put this Eight Dollar Pension Bill into execution, and all a man has got to do is to present his discharge, or get a certified copy of it, and his name is put on the pension rolls. You put 272,000 men who are now awaiting the pleasure of the Government into the possession of eight dollars a month. My comrade says, "Would that support anybody?" Stop and think of it: Suppose he wasn't earning anything, how far would that eight dollars go towards supporting him? If those comrades don't want eight dollars a month, let them turn it into the Post treasuries for the benefit of the comrades who need it. (Applause.)

Then, comrades, having laid that foundation by the united support of the Grand Army all over this country, we would be a power that the national Congress wouldn't dare to fool with. When we ask a recognition like that, supported by the com-

rades of the Grand Army, they wouldn't fritter away their time, but would be mighty glad to do it. We would equalize the rates of pensions; we would regulate the red tape that now surrounds it; and would make every comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic a power, after having waited twenty-two years. Comrades, I don't ask a thing for myself; I don't need it, and I don't ask it. I plead it for the men all over the country; I plead it for the men who are growing weary with waiting. Fifteen days ago a comrade of my old regiment committed suicide, because he had been waiting eleven years for the slow process of the government. So I say, although I don't believe it will pass as presented in this Encampment, yet it may result in legislation that will help that class of men.

If you will divest yourself for once of the superfluous patriotism which always animates us when we talk about the war, you will come to the conclusion that a universal pension law will benefit the largest number of soldiers, and benefit the largest number of comrades. (Applause.)

Comrade George S. Merrill, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I am not going to detain you, after the discussion upon both sides which you have thus far listened to, other than with a mere statement of the line of action heretofore of the Pension Committee of this National Encampment. We were not appointed to initiate pension legislation, but we understood our function to be, to follow in the line of action pointed out for our guidance, so far as the National Encampment took any action, by the result of the action year after year of this National Encampment. Two years ago, when you were together, by a unanimous vote this National Encampment decided against a universal eight dollar a month pension bill for everybody.

Now, what did the Pension Committee ask of Congress? We asked Congress to say first, that when this great government of ours had accepted a man, and said he was good enough to fight in the Union Army, that the government should not be mean enough to turn around and say to him, "You are to prove that you were a sound man when you went into the service." And that bill, upon the recommendation of your Pen-

sion Committee, was enacted, and is to-day a part of the law of the land. (Applause.) We then asked Congress in that bill we formulated to go further than that, and to do just what my comrades here, who are advocating the eight dollar a month bill, are pleading for; cut off the red tape, and open up those 276,000 cases which are still pigeon-holed. Why are there so many? Because a man with a hospital record has an advantage over the honest soldier, who refused to go into the hospital except when he must. He has got to have a surgeon's certificate as to the sickness or disability, and he can't get it. Your Pension Committee asked Congress to come up and say that every man who had an honorable discharge from the army or navy of the Union, and being in need to-day, disabled to-day, without any other evidence, without ever pretending to try to connect that sickness with his service, should be at once put upon the pension rolls of the United States. (Applause.) We provided in the bill we formulated, that every man sixty-five years of age, who had served in the Union army or navy, should be put upon the pension rolls. (Applause.) We asked them to increase the pensions to widows and orphans. Having asked that an applicant for a pension should not be compelled to prove his soundness; having asked that every man should be put on the pension rolls who is sixty-five years of age, and who is to-day sick, and who is to-day in need—I say, having thus covered every sick man, every disabled man, and every needy man, every widow, and every orphan, your committee believed it had gone as far as the soldiers and sailors of the country ought to go in their demands on the legislation of the United States. (Applause.) At least, comrades, leaving the present chairman aside, accord to the other members of the committee certainly an honesty of purpose in giving their time and their efforts upon the Pension Committees for these three years. For these three years that committee has come to you, and unanimously has said, and now say, "Why, we have striven for three years for these things, and haven't been able to obtain them." Our opinion, from our intimacy and our association with Congress is, that it is utterly impossible and utterly impracticable, to ask from Congress that they give us this law, for it involves (the Eight Dollar Bill) one hundred millions additional taxes upon the country to-day.

So from the Pension Committee we alike come to you as your servants, having carried out your will, but, having from our association with Congress some knowledge, bringing to you our most earnest but deliberate and positive objections to the passage by this Encampment of a resolution in favor of the eight dollar a month bill for everybody, as retarding the whole pension movement, and as calculated to keep our maimed and disabled comrades, and their widows and their orphans, out of the pensions for years to come, that they are suffering for to-day. (Great applause.)

Comrade Tarbell, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Though I represent but a fraction of those in the State of New York in favor of a service pension of eight dollars, I should feel recreant to my trust if I didn't say a single word in advocacy of the same here to-day. When the comrade says that by asking for a general pension law we are retarding pensions to the disabled soldiers and the poor widows, we think he is mistaken: it doesn't affect that in the least, we think. We believe that every man who served, I would say sixty days, because I know many comrades who went in, and didn't serve but ten days before they met the fatal bullet—I say that any man whose services were accepted, whether he served five days or five years, should be at this date twenty years after the war closed, entitled to some recognition. I ask if eight dollars a month will ruin this country? The Grand Army of the United States own this country by the rights of a conqueror. (Applause.) When he says that the committee have been asking for twelve dollars for the widows and orphans, it was only because the Grand Army of the Republic commenced agitating the question that eight dollars a month for the widow was a menial pension. The agitation, I say, is beginning. We may not get it this year, but the people are ripe for it, and if the Grand Army to-day ask un-animously for it, it will not be two years before it is granted. It is only because all are not asking for it that it is not granted. The opposition comes from the men who are not asking for eight dollars, and from the men who are drawing more than eight dollars to-day. (Applause.) I say the pensions are little enough. To the man who served his country and lost his arm,

or lost his eye, or lost his leg, I say that eighteen or twenty-four dollars is menial.

All honor to our genuine statesmen, who have never gone back on us. It is said the men who opposed us will go back on this proposition. The contrary is the fact. Senator Lamar, on the floor of the Senate, said—and I think General Logan will remember his speech—when some men in the United States Senate were asking whether the people would endorse them, “I give you fair notice, had we succeeded, we would have pensioned every one of our men, and we would have made you help pay them.” The men who fought against you are not the men who oppose this pension legislation. They say “you deserve it; you ought to have it. Had we succeeded, we would have asked for it, and we would have had it.” Let us give it to every man. Simply the fact that he has enlisted and his services were accepted, shall be *prima facie* evidence that he is entitled to eight dollars a month; and let General Black begin to issue the certificates at once. Go on if you please with the disability pensions, and let this make no difference with those.

I hope this proposition will pass. I believe the people are ready for it, and the Grand Army should be the last one to oppose it.

Comrade James Tanner, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Ever since the organization of the Pension Committee, of which I was an original member, I have been at the command of the chairman of that committee, and under telegraphic orders have dropped everything in order that I might help my comrades carry out the objects of the committee. Now can I have three minutes of your attention? In this debate there comes something that touches my heart; but I know my friend—he comes from my own Department—too thoroughly, I know his great warm heart too well, to imagine for a moment that he has intended anything as personal; yet there have been things said that have made the blood tingle when I heard it. It is said that a part of this opposition comes from men who draw larger pensions. I draw seventy-two dollars a month. (A voice: “You deserve a thousand.”) When I am at home there are six wooden legs in my house. I would

to God that I might get my feet. I would part with twenty-five years of my life, even if I were sent to my grave to-morrow, if I could stand perfect in my physical parts. (Applause.)

My experience in this matter with your Pension Committee has been something. I am one of those who believe, and I have often said, that the men of the Union armies wrote their title to this whole country in their heart's blood, and that God knows, they ought to own it if anybody does own it. No man goes further than I do on that point. But I come against cold facts every day in my life that I cannot ignore. I say that I appreciate the motives that actuate our comrades from Massachusetts, and give them all credit for right purpose, and honesty of intention, and sincerity. But when I am brought in my experience face to face with that which has been ground into me by my experience and association on your committee, although all that you have said is true, I say that crowding forward this universal pension matter retards our efforts in favor of the needy in every direction. Where I sit as I do at home, in a city of 700,000 inhabitants, day after day, and week in and week out, there walk into my office women robed in black, leading their orphaned children that are suffering for the necessities of life; and I thank God when I go home bankrupt in pocket that I have been able to relieve their immediate necessities. Here are the widows in want, and the orphans in want, waiting for some help and some relief for their positive necessities right at the hearthstone—aye, right at the dinner table. Let us go to them first, let us aid them first, and then if you can get anything further, no man will do more than I will to get a universal service pension. I am not going to criticise this bill: whether he is rich or poor, whether he is diseased or well, whether he has served sixty days or the whole term of the war, those things will present themselves naturally to your mind. I have no right to stand up in opposition to it, except as that opposition is the dictate of my own judgment. I am willing and I hope to obey the behests of the Encampment; although, in the interests of those who are suffering, in the interest of those who feel harder than any man here can feel, the widows of those who wore the blue and fill unknown graves on the field of battle, and in the name of the



widows of those who are now sleeping in graves all over this country—in the name of those whom they loved and left behind, I ask you not to take this step. (Applause.)

Comrade Barnum, of New York, moved the previous question, and the main question was ordered. The motion to substitute the report of the minority of the committee for the report of the majority of the committee was lost, and the report of the majority adopted.

Comrade Graves, of Michigan—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move you that this Encampment take a recess until three o'clock.

Comrade Kumler, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I will offer an amendment to the motion, that when we convene at three o'clock we proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Comrade Tanner, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I offer a further amendment, that when we convene this afternoon we remain in continuous session until we close the business of this Encampment.

The amendments to the motion to take a recess were both accepted and the motion as amended prevailed.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

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The Commander-in-Chief—

We have a telegram here from Past Commander-in-Chief Earnshaw which Comrade Dodd will read.

Comrade Dodd, of Ohio—

SOLDIER'S HOME, DAYTON, O., June 24th, 1885.

To Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.

Past Commander William Earnshaw, from a bed of severe illness and suffering, desires to be remembered to his comrades now in session.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

F. H. PATTON, *Surgeon.*

The following dispatches were read :

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, June 24th, 1885.

JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

*Commander-in-Chief.*

Fairbanks Post No. 17, Department of Michigan, G. A. R., tenders hearty greeting to the National Encampment and all comrades. We will drink for you from the old canteen.

A. W. BLAIR, *Commander.*

F. W. HOLMES, *Adjutant.*

NEW YORK, June 24th, 1885.

*Commander National Encampment.*

Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13, Department New York, sends fraternal greeting to National Encampment now in session.

B. J. LEVY, *Commander.*

Comrade Kumler, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I rise to a question of order. Immediately prior to the time that the Encampment adjourned, a motion was made that we take a recess until three o'clock. The motion was amended that at the hour at which we re-con-

vened we were to proceed immediately to the election of officers. That motion was amended by Gen. Barnum to the effect that we should remain in session until the work of the Encampment was done.

The Commander-in-Chief—

We propose to remain in session until the work of the Encampment is done. Comrade Pierce has the floor, and will proceed with the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Comrade Pierce, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—With reference to “Mother” Bickerdyke, the following was presented by Past Department Commander Adams, of Massachusetts:

The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, in recognition of the devoted services of Mrs. M. A. Bickerdyke (“Mother” Bickerdyke) as army nurse, who during the four years of the war ministered to thousands of sick and wounded soldiers, do hereby cordially endorse the petition to Congress that a pension be granted to her.

The Committee recommends the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That in the case of “Mother” Bickerdyke, it is not just to thousands of pending claims that this Encampment favor by name any special claims.

Comrade Allen, of Virginia, gives notice of his intention to present a minority report.

Comrade Allen, of Virginia—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—In behalf of the minority of the committee I offer a report which I will now read, as a substitute for the recommendation of the committee:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Resolutions, dissenting from the views of the majority in relation to the resolution looking to the granting of a pension to “Mother” Bickerdyke, respectfully recommend the adoption of the resolution as referred to the Committee, which is as follows:

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in recognition of the devoted services of Mrs. M. A. Bickerdyke (“Mother” Bickerdyke) as army nurse, who during the four years of the war ministered to thousands of sick and wounded soldiers, do hereby cordially endorse the petition to Congress that a pension be granted to her.

The minority have learned that this devoted woman is now over seventy years old ; as feeble as she is aged ; indigent and infirm ; and has a record of services which shines with equal lustre to that of the most devoted patriot among the thousands who were the recipients of her tender ministrations ; and believe that her declining years should be ministered to by the nation she so faithfully served.

Respectfully submitted, in F., C. and L.,

EDGAR ALLEN, Virginia,  
 GEO. C. SEARS, Oregon,  
 B. F. GRAVES, Michigan,  
 J. C. GIBSON, Dakota,  
 E. M. POPE, Minnesota,  
 JAMES A. WAYMIRE, California,  
 H. C. WARDLEIGH, Utah,  
 E. C. WATERS, Montana,  
 ROBERT STRATTON, Indiana,  
 W. R. MANNING, Iowa.

Comrade John A. Logan—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Had I been present I certainly should have voted with the minority.

The resolution is endorsed :

“The National Convention, Woman’s Relief Corps, most earnestly unite in the request that the Grand Army of the Republic do this simple act of justice to one of the most devoted and worthy woman who cared for the soldiers on the tented field, and is now in her old age in need of a pension to comfort her declining years.

KATE B. SHERWOOD,

*National President.*

Comrade Adams, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I offered the resolution which has just been read. Here is a special case. We can reach it directly. In God’s name let us relieve one poor woman, or make an effort. She cannot wait for the slow revolutions of the wheels of Congressional action. Let us pass this resolution which the minority of the committee report—put it through and settle this question, and let old “Mother” Bickerdyke to-day feel that the convention of the Grand Army of the Republic does not forget what she did for us.

Comrade Tanner, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I want to say a few words to this Convention in behalf of this old woman. In my room to-day my wife told me that during the day she had read a letter from “Mother” Bickerdyke to some ladies here, in which she said that she felt that she was touching that which was holy when she accepted any money contributed by soldiers, but that she did feel that she was entitled to something from the government. Then she went on to say that she understood that it had been told of her to her disparagement, that she was taking in washing. She believed washing honorable. It was necessary to cleanliness, and cleanliness was next to godliness, so she didn't know but what she might get in that way somewhere near the Deity. Boys, she is seventy-two years old to-day, and I submit, there are emergencies arising which cannot be settled by any general plan. This is certainly one of those cases. I certainly stand here under instructions from my wife to cast my vote in favor of this resolution. (Laughter and applause.)

The motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report prevailed.

The report of the committee was resumed.

Two propositions concerning land grants without condition of settlement thereon, were referred to the committee.

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the Government giving to every honorably discharged soldier and sailor 160 acres of land without condition of settlement thereon.

HEADQUARTERS BOGARDUS POST No 474, }  
DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS, G. A. R. }

[Memorandum and resolutions to be forwarded to the National Encampment, Portland, Maine.]

At the outbreak of the rebellion and during the time of the war, when the national government of the United States needed help to crush down the enemy of the country, the recruiting officers were instructed to promise each enlisted soldier 160 acres of good government land, at the close of the war, termination of enlistment, or previous discharge. Many of the “boys” will recollect the old war song, wherein it says:

“And Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm,” etc.

But our dear old Uncle Sam, like many others, after storm and trouble is passed, forgot his pledge made to the boys in the darkest hour

of his life. Hundreds of thousands of acres of public land have been squandered away to railroad companies, Credit Mobilier, cattle companies and other monopolies, but the poor soldier who died in the defense of free soil, trusting that his heirs would reap the benefit of his sacrifices, and the thousands living and suffering from the effects of wounds, and the sequence of diseases contracted in the service of the United States, received nothing.

Therefore resolved, To petition the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in session at Portland, Maine, to draw up a petition requesting Congress to pass an act to grant every Union soldier or his legal heirs 160 acres of good farm land, without reserve, under the following conditions:

1. To prevent the land to be bought up by speculators like the Mexican land grants, it shall be unlawful for the person or persons in whose favor the patent is made, either to trade off, bargain or sell such land within five years from the passage of said act by Congress.

2. All unimproved land so granted, as long as it is not in possession of a second party, shall be free from *all* taxation.

3. The grantee or ex-soldier, or his legal heirs, may take possession at once for to work and improve the same as his or their own property.

The petition blanks with appropriate heading and information to be sent from the National headquarters to all the Posts, and after being circulated and signed, not only by the comrades, but all patriots and friends of soldiers, to be forwarded from the Posts to their respective Senators and Representatives in Congress, requesting their support of the petition, to pass it at next session, and to acknowledge the receipt of the petition, with their opinion about it.

*Resolved*, To ask the Department of Illinois, and our Representatives at the National Encampment to support this resolution.

*Resolved*, That one copy of these resolutions to be sent to the Adjutant General and one to the Assistant Adjutant General.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

A. ALPHANSA, *Adjutant*.

The committee is of the opinion that it is inadvisable to seek any legislation upon this subject.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

The report was continued.

Comrade Joseph W. Kay, Department of New York, G. A. R., offers the following:

WHEREAS, There is organized in the States of New York and Pennsylvania a G. A. R. Veterans' Rights Union, composed of members of the G. A. R. in the Departments named, which has been recognized and endorsed by the Departments of the G. A. R. in those States, whose object is to secure to those who are entitled thereto under the laws, either city, State, or National, preference in the civil employ of the governments thereof; and

WHEREAS, This object is one of the strongest links in the chain which binds us together, and our bounden duty as comrades; and

WHEREAS, Such attention as may be necessary to protect the rights of the veterans of the war is one of the highest principles we can advance; therefore, be it—

*Resolved,* That the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, in annual session assembled, urge upon all with power of appointment to or removal from public office, or employment under any government, whether the same be National, State, or municipal, to give full force and effect to laws now existing or that hereafter may be enacted, having in view any preference the people of the country may give to those who were in the military or naval service, and were honorably discharged therefrom. Be it also

*Resolved,* That this Encampment recognizes and endorses to the fullest extent the objects of the Veterans' Rights Union, and recommends and requests the various Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic to institute and perfect in each Department an organization similar to those already in existence in the Departments of New York and Pennsylvania for the protection of the rights of the veteran under the law. Be it also

*Resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions, properly attested, be forwarded to the President and Vice President of the United States, and the several members of the Cabinet, as the voice of the 300,000 members of this organization on this question.

The committee reports that the declared objects of the organization referred to may be safely approved, as they are among others, the object of the attention of the Grand Army of the Republic, and imply a strict enforcement of a law at present on the statute books of the United States, but the committee doubts the expediency of the formal recognition of other societies or orders, and therefore recommends that the resolutions be laid upon the table.

Comrade Palmer, of New York, gives notice of his intention to present a minority report.

Comrade Palmer, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I have no written report to present to this Encampment. I would simply say on behalf of the minority of the members of the Committee on Resolutions that I desire to move the adoption of the resolutions as read by the chairman of the committee.

Comrade J. W. Kay, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—I feel that in addressing you I am addressing men who know more in five minutes than I will in five years; nevertheless, inspired by what I believe to be my duty as a comrade of the Grand Army, I have taken hold of this matter, and I want the help of the

300,000 men who are behind us to see that these laws are carried into effect.

B. L. Wilson, a soldier of the late war, crippled as Tanner was, was a candidate for a little postmastership in the State of New York, but because he wouldn't help the Congressman in the District, the President sent in the name of a girl in the place of the crippled soldier. We hung the nomination on a peg in the Senate from the 18th day of February until the 19th day of June before it was taken down and this girl confirmed. It turned out eventually that this case became known from New England to California, and inspired those who have an interest in these things, and excited a sympathy throughout the Union. I believe if these resolutions are passed, it will result in presenting an unbroken front to this enemy. Wilson to-day is pension agent at Washington, in the District of Columbia, placed there as the result of this fight, and the Congressman who inaugurated it is relegated to private life. (Applause.)

But we go further than this: The law, Sec. 1754, was put upon the statute book in the day when you and I, boys, many of us, didn't want help from the government; we came home feeling that we could take care of ourselves. But there were men who enlisted, who at that time were in the middle walk of life, who, with 20 years added, have grown gray, and become decrepid. It is for these men, not for myself, that I speak, because I have no occasion for a governmental position. It is for them that this plea is made. That is fraternity, and fraternity towards those who have marched right up into the jaws of death and the gates of hell. It is our duty to say, that between two men, one of whom did his duty in the army, and the other of whom failed to go to the front, that we do not stand on the side of the man who didn't go.

In the State of New York, within a very short time, comrades, a civil service bill was passed, in which the preference was given to those honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States; and last week in my own city of Brooklyn the question came up as to what right was given to the soldier under this law. Let me tell you what it resulted in. The law says that in view of the sacrifices and sufferings of those hon-



orably discharged from the military and naval service in the late war, they shall be preferred among other persons of equal standing for positions of public office and employment in the public works and in the public departments of the State of New York; but the Civil Service Commission took the view that "equal standing" meant "equal grade," so that when an examination took place in the department to advance nine firemen to the rank of foreman in the companies, there happened to be fifteen passed in the examination. Numbers 13 and 15 were soldiers, while all the others were civilians. Last Sunday a week ago I laid awake all night, not one moment were my eyes closed, thinking over what could be done to prevent this injustice which was going to be perpetrated, by which this law would be dodged, and it resulted in this, that I got up in the morning and went to the Fire Commissioner.

"Have these appointments been confirmed?"

"Not yet, but they will be to-day."

I went to the Mayor of the city and sat down, and talked ten minutes. He said he had given all the consideration to the soldier that he could. I said "No, sir; it is not my view of the preference. This law says 'equal standing,' and the moment he is placed on the eligibility list, he should be first. The soldier is the last one, and he should be placed first, in this case." I said, "You must move 13 and 15 to the top, and appoint them before the others." That attracted his attention, and he sent for the corporation counsel of the city, and the corporation counsel of the city decided that we were right on every proposition we had advanced; and these two soldiers will be appointed foremen in the fire department. (Applause.)

If the same application of my obligation as a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic and its strength had actuated some of you in 1865, it wouldn't be said that the government of this country had placed on the books a statute which, for eighteen years, has been almost totally ignored. Three years ago, in the city of New York, as is stated in the little circular which all of you have, it was a crime, almost, for a man to apply for a public position and present an honorable discharge from the service of the United States, and claim recognition. To-day, from the President of this grand country, I am glad to

say, down to the lowest subordinate with some kind of appointing power, you get a respectful attention when you present those claims. (Applause.)

I want to say to you, without mentioning any names, my idea of comradeship is that which induced persons to go from the State of New York to Washington, when Wilson was made Pension Agent, to go on his bond for \$100,000. That is comradeship; that is fraternity. I want to ask you to endorse the report of this minority of the committee, because that report means fraternity in every shape. We have made this fight, comrades, with never one single man having an ambition to raise above his level. Money cannot buy; position cannot tempt. And we stand in that position, and fight for these men; but we want to feel that you stand behind us; and when we ask what we have, we think we have asked very reasonable things. I don't want to occupy your time any more, but I want to say this to you: that if fraternity, charity and loyalty mean anything to-day, how much more important they are to us as we travel down the valley towards death. While we live, let us stand by each other, comrades, no matter what others may say. (Applause.)

Comrade Van Dervoort, of Nebraska—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I am heartily in sympathy with the resolution that the comrade of the Department of New York advocates. I believe that this Encampment cannot afford to not recognize the full force and power of the statute—a statute given to us for the salvation of soldiers of this Republic, and to prevent the ignoring and trampling under foot of the rights of soldiers. I know the comrade who addressed you last, and no one in this Republic, in the Grand Army, has made more noble and unselfish efforts in behalf of the soldiers of this grand Republic than he. This organization is the only representative the soldiers of the Union have. When we fail to do our duty to stand by our comrades, when they are not jealously shielded, we do not represent the spirit, the power and the life of the Grand Army of the Republic. Together we are in this organization, thousands upon thousands, and we are called to stand shoulder to shoulder in behalf of the rights of the soldier and

to do all in our power to advance his interests, without mingling in the partizan strife of the country; but in every way to demand that the very letter of the law shall be enforced.

I most earnestly endorse the resolution, and I endorse the propriety of the organization of which the comrade is a member, the Veteran's Rights Union. It is performing a noble and unselfish work. But I do not believe in outside organizations. I believe that the Grand Army of the Republic should come up to the front and represent the spirit, and the will, and the life of the rank and file of the soldiers of this Union. When they don't do it, I believe in standing by at all hours of the day or night such organizations as the Veteran's Rights Union.

A Comrade—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I rise to a point of order. The committee have reported recommending the rejection of the resolution: isn't their recommendation what is before this body for consideration and is any other motion in order until that is disposed of? The committee as I understand have reported recommending that this resolution be rejected.

Comrade Pierce—

A motion was made to adopt the resolution as read instead of the recommendation of the committee. The committee was unanimous in their cordial approval of this organization, but they doubted the expediency of formally recognizing that or any other society.

Comrade Kay—

Will you allow me one moment to explain that every man who stands in this fight wears a Grand Army badge? It is not an outside organization: it is one of the fundamental principles of the Grand Army of the Republic. (Applause.)

Comrade Edgar Allen, of Virginia—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—The Southern representatives in this body have not, up to this moment, I believe, claimed your attention for a single minute of the session of this Encampment; but as a representative of that section, and one of the minority of this committee, I deem it a duty which I owe, not so much to the great body of my comrades here, who by

their surroundings can protect themselves, as a duty which I owe to that smaller band who live on Southern soil. We seek, sir, the adoption of this minority report because we have through the South, men who in the face of difficulty and dangers, greater than those that ever surrounded you and I, when we breasted the bristling front of foeman's steel amid the flames of war, and stood undaunted where the grass was slippery with the blood of our comrades in the ranks, and dared to stand up for the maintenance of the Union, and who live in a section where it is not always wise to say what you think. You may make these resolutions effective by adding an amendment, one which will do away with the objection to it, that it recognizes other organizations. Let us do as Departments have done: select five men, trusty and efficient, as representative of our own body, and let them go to Washington armed with this missive and this message from us, and ask in the name of the law and statutes standing upon the United States statute books, that the work of blood which is daily going on at the hands of the official guillotine, in that section which now speaks to you and to me, stop, unless, when the blood of one Union soldier is shed another Union soldier takes his shoes, instead of a man who twenty-one years ago, you and I regarded as the most offensive of all partizans. (Applause and laughter.) I want my comrades here to understand that in the twenty years that we have been holding the fort at Libby Prison, I have never held any office under the United States government, and want none now; but I claim from that fact, the more right to speak for those who have been recognized in the southern country, by the land for which they fought and many of them bled to save; I want them to stop decapitating men—and I could name one—in whose honor there stands in his native town in Illinois, a monument in his memory, when it was believed that he had laid down his life, men like him, who to-day are turned adrift in order that those who on the field of battle sought their lives, might step into their shoes. I want my comrades here to understand that it means another thing. If that is to be done, what is to become of the memory of the 105,048 of our buried comrades who lie within the Department of Virginia, of the 80,000 who sleep in partially honored graves to-day, if you are to drive away

the men who annually make a pilgrimage to their tombs and tramp with floral tributes over the country where vegetation fattens on the corruption of humanity, and verdure grows greener on the damp of our buried comrades. (Applause.) It is for these only that I plead, that when you have men who enlisted, who fought, who got honorable discharges, who have accepted all the principles for which they fought, in peace as they did in war, that they shall not be liable to slaughter, except for cause, but that they shall be the special recipients of the bounty of a grateful people, whose laws to-day seek in part to redeem the pledges the people gave when they called them from quiet homes into the tented and gory field.

I move as an amendment to the minority report that a committee of five be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to proceed to Washington with these resolutions when adopted, and urge upon the heads of departments of the Federal government the carrying out of the laws of the land in the spirit of those resolutions. (Applause.)

Comrade Hazzard, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I believe that the committee which considered the resolution last night was in perfect accord with every sentiment spoken in favor of the object and meaning of this organization, but we halted at this line—at this resolution: that each Department within its own jurisdiction shall at once proceed to organize Veteran's Rights Unions—that is, to acknowledge the organization of the Veteran's Rights Union as an integral part of this association, without any power to control its future action. A careful consideration of the report of the committee will show you this: We cordially approve the objects and aims of this association, but the committee doubt the propriety of fathering an organization over which we have no control. The same objection has been made against other organizations that have sought recognition here. Calmly and judicially stated, we say that you are about to command every Department of this broad land to institute an organization, the purposes, by-laws, and organization of which you know nothing about. We say as a committee that it is not right to charge every Department with the organization of

these Veteran's Rights Unions. It won't hurt the Veteran's Rights Union to adopt the report of the committee; it will simply say that we cordially approve of all its objects and aims, but we hesitate to endorse an organization which we have no control over, and which we have no management of. Is it right to adopt a set of resolutions in favor of an organization over which we have no control? I think not.

Comrade Palmer, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I accept the amendment of Comrade Allen.

The report of the minority of the committee, as amended by the motion of Comrade Allen, was adopted.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Resolutions was continued.

Comrade Cooper, of Post 73, Department of Michigan, offers a resolution deprecating the use of the Grand Army of the Republic badge for business purposes. The Judge Advocate General having decided that while we deprecate we can not legally prevent the use of the Grand Army of the Republic insignia as business signs, the committee is of the opinion that if any action is taken, the Rules and Regulations should be amended.

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move that it be referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, to consider the question.

The resolution was so referred.

Consideration of the report was resumed.

The following is from the Department of Colorado :

WHEREAS, There is a college bearing the name of the Grand Army Collegiate and Military Institute, situated at Canon City, Colorado, whose object is to give free tuition to children of comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic; and

WHEREAS, Cadets have been admitted to the full benefit of this school from different States of the Union, therefore

*Resolved*, That we, the delegates representing the several States in this National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, approve the founding of this institution, and cheerfully commend it to the patronage and liberal benefactions of our Order.

Report of committee: Inexpedient to legislate upon this subject.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Consideration of the committee's report was then resumed.

The following was submitted by Comrade Royce, of the Department of the Potomac:

*Resolved*, That so much of a resolution that was adopted at the National Encampment at Minneapolis, as provides that Past Department Commanders shall only hold their status as members of the National Encampment so long as they maintain their membership in the Department in which they served, is in violation of existing Rules and Regulations, (Art. 2, Chap. 4,) as construed by the official opinion of the Judge Advocate General, and the same is hereby rescinded.

The committee reports affirmatively.

Adopted.

The committee continued its report.

Joseph E. Carleton, of the Third Battery Mounted Artillery, Maine Volunteers, whose postoffice address is Manistee, Michigan, asks information as to whereabouts of his officers and comrades. The committee advises him to seek the information through the press.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following:

**WHEREAS**, The National Encampment is cognizant of and heartily approves the fraternal spirit which has during the past year so nobly fulfilled its purpose in the organization of bureaus of employment for those whom the Revised Statutes of the United States (Sec. 1754) more particularly applies, as well as for the institution of "Emergency Funds," by which immediate relief is granted to those for whom they are organized to help; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the work done by the Memorial and Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic for Brooklyn, New York, through its Bureau of Employment and Emergency Fund, meets with our warmest thanks, and its aims and purposes are commended to the consideration of our Order everywhere.

*Resolved*, That this National Encampment recommends that similar bodies be instituted in the larger cities, to the end that such care be taken of those for whom we entertain so much solicitude, as will prevent their ever becoming a charge upon the municipality, while a Grand Army Post remains in official existence.

Adopted.

Consideration of the report of the committee was continued.

The following was presented by the Department of New York:

*Resolved*, That the delegates here this day elected to National Encampment, be instructed to request that so much of General Order No. 7, issued from headquarters G. A. R., Toledo, Ohio, October 10, 1884, be changed or modified so as to expunge therefrom so much as follows:

*Resolved*, That all petitions, resolutions and memorials by Posts, in regard to pension legislation, be required to be forwarded to National headquarters through Department headquarters, and that Posts be forbidden to make separate and independent application to Congress on the subject of legislation for pensions.

The committee's report is as follows:

That we reaffirm the opinion adopted by the Eighteenth National Encampment, and again recommend that all Post petitions and resolutions on the subject of pension legislation be forwarded through Department to National headquarters, believing that the greatest good to the greatest number will accrue from such a regulation; and this National Encampment having already forbidden separate and independent applications to Congress for pension legislation, we deem it inexpedient to legislate farther.

Comrade Tarbell, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move we disagree, and refer the resolution to the house—the committee of the whole. What I mean is non-concurrence.

The Commander-in-Chief—

Your motion is not in order. The question is on the adoption of the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Consideration of the committee's report was resumed.

Comrade Welder, of Post 228, Department of Pennsylvania, recommends the abridgment of the ritual. The committee reports inexpedient to legislate.

Report adopted.

Consideration of the report of the committee was continued.

The committee recommends that the matter of omitted corps marks from the membership badge be referred to the Council of Admin-



istration, with power to act; also the memorial from the Thirteenth Army Corps comrades with an affirmative recommendation.

The report was adopted.

The resolution with reference to the omitted corps badges is as follows :

WHEREAS, The castle, the emblem of the Engineer Corps—"The first in advance, the last in retreat"—the badge worn and honored by the lamented McPherson, Meade, Warren, Weitzel, and a score of others of our noble leaders, and by thousands of brave soldiers, has, in some unaccountable way, been omitted from the group of emblems represented in our Grand Army badge; therefore

*Resolved*, That the castle be incorporated in its proper place among the army badges on our Grand Army badge; that the necessary orders be issued for carrying into effect this resolution at the earliest practicable date, and thereafter no new badges will be accepted or distributed which lack this insignia of this honorable corps.

The resolution from the Department of Nebraska with reference to the Thirteenth Army Corps badge was as follows :

WHEREAS, The Thirteenth Army Corps, while in the service of the Union between 1861 and 1865, did not adopt a badge, therefore we, whose names are here affixed, members of that Corps, hereby ask this Encampment, speaking for all the members of that Corps in our State, to memorialize, and with attached petition ask the National Encampment to provide for the Thirteenth Corps a badge described as follows: An oval hanging laterally with a true triangle engraved in center. And that on approval of same by National Encampment, a diagram of same be published.

The consideration of the report of the committee was resumed.

Ellsworth Post, No. 67, Department of New York, offers the following:

*Resolved*, That the formation of new Posts in localities where the convenience of comrades does not require it, and circumstances do not warrant a hope of their being established on a firm basis, is detrimental to the Order, and in our opinion should be discountenanced.

The committee recommend that the matter be referred back to the Post, with instructions that the Rules and Regulations give Departments the right to regulate the number of Posts within their own jurisdiction.

Adopted.

Report of committee continued.

Comrade Sallada, Department of Iowa, presents a resolution asking for a system of tactics. The Council of Administration having reported that it is inexpedient for the National Encampment to adopt and promulgate a system of tactics, and said report having been adopted by this Encampment, the committee recommends that this resolution be laid upon the table.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee further reported.

The Department of Massachusetts presents a resolution that no comrade be admitted to a meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic without having on the Grand Army badge.

The Department of the Potomac presents a resolution that the officers of the National and Department Encampments, as well as of Posts, be increased by one to be known as the historian of those bodies.

Comrade Leslie, Department of Massachusetts, asks for amendment to Rules and Regulations in reference to eligibility to membership.

The committee recommends that these matters be referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The report of the committee was continued.

The committee recommends that the petition of the United States Maimed Soldiers' League, asking for the endorsement and support of certain bills which the League intends to present to the next Congress be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The following is the petition :

PHILADELPHIA, June 20th, 1885.

*To the Commander-in-Chief, Officers and Comrades of the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic.*

COMRADES—The United States Maimed Soldiers' and Sailors' League would most respectfully ask your endorsement and support of the bills attached, which we intend to present in the next Congress.

JOHN STEWART, *President.*

JAMES M. MCGEE, *Recording Secretary.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act all persons on the pension roll, and all persons hereafter granted a pension, who, while in the military or naval service*

of the United States have lost an arm or a leg, shall be entitled to a pension of \$50 per month; and those who have lost an arm at the shoulder joint, or who from necessity use crutches, shall be entitled to \$55 per month; and those who have an amputation at the hip joint, or who cannot do manual labor, shall be entitled to \$60 per month; and those who are so disabled from wounds or disability as to need the partial attendance of another person, shall be entitled to \$72 per month; and all those who have lost an arm and a leg, both arms, both legs, both eyes, or who have become totally blind from causes occurring in the service, or by any other injury resulting in total and permanent helplessness requiring the regular personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to \$100 per month.

WHEREAS, The soldiers and sailors of the United States army and navy, regular and volunteer, who lost a leg or an arm, have never received pensions for disabilities arising from other causes; therefore

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all soldiers and sailors now drawing or entitled under existing law to pensions for the loss of a leg or an arm, who received a wound or wounds not connected with such amputations, or were otherwise disabled, shall be entitled to additional pensions for such wound or wounds, or other disability, the same in amount as other soldiers and sailors who did not lose their leg or an arm are now entitled to, and this act shall also entitle the equivalently disabled to its benefits.

The report of the committee was continued.

The Department of Iowa offered the following:

*Resolved,* That the proper committee, if any such there be, or a special committee if necessary, call the attention of the United States authorities to the neglected graves of the Union soldiers everywhere, and especially at Fort Rice and other western Federal Posts, and secure the removal of the remains of the comrades there buried to National Cemeteries."

The committee recommend its adoption.

Adopted.

The committee continued its report.

The last and very agreeable duty is the following:

*Resolved,* That for ourselves and comrades we thank our host for cordial invitation, warm welcome, generous reception, hearty greeting, and that every visitor will carry back to his hearthstone and cherish for years to come the memories of this visit to the Forest City, coupled with warm gratitude to our comrades of Maine, and to her free loyal citizens generally, for all the courtesies and kindness, extended to us in the homes of their hearts and hopes.

Adopted with three cheers for Portland.

Comrade Wheeler—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—The committee appointed at the last National Encampment upon Ritual is ready to report.

Your committee appointed at the last National Encampment, to consider proposed changes in the Ritual, beg leave to report that the chairman of the committee, Comrade Ben D. House, of the Department of Indiana, owing to physical disabilities incurred in the service, was unable to give the matters referred to the committee any attention. About ten days before the meeting of this Encampment, some of the proposed changes in the Ritual were sent to the present chairman of the committee. After reaching Portland some other proposed changes were sent to the committee. A meeting of the committee was held when it was discovered that it would be impossible, in the short time at the disposal of the committee, to prepare a satisfactory report embodying changes in the Ritual. A large number of proposed changes have been sent to the committee, and all within a few days, making it impossible to give them careful examination. Aside from this there has been no proposed change submitted and endorsed by any Department Encampment, and under the resolutions by authority of which the committee act (see Proceedings Eighteenth National Encampment, page 182) and by reason of the action of the Encampment held at Albany in 1879, (Blue Book page 121, par. 125) the committee does not feel authorized in reporting on any of the changes proposed.

The committee recognizes the fact that there are some changes which ought to be made in the Ritual, but these changes ought to be thorough and should receive the most careful consideration before adoption, so that the revision may be complete, and so made as to prescribe future changes.

Your Committee therefore offers and recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That a committee of five comrades, living within easy distance of each other, be appointed to take into consideration any and all proposed changes in the Ritual, and that the committee be instructed to report a revised Ritual to the next National Encampment for adoption.

JOHN L. WHEELER, }  
 A. J. SELLERS, } Committee.  
 JAS. F. MEECH, }

The report of the committee was adopted.

Comrade Hall, of Maine—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—We have but little more to give you. The Department of Maine asks as a favor that the various

Departments will accept the banners which mark their location as souvenirs from the Department of Maine, and take them to their homes. (Applause and three cheers for Maine.)

Comrade Pope—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I have a communication from the Department of Montana that came into the hands of the Committee on Resolutions after they had adjourned. At the request of the chairman of the committee, I will present it to the House for its action. The resolution reads :

*Resolved*, That comrade George H. Johnson, of Post 67, Department of Minnesota, be, and he is hereby restored to his former position as Past Department Commander.

In explanation I will simply say that Past Commander Johnson was a member in good standing of the old Department of Minnesota, a Past Department Commander, when that Department without fault on his part went out of existence. He is now a member in good standing of his present Post, Post 67. His papers are all regular and comply with the requirements, but in transmission from the Adjutant of Minnesota to Adjutant General Alcorn they have been lost. I hold in my hand the certificate of the Assistant Adjutant General of Minnesota that they are all complete and perfect. I move the adoption of the resolution.

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—At the Encampment at Denver certain regulations were established governing cases of this character. Here we have nothing but a bare resolution; and I would ask that that be referred to the proper committee to enquire whether the regulations established by this Encampment have been complied with. I will make that motion, that it be referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

A Comrade—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move that the resolution be amended so as to include Comrade John A. Martin, Past Department Commander and Governor of Kansas.

Comrade E. M. Pope—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I hope that it will not be adopted. The papers are complete and proper although the certificates are not here. The Department of Minnesota have adopted the requisite recommendation for this proceeding in behalf of Comrade Johnson, and the National Encampment can proceed as is provided. We insist that it should be done. Prior Encampments have done it. It is not our fault, it is not the fault of the comrade, that the papers are not here. You can take the certificate of the Assistant Adjutant General of Minnesota, stating that these papers are perfect. We are not asking you to take it on mere hearsay. The Department of Minnesota has complied with the law, and ask that this comrade be restored to his rank, as has been done in the past.

Comrade Wagner—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Here is the condition of the law upon this subject:

That no application (that is, for reinstatement) shall hereafter be considered unless made in the following form:

1. A request from the post of which the comrade sought to be restored is now a member, asking for such restoration.
2. A resolution of the Department approving such request.
3. Name of the comrade and of the Post into which he was originally mustered.
4. The date of such muster.
5. The date of election and installation as Department Commander.
6. The cause of leaving the G. A. R., whether:
  - A—By resignation.
  - B—By disbandment of Post or Department; or,
  - C—By what other cause.
7. Date of the organization of the Post of which he is now a member.
8. Date of his muster into said Post.

I submit to you that we cannot take this action unless these requirements are complied with.

The Commander-in-Chief—

If this is not referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, I shall have to rule it out of order.

The motion of Comrade Wagner to refer to the Committee on Rules and Regulations was carried.

Comrade Vanderslice, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—It will probably require an hour to count the vote for any officer. Under our Rules and Regulations we can only ballot for one officer at a time. It will certainly require an hour's time to count the vote on any one ballot; and it seems to me that after the ballot is taken, we can resume our order of business, and while the tellers are counting the votes we can dispose of some of it. I move that the Encampment go into the nomination and election of Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Vernon, of Maryland—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I offer the following:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic in their Nineteenth Annual Encampment assembled are hereby tendered to the Congress of the United States for placing our illustrious comrade, U. S. Grant, upon the retired list of the army.

The resolution was seconded and adopted.

A Comrade—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move that the speeches in nomination of candidates for offices be limited to five minutes.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The Commander-in-Chief—

I will announce as the committee upon Veteran's Rights Union the following:

John Palmer . . . . .	New York.
John F. Kumler . . . . .	Ohio.
William Gibson . . . . .	Potomac.
E. B. Loring . . . . .	Massachusetts.
J. P. S. Gobin . . . . .	Pennsylvania.

Comrade Geddes, of Dakota—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move that the roll of the Departments be called for the purpose of nominations for Commander-in-Chief.

The motion was seconded and carried.

A Comrade—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move that after the nominations for Commander-in-Chief have been made, a recess of fifteen minutes be taken.

(Voices: "No, No!")

A Comrade—

I make the point of order that we are under an order of business that has been taken—

The Commander-in-Chief—

The point of order is well taken.

Comrade Thomas G. Lawler, of Illinois—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—Illinois believes that the time has come when the western part of the Grand Army of the Republic is again entitled to the position of Commander-in-Chief. In looking over the list of Past Commanders-in-Chief, I find that once in eleven years it has gone west of Ohio; and Illinois wishes to present to-day a comrade whose military service is known to many of us who served with him. He is a comrade who took his musket, and by his own acts raised himself to the position of Captain, when at a fight near New Hope Church, in Georgia, a bullet struck him and carried away his leg. He is one of the oldest members of the Grand Army of the Republic in the State of Illinois. I have known him there and have worked with him as a Grand Army man since October, 1866. I tell you there is no man among the members of the Grand Army of the Republic who stands higher than the comrade whom we present to you to-day. One year ago we asked for your votes in Minneapolis, and you know how well he ran. He has been a member and has stood with the Department of Illinois since it was first organized. He has filled the various positions in its Posts and in the Department. Without any seeking on his part, he was elevated to the position of Department Commander. He has served on the National Staff as Inspector General. And we say to you that we know that the Grand Army of the Republic will honor itself by electing our candidate, Comrade John W. Burst, of Illinois. (Great applause.)



Comrade T. S. Clarkson, of Nebraska—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—In looking over this magnificent audience I might safely say that I might close my eyes and lay my hand upon any one, and he were fit and ought to be Commander-in-Chief of this magnificent Order. But how are we going to work to select? I for one cannot say, but I do say this, that fifty thousand comrades in Nebraska desire that once again the Commander-in-Chiefship shall be held somewhere near their locality. They have been highly honored in the past by the taking of one of their grangers in the person of Paul Van Dervoort. I believe I may safely say that he has been an honor to the Order. Now Nebraska has nothing to ask of this Encampment, but they desire to endorse heartily and cordially the nomination just made by my friend from Illinois. Let me make a personal allusion. Early in the morning of the 16th day of April, 1861, within two hours of the announcement of the President making the call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, honest Jack Burst, of Illinois, and my poor little self put our names on a roll, and out we went. He has left a foot in Georgia; he has left a piece of his leg in Tennessee. He left another piece in Iowa; but he has got his heart here, and it is full and overflowing with loyalty, and full and overflowing with love, for this magnificent Order. A high private in the rear rank, he has eaten hardtack with the rest of us. Everywhere and wherever there has been any Illinois comrade or his family in need, Jack Burst has been somewhere in that vicinity with an open hand. Now I want to say to you that Nebraska asks of you to-day to select a man as your Commander-in-Chief from Illinois, the State that gave you the murdered Lincoln, the State that gave you the savior that lies almost dead over here on the northeast boundary, and who will give you a President, I honestly believe, in 1888. (Applause.) Comrades take Illinois for a candidate, and next June when we march to the Pacific slope, Nebraska cannot pave your way with roses, she is too young; but she is big enough to pave your way with corn, and wine, and oil. She has got some splendid boys; and the men, and the women, and the children will open their hands and their hearts to you. Give us Jack Burst of Illinois, and the Grand Army of the Republic will prosper.

Comrade Hall, of Maine—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—I want to say that the Committee on Entertainment had arranged for four hundred bushels of clams to be baked for the delegates to-morrow. They didn't think that it would be possible for them to ask you to take the ladies along. I am just informed by the chairman of that committee that having become infatuated with the ladies that you have brought here, they have chartered a second boat to take the ladies of the delegations of this Encampment. That boat will leave the wharf to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Comrade Anthony, of Kansas—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—We want to understand right here now, if General Hall has got up a scheme to charter a steamer and take our wives and daughters and leave us on another; we won't do it. (Laughter.)

Comrade Hall—

No, no; we don't do that in Maine.

Comrade H. Clay Hall, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—I am not here to detract one jot or tittle from the high character earned by the comrade from Illinois, but I stand here in this hall to recognize the fact that there are representatives here, who represent a country of four thousand miles in extent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and two thousand miles from its Northern to its Southern border, and that in every State there are Grand Army men. We ought not to locate candidates for Commander-in-Chief too near together year after year. I am here to-day with a candidate from the State of New York, a comrade who has received the unanimous support of his delegation, and that delegation a full one. I am here to name a candidate who in 1861 enlisted as a private, was elected Captain of Battery L., First New York Artillery, and served with the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg, and went with Joe Hooker to the relief of Chattanooga as Chief of Artillery and afterwards served with Sherman on the march to Atlanta and the sea; a man who repulsed with his guns the last charge

of the Confederates at Bentonville. He has no political record; he is no politician, and has never been one; but he has stood by the soldier when the soldier claimed his right to hold the offices. Not only that, but recognizing the principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, he formed the first Grand Army Post in the State of New York, Post No. 1, and that State now contains five hundred and sixty-four. Not only that, but as Department Commander of that State (he has held every office in the Grand Army under that) he recruited six thousand men in the short year of his office. Not only that, but there is something more than all; in the providence of God there has been given to him no children, and he has adopted as his children the Grand Army of the State of New York; and with his means and his power has come down like a spring of water from the hills, to cheer every deserving soldier, and every deserving soldier's widow and orphan. He whom I nominate, when I name him, many of you from the West will recognize. I name as the candidate of the State of New York, General John A. Reynolds. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Comrade C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Illinois is justly proud of the reputation won by her candidate, and so am I. New York, with her pride and influence, presents a candidate for whom she is unanimous, and upon whose record they cast the laurel-crown of their approval, and so do I; and no word of mine shall be fairly construed to be a word derogatory to any other comrade named for this high office, nor yet of invidious comparison.

I come to utter not one word by implication or inference against either one of these distinguished comrades; but I present here the name of a candidate so well known to you that you will pardon his friends for presenting him, even in the face of the magnificent eulogies pronounced upon his honored competitors.

I present a candidate living in the center of the Union, in the Department of the Potomac, at the great living center of future practical and necessary Grand Army work.

He lives at the place, where, in my judgment, is to be fought the Gettysburg of the contests which lie before us, and

which we must wage in favor of the rights of the soldiers, during the coming year. A contest that must be waged against the enemies and the false friends of the soldier. (Applause.)

I speak not now of the record of this candidate in the army, for it is known to every one of you. I would not make any comparison or draw any invidious distinction between the record of his career and the career of any other comrade. I simply say to you that his record as a soldier in the army is second to none; second to no man who shouldered a musket or drew a sabre to protect the honor and save the life of the American Union.

Twice elected to Congress from Missouri—for four years he discharged his duty, his whole duty and nothing but his duty, and there is not a blot or stain upon his record in that behalf.

More recently he has practiced as an attorney in the District of Columbia and it ought, perhaps, to be said of him that his practice is in the Court of Claims; in the Supreme Court of the United States; in the Land Office or Land Department of the Interior Department, in that great branch of the government so intimately connected with the interests of the soldier and the settler. It has been stated—inadvertently, I doubt not—and I know you will pardon me if I make an allusion to it—that he is a pension agent. I state here, upon my honor as a Grand Army man, that he never prosecuted a claim against the government for a pension, as a claim agent, in his life. Whatever he has done, he has done as a volunteer; he has done it as a matter of kindness to the men of his own command, or to other soldiers who were suffering; he has done it in the free, spontaneous, generous and sympathetic impulse of a warm, noble and patriotic heart. (Applause.)

He is a comrade, capable of acting at the head of the Grand Army of the Republic, and meeting, as its leader, and Commander-in-Chief, any assemblage of gentlemen, any assemblage of statesmen, any assemblage of soldiers, any assemblage of any sort upon any part of this continent, from Maine to California, and shining conspicuously and brightly as a scholar, an orator, a gentleman and a leader of men; (applause) a man of whom the Order will be proud; a man who will not only be a leader

of the Grand Army of the Republic, but a man who will take first rank as an orator wherever the Grand Army of the Republic sends its representatives in any capacity.

I have the honor, comrades, to present for your suffrages for the high office of Commander-in-Chief, Comrade S. S. Burdett, of the Department of the Potomac, and I ask for him your suffrages. (Cheers.)

Comrade W. J. Watson, of Tennessee and Georgia—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—I didn't know until a few minutes ago that we had a candidate to nominate, but a comrade from Nebraska informs us that Comrade Burst left a portion of his body in Tennessee, and so he is partially our man, and we go for him. I think the comrades from Illinois tried to steal a march on us, because they had the largest portion of him in Illinois; but we think of going into a joint-stock enterprise. We have a part of him there. The race was mainly between one-legged men at the last Encampment, and one of them having reached there, we won't give up fighting for the other one-legged man to come up and take his place. (Applause.)

Comrade Morrow, of Washington Territory.

COMRADES—In behalf of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington Territory, I want to support the nomination of Comrade Burdett. (Applause.) On my way to the place which I now occupy a comrade said "Make as good a speech as the gentleman did who left the stand." Now that reminds me of an anecdote. A soldier who belonged to General Logan's command was in the habit of becoming intoxicated, (Voices "Oh, no: that's a mistake"), and the Colonel remonstrated with him, and the conversation which took place was something like this:

"Soldier, you are a remarkably clean man, sir."

"Thank you, Colonel."

"But, sir, you have bad habits."

"I am sorry for that, Colonel."

"You have very bad habits."

"I am very sorry."

"You drink, sir."

"I am sorry for that."

"Oh, I know you are sorry, but why don't you drink like me?"

"Colonel, I can't do it; it would kill me." (Laughter and applause.)

Now I can't speak as the comrade did. I wish I could. As I understand this case, it is this: that our candidate, the candidate of Washington Territory for the great office of Commander-in-Chief of this magnificent Order, was a boy who was educated in the State of Ohio; who, when a mere lad, went to the great State of Iowa with nothing but his talents and his integrity to recommend him; that there he studied law, and at the first bugle call after the bombardment of Fort Sumpter this man went to the field of battle as a private soldier, and won his way to the rank of Captain. At the close of the war he found himself in the State of Missouri. There he was elected a member of Congress. But before that, by appointment of Governor Fletcher, he became Prosecuting Attorney—and every man in this room who knows anything about the State of Missouri and its history knows who Governor Fletcher was. In the Fifth District of the State of Missouri, where Jefferson City is located, there was a determination on the part of lawless men to put down order and to introduce disorder and confusion in that part of the State. Governor Fletcher appointed this man Prosecuting Attorney. And acting as such, at the risk of his life, with his life in his hand just as much as at Shiloh or at Gettysburg, for four years he maintained law and restored order to that part of Missouri. When he left the office perfect peace prevailed. He was elected to Congress and for four years, as is well known, by his voice and his vote in the halls of Congress, upheld and maintained the dignity of this Nation. He always supported the claim of the soldier. Now he resides in the city of Washington, where he held—so much has been said and too much cannot be said upon this question—the position of Commissioner of the Land Office. He resigned that position and went into the private practice of the law, but resides in the city of Washington. He has never presented as an attorney a claim for a pension against the government of the United States in behalf of a soldier, except as

a matter of charity. It is not his business. His business is that solely of prosecuting land cases against the government. He has been twice elected Commander of the Department of the Potomac, and comes here recommended by the comrades of that Department. (Here the hammer fell.)

Camrade M. Griffin, of Wisconsin—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—On behalf of the delegation from Wisconsin, and on behalf of ten thousand Grand Army comrades within the Department of Wisconsin, I rise to present to this Convention the name of a distinguished comrade as a suitable person to become the candidate for Commander-in-Chief. I, sir, have peculiar views with reference to the Grand Army of the Republic, and he who should be at the head of such a grand institution. No man on the floor of this assembly, no man a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, estimates more highly than I do a membership in that grand body; and when you come to talk about who shall head this organization, I say he wants to be and ought to be, one of the grandest men that ever stood upon God's footstool. Sir, I desire to see at the head of the Grand Army of the Republic a man renowned for his ability, renowned for his worth, renowned for his deeds and valor upon the field of battle, renowned for his excellence as a citizen of the American Union. I desire to see at the head of the Grand Army of the Republic a man of superior ability. I desire to see the Grand Army of the Republic so built up that no matter what organization there may be throughout the length and breadth of our land, that undertake to compete with the Grand Army in its membership, in its representative organization, in its executive officers, it will pale them all into utter insignificance. I desire, Commander-in-Chief, to present to this Encampment the name of a distinguished comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic who is a member of the Department of Wisconsin. And we wish to say that when the claims are made up for the West, that those States who have not yet had a representative at the head of the Grand Army of the Republic ought to be considered. If those States can make such a strong draft upon this position who have for years in the West held it, then certainly the State

in the West who has not had the position should have some claim upon it. Wisconsin has never had a Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. If you are going to deal out justice, deal it out in such a manner that it will commend itself to the judgment of just men. I desire, sir, to present the name of a man who went into the service as a private, who left an arm upon the battle-field of Gettysburg, (applause) a man who is a credit to any State and to any organization: that man is Comrade Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin. Comrades, if you give him your votes, you will honor him, and in so honoring him you will honor yourselves and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade J. P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania—

COMRADES—This, I take it, is about the most important subject—we are about to enter upon the most important matter of this session; that is, the election of a Commander-in-Chief of this organization. Without intending and without designing to in the least reflect upon any of the soldiers who are named, it occurs to me that in the selection of this officer you should rise above locality, rise above paying honors to any particular man, and enquire among yourselves who of all men named is best calculated to advance the interests of this organization. That is the principle underlying our union now. That is the principle that should permeate every one of us. I take it that locality has nothing to do with it; the man has nothing to do with it. All these men are brave soldiers; their records as military men and as Grand Army men have been passed upon by the Departments who have sent them here, and any man coming with that endorsement, I take it for granted that he is a brave soldier, an honorable man, and competent to preside over this Encampment. But the question then comes again: Who of these men can best serve us? I have looked over the record of all these estimable gentlemen, and I find them all gentlemen. I find one who, in the counsel of the nation has made himself memorable. I find one located at a point where his services can be valuable in all that we now need; where he can direct the movements of the Grand Army in all those things which affect the interests of our comrades who need our



assistance. I find him competent; I find him willing; I find him in a position to do it; and that man, who has already been named, I second on behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation, and say to this Grand Army of the Republic that it will have made a great mistake if it does not select as its Commander-in-Chief, Samuel S. Burdett, of the Potomac. (Applause.)

Comrade James A. Hall, of Maine—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I rise to second on behalf of a portion of the delegates from my Department, and by the universal consent of that body, the nomination of my comrade of the Empire State, a State that sent nearly five hundred thousand of its citizens to the war, the State that embraces in its commonwealth nearly one-eighth of the Grand Army of the Republic. I know John A. Reynolds. I love him, every inch of him, because I know his worth. He has not only my affection, but the affection of his comrades. Talk about honoring a comrade who possesses integrity; I second the nomination of a comrade who has no superior in this land as a gentleman of the highest honor and integrity, and besides, has no superior among all the soldiers on the American continent in the position in which he was placed during the late struggle. Talk about oratory! Aye, the oratory of the guns of John A. Reynolds' battery at Fredericksburg, as it echoed at Gettysburg, as it always did echo the closest to the enemy in the army of the Potomac for more than two years, when you detailed him to go out and join you grand sons of the West, of the great army of the West—God bless every one of you that is within the sound of my voice—that was the eloquence of patriotism for you! He reported to us finally, and he reported to us in good condition, covered all over with honor, having marched all the way from Atlanta to the sea, and through the Carolinas, and coming up to report again to the Army of the Potomac with the great Army of the West. I second with all my heart and with all the voice within me the nomination of John A. Reynolds. (Applause.)

Comrade Wagner—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move we proceed to vote.

Comrade Stratton, of Indiana—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I don't know how much eloquence is bottled up, but I am instructed by the unanimous delegation of the Hoosier State to second the nomination of Samuel S. Burdett.

Comrade W. S. McNair, of Delaware—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—The great State of Delaware seconds the nomination of Samuel S. Burdett.

The motion of Comrade Wagner was seconded and carried.

Comrade Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—My warm friend, against my protest, almost, and against the constant assertion that I was not a candidate for the high and distinguished office of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic—my friends from Wisconsin especially—God bless them, for they are good friends of mine—they thought proper to present my name here for their choice as a candidate for that office. I esteem the compliment as highly as any man in the United States can esteem a compliment. I love my friends from Wisconsin; and I am glad to have their love and esteem, but, my friends, I want to say this now before you enter upon the ballot; there have been men presented to this Encampment who have been distinguished in Grand Army work for many years; men who have been brave, loyal, gallant soldiers; men who have the confidence of all their comrades everywhere; men who are entitled to all the confidence we can give them; men who can do well for the Order; men who can do better for the Order, in my humble opinion, than I; therefore, after thanking all my friends who say "Don't do it," and after thanking you kindly for the expression of friendship and confidence; let me ask you to cast your votes for one or the other of these gallant men. (Three cheers.)

Comrade Fairchild's speech was received with applause and three cheers for himself, by the entire Encampment.

The Commander-in-Chief—

I will appoint as tellers, Comrades H. Dingman, Potomac;

L. T. Dickason, of Illinois; Joseph A. Adlington, of New York; Michael Griffin, of Wisconsin.

The roll of Departments was then called and the delegates cast their ballots for Commander-in-Chief. Pending the counting of the ballots and the announcement of the result, the business of the Encampment was resumed.

Comrade R. B. Beath, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I have here the report of the committee ordered by the last Encampment to present testimonials to the city of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota, and the Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic.

Your committee appointed at the Minneapolis Encampment to present appropriate testimonials on your behalf to the Department of Minnesota, the State of Minnesota, and the city of Minneapolis, respectfully report that they have performed that pleasing duty.

The testimonials to the State and city were beautifully engrossed and handsomely framed, that of the State, reading as follows:

#### FRATERNITY, CHARITY AND LOYALTY.

The Grand Army of the Republic in the Eighteenth Annual Session of the National Encampment, assembled at Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 23, 24 and 25, 1884, desire to express in this manner their grateful appreciation of the munificent hospitality of the people of Minnesota, extended on every hand to them and to their comrades and friends in attendance at this reunion. For the first time gathered in the great Northwest, in a State that has developed such wonderful resources, adding so greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the nation, welcome made more than welcome, and citizens have vied with the public authorities in making our stay pleasant and memorable. Therefore it is unanimously

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to convey to the people of Minnesota through the honored Executive of the State, His Excellency, Governor L. F. Hubbard, the earnest thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania, WILLIAM WARNER Missouri, JOHN W. BURST, Illinois, HENRY A. BARNUM, New York, S. S. BURDETT, Potomac, J. R. CARNAHAN, Indiana, T. J. ANDERSON, Kansas,	}	<i>Committee on          Testimonials.</i>
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JOHN S. KOUNTZ,  
*Commander-in-Chief.*

W. W. ALCORN,  
*Adjutant General.*

The wording of the testimonial to the city ran as follows:

FRATERNITY, CHARITY AND LOYALTY.

At the Eighteenth Annual Session of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in the city of Minneapolis, July 23, 24 and 25, 1884, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That in cordial appreciation of the many evidences of generous welcome shown in the decoration of public and private buildings, the reception and attention given by the officials of the city, and the open-hearted hospitality extended by the citizens to the ex-soldiers and sailors of the Union, in attendance at the Encampment, the hearty thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic should be conveyed to the people of Minneapolis, through its esteemed representative, His Honor the Mayor, George A. Pillsbury, whose personal attention and kindness will also be long remembered by the participants of this our largest Encampment and Reunion.

ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania,	} Committee on Testimonials.
WILLIAM WARNER, Missouri.	
JOHN W. BURST, Illinois,	
HENRY A. BARNUM, New York,	
S. S. BURDETT, Potomac,	
J. R. CARNAHAN, Indiana,	
T. J. ANDERSON, Kansas,	

JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

*Commander-in-Chief.*

W. W. ALCORN,

*Adjutant General.*

For the Department of Minnesota, we deemed it more appropriate to change the form of testimonial to some object more directly identified with our organization, and accordingly had prepared a large sized Grand Army badge, cast from a model originally prepared for the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Germantown, Philadelphia. The badge proper is entirely from captured cannon metal furnished by National Headquarters for this purpose. It was handsomely framed with a ground of red velvet, and has an inscription engraved on cannon metal:

"Presented to the Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, Comrade E. C. Babb, Commander, by the National Encampment, for fraternal courtesies received at the Eighteenth Annual Session held at Minneapolis July 23-25, 1884."

The presentation of these testimonials was made at a large public meeting at Minneapolis, with Department Commander Becker presiding. Governor Hubbard, Mayor Pillsbury, and the Department Commander, Becker, received the testimonials on behalf of the State, City and Department, the presentations being made on your behalf by Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Rea, and Comrades Burst and Beath.

The vouchers for the expenses have been duly presented and paid, amounting in all to \$448.90, of which only \$25.00 was for the personal expenses of the committee.

We desired to give the best expression of the wishes of this Encampment, by making the testimonials creditable to the Grand Army of the Republic, and honorable to the recipients, while at the same time avoiding extravagance for mere display.

The engrossed resolutions were commented upon by the papers of Minneapolis and St. Paul as being the handsomest that had been seen in either city, and the Grand Army hadge (which is before you) will speak for us, long after we have passed away.

The committee desire to acknowledge the many fraternal courtesies received from Department Commander Becker and his associates, and from Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Rea.

ROBERT B. BEATH,  
WILLIAM WARNER,  
JOHN. W. BURST,  
HENRY A. BARNUM,  
S. S. BURDETT,  
JAMES R. CARNAHAN,  
T. J. ANDERSON,

*Committee on Testimonials.*

On motion of Comrade Lloyd, of Ohio, the report was received and adopted.

Comrade R. B. Brown, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I have a report to make.

*To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Encampment, G. A. R.*

COMRADES:—The committee appointed at the Eighteenth National Encampment to consider the pending amendment to Article 4, Chapter 1, Rules and Regulations, to insert the word "voluntarily" in the last paragraph of that article, so as to make it read: "No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time voluntarily borne arms against the United States," beg leave to report:

We regard the matter of vital importance to the well being of the Order.

The amendment is asked in behalf of the loyal soldiers of the South. It is claimed, and it is undoubtedly true, that many Union men living in the South were forced into the Confederate armies, compelled to serve against the Union cause, and did serve, notwithstanding these Union sentiments, until an opportunity for escape offered, when they joined the Union army and served to the close of the war.

Your committee have had considerable correspondence in reference to the proposed amendment, and herewith submit the letters for and against the same, including resolution passed by the last Encampment, Department of Pennsylvania. The following letter, addressed to a

member of our committee, perhaps put the argument for the amendment in as terse and fervid language as it can be stated, and we read it, not only because it does so state the argument, but also because it reveals the perils to the Order involved in the proposed amendment, namely: The remarkable laxity with which even the present rule is said to be construed by some of the Departments. If under the present rule hundreds have joined the Grand Army, notwithstanding they have borne arms against the United States, I submit it is more than likely that others who voluntarily joined the rebel forces will force an entry into our ranks, if we open the doors of our Order still wider:

DEAR SIR—In response to a request made by you, as appears in the proceedings of the Department Encampment, I would say that inserting the word "voluntarily" in the Rules and Regulations in connection with the qualifications of a comrade for membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, greatly affects at least one hundred honorably discharged Union soldiers, who did noble service for the United States government during the dark days of the Rebellion.

It is well known, at least to us who had the misfortune to be caught within the rebel lines in 1861-2, that thousands of good men—men who were as true at heart, and as loyal to the stars and stripes as Zach. Chandler, Chas. Sumner, or those of less reputation who early enlisted to fight for their country—who in attempting to get to the Union army were captured and forced into the rebel army, or were intimidated, and forced to temporarily join the rebel army, others were hunted down by rebel cavalry and blood hounds, all of whom at the first opportunity followed the dictates of their reason and went in person where their sympathies had been all the time, into the Union Army. Now, in the name of justice, in the name of fairness, in the name of F., C. and L., is it right to say to such men "stand aside, you cannot enter our ranks?" No, a thousand times no! In the North it cost a man nothing to be loyal to the Union cause. Men were encouraged by orators, by music, and by persuasion of men and of women, mothers, sisters, sweethearts, and all said "Go, and fight for our country." In Tennessee we had to hide in caves and in thickets; bear hardships; exposed to dangers, and sometimes almost to starvation, in trying to reach the Union army, where we could fight for the right and our principles, leaving our families exposed to all the indignities that prejudice and hatred could suggest.

*I am of the opinion that most of the Posts in this jurisdiction have been construing our Rules and Regulations to mean that a man should not have voluntarily served in the rebel army. Some of the charter members of our Posts were at one time conscripted into the rebel army. They never did any fighting for the confederacy, and the first opportunity they left and made their way to the United States army, and there made good soldiers.*

I hope the General Encampment will see the justice of said amendment, and adopt it unanimously—at least adopt it.

I am in F., C. and L.,

\* \* \* \*

The foundation of the Grand Army of the Republic is loyalty to the United States. Fraternity and charity are comparative, each individual comrade possessing the qualities in different degrees, but, up to the present time, the loyalty of the comrade must have been absolute—it is the fundamental principle upon which the Order is builded. If we

fail to maintain that principle to the very highest standard, the disruption and the destruction of the Grand Army will be a matter of a very short time. History presents no successful organization not founded upon an absolutely pure principle. The Christian religion demands of mankind absolute purity. It would not have survived the Saviour a dozen years if this standard had been in the slightest manner reduced. If a man could be a good Christian and yet be a little impure, the natural license of mankind would soon have led Christianity into licentiousness, and the religion and civilization of the Christian era would have been unknown to the world. With all due reverence we make the comparison, when we claim the loyalty of the comrade of the Grand Army should be as unsullied as was the purity and piety of the Christian martyrs.

There is no such thing as "involuntary" treason. A man who served in the rebel army, no matter how strong his Union sentiments might have been, or how distasteful the rebel service to him, or how soon he left, or how good his subsequent service in the Union army, voluntarily bore arms against the United States. He chose what he considered the lesser evil, and, choosing that evil, he exercised his own will. Grant it that men were hunted down with blood hounds, chased into caves and thickets; that their families were exposed to danger and distress; granted that their service was a choice between such service and death, the choice still rested with the conscript. But on the other hand, we are informed by the best of authority that thousands of rebel prisoners, finding plenty to eat, to drink, and to wear in the Northern army, enlisted from our prisons, accepted northern bounties and to-day hold honorable discharges from the United States. They "voluntarily" joined the rebel army. They "voluntarily" deserted. Every man of them, if a new rule be adopted, can join our Order and stretch his conscience, less than he did when he deserted the rebel army. Any rule which may admit to our ranks such men, is in our opinion most pernicious

We recognize the high standard placed upon the principle. We recognize the fact that it was harder to be loyal in the South than it was in the North. We recognize that in the North loyalty was popular, and treason unpopular, while the reverse was true in the South. We recognize the courage and devotion of the Union men of the South. Our hearts go out to them, and of all the hard things to do, since our connection with the Grand Army, is to say "no" to the gallant, self-sacrificing Union men of the South when they ask for admission here.

In our judgment a change in the rule, so that some comrades may be a *little loyal*, so that the membership may run all the way from treason to loyalty, will be the destruction of the Order.

The badge of the Grand Army of the Republic is the most honorable device a citizen of this Union can wear upon his breast. Its ranks

are sought by all classes, rich and poor alike. They boast of its privileges. Men's children say, "My father is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic." It is strong, because it is pure in principle and purpose. Weaken its principle or purpose, and you sap its foundation. We say to you, comrades, in solemn earnestness, as every one of you have said time and time again, "The penalty of treason is death." "Into this Order no man on whom the stain of treason rests" can come, without doing to death the Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade Marshall makes a minority report.

Comrade W. S. Marshall, of Tennessee and Georgia—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I desire to submit the following minority report, and to move its substitution and adoption for that of the majority of the committee:

The undersigned respectfully submit the following as a minority report from the committee on proposed amendment of Rule 4, Chap. 1 of the By-Laws:

After the words "United States" in the last line of said article, add the following:

Provided however that in any case where an application for membership shall hereafter be made in the Departments of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, Missouri, Arkansas, Florida or the Gulf, by an honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the United States, who may have at any time been forced to bear arms in the rebel army, the committee to whom such application may be referred shall, if satisfied from the affidavits of two or more comrades of the Grand Army in good standing, in that Department, that the applicant has in fact been at all times loyal to the United States and that he was forcibly and against his will compelled to bear arms for a time in the rebel army, shall so report to the Commander of the Post, and file with him the evidence upon which their report is based, and he, if he concur in the report of the committee, shall forward the application together with the evidence on file, to the Commander of that Department; who, if he approve the finding and report of the committee after a full investigation of all the evidence before him, may authorize the Post to whom the application was made to muster in the applicant in the event of his election, in the usual manner, otherwise the applicant shall be held ineligible and no vote shall be had upon his application.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. MARSHALL.

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—On February the 26th, 1885, the Department of Tennessee and Georgia held its First Annual Encampment in the city of Chattanooga, and elected officers and transacted other business, among which was the following:



On motion of Comrade Marshall, of Post No. 2, it was ordered that this Encampment (that is, the Encampment of Tennessee and Georgia) subscribe for five hundred copies of the Grand Army Sentinel, \* \* \* \* in which the full official proceedings would appear, and have the same distributed throughout the Union. \* \* \* \*

I was among those favored with a copy of this paper containing the official proceedings of this First Annual Encampment. I have read the proceedings with interest, and I shall in passing give you two or three extracts from the proceedings of that Encampment. They speak for themselves, and for the proposition that the minority report should be rejected.

A motion was offered by Comrade Beckert, of Post No. 24, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the representatives of this Department in National Encampment at Portland, Maine, in June, 1885, be instructed to introduce, in that body, or support if others introduced, a resolution that ex-Union soldiers who were forced by conscription or otherwise into the Confederate service, and afterwards deserted and joined the Federal service—

Mark the distinction: instead of "Rebel" and "Union," "Confederate" and "Federal"—

—and were honorably discharged therefrom, be admitted as members into the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic; and that the word "voluntarily" be inserted in the last line of Chapter 2, Article VI, of the Rules and Regulations.

This resolution caused, you can anticipate, a good deal of discussion, in which a number of members took part, and an abstract of what was said is given here. Let me say, however, that the Encampment opposed the words "or otherwise" in the resolution, and finally adopted it with the words "by conscription only

Comrade Kirk, Post No. 28, was opposed to the words "or otherwise," for, he said, he knew many who went into the rebel army of their own motion, and as soon as called further South deserted and joined the Union ranks.

Then Comrade McCarron made an address. "He desired to know how many would be affected by this resolution." Comrade McCarron is Post Commander of James A. Gar-

field Post No. 25, and said: "he had cases in his Post of men who voluntarily entered the rebel army, and afterwards joined the Union army; and he had others also who were forced into the rebel ranks."

Commander-in-Chief and comrades, are we prepared to open our doors—even on a crack—to men who admit in Department Encampment that they have men in their Posts who voluntarily entered the rebel army—who deserted, and afterwards enlisted into the Union army?

The first ballot for Commander-in-Chief was announced as follows:

Comrade Charles L. Tyler received . . . . .	1
“ James Tanner “ . . . . .	8
“ Lucius Fairchild “ . . . . .	17
“ John R. Burst “ . . . . .	109
“ John A. Reynolds “ . . . . .	121
“ Samuel S. Burdett “ . . . . .	229

Whole number of votes cast . . . . . 485

Necessary to a choice, 243.

There being no choice, the Encampment balloted a second time, pending the counting of which the regular order of business was resumed.

Comrade E. S. Jones of Tennessee and Georgia—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—In behalf of the Department of Tennessee and Georgia, I desire to rectify an impression that has been given here to-day of certain proceedings had in Chattanooga, and had in different parts of the State. A paper has been read to you in which it is said that a certain Post had members in it that were Rebel soldiers. I mustered that Post, 25. Every man that appeared before me was questioned according to the application and according to the Rules and Regulations. No man who was mustered at that time or since was in the Rebel army. (Applause.) By a misprint of the report it is stated in that paper that there were Rebels mustered into the Post. Our official proceedings were printed, and rectified that mistake, simply because it was untrue, that which was put into the paper, and our proceedings so state. Now what the Post Commander did say was, that they had applications before the Post from some Rebels who had deserted from

the Rebel army and held a discharge from the United States army; and when they examined into their original record they found that they had been conscripted, and according to the rule, they could not come in.

We have two classes of soldiers in that country. One was a volunteer Rebel who went into that army. That man we have nothing to do with. And there is another class of men who live in that country subject to the Rebel conscript officers, that were driven from their homes. I have met hundreds of them since I have been organizing Posts in that Department, and they told me their histories. I never have mustered a Post yet but what I have turned away five or six of them. The rules don't allow them to come in, and that is the reason we want the rules altered. I will simply relate one instance, and that covers the whole case. A man was conscripted. He had a boy not quite fifteen years of age, and he says "I can't go; won't my boy do," he said; "he is a good-looking boy?" And the boy told me he couldn't help himself. "He took me on a horse and carried me away, and the first time they put me on picket I left. I never would acknowledge that I deserted." In less than two weeks he entered into our army, and the Captain of his company said he killed more Rebels than anybody he had. I wanted to know if he was a Union man. The Colonel of the Regiment was for him, too; and when I mustered the Post it almost broke it up because I rejected him. That is the situation. Every Post I went to, it was with the greatest difficulty I could get enough through. They are all true Union men. "If you don't let my brother in, I won't go in either." Up here you don't have that trouble, but there we want it rectified. I don't want this body to act hostile, but I want to ask you to view the facts and to know the situation, and to come down and see us; that is the way to find it out. I will take you all over the mountain counties of Tennessee, and introduce you to hundreds of men who were dragged from their homes. We have a comrade with us who was a refugee, not quite seventeen years old when he left home. He had the good luck to get through to Kentucky, and there he joined his regiment, fought through the war, came out with honor, and has a discharge. He knows hundreds of them that went through

the same thing. I had no trouble when I went into the Union army. In the community where I lived there were drums beating and flags flying, and everybody said "Oh, yes: go, and God bless you. It is all right." When I went down to Tennessee to see the Posts there, and went through them, I found men who had been conscripted, and then ran away; and I know many of them that hold discharges for a service of three and a half years. We have nothing to do with the Rebel soldiers; let me tell you they never apply to get in. If they are deserters, we soon know all about it. Every Post there knows its neighbors just as well as its members know themselves, and any man that ever deserted from the Rebel army and came home can't go there. Those kind of men can't live there. They come up here into this country. A man who went into the Rebel army and deserted, and went into our army, when he came home, it wasn't safe for him to stay there: he had to quit. Those are the cases that are presented to your Northern Posts; but down with us we have a class of men who were conscripted into the Rebel army, and afterwards, as soon as they could get out, went into ours, that were loyal to the core, and I hope they will be admitted to the Grand Army. (Here the comrade was informed that his time had expired.)

Comrade A. M. K. Storie, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—I have not occupied the time of this Encampment to-day very much, but I desire to say one word here. I, as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, am opposed to the minority report. I believe in the Grand Army of the Republic, and have believed in it ever since its organization. I am to-day a firm believer in the fundamental principles of the organization as they were enunciated in 1866. I have seen a large portion of this great country over which the flag that we followed from the first battle of the war to Appomattox Court House flies, an emblem of the Nation's story. I have seen men who fought against that flag in every avocation of life; I have seen them in the pulpits of the land, holding public offices, in the several legislatures of the States, in the Senate of the United States, as Cabinet officers, as Foreign Ministers, but I thank God I have never seen one of

them a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and I never want to see one. (Great applause.) That organization to which I belong is an organization composed exclusively of loyal men, (applause) of men who have no cause of apology for their acts from '61 to '65. (Applause.)

I would not ask a child whose father bled, to decorate the grave of the man who made it an orphan; I would not ask a widow who mourns her husband to go and decorate the grave of the man who killed that husband and tried to destroy the Union. I would not ask to have brought into this organization any man that ever fought against the old flag, either voluntarily or involuntarily. (Great applause.) I have heard gentlemen and comrades say, "What would you have done were you in the South?" I would answer, I do not know; but I do know what I did when I was a prisoner of war in Libby and Salsbury, and Danville, and I know what my comrades did who were starved to death in Andersonville. (Applause.) I know men who were starved to death—who were starved until their bones were sticking out, their eyes glassy, and their cheeks hollow, and they were approached by men in the Rebel garb, and told of their father and mother; they were told of wife and little ones; they were told of home, with all its luxury; and they were told unless they took the oath of allegiance to the bastard government of the Rebels they would starve to death. They did remember their old father and mother, they did remember wife and little ones, they did remember the North, and they did remember you and me with whom they took the elbow touch; and when death was staring them in the face, as they remembered the Union, and as they looked on the stars and bars, they suffered starvation and death rather than strike their old flag. I remember the men whose bodies sleep in the prison pens of the South; and I say to-day I will never vote to take into the Grand Army of the Republic a man who ever wore the gray or followed the Rebel flag. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrade J. J. Fitzgerald, of New Mexico—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—You have heard any quantity of bottled eloquence, and there is lots more to come, I am told. On this question the Department of New Mexico

desires to be heard. I remember it came up at Minneapolis last year, and I have thought the thing over very seriously since, but I am not in favor of, in any manner, lowering the standard of loyalty to our government.

A case right in point: you must remember that in New Mexico we have as many Rebel soldiers as Union soldiers, and perhaps more. About four weeks ago there was a Union soldier came to my office and asked for an application; he wanted to join our Post. "All right; here is an application." He looked the application all over carefully, and came to that point where the applicant states that he has never borne arms against the government of the United States. Says he, "I was living in Arkansas at that time, '61, and I was conscripted into the rebel army. I didn't go of my own choice; I was a boy, and I was forced to go into the rebel army; I couldn't help myself." "Yes, but," says I, "you could help yourself." Says he, "circumstances over which I had no control forced me to go into the rebel army. I went, but I hated the rebels from the first moment, and I deserted the very first moment I possibly could. I never fired a gun against a Union soldier. I joined a Kansas regiment, and enlisted and served three years with the Kansas Jayhawkers, and I have got an honorable discharge in my pocket." "Well, I cannot muster you." He looked serious for a time, and then he says "That is all right; I don't ask to be mustered into the Grand Army. It works a hardship in my case, but you are right." (Applause.) There are thousands and thousands of cases of the same character. It is a hardship. We would like to muster them in, but, comrades, it will not do to lower the standard of loyalty to our country. So far as we are concerned on the borders we shall say, never lower the old standard in any shape, form, or fashion.

The second ballot for Commander-in-Chief was announced as follows:

Comrade Burst received . . . . .	79
" Reynolds received . . . . .	126
" Burdett " . . . . .	249

Total vote cast . . . . . 454

Necessary to a choice, 228.

Comrade Reynolds, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move that the election of Comrade Burdett be made unanimous.

The motion was carried amid great cheers.

Comrade Burdett was loudly and persistently called for, and came to the stand.

The Commander-in-Chief—

It gives me great pleasure, comrades, to present to you your choice for Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Burdett, of the Potomac.

Comrade Burdett—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—There is an ancient record that contains the history of one of the earlier of those myriad conflicts which man has waged against his brother, and as I recollect it the battle cry was "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." Whether that was a patriotic war in the sense in which we now estimate patriotism, we need not enquire; but it must have been a grand conflict in which the sword of the Lord flamed forth. But all down through the subsequent ages, man has been set in battle array to uphold the destinies of a crown, or to feed the hunger of another's ambition. His salutation has been to the King; his sorrow, for himself and for his country. The soldier has taken his place in the ranks because he must, and when the bidding of the sovereign has been done, has gone back to his hovel to be a servant or a slave again.

When Abraham Lincoln (applause) sent forth his call to arms, for the first time in the earth's history, a nation of gentlemen marched to the front (applause); for the first time it went upon the world's record that if you would find the form of the noblest, would hear the heart-beat of the grandest, you must seek and listen on the tented field. (Great applause.) To be called upon to be the chief servant of the remnant of such an host is an honor that can fall to a man nowhere else than here. Looking back over the half-century in which I have been permitted to dwell among men, I cannot fail to remember at this proudest hour of my life, that victory won on a hundred battle-fields of the late war, was to me great in issue and results

as it was to the Union itself. I recall at this hour of fruition, the long ago, when as a bound boy for "board and clothes and three months schooling" there was yet open to me the high road of equal opportunity found only in this grand land of ours. I should have been worse than a slave had I not been willing to pledge my own life to keep it open for others. (Applause.)

Comrades, the duty you have laid upon me is a most pleasant one. I am to stand with you for those principles and ends which are our glory; I am to bear with you the easy burdens of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. I say the easy burdens, for I learned of Fraternity from the lips of him, who standing in the midst of Mars Hill, declared that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." I learned of Charity from her who taught me how to pray. (Applause.) It took one hundred years of disregard and trampling upon the principles of Fraternity and Charity to drag the men of the South into that want of Loyalty which became rebellion. (Applause.)

It seems to me that the real, the beneficial, the anxious labor of our great organization is only now about to begin. To this hour we have journeyed over the easy road. The strength was yet in our bones, the currents of our life flowed swift and strong. We are on life's short level now. A year or two more and the declivity will be reached. The world admires the masterful, the fierce, the strong of arm; it turns away from the weak and the palsied. The time is coming, comrades, is it not upon us now, when we shall need each other? I hold it to be the duty as it is the privilege of every man who in the war of the rebellion, bore a musket with honor and kept his oath to the flag, to gather with us into this noble organization, that each may help his brother and all unite to aid the failing comrade. (Cheers.)

To this end I pledge you all the earnestness of purpose I possess and all the strength there is in me. As you go hence, say to every worthy veteran who crosses your path that the door of the Grand Army is open; that the feast is spread, and ask him if not for his own sake, for the sake of his comrade and brother, to join with us, so that, hand in hand, shoulder to



shoulder, once more we go along the shining though downward road, making it smoother for the weak and compelling, if that were necessary, the respect and justice which is our due.

Commander and comrades, for this expression of your good will, for this supreme token of your confidence, I thank you more than poor words can express. I cannot hope to excel the results of the administration of your affairs now closing, but I will serve you with all my heart and to the best of my ability. (Applause.)

The Commander-in-Chief—

The next thing in order is the nomination of candidates for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Loring—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—At the request of the delegates of the State of Ohio to this Encampment, I rise to perform an unexpected but a most pleasant duty. As we go to our respective homes, beyond the Alleghenies, in the valley of the Mississippi, beyond the Rocky Mountains to the Golden Gate where our next Encampment will be held, as our comrades go to the South, they will carry with them the fragrance of the recollection of the splendid hospitality extended to us by our comrades of this Pine Tree State and this beautiful Forest City. It has been the custom established by a long precedent to give the office of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief to a State that has extended to this Encampment the courtesy such as we have received here. My comrades, you have observed within the hall a comrade conspicuous by reason of a burn upon his face made by wounds which he received in defense of his Nation's flag, and in defense of National unity—a man who entered the services as a private soldier in a Vermont regiment, who by bravery was promoted from rank to rank until he became the Colonel of a Maine regiment. His name is well known throughout the State of Maine, and his history is as splendid as that of anyone whoever wore the blue or bore arms in defense of his flag. I nominate Comrade Connor of the State of Maine. I desire to say this much: wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, he was carried to the city of Washington and there lay upon his couch where his friends trembled and his

life hung in the balance for a full year. Well, he recovered but will carry with him to his grave a mark received at the hands of the enemy. I move you, Commander-in-Chief, in the name of the delegates from Ohio that Comrade Connor be elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief by acclamation.

Comrade Barnum, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—Following a precedent of this National Encampment, answering to the wishes of every comrade in this Encampment in the glorious old Pine Tree State, and in accordance with the precedents, and speaking for other Departments than that which I represent, I ask that in recognition of the generous reception we have received at the hands of the Department of the State of Maine and the city of Portland, and I move, that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast one ballot for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and that he cast that for Ex-Governor Connor, of Maine.

Comrade Long, of Michigan—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—In behalf of the entire delegation from the Department of Michigan and in consideration of the splendid reception which we have met with by our comrades in the State of Maine, we desire to second the nomination of Comrade Connor for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

A Comrade—

I object.

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—It requires unanimous consent. The comrade will undoubtedly be willing to withdraw his objection and not compel us to go to the trouble of a ballot.

Comrade Beath, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Is it possible in this National Encampment, when on a vote Comrade Connor will be elected overwhelmingly, that one or two or three comrades are going to exhaust the time of the Encampment from a very little feeling in regard to the selection of an officer? I beg you in the spirit of fraternity not to insist upon a ballot at this time. I ask the unanimous consent of this Convention that we declare him elected by an unanimous vote.

Thereupon the Encampment by an unanimous vote directed the Adjutant General to cast one ballot for Comrade Connor for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

The Adjutant General cast the vote of the Encampment as directed, and Comrade Seldon Connor was declared elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief took the chair.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

The next thing in order is the election of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade J. C. Linehan, of New Hampshire—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—I claim your attention for a few moments. I say to-day, without joking, that I represent the best behaved Department on the floor of the Encampment. I want to say here that I desire to present a name for a candidate for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief. His record as a soldier is second to none in this Encampment; his record as a citizen is equal to all. For ten years past he has attended every Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been elected Vice Commander-in-Chief of the State for ten years successively, and Secretary of that State. He is a comrade whom you all know, and he would make a gallant Commander-in-Chief. I name Comrade Henry B. Pierce, of the gallant Department of Massachusetts.

Comrade Grosvenor, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—Before we nominate a candidate for the third office in your gift, I desire to state very briefly, that before the name which I shall present for this office had been suggested to me, or my office in his behalf had been solicited, I had accepted the gratifying duty of presenting the name of a comrade for another office—Commander-in-Chief.

This much I offer as an apology for again appearing before you in this capacity.

Now, comrades, you have elected a Commander-in-Chief in the center of the continent; you have elected a Senior Vice

Commander-in-Chief from the New England States, I rise to present a name for the office of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief from the South. I want to ask this Encampment to do justice to one other section of the Union. I trust you will not select all your officers from one geographical division of the country.

I name a candidate from the Department of Tennessee and Georgia—a native of Pennsylvania. He served in a Vermont regiment; lost an arm in the great, prolonged struggle in the Wilderness, and it lies buried upon that historic field. He is a retired officer of the United States army—a gentleman, a scholar, a clean man, a representative of the best element of the Grand Army of the Republic in the South.

That section is weak in numbers here, although strong in the loyalty of its comrades; and we have not always considered their claims to recognition with generosity, although probably, generally with justice, and I hope you will, now, comrades, make this small concession to as noble, and patriotic a branch of the Grand Army of the Republic as exists anywhere.

I nominate Comrade John R. Lewis, of Atlanta, for the position. (Great applause.)

Comrade Tanner, of New York—

While we have among the comrades of my Department many who are capable, I wish to present as a candidate for the position of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief a comrade whom it gives me more than pleasure to name. I want to say to you, comrades, this is a man towards whom my heart is warm, for we both went down on the same field. He came out a physical wreck, and is a sufferer to-day, and the balance of his life it will continue. But I want to say, and I wish I could burn it into the heart of every comrade here, that in the great city of Brooklyn, in the Grand Army of the Republic—and I shall choose my words—I say that no man in all our whole membership gives more time, more effort, more earnest work for the cause of the suffering wards of the Grand Army than the comrade I propose to-day, who goes into the highways and into the by-ways, into the streets and into the alleys, and into the tenement houses, seeking out those who are sick and in distress,

who have a claim upon us, and relieving their wants. This is the record of the man we propose from New York. I nominate Comrade E. A. Dubey, of New York. (Applause.)

Comrade Benson, of New Jersey—

Comrades, you have already had speeches enough for one day, but, still realizing the fact that any man upon the floor of this Encampment is suitable for the office of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, I desire to put in nomination Comrade Joseph R. Vansykle, of my State.

Comrade Grant, of Massachusetts—

In behalf of the delegation from Massachusetts I desire to say that it unanimously endorses and seconds the nomination of Comrade Henry B. Pierce for the office of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year.

Pending the counting of a vote, the regular order of business was resumed.

Comrade W. S. Marshall, of Tennessee and Georgia—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—I agree perfectly with those who have spoken here upon the opposite of this resolution when I say that I am in favor of no one coming into this organization who is not thoroughly loyal and has not been so all the time. The comrades appear to mistake this amendment. The amendment recites that they to be found to have been loyal at all times; and the report of the majority of the committee starts out with the admission that there were in the southern portion of the country men who were at all times unconditional Union men, and who had been forced into the rebel army. Take the standard of absolute loyalty, and who are the men that are to come into that class? How is it about the men who were drafted into the service and went because they were compelled to? How is it with the men who were criticising the government all the time, and men who volunteered and went into the army, but damned the policy of the government, and were not satisfied with anything? All of those men come up to the standard of absolute loyalty. When you come down to these poor fellows, a mere handful of them,

shut up in the heart of the forest where the arm of the government could not reach them, and compelled to flee like sheep and hide in caves to keep from being arrested and put into prison, they are the men who have a higher standard of loyalty than those men who were forced into the Union army. They sacrificed everything on account of Union principles; they were outraged, they were persecuted, they were arrested, they were imprisoned, they left their homes, they walked over the mountains and through the forest for hundreds of miles to reach the Union lines, in order to be allowed to join the Union army. Why, there is a comrade sitting here who was a mere lad when the war commenced, who was born near Chattanooga, Tennessee, where I am, and before he was seventeen he struck out in the night time and crossed the river, went through the forests and over the mountains for several hundreds of miles. The rebels got after him so close that he lost his shoes and stockings in the river, and he had to go through barefooted. Sixteen of his comrades were arrested, and they were taken back and put into the rebel army for a short time. They made their escape and got through and joined the same company. Eight out of those sixteen laid down their lives on the battle-field. Were they not loyal? Didn't they wipe out that stain when they laid down their lives on the battle-field? And were they any more loyal than those eight men who remained in the army and fought to the close of the war, and were given discharges? I believe there are hundreds and thousands in that condition. From the best information that I can get there are at least five thousand men of that description in Tennessee alone. They say that the children of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic boast that their fathers belong to the Grand Army, but it don't do the children of those Union men who suffered more than any of you did on account of Union principles, any good; they can't say that their fathers belong to the Grand Army? Why? Because you say that there is a stain of treason upon them. You admit that they were forced into the rebel army, and then you say they were guilty of treason. I admit with the majority that there is no such thing as involuntary treason. I say it was no treason for men forced into the rebel army. All our laws, both civil and criminal, recognize that proposition.

We are met with this proposition by those who have spoken here, that our object is to open the doors wide to rebels without discrimination. I hold in my hand a circular which was distributed to each one of you as you came into that door, that makes an unfair statement of the proposition. It makes the broad statement that the proposition is to admit the survivors of those who were in the rebel army and in the rebel navy. There is no such proposition before this Encampment, and the comrades ought to have known there was no such proposition here.

They say that the loyalty must be absolutely pure, that there must be a pure standard. They also make reference to the Christian religion, and said that had not the doctrines of Christianity been kept absolutely pure, Christianity would have failed. When the founder of Christianity was here on the earth, Peter got in a tight place one day, and went back on his Lord and Master, and cursed and swore that he never knew him. If the Lord had applied the hard rule of the law to Peter, what would have become of him? I say if the Lord himself when here on earth had applied to Peter the same stern hard rule of law they wish to apply now, that he would have sent Peter to hell in five minutes, without any hope of redemption. He judged men according to their hearts. He knew when Peter did that, that his heart was all right. That is the way with those fellows down there when they were arrested and forced into the rebel army, and for a few days bore a few pounds of Confederate pot-metal on their shoulders; they were at heart all right just the same as Peter was, and they are just as pure as anybody in this organization. I say for the comrades in Tennessee and Georgia, and all through the South, they are just as anxious to elevate the standard of loyalty as any person in the North, and there is no danger from the adoption of the amendment. Those persons know who were their enemies very well. They lived there beside them, and they suffered persecution at their hands, and they are not going to vote to admit any man into this association who was not a true, loyal man. You say to-day: "We admit that they were forced into the rebel army, and that they were good Union soldiers afterwards," but you say they can't be admitted because of that

stain of treason. After thus admitting that they were forced into the rebel army, and could not help it, we say that there was no treason; we say that no stain rests upon them, and we say that they are loyal. We do not wish any other kind of persons admitted into this organization except those who had undoubted loyalty, and those who advocate any other proposition do not represent us; those who say that there is any other proposition beg the question; there is no such proposition before this association as to admit rebels without distinction. (Great applause.)

Comrade S. F. Shaw, of West Virginia—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I happened to be located, when this war began, down in Virginia. I know how this whole matter rests. I come representing the little State of West Virginia that furnished 32,000 three-years' men to the United States. We haven't asked your attention at all since we have been here, but we desire to be heard on this subject. I lived there at the commencement of the war. When the war began we had no fences to let down between us and the rebels; we had no fences there. We undertook to build up a fence higher than heaven, and we have tried to hold it up ever since. We have a line; but if you pass this resolution you will let that fence down upon us, and take men who enlisted in Pennsylvania, in Ohio regiments, and in regiments of other Northern States, who have been in the rebel army. We would not take those men. They go from over in Virginia. We were afraid to trust them. They went out and went into other regiments. They had the same opportunity to join the Union army that I did. When the war broke out I had a captain's commission in a regiment of Virginia militia. I packed up my wife and my mother, who lived with me, and made for the State of Ohio. (Applause.) As soon as I could go back I went into Virginia, and I remained there to the end, serving all the way through. When I went to Ohio, I enlisted in the first place and went out in the three months' service. Afterwards I went into a Virginia regiment and stuck to it until July, '65. I know these men, who they are. I say to the men who present this matter, we don't want any such a line let down. I want to hear from "Maryland, my Maryland," on this question; that is a border



State. I want to hear how they are affected by those men who served half way through the war in the rebel army and then enlisted in Northern regiments in States where their record could not be known. It may work a hardship in many cases, and undoubtedly will; there never was a law that didn't work a hardship to somebody. I have lived there ever since the war; I have been among these men; I know what they are to-day; I come from there now; and I don't want these bars let down.

Comrade Alexander—

I desire to ask the comrade a question: I desire to ask if you know of any honorably discharged Union soldiers who served one year and were in the Union army, whose loyalty you would not trust?

Comrade Shaw—

I know of many who went into the Union army, but never went to the front much afterwards, many of them that went into the Union army from the South got into hospitals and places of that kind. There may be a few to whom it will work a hardship. I say to you that we have had experience with these men. There may be men in Eastern Tennessee that had the same opportunity that I did, who didn't take hold of it in time, who waited until the way was closed against them. So far as I am concerned—so far as the Department is concerned that I represent—we have placed the wall there clear up; and to those to whom it works a little hardship we say, "We cannot let it down, for there are others who would claim the same right with you." We have got to stand there with a cudgel and keep them from coming in; that is the reason we are opposed to it.

The vote for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief was announced as follows:

Comrade Vansykle received . . . . .	38
"    Dubey    "    . . . . .	47
"    Pierce    "    . . . . .	104
"    Lewis    "    . . . . .	155

Total number of votes cast . . . . . 344

Necessary for a choice 173.

Comrade Tanner—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I desire to withdraw the name of Comrade Dubey.

There being no election, a second ballot was taken pending the counting of which, the regular order of business was resumed.

Comrade Robert Stratton, of Indiana—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Upon this question that is now before the convention I am satisfied that the comrades have been studying considerably since the last National Encampment at Minneapolis, and it seems to me that we are as fully prepared to vote upon the question without further discussion, as we ever will be. I know that in Indiana the question has been considered. It passed through the Department, and the last Department Encampment resolved something after the fashion of the Department of Pennsylvania, that we didn't want to open the bars to the incoming of something that we would regret hereafter. I believe now that we have discussed this enough, and that we have considered it enough, and that we are now simply killing time. I therefore move the previous question.

The main question was ordered; the report of the minority of the committee was rejected; and on motion of Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania, the report of the majority of the committee was adopted.

Comrade T. J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I have the report of the Committee on Adjutant General's Report, which is as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Adjutant General, respectfully submit the following:

Fully realizing the vast amount of correspondence in connection with the Rules and Regulations, decisions, &c., and which we are convinced might in many cases be avoided by a proper knowledge of our laws, we concur in recommendation regarding "The Blue Book."

We also concur in the recommendation regarding the necessity of making a record of all existing Department charters, both provisional and permanent, with date of the formation of first Post therein, and the re-issue of those that have been lost or destroyed.

The most important recommendations are those referring to delinquency in reports. The Rules and Regulations make it the duty of Post Commanders to forward reports to Department Headquarters. These reports are in their detail the work of the Adjutant and Quartermaster respectively, and no good reason exists why the work shall not be sufficiently far advanced on the last meeting night of the quarter, so that it will only be necessary to add the changes made necessary at that meeting, when they can be completed, and handed to the Post Commander, to endorse and forward.

The trouble seems to be that the delinquency of Posts is unknown to the comrades, unless the same be published in General Orders; and the committee recommend that a form of receipt be prepared for the purpose of acknowledging receipt of reports and per capita tax, and provide that the receipt must be read to the Post on the first meeting night after the Commander receives it.

We are of the opinion that the recommendation to suspend Post Commanders, is in conflict with the Rules and Regulations, and can not be done without amending or changing our present laws. A Post Commander that respects his obligation, or has any regard for the law governing us, will not be found delinquent. The penalty or rebuke under the present law will be even a greater punishment than that recommended, inasmuch as it suspends the entire Post, and is consequently a greater reflection on the delinquent officers, and each comrade appreciating his membership will be directly interested in having reports forwarded, and the Post placed in good standing.

We concur in the recommendation suggesting change in form of consolidated report regarding the reporting of Posts as delinquent instead of suspended.

We take especial pleasure in commending the work of the Adjutant General during the past year. His devotion to duty and able administration of the affairs of his office, deserves more than passing recognition. While \$500.00 had been appropriated for clerk hire, but \$59.00 have been expended, the Adjutant General performing all the work of his office himself. We recommend that in the future no sum be set aside for clerk hire, but that the salary of the Adjutant General be \$2,000.00 per annum, to include clerk hire, and that the unexpended balance of \$1,500 salary and \$500 clerk hire for the present term be paid to the Adjutant General.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS J. STEWART, Pennsylvania.  
JOHN CAMERON, Potomac,  
THOMAS L. MATHEWS, Maryland,  
O. F. LOCKHEAD, Michigan,  
C. B. STILSON, Iowa.

Comrade Patch, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I offer the following:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Encampment be extended to the members of Bosworth Post No. 2, of Portland, and particularly to Comrade E. C. Milliken, for their untiring exertions as guard at this Convention.

Adopted.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Encampment are extended to Comrade H. W. Berthrong, of Boston, Mass., for the faithful portrait of General U. S. Grant presented to this Encampment, to be forwarded to Mrs. U. S. Grant.

Adopted.

*Resolved*, That the expenses of members of the National Council of Administration shall not be paid in the future, but the expenses of the sub-committee of the Council, called for consultation with the Commander-in-Chief during the year, shall be paid as now provided.

A Comrade—

I would like to ask whether that resolution embraces their attendance at the National Encampment.

Comrade Patch—

It does. I offer that resolution, believing it to be a good thing for the future, whether we meet on the Pacific slope or elsewhere. If these expenses are continued next year it will deplete our National Treasury, so that we will have no money to invest in real estate at three times its value.

The resolution was adopted.

The second ballot for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief resulted as follows:

Comrade Dubey received.	4
“ Vansykle “	19
“ Pierce “	91
“ Lewis “	176
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Total number of votes cast . . . . .	290
Necessary to a choice 146.	

Comrade Pierce, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—In the happiest frame of mind, and in the happiest manner possible, I desire to move that the election of Comrade Lewis be made unanimous.

The motion was carried amid cheers.

Comrade Lewis was loudly called for.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—

I have the pleasure of introducing to you Comrade Lewis, your Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year.

Comrade Lewis—

COMMANDER AND COMRADES—I feel a good deal as though I had been struck by lightning. I am too modest to recite my record before you, but still it is gratifying to me that with so slight a one I have been so highly honored. I entered the service in the ranks with three brothers. At the very beginning of the war three brothers of us entered the service almost simultaneously. One of them passed to the spirit land by a rebel bullet on the field of Gettysburg; the other left a loyal arm below there in our native State. I left this member to enrich the soil of Virginia. I have been for many years in the South, surrounded by the graves of my dead comrades. To those who know me, I need say nothing of my loyalty. With the spectre of that dead brother marching between us, we can touch elbows with the dead. I trust the comrades who have met him will recognize that he is still walking in fealty and loyalty to the flag under which we fought. He is a comrade of the only Post in Georgia. I want you to distinctly understand that no rebel has entered there. With both hands I took that loyal oath that “no man who is guilty of treason can enter here.” I cannot help but sympathize with the loyal brothers about me, who under adverse circumstances and perils, of which you know very little, took arms and supported the flag as loyally as you or I, but still while consoling and comforting them, and opening my heart and purse to them, I appreciate to the full the feeling which pervades this Encampment that you do not open your doors to them. And it is only left to us in the South to continue to do and to fight that battle as best we

may, and to comfort those men with loyal inspiration, though they may not wear this badge. I will not detain you longer. (Applause.)

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—

The next officer to be elected is Chaplain-in-Chief.

Comrade H. P. Lloyd, of Ohio—

MY COMRADES—I desire to present to you for your suffrages as Chaplain-in-Chief of our National Encampment the name of Comrade Stewart, of Ohio. His voice is not unknown to you. Yesterday when you tried to select a place for the next meeting of our next National Encampment, it was he who, sitting on yonder bench, lifted up that clarion voice in behalf of Tennessee. That voice which rang like a bugle note through this hall to the pleasure of all these comrades, has been heard in sweeter tones still by the bedside of the sick and at the graves of our dead; and I ask you to make that man, who entered the army at fifteen years of age and carried his musket until the end of the war, save only during the time he was a prisoner at Andersonville and Florence, your Chaplain-in-Chief; and I move that the rules be suspended, and that the Adjutant General cast one vote for L. H. Stewart for Chaplain-in-Chief. (Applause.)

The motion was carried, and the Adjutant General cast the vote of the Encampment for Comrade Stewart.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—

COMRADES—I have the honor to present to you your Chaplain-in-Chief for the ensuing year.

Comrade Stewart—

COMRADES—I will not occupy your time. I am very much obliged for this mark of kindness. I came to this Encampment without expecting anything from it, and asking nothing. I feel that I have been greatly complimented, and complimented far above my deserts. I am a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. My position in the community in which I live makes it possible for you to elect me as your Chaplain. I accept the place, and promise to do the very best I can. I want to say further, that this place has been a kind of a figure-head as

I have seen it in this Encampment; not but that you have elected the very best men you could select for this place, but it does seem to me that we might find something for the Chaplain to do. I come to be your servant, and I will serve you as best I can. I believe that God heaved up from the bosom of the deep this great continent, upon which he might plant the seed of a pure spreading Christian civilization, and I believe that to the Grand Army of the Republic has been submitted the carrying out of these great principles; and I am in heart and soul, in sympathy with all the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. Since it is the privilege and duty of the Chaplain to appear before you as a kind of spiritual guide, I invoke the blessing of the great divine Father, our Lord, and may our lives be precious in His sight, and we live to meet often in assemblies like this; and as we go to our respective Posts and to our respective communities, may we go with the blessings of God upon our souls to carry out the great design of this Order, that but a few years ago was like an infant, but now is beginning to tread like an earthquake from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the North to the South. We are going to be regarded as the great sacred organization on the American continent. (Applause.) May we show ourselves worthy of the place that we occupy in the nation. I believe that the land of this great republic has been baptized with the blood of our comrades, that we might transmit it an unbroken heritage to the latest posterity; and I believe that it is a part of the obligation that rests upon us that these Sons of Veterans shall come after us to hold sacred every interest for which we fought, and bled, and strove.

I thank you for this honor, and accept it gratefully. It was all unexpected to me, yet because unexpected I do not appreciate it any the less.

Comrade Merrill, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—The Department of California has come to this National Encampment with but one burden upon their heart and with but one wish to be expressed, and with but one desire to present to this National Encampment, and that was fulfilled in the vote of yesterday by which

we decided that the next National Encampment should go from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It seems to some of my comrades that having already complimented the great State of Maine where we meet to-day by giving it one of our Vice Commanders, that it would be a pleasant recognition of the sweet invitation of California to us if we were to give to California some small office in the gift of the National Encampment in recognition of their invitation for next year; and we have looked around upon that delegation without consultation with them, without any instruction or expression of desire upon their part. We found among their delegates a man in the corps of surgeons who served faithfully and honorably, and that man is honored to-day by his comrades of the Department of California. I desire to place in nomination for the office of Surgeon General, Comrade J. C. Tucker of the Department of California.

Comrade Brown, of Ohio—

I desire on behalf of Ohio to second the nomination of Comrade Tucker, of California, and to move that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast the vote of this Encampment for the comrade who lives on the golden slope.

Comrade Bohn, of Colorado.

Colorado blushes for California. The idea that she should seek for the position of Surgeon General! The little State of Colorado comes—

Comrade Holmes, of California—

I only desire to say I believe it well expressed by Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill that California came not to this Encampment with a desire for any of these offices, and this nomination comes unsolicited and unsought.

Comrade Bohn—

Colorado stands upon the continental divide like a Peri. Her delegates in this Encampment ask for a small office—that they receive a favor from the Grand Army in the shape of an office, sir, of the National Encampment; and we are now asking for the position of Surgeon. Our candidate is Andrew S. Everett, of Denver. I am not disposed to trespass any more on this Convention.



Comrade Blinn, of Missouri—

I rise to place in nomination for Surgeon General a comrade who has been in that part of the service, a man who has had a respectable practice, a man who is well skilled in his profession, a man who in 1861, out of his own means, raised a company of cavalry, equipped them, and entered the service himself. The offices seem to have been pretty well given to the Eastern part of this Union; we ask for at least a comrade for the Southwest, and that we be recognized by giving us the office of Surgeon General. And we present a man who has the capacity to fill the position, a man whom I know is skilled in his profession, a man who was a true soldier, and spent four years of his life fighting—George W. Fitzpatrick of Kansas City, Missouri. (Applause.)

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

Comrade Burell, of Colorado—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I desire to second the nomination of Comrade Everett. He went with me into the army, and I served with him in the same brigade, have met him in the Grand Army, and I have known him to be a true friend and an honest soldier. He is a practicing physician in Denver, is held high in public estimation, and I am sure the Encampment will make no mistake in making him the Surgeon General.

Comrade Austin, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I desire to second the nomination of Comrade Tucker, of California, for this office, and for this reason: my experience is that this position of Surgeon General, has been entirely ornamental. I believe that the Surgeon General ought to be located at the place where the Encampment is to assemble, that he may open a medical department solely for the comrades, so that if they get sick they may know where to go to. We are going a long ways to California, and very far from home. I believe we ought to have a medical officer of our own in San Francisco, that we may go to in case of casualty or sickness. And I understand that that will be done if Comrade Tucker is elected to this office.

Comrade McCoy—

I want to say one thing in seconding the nomination of Comrade Fitzpatrick. I wish to say that he don't come from Maine, he don't come from New York, but he originally came from Ireland, and let us have one good loyal Irishman on our ticket.

A ballot was then taken for Surgeon-in-Chief, pending the counting of which the regular order of business was resumed.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief took the chair.

Comrade Lloyd, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES—I have a report to make:

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Judge Advocate General, respectfully report:

That we have carefully examined the report and the opinions, and desire to express our hearty appreciation of the fidelity and ability shown by the Judge Advocate General in the discharge of all the duties pertaining to his office. Opinions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 are unanimously approved, and No. 7 is approved by four of the five members of the committee.

In regard to opinion No. 3, in order that it may be of permanent value as a precedent, the committee unanimously recommend that it be referred to the Commander of the Department of New Mexico for a full statement of facts upon the following points:

- 1st. State the whole number composing the Council, excluding the vacancies?
- 2d. State the number actually present in person?
- 3d. Has any rule been adopted by the Department fixing a quorum of the Council; if so, what is it?

We further recommend that this complete statement of the facts be forwarded by the Department Commander to National Headquarters for a further opinion of the Judge Advocate General, which may then take its place in the next annual report, and thereafter form a part of the Grand Army of the Republic jurisprudence.

Second. We recommend that in cases where no definite rule fixing the number of members of Council necessary to constitute a quorum has been adopted by the Department Encampment, a majority of the

members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum of the Council of Administration of a Department for the transaction of business.

Respectfully submitted,

H. P. LLOYD,  
H. M. NEVIUS,  
ISAAC E. WEST,  
ALFRED B. BEERS.

Comrade Harper, of Pennsylvania, read a minority report which was as follows :

*To the National Encampment, G. A. R.:*

The undersigned member of the committee on the report of the Judge Advocate General, fraternally submits the following minority report:

There are two important objections to the approval of the decision in the appeal of Comrade Daniel Caldwell from the decision of the Department of Pennsylvania.

First. The matter was never properly, if at all, before the Department of Pennsylvania. The record does not disclose the manner in which the case was inaugurated, nor does it show that Comrade James Kane was ever notified of the proceedings in which he was involved, whatever they were. Membership in the Grand Army of the Republic is too sacred to be struck down in the manner proposed. It will not do to say that the records of the War Department of the United States show that Kane had been dishonorably discharged from the military service. Such records are outside of the Grand Army of the Republic, and can only be used as evidence in some proceeding properly begun, and of which the party particularly interested had reasonable notice. In the language of the law, he must have his day in court. This is the inherent right of the humblest citizen of the land, and one which this Order will certainly never deny to any of its members.

It is contended that the summary method in this proceeding in which there were no charges and no notice to Kane at any stage, can be sustained upon the ground that he was not eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic; that his muster was void, and consequently he never was a member of the Order. This position is untenable. The question as to whether Kane was eligible or not could only be determined by investigation, and until its determination in a way hostile to him, he was a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, with all the rights incident thereto and he could not be deprived of these rights without due process of law. It appears in the record that Kane served as Commander of his Post for a year. If the contention be correct that he never was a member of the Grand Army of the Repub-

lic, than he was an usurper, and all his acts as Post Commander are absolutely null and void, including the muster of new recruits. The result would be that all of the comrades mustered into the Post by Kane while Commander are spurious and illegitimate, and must as summarily be dropped from the rolls as it is now proposed to drop him.

Second. The record does not disclose the fact that the Department of Pennsylvania ever acted in the premises, and consequently there is nothing from which an appeal could be taken. The appeal is alleged to be "from the decision of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, as contained in the opinion of the Judge Advocate." There is therefore nothing in the record before this Encampment but the opinion of that officer.

In this respect the record is not at fault, for an examination of the Journal of the Department Encampment shows that the Judge Advocate reported his opinion in the case, and that a committee was appointed upon such report; but said committee never reported thereon, and consequently there was no action taken by the Department Encampment, and the case has not reached a stage where it is subject to an appeal to the Commander-in-Chief. There being no action of the Department of Pennsylvania from which an appeal could be taken, it follows that in point of law there was no appeal pending before the Commander-in-Chief, and that the opinion of the Judge Advocate General must fall, without prejudice to the views therein expressed as to whether they be right or wrong.

I am of opinion that the Judge Advocate General is in error in holding that the removal of disability has not the same effect as an honorable discharge. The paper itself explains its defect by quoting the following opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the army:

"The effect of a removal of disability is not to restore the volunteer officer to his former position, but to remove the stain of the sentence, and to declare him qualified to re-enter the service, if desired."

"It is a measure of reparation, equivalent, practically, to an honorable discharge."

It does not restore to former position, because the position might then be filled by another, or as was the actual fact in this case, the command to which Kane belonged had ceased to exist. But it removes the stain of the sentence. The stain of the sentence was the dishonorable character of the discharge. If the stain has been removed, certainly the dishonorable discharge has been removed also. If removal of disability does not restore to former position, as it clearly does not, then Kane remains discharged, and as the dishonorable nature of his discharge has been removed, he must stand now as honorably discharged.

It is a measure of reparation, that is, it repairs the injury done to Kane; but it cannot be said that the injury has been repaired, if he re-

mains as a dishonorably discharged soldier. He must be one thing or the other; either honorably discharged, or dishonorably discharged. The more the point is considered, the more apparent does it become that the removal of disability is, in the language of the paper itself, "equivalent, practically, to an honorable discharge."

It is an important fact that the decisions defining the effect of the paper removing the disability are printed in the paper itself above the signature of the Assistant Adjutant General, and they are therefore a part of the terms under which the removal was made. They clearly show what was in the mind of the officer when he removed the disability; what he intended to do; how far he purposed to go in making reparation; and the effect he designed to give to his official action. The fact that they are so printed in the paper shows even more than what was intended in this particular case. It shows the thoughtful and settled policy of the government in the class of cases to which Kane belonged, and must be accepted as conclusive evidence of the intention of the government to make reparation to as full an extent, consistent with the most liberal construction of the language of the opinions, to entirely remove the stain upon the accused, and place him in as honorable a position as possible.

The adoption of the following is recommended :

*Resolved*, That the opinion of the Judge Advocate General be not approved, and the order of the Commander-in-Chief declaring illegal and setting aside the muster of Comrade James Kane be rescinded, and the comrade restored to all his rights as a member and Past Commander of his Post.

Fraternally submitted,

SAMUEL HARPER.

Comrade M. E. Fagan, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I earnestly hope that you will carefully consider all the points involved. It is a case of peculiar hardship. Comrade Kane was an officer of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He served gallantly in the field, and was one day captured by the enemy, and confined in Libby Prison for nearly a year. On his release from Libby Prison he was confined in camp at Annapolis, Md., and was absent without leave. By a sentence of a military commission, and without a hearing, he was dismissed the service. At this time he was suffering from malaria brought on by his troubles arising from eleven months' imprisonment in Libby Prison. I cannot go into the technical details, of course. He subsequently received this order, the original of which I will now read:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29th, 1879. }

JAMES KANE, Philadelphia, Pa.

SIR:—I have respectfully to inform you that the disabilities resulting from your dismissal by Special Orders No. 203, dated June 10, 1864, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, have been removed by order of the President this day. In this connection your attention is called to the following opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the United States with reference to the removal of disabilities:

“The effect of a removal of disability is not to restore the volunteer officer to his former position, but to remove the stain of the sentence, and to declare him qualified to re-enter the service, if desired; and it is a measure of reparation equivalent, practically, to an honorable discharge.”

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,

*Assistant Adjutant General.*

Subsequent to this he became a member of Post 19, Department of Pennsylvania. He was elected with the full knowledge by his comrades of his unfortunate trouble in the service, but after he had procured from the War Department this vindication. He served with great ability, and became Commander of the Post. He comes into the National Encampment as a comrade with a high character, and he comes not standing on a far-fetched technicality, but on the writing of an iniquitous decision. Pennsylvania asks for nothing for this wronged comrade but right. We ask of you, not for any far-fetched sympathy or kindly opinion, but for you with a sense of right and justice to adopt the report of the minority as read by Comrade Harper. We ask it in the name of humanity, in the name of God, in the name of Right.

The result of the vote for Surgeon-in-Chief was announced as follows:

Comrade Fitzpatrick received . . . . .	42
“ Everett “ . . . . .	67
“ Tucker “ . . . . .	113
	<hr/>
Total number of votes cast . . . . .	222
Necessary to a choice, 112.	

On motion of Comrade Kumler, of Ohio, the election of Comrade Tucker was made unanimous.

Comrade Gobin, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I want to ask the comrades—and I shall be very brief—to vote in favor of the minority report of the Committee on the Report of the Judge Advocate General. I don't think that there is any fair-minded man on this floor who will not concede that the Judge Advocate has ruled this question, not in point of justice, not in point of right, but upon a technical construction. I think the comrades understand this question, and I think they are prepared to do justice to this man, who stands asking justice at your hands, for I have never known a body of soldiers to refuse to do justice to one of their number.

Comrade H. M. Nevius—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I wish to say one word against this minority report. I have as much sympathy for a comrade in distress as any of my comrades from Pennsylvania have, but I have more interest in the Grand Army of the Republic and in upholding its Rules and Regulations and laws than I have sympathy for a comrade that has been dismissed from the service on the field of battle. On the 10th day of June, 1864, this comrade was dismissed from the service of the United States by order of the President of the United States, and he never was back to the field again. This is the case as stated by the Judge Advocate General. We gave it a fair hearing, and we gave these parties two hours, and they admitted to us that that statement of the case was correct. Now, then, this comrade rested under this disability from '64 until '79, when he had his disability so far removed as to allow him to re-enter the army only. This is practically the decision of the Judge Advocate General: that under our laws a man who is not eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic cannot become a member, though he may have been elected a member. Those decisions are that he never has been a member, and upon the record can be summarily dismissed. That is this case precisely. This comrade having been dismissed dishonorably from the service, and never having been pardoned—we found after giving those men two hours to explain to us that he never had been pardoned, and that his disability had never been removed,

and he was not eligible to membership in the Grand Army; consequently that thing being the case, it was not necessary to give him a court martial, but to dismiss him as others had been dismissed, on the record. That was this case as presented. There is no fact before this Encampment that this case was not properly presented to the Judge Advocate.

Comrade Gobin—

I would like to ask how you are going to prove a negative?

Comrade Nevius—

I say we must do justice before we can do mercy. We have to-day passed a resolution which bars a great many comrades who were comrades on the field of battle. If we are going to establish a precedent of this kind, at this late day, twenty-five years after he is dismissed the service, than all anybody has got to do who is in the same situation is to go down to his member of Congress and ask to have his disability removed so that he can enter the army. This comrade never entered the army and never got a discharge. That paper cannot be construed into an honorable discharge in any sense of the word. I submit that the decision of the Judge Advocate General should be sustained not only in this case, but in every case. If it was a hardship, why did he rest under it from '64 to the end of the war, and from the end of the war down to '79? I say this would be a dangerous precedent to establish. I believe that the decision of the Judge Advocate General is right.

Comrade Cochran, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—

Comrade Wagner—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—This case has never been considered by the Department of Pennsylvania, and is not properly here.

Comrade Cochran, of Ohio—

I do not yield the floor. The comrade frequently has his turn, and I always listen to him with pleasure and profit. This decision in my judgment is correct, and involves a principle affecting the Order that should not be yielded. It is not a



little matter of fact; but comrades get up here, and in the face of the law in this case that ought to be recognized by good lawyers, and say of this decision that it is an iniquitous decision. I submit that that is a harsh term, that ought not to be employed for a question that is so strictly a legal one, in my judgment, as is this. When that test is applied to a decision of this kind my mind enquires, why did this comrade, who was thus dismissed, rest quietly under the condemnation of this dismissal until 1879? Why did he rest from the time of his discharge during almost the entire period of the war until a period long after the war? He was dismissed; he was out of the army; he has never been back in the army. He was dishonorably discharged, and the *obiter dictum*, if I may so employ the term respecting the Judge Advocate General, that it is equivalent to an honorable discharge, don't affect the question. In reply to the statement that it renders illegal everything that this Post Commander has done, I am sure that my comrade upon reflection will not insist upon that. I think it will not be maintained that what he did in his office as Post Commander was illegal. I am in favor of some other method if it be possible, of curing this comrade's disability and allowing him to remain with us. Let us not open the doors so wide. I think this decision ought to be sustained, and that it is a proper one.

Comrade Fagan—

He has received a pension from the United States in consequence of his disability being removed.

Comrade Cochran—

I see nothing of that kind in the record. If you are going to go out of the record I will enquire for some other things; but I am willing to keep close to the record—I will not go outside to enquire whether this comrade did not go—

Comrade Fagan—

I understand the point you made was, that the comrade was not restored to the army; the disabilities were removed, and when that was done the regiment to which he belonged was no longer in existence, how could he be restored to the army?

Comrade Cochran—

He could not be restored. All that the order did was to relieve him from the disability of joining the army. But he was dishonorably discharged. The only thing the paper has relieved him of is the disability of his joining the army if he wants to.

Comrade Fagan—

If that disability from joining the army is removed, what is it, an honorable discharge?

Comrade Cochran—

The comrade can answer his own question. It don't relate to the question here. The simple naked legal technical question is, was he honorably discharged.

Comrade Fagan—

You say no. The War Department says yes.

Comrade Gobin—

The Adjutant General says it is equivalent to a discharge.

Comrade Cochran—

If you see proper to vote that way out of sympathy in one individual case, you are going to open a door into which a crowd will enter, and you will depart from a cardinal principle that is as vital to this organization as is the other principle that was involved in the discussion awhile ago. I tell you, you can't maintain an organization unless you have a fundamental principle towards which, and to which you must always build. There never was any law upon record that did not hurt somebody.

“No rogue e'er felt the halter draw  
With good opinion of the law.”

Comrade Wagner—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I have trespassed upon the time and patience of this Encampment frequently within the last two days, but I flatter myself that it has always been in the direction of a saving of time to the Encampment. I have never at any of these meetings attempted to make a speech for

the sake of making a speech; and when I have secured at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, the floor, I have always endeavored to talk to the point, and for the purpose of bringing the attention of the Encampment to the point, if my limited ability permitted me to see it.

I am not a lawyer; I am only an insurance agent, and probably a grade below a member of the bar as to a proper understanding of this subject. I desire in connection with this matter to place this question upon the record correctly. The papers before the committee and before the Encampment show that this case is here in an irregular way. It has never been considered by the Department of Pennsylvania, and the records so show. The question was referred to the Judge Advocate of the Department, who gave an elaborate opinion which reached the Assistant Adjutant General of the Department after the Encampment had adjourned, the officer making the opinion being sick and absent. The question was never considered by the Department of Pennsylvania; and without reference to the next highest authority, which was the Department Encampment, it went to the Judge Advocate, who has delivered a very able opinion in the case. But according to my opinion it got there by mistake, and had no business to go there, and has no business there until we give the Department of Pennsylvania an opportunity to pass upon it. I move that this whole matter be referred to the Encampment of Pennsylvania for their decision and opinion before it reaches here.

Judge Advocate General Austin—

I would like to correct a statement by Comrade Wagner. Comrade Wagner states that an elaborate opinion of the Judge Advocate of the Department of Pennsylvania came into the hands of the Assistant Adjutant General after the Department had adjourned. It is not correct. According to the record to which his name is appended in *fac simile*, this opinion of the Judge Advocate of the Department was referred to a committee; that is the record with his signature to it.

Comrade Wagner—

I desire to ask if that committee ever made a report upon this question, and did the Department ever consider this report?

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—

I am compelled to rule Comrade Wagner's resolution out of order. There is a motion to adopt the minority report pending before the Encampment, and that motion must be disposed of in some way.

Comrade Wagner—

My motion is to refer. When a question is before the National Encampment the only motions in order are: To adjourn; to lay on the table; the previous question; to postpone indefinitely; to postpone to a definite period; to postpone; to refer. My motion is to send it back—to send it to the Department Encampment of Pennsylvania, where it has never been, and they deciding, then the case regularly—

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—

I have decided that this motion is out of order. There is a motion before the Encampment that must be disposed of.

Comrade Allen, of Virginia—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I desire to say in behalf of Post Commander Kane and of his friends from Pennsylvania, who are here pleading his cause, that he does not come here asking for mercy of the men with whom he stood shoulder to shoulder during the war; it is an act of justice and right, founded in law. He can not be restored to the position from which he claims to have been wrongfully removed. Then in the name of justice and of honor he asks you not to add to the cup of bitterness which he has already drunk, the stamp of your condemnation. Sirs, it has been said here that this comrade was dishonorably discharged from the service on the field of battle. We have enough of that record here to show us that the comrade who made that statement was not familiar with the facts of this case. At the time the order was issued—not an order resulting from a trial, not an order which emanated from an authority before which he had been summoned, and before which he had been permitted to make his defense, but a committee of officers, on *ex parte* statements of those who were opposed to him, made a report which he had no opportunity to see and no opportunity to appeal from—an order from the

President of the United States, placing upon him the ban which has followed him from then until now. I could read the record which is here, sustaining every word that I have just now uttered. What are the facts? Ask mercy for a man who comes here through the mouths of comrades and by his own statement tells you of the bleeding wounds he bears, received in battle? Ask mercy for a man who for twelve long months did honorable and valiant service in defense of the country and for the whole Union? Ask mercy for a man who, captured and imprisoned, came back home a raving maniac, and who in the hours of his delirium committed the venal wrong which resulted in the act of injustice, which has subsequently been righted through the medium of the action of the Adjutant General of the United States of America, (applause) and tell me sir, that the act which restored him to his right, the act which declared it was equal to an honorable discharge, still leaves him amongst his comrades in a worst position than he stood with the board of officers who reported upon his case? Sir, I cannot believe it. I have always understood that a pardon restored a man to the position which he occupied before he committed the wrong. How much more should it be so when the act of amnesty declares that the wrong was never committed. Sir, it has been said here that this man is a pensioner. Let the majority report, if you would do justice by those who are clamoring for pension, embody in its recommendation that he be dropped from the pension rolls of the government of the United States; but unless that is done, don't unite with comrades of the Grand Army in barring the doors of this organization so that he cannot again enter it. But so long as the government of my country deals out to him the meed of honest earnings for the wounds he bears, he shall have my hand and heart, going out responsive to the prayer he makes.

Judge Advocate General Austin—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—It was not my intention to take any part in the discussion of this subject, but to leave it to the determination of the Encampment upon the report of the committee. And I should have adhered to that purpose, if comrades had confined themselves to a legitimate discussion of the question. I want to remind the comrades that they are sitting

here at this moment, in a judicial capacity—for the purpose of adjudicating this matter upon sound principles of law—not alone for the settlement of this particular case, but also for the purpose of settling the law for the government of all future cases of a like character.

It seems to me that thus far in the discussion comrades have been guided by their sympathetic emotions rather than by their judgment. That you may fully understand the case upon which my opinion and the decision of the Commander-in-Chief were made, I will state the facts as they appeared in the record submitted for our consideration: From this it appears that James Kane, a Second Lieutenant in the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, a member of Post 19, Department of Pennsylvania, was by an order of the President, dated June 10, 1864, for being absent from his regiment without leave, and for making false statements concerning such absence, dishonorably dismissed from the service. And that by a subsequent order of the President, dated July 29, 1879, the disability of Lieutenant Kane to re-enter the army in consequence of his dismissal was removed. The minority report, without stating the facts of the case, presents two objections to the opinion of the Judge Advocate General:

The first objection is, that the case was not properly before the Commander-in-Chief for decision. And the second is, that because the Adjutant General of the army in notifying the Governor of Pennsylvania of the action of the President in removing the disability of Lieutenant Kane, whereby he might receive an appointment in the army, makes an *ex parte* statement in his letter, that this last order of the President is a measure of reparation which is practically equivalent to an honorable discharge.

To the first objection I have only to say that the record shows that the question of Lieutenant Kane's right to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, under the facts as I have stated them, was regularly presented to the Department Commander of Pennsylvania, and by him referred to his Judge Advocate, who rendered a very elaborate opinion, holding that the order of the President of July 29, 1879, operated as an honorable discharge, and that he was, therefore, properly in

the Grand Army. This opinion was sustained by the Department Commander, from which an appeal was taken, which appeal, together with all the records in the case, was regularly forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief by order of the Department Commander of Pennsylvania. Before and after the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, there was much correspondence about this case, which had no direct bearing upon the real question at issue. But there was nothing either in the record submitted or in all this correspondence, that ever indicated that Comrade Kane had no notice of these proceedings. And this claim, so adroitly set forth in the minority report, has been called to my attention since my arrival in this city. As to the fact of his knowledge, there is nothing in the record to show, but it seems quite strange that all of these proceedings could have taken place in the Department of Pennsylvania, without Lieutenant Kane having any knowledge of them, especially inasmuch as he seems to have had so many zealous friends in his Department and at Headquarters.

Comrade Fagan—

I would like to ask the Judge Advocate one question, and that is this: Does he believe that the removal of the disability by the government of the United States restores a man to the position he occupies before he was dismissed, or not?

Judge Advocate General Austin—

I will answer my comrade's question before I get through. Bear in mind that this comrade was dishonorably dismissed from the service in June, 1864, nearly one year before the war closed; and it is claimed by my comrade, the distinguished comrade that spoke last, that this dismissal was an outrage upon him. If that was an outrage, why didn't he apply to the President of the United States within that year to have that order revoked? He could have applied to one of the largest-hearted and most charitable men that ever breathed the air of any country, and a man who was ready at all times to do justice to the humblest man in the army—Abraham Lincoln. (Great applause.)

He rested under this dismissal until 1879, fifteen years after he was dismissed, and fourteen years after the army from

which he was dismissed had been mustered out of the service, and then through his member of Congress he asks the President to remove, what? To revoke the order of dismissal? No. For that could not be done.

What was this order? It contained two penalties. The first, dismissal from the army, and the second, disqualification to ever again enter the army. When the order of June 10, 1864, was issued, Lieutenant Kane's connection with the army was completely severed. This part of the penalty was executed. His record had been made up. It was dishonorable dismissal. But a part of this order was in the nature of a continuing penalty, that he was forever disqualified from re-entering the army. This disability the President could at any time by virtue of his pardoning power remove. This the President did by his order of July 29, 1879, and this is all he did—and all he could do.

The Adjutant General in transmitting this order to the Governor of Pennsylvania, says that it is a measure of reparation, equivalent, practically, to an honorable discharge. The Adjutant General was correct in this, because while that disability existed he could not re-enter the army, and while if honorably dismissed, or honorably discharged from the army, he was eligible to reappointment. The President's order of July 29, 1879, relieved him from that disability, and he could again enter the army. For all practical purposes, it was therefore equivalent to an honorable discharge; and this is what the Adjutant General meant, when he said it was practically equivalent to an honorable discharge.

Comrade Fagan—

I will ask the Judge Advocate General to define the difference between a practically honorable discharge and a theoretically honorable discharge.

Judge Advocate General Austin—

There is no such thing as a theoretical discharge. A man is either absolutely in, or absolutely out of the army.

Comrade Fagan—

Only in this case it says "summarily dismissed."



Judge Advocate General Austin—

I will ask Comrade Harper if the facts in this case are not that he was dishonorably dismissed from the service June 10, 1864. Do you dispute that?

Comrade Harper—

I do not.

Judge Advocate General Austin—

There is no dispute then about the facts. Now let us see what the facts are, as applied to this case. And it is proper for me to say here, that in reviewing this case my sympathies went out as strongly for the comrade as do those of any comrade from Pennsylvania. But the case was not referred to me for an expression of my sympathy. It was referred to me for an opinion upon the law. The only question to be determined was whether this man with this record, was eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. The Rules and Regulations declare that a person to be eligible must have served in the army or navy, between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and who was honorably discharged therefrom. This man was dishonorably discharged therefrom June 10, 1864, and never again entered the army. Attaching to this order of dismissal, as I have already shown, was a disqualification to ever be again appointed to the army, which was removed by the President July 29, 1879, and it is now contended that this order was equivalent to an honorable discharge, by virtue of which Lieutenant Kane became eligible to membership in our society. If it was the law of our society that a person to be eligible, should have an honorable discharge or something equivalent thereto, or that he was justly entitled to an honorable discharge, even though he had been dishonorably dismissed from the service, then there might be some reason for the position assumed by the minority report. But there is no such qualification in our law.

Before rendering an opinion in this case I was desirous of knowing what interpretation the government put upon these orders of dishonorable dismissal, and through the courtesy of Comrade Alexander, I received The Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the United States published in

1880, by authority of the War Department. These opinions are based largely upon opinions rendered by different Attorneys General and decisions of the United States Supreme Court, which are generally conceded to be pretty good authority.

In all these opinions and decisions I find the doctrine to be, without an exception, that when an order of dismissal has once been executed, there is no power in the President to either revoke, change or in any manner modify it.

If you will bear with me I will read a brief portion of some of these opinions, some of which I have already quoted in my opinion.

I will first call attention to paragraph 8, page 241, of these decisions :

“There can be no *revocation* of a duly executed order of dismissal, however unmerited or injudicious the original act may be deemed to have been. For distinct as dismissal by order is, in its *nature*, from dismissal by sentence, the *effect* of the proceeding in divesting the officer is the same in each case.”

Comrade Patch—

Does it in fact appear that this man was summoned before this board of inquiry to make a defense?

Judge Advocate General Austin—

There is nothing in the record upon this point.

Comrade Gobin—

May it not be possible that this man was unjustly dismissed? That law which you are now reading applies to a different case.

Judge Advocate General Austin—

The statement of facts as given in my opinion are acknowledged by the comrades from Pennsylvania who were before the committee and by Comrade Harper, who submits the minority report, to be true. If they were disputing the facts, I would not hesitate to recommend that it go back; but they are not disputing these facts, and I am unable therefore to see how any injustice has been done this man by passing upon his eligibility upon these facts. I read farther for my comrade's information from the same paragraph :

"For distinct as order by dismissal is, in its nature, from dismissal by sentence, the effect of the proceeding in divesting the office is the same in each case."

Comrade Gobin—

In other words, he is divested of his honor.

Judge Advocate General Austin—

He is not only divested of his honor but he is likewise out of the army:

"An officer dismissed by an order, though his dismissal may have involved no disgrace, is assimilated to an officer dismissed by sentence, in so far that he is completely relegated to a civil status, having in law no nearer or other relation to the military service than has a civilian who has never been in the army. Thus an order assuming to revoke a legal order of dismissal is as unauthorized as it is ineffectual. The original dismissal is an act done which cannot be undone, and the order, which is the evidence of it, is therefore incapable of revocation or recall. Nor can that be affected indirectly which cannot legally be done directly. An officer dismissed by executive order cannot be relieved by being allowed to resign or be retired, or by being granted an honorable discharge. For, in order to be discharged, &c., from the army, he must first be in the army, and there is but one mode by which an officer once legally separated from the army can be put into it, viz: by a new appointment according to the Constitution."

It seems to be thus clearly established upon sound logical principles and authority, that when an order is once issued, dismissing a person from the army, there is no authority vested in the President, to either revoke or in any manner change or modify that order. Such being the case, how then could the President, by an order issued fifteen years after this order of dismissal took effect, change it from a dishonorable discharge to an honorable discharge? As it is here claimed that such was the effect of the order of July 29th, 1879.

It is an aphorism of law, that that which cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly. Then it follows that if the President had no power to directly give this man an honorable discharge in 1879, he could not do it indirectly by giving him something equivalent thereto. It was claimed with great vehemence by the comrade from Virginia that this order of July 29th, 1879, restored Lieutenant Kane to all the rights he had lost by the order of dismissal, and that it declares that the

wrong for which he was dismissed was never committed. In this the comrade is entirely mistaken. He surely cannot have read the order. It simply declares that the "disability to again enter the army resulting from his dismissal June 10th, 1864, has been removed." It says nothing about his guilt or innocence. It is true that the Adjutant General in his letter notifying the Governor of Pennsylvania of this order, says it is a measure of reparation, equivalent practically to an honorable discharge. This is simply the *ex parte* statement of the Adjutant General. He does not assume to criticise the order dismissing Kane or give any expression as to his guilt or innocence. I commend my comrade to a more careful reading of this order. This order was in the nature of a pardon effecting only this continuing penalty. But let us see what this authority says, from which I have quoted, in relation to the effect of a pardon in these cases. I read from page 337:

"A pardon cannot reach or remit a fully executed sentence, though the same may have been unjustly imposed. A pardon cannot admit to return to the army an officer or soldier legally separated therefrom and made a civilian by a duly approved sentence of dismissal or by a dishonorable discharge. \* \* \* \* When, however, any portion of a punishment remains unexecuted, that portion may be remitted by the pardoning power. \* \* \* \*"

[Page 358.] "The pardoning power extends to continuing punishments, or punishments which are never fully executed—remitting in each case the punishment from and after taking effect of the pardon. Of this class is the disqualification to hold military or public office. \* \* \* \* These, being continuing punishments, may be put an end to at any time, by remission of the pardoning power."

[Page 237.] "—the sentence being executed and the dismissal being an accomplished fact the case is beyond the reach of the pardoning power. By no exercise of that power can the sentence be removed or remitted, or the office lost be restored."

Comrade Allen, of Virginia—

I desire to ask this question: Whether the removal of all disabilities which were consequent upon an act does not restore the individual to all the rights he enjoyed, outside investiture of office?

Judge Advocate General Austin—

It can only remove the existing disability. It can have no effect upon an executed penalty.

## Commander-in-Chief Kountz—

Some question has been made here as to the manner in which this case came to headquarters. (Voices: "No, no!") I want to say that it came through the regular channel, and that my whole heart went out for Comrade Kane. For a month I held the matter in abeyance. I was in hope that something could be done for him. But there were brought the solid, cold facts, and I could do nothing against them. When in Pittsburg, a few weeks ago, I got the opinion of lawyers there, and also consulted prominent lawyers of Ohio, and was compelled against my own wish to approve the decision of the Judge Advocate General. I hope the comrades will hear him.

## Judge Advocate General Austin—

It is through no desire of my own that I talk upon this question. I have no personal interest or pride of opinion upon the matter, except to settle the law properly. I know how tedious it is to listen to a discussion of this character at this late hour, and I do not propose to occupy your attention a moment longer than to properly present the law of this case for your consideration.

I was about to say when I was interrupted that this case is analogous to the civil law. By the law in my own State, and it is the same in most, if not all of the others States, when a person is convicted of a felony there are two penalties attached, viz: Confinement in the penitentiary for a certain term and a deprivation forever thereafter, of the rights and privileges of citizenship. When the man has served his prescribed time in prison, that portion of the penalty is executed, but the other continues while life lasts, unless it is removed by a pardon from the Governor. But this pardon only reaches to that part of the penalty which is unexecuted and continuing. It does not and cannot have any effect upon that which has been executed. It cannot wipe out the fact that the party was convicted, sentenced and served as a convict in prison. So it is with the case under consideration. There were two penalties imposed upon Lieutenant Kane in consequence of his military offence; dishonorable dismissal from the army, and a disability to ever

again be reappointed. The first was fully executed when the order was promulgated, and could no more be effected by a pardon than could a person who had been hung. The second was a continuing penalty, which the President, by virtue of his pardoning power, could remove at any time. This he did on the 29th day of July, 1879, without giving any expression as to the guilt or innocence of Lieutenant Kane, or whether the sentence was justly or unjustly imposed. And I am inclined to the belief, that had the President been convinced that this man had not been given a fair hearing or that his sentence was not just, he would have said so in his order. It is quite easy to denounce the officers who recommended the sentence in this case as West Pointers and martinets, but the charges brought against Lieutenant Kane were grave military offences, and there is nothing in the record, so far as I have seen it, to show that he was not guilty as charged. But whether guilty or innocent, or whether justly or unjustly dismissed, are not legitimate subjects of enquiry here, and can have no proper bearing upon the case. We are only to enquire into the manner of his going out of the army: was it by an honorable or dishonorable discharge. If the former, then he is eligible; if the latter, then he is not. The undisputed record shows that he was dishonorably discharged. And it is preposterous to say that because of the removal of an attaching disability to the original order of dismissal by a subsequent pardon, it is an honorable discharge. There is but one way by which this dishonorable dismissal may be removed and this man given an honorable discharge, and that is by an act of Congress. Such is the law as laid down in a recent opinion by the Attorney General of the United States—made I believe by a distinguished lawyer from Pennsylvania, ex-Attorney General Brewster.\* I will read a paragraph only from page 478 of this Digest touching this ruling:

“In a case of a volunteer officer, unjustly dismissed, by sentence or order, during the war, and applying for restoration, there is the obstacle (not encountered in a case of a regular officer), that the volunteer contingent of the army has been long since disbanded, so that a restoration to office in the same is impracticable. And as a dismissed officer cannot of course be granted an honorable discharge from the army, without first being readmitted to the army by a new appoint-

\*NOTE.—This opinion was made by Ex-Attorney General Devens, in 1880.

ment, and a volunteer officer cannot *as such* be so readmitted, *advised* (February, 1880,) in a case of a volunteer officer applying for relief, on account of an unjust dismissal, that the form of relief most apposite to his case would be a special enactment giving him *pay* from the date of his dismissal—reciting that the same was based upon insufficient grounds—to the date of the final muster-out of his regiment, precisely as if he had continued regularly in the service during the interval."

Now, comrades, do not forget that in passing upon this report you are making law, not only for the settlement of this case, but for the government of all cases of a similar character. If by your action here to-day, you shall say that a man, who was dishonorably dismissed from the service during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and has since had his disability to be again appointed to the army removed by the President, has thereby had his record of discharge changed from dishonorable to honorable; then you open your doors for the admission of all who were thus dishonorably dismissed, and your law requiring that an honorable discharge shall be a pre-requisite to admission is simply a farce. For there are very few men who are laboring under a similar disability, that cannot as Lieutenant Kane did, get their member of Congress to go to the President and obtain for them, after so many years have passed, a like order.

I have said this much that you might have a full knowledge of the facts in this case, and understand the principles that governed me in rendering the opinion that this man was not eligible to membership in the Grand Army. I gave this opinion after careful consideration of all the facts, as they came before me, upon the record, and after a full examination of all the law and precedent that I was able to find. I hope comrades, in deciding this case, you will do so, uninfluenced by any feelings of sympathy that shall be excited through passionate appeals. It is a question for the exercise of sound judgment rather than sympathetic feeling. I thank you, comrades for your attention. (Applause.)

A Comrade—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—It seems to me that a naked statement of the facts must show to this Encampment that this minority report should be laid upon the table, or should not

prevail. Under the laws which govern us, a comrade cannot be taken into this organization who has been dishonorably discharged from the service of this government. It is conceded that Congress may remove his disability; but Congress cannot change the fact that he has been dismissed. Under the laws which govern us, how can you admit him into this organization? It seems to me that it is only necessary to state it to us in that manner in order that we may see that we should not allow ourselves, under sympathy or sentiment, to violate one of the fundamental laws that we have adopted for our government. In view of this, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, I move that this minority report be laid upon the table.

Comrade Beath, of Pennsylvania—

I would like to ask if this point has been fully dwelt upon. It is a measure of reparation. If this man was not in the wrong, why should the United States make a reparation?

A Comrade—

Who says that?

Comrade Beath—

The Adjutant General of the army.

A Comrade—

A mere *ex parte* statement of the Adjutant General of the army, and not of any law officer, or—

Comrade Beath—

The Adjutant General of the army makes an *ex parte* statement, and another Adjutant General makes a decision on the other side. I put one Adjutant General against the other Adjutant General.

We hear about the Supreme Court. I am not a lawyer; but I know the whole land was thrilled with horror at a decision of the Supreme Court—a great decision of the Supreme Court—and the whole country was overturned in order that that decision might be overturned. (Applause.) You have heard the decision of one of the officers of the government, a famous lawyer of Philadelphia, an Attorney General of the United States, quoted against poor Jim Kane. What was that



decision? It was the decision given by order to keep Fitz John Porter out of the position that his friends tried to get him restored to. It is a political decision. I desire to say for the Judge Advocate General that I believe he has entered upon the duty of examining into this case with the due solemnity that is required of a Judge Advocate General of this Grand Army of the Republic. I believe he has gone into the cold facts. But I believe, too, on the other hand, that this discharge which is now given to Comrade Kane entitles him to admission in the Grand Army of the Republic; (applause) and if this resolution is not properly expressed, then we want to get the proper resolution or the proper wording that will express our idea.

They say, why did he lay under this thing for fifteen years? Let me answer that question. He was a common working man, an illiterate man. I have heard his colonel, with tears in his eyes, say that in all his regiment there was not a man that sprung forward any quicker to the charge with his regiment than this poor man, James Kane. When he returned from prison, with his mind partially broken down, and submitted himself to these little fellows fresh from college, who had on their shoulders new shoulder-straps, and who had never been in sight of a rebel—when the poor man submitted himself to these college boys, with all the discipline martinets could infuse into a patrol camp, he broke away from them, and begged his colonel, as his colonel told me, to get him back in some way to his regiment—to have him properly exchanged, that he might again take his place in the ranks of the soldier boys; but being unable to do that, he broke for his home. What was his crime? And lied about it. When he got there he wanted to stay longer with his folks at home, and possibly he got to slipping around with the boys, and imbibed too much out of somebody else's canteen. That was Kane's crime, brought about by his position in life. Some of us might have done better; but I believe in my soul, if I had been in Jim Kane's place in that patrol camp, I would have been in Philadelphia by the earliest train. I don't want to violate the laws of the Grand Army of the Republic; but at the same time there are cases that are too hard, judged by the cold letter of the law. If the Judge Advocate General can point out any resolution which will

restore Comrade James Kane to his Post, I beg him in God's name to set up that resolution, and let us adopt that resolution.

This is the whole case. He has a friend who had brought him in, knowing all the facts, to the Grand Army of the Republic. When he refused to enter the service of that friend, and went off on the other side in favor of other men, that friend brought out all the facts, upon which he had slept for three years.

This case ought not to have been brought here. These papers were never properly presented to the Department Commander; they are all wrong. I tell you, my comrades, when James Kane, if he thinks fit, takes the case from the National Encampment into the courts of Philadelphia, I believe that those courts will order that James Kane shall be restored to the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. Let us get this thing settled. You have the power, and you only have the power, to set aside the decision of the Judge Advocate General; yet I don't want, as I say, to have it settled, and sweep these safe-guards away, and wipe them all out, and allow every dishonorably dismissed man to come into the Grand Army of the Republic. I want you lawyers to help us poor fellows out who don't know anything about law.

Comrade Wagner—

May I be permitted to express surprise at some of the sentiments and statements of comrades upon this floor. I am thunder-struck, especially when I see comrades appealing to the lowest possible sentiment that can be appealed to: a poor man, and all that sort of thing, and assuming—I will not characterize it with a hard word—a certain line of statement and argument upon this case. I beg to repeat what I have already said, that this case comes irregularly and illegally into this Encampment. It has no business here. It has never been properly tried by the Pennsylvania Departmental courts. And the question which was not answered when I asked it a while ago, I will answer it myself; that this case has never been considered by the Department of Pennsylvania. There was a decision of the Judge Advocate of that Department. That decision was referred to a committee, and that committee has

never reported. It has been an *ex parte* case all the way through. This man was dismissed by *ex parte* action; we are told that he never was given any hearing. He was kept in by a decision of the Judge Advocate, *ex parte*; he has never been heard; and now you propose to put him back again, *ex parte*. There is too much *ex parte* for me, not versed in the law on the subject, which says that a decision can be appealed from to the next higher authority, and the next highest authority to the Department Commander is the Department Encampment, is my understanding, with due respect for the chair, from whose decision I shall not appeal when I am not sure I will not be sustained, even when I am right. I simply suggest that I was right after all, when I made a motion that this matter should be remitted to the Department of Pennsylvania for a regular legal hearing. Do you want another *ex parte* upon three or four others? This is *ex parte*, and poor Jim Kane, (or poor Jim anybody else) has been dismissed from the service, and has never been tried—has been pushed back and forwards without any opportunity to be heard. Why can't you give this man a trial?

Comrade Miller, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I can get very sentimental, but I would like to get right down to the actual application. I hold in my hand his application for admission to the Post: “I have never borne arms against the United States, and have never been convicted by court martial of desertion, nor any other infamous crime.” “How many times wounded—none.” “Age when wounded—blank.” That comrade has never been wounded. I am a member of his Post; I have been a member of it fourteen years, and I never heard mention of his having been wounded.

Comrade Beath—

I want to ask the comrade a question: Did you get information from his colonel in regard to the matter?

Comrade Miller—

I got it from Kane himself. This is his application.

A Comrade—

I served with this man, and saw him wounded.

Comrade Beath—

He didn't read this paper right:

*To the officers and members of Post No. 19, Dept. of Pennsylvania, G. A. R. :*

I have the honor to apply for membership in your Post, basing my application on the following facts: I am 41 years of age, and was born in Ireland.

I hold an application made to Post No. 19 in my hand.

—I now reside in Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, am by occupation—

The comrade read a false paper on the floor of this house. Here it is, signed by James Kane. On the surgeon's report there is not a word; it is blank. They would argue in favor—

Comrade Wagner—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I rise to a point of order. It is in violation of the Rules of this Grand Army for any comrade to accuse any other of submitting a false paper.

Comrade Barnum, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—We have been very patient, and disposed to be very just. By the agreed statement of both sides, only *ex parte* action has been taken in the case of Comrade James Kane, of the Department of Pennsylvania. Our Rules and Regulations protect the humblest comrade by a court martial or a court of inquiry. Now, comrades, submitting the resolution which I have in my hand to some of our oldest and wisest comrades, I find their approval of what to me seems a just solution of this question. I would remain as long as the next comrade to do justice to the humblest comrade; but as I again repeat, only *ex parte* action has been had. It seems to me, therefore, if this Encampment shall—

*Resolve*, That in the case of Comrade James Kane, Department of Pennsylvania, the Commander of the Department be directed to order a court of inquiry as to his eligibility to membership in the Grand Army, and that the findings of such court shall be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief for final action.

We think it is justly proper under our rules; solves this question, and I therefore offer this resolution, and on that move the previous question.

Comrade Vanderslice, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I have no objection to the resolution before the Encampment, but on the other hand I do not want the previous question called. On behalf of the Department of Pennsylvania I thank the comrades from other Departments who have sat so patiently and so kindly, listening to this discussion. All that makes life dear to this man is involved in this question; and they will find a sufficient regard in their own desire to do justice.

I do not desire to contest the argument of the Judge Advocate General. I believe that as a general thing his law is correct; but he has not had the facts before him to apply that law, and therefore it is not entirely relevant. I desire to say this, that if this man had had an opportunity to present his case, the facts would be briefly these. This discussion has been so lengthy, that I think the comrades ought to know briefly what the facts of the case are. If charges had been preferred against this man, and he could have had his day in court, he would have established before that court this state of facts: He was one of the men with Milroy at Winchester, and was wounded. He would have told you that he was one of the men that covered the rear in that fight; that he was captured, and that his prison life made him a physical wreck. He came into a parole camp before being exchanged, and from that took French leave—left without leave—and he was summarily dismissed by a court of young gentlemen who desired to do something to employ their time. But the Judge Advocate General says, why did he not do something? I say that that man was a wreck, and in the hurly-burly of those times had no chance, and subsided—almost went out from the knowledge of his friends. Years afterwards, not being recognized by his old wrongs, although there was one man in his Post that had been promoted to fill the very position that he had been dismissed from, and knew all about these things, he applied for admission to his Post. His application was not hurried through. It laid over for some weeks, and then it was thought best to apply to the higher authorities to know about the paper which said it was equivalent to an honorable discharge, and is a measure of reparation. Then, in the face of a decision of the Judge Advocate General of the

Grand Army, which was at an Encampment before 1877, where the Judge Advocate said if a man presents an honorable discharge, no matter what the record says at Washington, he is eligible to membership (that decision of the Judge Advocate stood on our books as the law of the Grand Army of the Republic until reversed by the Judge Advocate General of the Grand Army), the Judge Advocate General says the Adjutant General of the Army cannot give an honorable discharge. That reminds me of a story of a man who was told that a certain person couldn't knock him down; "but," he said, "he did knock me down yesterday." And so he says the Adjutant General of the Army of the United States couldn't give him an honorable discharge; but he did give him a paper which he issued as being equivalent to an honorable discharge. He was admitted to the Post, and became an active member of the Post—became Post Commander. This man served with his Post until this matter came up. Not only does the welfare of this comrade, but the existence of a good Post in our Department depend upon the action taken in this case.

If this comrade had had an opportunity, all the facts of his case could have been brought out. This man has been charged with no crime; he has had no trial, and no opportunity to present evidence before the proper officers of this Order. Therefore, I do trust, that whatever else is done, the report of the majority will certainly not be adopted.

#### Comrade Lloyd, of Ohio—

I have given a good deal of consideration to this subject, and I have taken pains to inquire, and I find the facts to be that this comrade has already started upon the line of having whatever wrong has been done to him righted, by the only authority that can right that wrong, namely: the Congress of the United States of America, the proper legislative power. That man has already made application to Congress to have that disability removed. That is the sovereign legislative power of the land, and the only power that has the right to decide that question and right that wrong. It will be but a very few months until Congress meets again, and such wrongs never could be righted so easy as now. All this sympathy, in

which I share as heartily as anyone, is misplaced sympathy. It does great credit to your hearts; and if the proper course is taken, equal credit will be done to your heads. He will then come in, not by sufferance or by a dispensation from this Encampment violating the rules, but he will come in the peer of any comrade on this floor, and take his place alongside of you and stand as he could not stand if he comes here, pleaded for by his friends in this predicament in which he finds himself. This comrade, it seems to me, has been in a very unfortunate position, and the arguments which have been addressed to this Encampment have been based upon a plea of sympathy for a very poor man and for a brave soldier. You are all brave soldiers, and the most here are poor men. That plea for sympathy don't apply; for what has transpired here to-day? You have shut the door with an iron clasp against men who for ten years have been knocking at the door of this Encampment for admission, begging to be admitted here. Don't open the door in order to do that which can be a great deal better done for this comrade in another way—Congress will right his wrong, then let him come in; and when he comes, he comes because he has a right to come. This is but the abstract approval of a legal proposition which comrades from Pennsylvania, and men all over this country admit to be sound law, but it is resisted because there is an apparent hardship to a worthy comrade.

**Comrade Beath—**

I desire to be distinctly understood. When I stated that Comrade Miller had a false paper in his hand, I didn't accuse him of knowingly offering a false paper. I don't believe he would be guilty of such a thing. I meant to convey this idea—speaking pointedly—that he had an imperfect copy of an original paper, and that I held in my hand the original, which I thought perhaps he had. No one would believe that Comrade Miller would be guilty of anything of the kind.

**Comrade Barnum—**

**COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—**An amended resolution which I now propose to offer as a substitute, will answer Comrade Vander-slice. I insist that I am right, but it is stated that steps have been taken through Congress to right his wrongs; but I want

to say that in the meantime that comrade may be called to answer to the last roll call, and be placed beyond the reach of justice and the enjoyment of the rights of membership in our Order. Now, in order to solve this difficulty, I have amended this resolution on the suggestion of some of the comrades who were originally hostile. And it is to this purpose: no harm can come to our grand organization if we act temperately and justly toward this humble comrade. And to that end I offer this resolution in my hand, which I will take the liberty of reading, as a substitute for the two reports:

*Resolved*, That in the case of James Kane, a dropped member of the Department of Pennsylvania, all proceedings heretofore had in his case be revoked, and that the Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania be directed to order a court of inquiry as to his eligibility to membership of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that the findings of such court shall be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief for final action.

Comrade McNair, of Delaware—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I rise to a point of order. The majority report was submitted, and the minority report was submitted. There was a motion made to adopt the minority report, and there was another motion made to lay that motion on the table—

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—

That motion was withdrawn.

Comrade Barnum—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Under the rulings of the chair—

Comrade McNair—

I rise to a point of order. As this comrade can only substitute a motion of which it is the basis—

Comrade Barnum—

The resolution reads as follows :

*“Resolved*, That in the case of James Kane, a dropped member of the Department of Pennsylvania, all proceedings heretofore had in his case be revoked, and that the Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania be directed to order a court of inquiry,” etc.



Then this comrade has an opportunity for proof, and can have an attorney to take care of his case, and no *ex parte* action will be taken. We thereby, under that resolution, proceed under the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is claimed that the proceedings already had were arbitrary and *ex parte*; it is therefore proper for us to take this action. And I make the motion with all respect to the Commander-in-Chief and the Judge Advocate General, whom I have consulted on this resolution.

Comrade Harper—

I accept this resolution, in lieu of the motion to adopt the minority report.

Comrade Kay, of New York—

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—

Comrade Barnum—

I have not yielded the floor. I believe I am justified, and I think every comrade will thank me for moving the previous question.

Comrade Kay—

I rise to a point of order. I do not intend to take any part in this discussion, but I will simply say this: that the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic has issued his order; that order is law, and the only way in which you can change it is by an appeal from his decision to this Encampment.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—

I shall overrule your point of order.

Comrade Storrie—

There have been some statements in this National Encampment about—

Comrade Wagner—

I rise to a point of order—

Comrade Storrie—

This matter not coming up properly to the Commander-in-Chief, and I would like to ask the General whether that is true?

Comrade Wagner—

That is a reflection on the—

Comrade Storrie—

If the case has been properly submitted, it is a reflection. We can appeal to the Commander-in-Chief to—

Comrade Wagner—

Why, it is not so. I am not going to allow the Commander-in-Chief to put himself in that position. We do not charge that it was improperly before him.

Judge Advocate General Austin—

It was received directly from Department Headquarters.

The resolution of Comrade Barnum was adopted.

Commander-in-Chief Kountz—

It has been stated here time and again that this case has never come properly to the Commander-in-Chief. I submit that it has. I would like to have the statement of Comrade Beath upon that point.

Comrade Beath—

We say that it didn't come before the Department Commander. The papers were all wrong, and they ought not to have been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief; but when the Commander-in-Chief got them, he hadn't anything else to do but to pass on the case.

The report of the Committee upon the report of the Judge Advocate General, as amended by the resolution of Comrade Barnum, was adopted.

Comrade Kay, of New York—

I moved that a committee of five be appointed by this Encampment to call the attention of the President and the heads of the Departments to the matters referred to in the Veterans' Rights Union resolution: I would like to move that that committee be extended by adding to it the Past Commander-in-Chief and the Commander-in-Chief, with two other comrades, making nine in all, in order that they may have a quorum at most any time.

The motion was adopted.

Comrade Miller, of Pennsylvania—

I wish to ask this question: Comrade Kane's name was dropped, and by Special Order No. 14, Department of Pennsylvania, dated March 23, signed by the Department Commander and Adjutant General, which was read in our Post, the order dropping him was rescinded, after his case had been forwarded to the National Encampment. That comrade visited our Post, under that order of the Department Commander, and paid me one dollar at that time. I don't know what to do with it.

Comrade Brown, of Ohio—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—There are some matters that have been referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations upon which we desire to report: The first comes from Theodore Winthrop Post, Department of Massachusetts, under the date of February 12, 1885:

*Resolved*, That the delegates to the National Encampment be requested to present the following resolution:

That no comrade be admitted to meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic without having on the G. A. R. badge.

We are of the opinion that the wearing of the badge should be general, but we cannot recommend its adoption in our laws at this time.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee continued its report.

From Alexander Post No. 158, Piqua, Ohio:

*Resolved*, That the members of this Post urge upon the National Encampment to meet June next at Portland, Maine, the necessity of extending the membership to include the sons of members, and that the Post urge the delegate from this part of the Department to present the subject, and make an effort to secure such change in the Regulations as shall make them eligible.

We report, no.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee continued its report:

A communication from A. B. Sturges Post, No. 73, Department of Michigan, in which the author objects to the use of Grand Army of the Republic emblems in a saloon, has been referred to us. The practice should be strongly condemned.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee continued:

From the Department of the Potomac:

*Resolved*, That the officers of the National and Department Encampments, as well as the Posts, be increased by one to be known as the Historian of those bodies.

We cordially approve the object sought to be obtained by this resolution, but we believe that Posts and Departments can provide for it, and do not approve the proposed increase of officers.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Comrade Brown—

Here is another communication from the Department of Massachusetts recommending certain changes in the by-laws.

The committee report adversely.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Comrade Brown—

From the Department of Minnesota comes a request that Comrade George H. Johnson be placed upon the rolls as Past Department Commander of that Department. Allow me to say that the Assistant Adjutant General of the Department has stated to us and to the Encampment, I believe, that the proper papers, as required by the Encampment, have been forwarded to the Adjutant General, but he has not as yet received them: they have probably reached Toledo during his absence. We report that when the proper papers in the case are found, and upon examination prove to be correct, that the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to place the name of George H. Johnson, Past Department Commander of Minnesota, on the rolls of the Encampment.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Comrade Brown—

Here is a memorandum probably sent in by the Department of Kansas, asking that Comrade Kilpatrick and John A. Martin, Past Department Commanders, be restored to the rolls. There are no papers submitted, as required by the Rules and Regulations, and the committee report: "We cannot act in the case because of the absence of the papers."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Comrade Hazzard, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I offer the following :

*Resolved*, That the artist be requested to sketch a Grand Army badge on the left lapel of the coat in the portrait of General Grant to be presented through this Encampment to Mrs. Grant.

Adopted.

Comrade Barnum, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I desire to offer this resolution to provide for the proper recognition of any member of the National Encampment who may die :

*Resolved*, That in the case of the death of any member of the National Encampment, a memorial page for such deceased member shall be printed in the proceedings of the next succeeding National Encampment, with portrait of the deceased member, provided such portrait can be obtained without expense to the National Encampment; and the Commander-in-Chief may permit such memorial page to be printed in future reports, for any deceased former member under such provisions.

The last part of it is intended to cover our Past Department Commander, the gallant, chivalrous friend and soldier, whose death occasioned the greatest loss New York has ever had, General James McQuade.

The resolution was adopted.

Comrade Merrill, of Massachusetts—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move that the report of the Pension Committee, yesterday laid on the table until after action by the Committee on Resolutions, be now taken from the table.

The report was taken from the table, and on motion of Comrade Merrill, adopted.

Comrade W. R. Manning, of Iowa—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—In behalf of the officers and delegates of this Department, I ask leave to contradict a vile slander that has been published in a paper in Boston, stating that our delegation is dissatisfied with the reception they have received in this city. On the contrary, we are entirely satisfied, and have passed resolutions signed by the entire delegation to that effect. We wish the report to be corrected.

Commander-in-Chief Kountz resumed the chair.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed as the two additional members of the Committee on Veteran's Rights Union, aside from himself and the Commander-in-Chief elect, Comrades Edgar Allen, of Virginia, and Ira M. Hedges, of New York.

General Orders No. 18, the last order of Commander-in-Chief Kountz, was then read. It is as follows:

	HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
	PORTLAND, MAINE, June 25, 1885. }
GENERAL ORDERS, }	
No. 18. }	

In surrendering the command you placed in my hands one year ago, it is done with a heart full of gratitude for the courteous treatment, the generous sympathy, and the abiding confidence which have been extended to me. Such consideration, born only of that comradeship which characterizes our organization, has lightened the duties of this honorable trust, sweetened its memories, and made deeper and more enduring the love borne for the Order.

Comrade S. S. Burdett, who has been elected to serve you as Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year, has long been recognized as one of the most able, devoted, and earnest of our members, and, in delivering to him the symbol of authority, the same cordial support and confidence extended to me are invoked for him.

By COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

*Commander-in-Chief.*

W. W. ALCORN,

*Adjutant General.*

Comrade Beath, of Pennsylvania—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move that the thanks of the National Encampment be tendered to the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and to the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief for their great assistance at this Encampment, and to the other retiring officers of this Encampment.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Comrade Wells, of Michigan—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—The Council of Administration desires to submit the following from its Committee on Transportation, and to move the adoption of the resolutions:

PORTLAND, MAINE, June 24, 1885.

*To the Officers and Members of the Nineteenth Annual Encampment, G. A. R.:*

WHEREAS, A resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration, of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Toledo, on the 12th day of October 1884, which said resolution requested the Commander-in-Chief to appoint a Committee on Transportation to the Nineteenth Annual Encampment, to be held at Portland, Maine, on the 24th and 25th days of June, A. D. 1885; and

WHEREAS, The Commander-in-Chief did appoint as the said committee, Comrades Samuel Wells, J. M. Hall, J. C. Linehan, Thomas J. Stewart and J. G. Everest; and

WHEREAS, The said Committee on Transportation received the hearty support of the officers of nearly all of the different railroad and steamship corporations throughout the United States and Canada, in the shape of reduced rates of fare and extraordinary facilities for the transportation of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and their families to this Encampment; and

WHEREAS, the undersigned committee were appointed by a resolution adopted by the National Council of Administration on this the 24th day of June, 1885—

We, the committee, have the honor to submit the following resolution for your favorable consideration. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That a vote of thanks of this Encampment be extended to the general passenger agents of the railroad and steamship corporations who have favored our officers, delegates and comrades and their families with reduced rates of fare and extraordinary facilities for transportation to our Nineteenth Annual Encampment; and more expressly do we desire to present our expressions of thanks to the following named railroad companies, viz:

The Union and Central Pacific.  
 Denver and Rio Grande.  
 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.  
 Missouri Pacific.  
 Oregon Steam Navigation Transportation Company.  
 Northern Pacific.  
 St. Paul and Manitoba.  
 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.  
 Wisconsin Central.  
 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern.  
 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.  
 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.  
 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.  
 Chicago and Northwestern.  
 Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific.

Chicago and Alton.  
 Illinois Central.  
 Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis.  
 Louisville, New Albany and Chicago.  
 Chicago and Eastern Illinois.  
 Cincinnati Southern.  
 Louisville and Nashville.  
 Baltimore and Ohio.  
 Michigan Central.  
 Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.  
 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.  
 Chicago and Grand Trunk.  
 Grand Trunk (of Canada.)  
 Pennsylvania Company (West of Pittsburg.)  
 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.  
 Wheeling and Lake Erie.  
 Bee Line Railroad.  
 Nickel Plate.  
 New York Central.  
 Boston and Albany.  
 Fitchburg.  
 Central Vermont.  
 Grand Trunk of Maine.  
 Maine Central.  
 Flint and Pere Marquette.  
 Boston and Maine.  
 Hoosac Tunnel Route.  
 New York and West Shore Line.  
 Portland and Ogdensburg.  
 Boston and Lowell.  
 Passumpsic.  
 Southeastern.  
 Canadian Pacific.

All of which we respectfully submit.

[Signed by the Committee.]

The report was accepted, and the resolution unanimously adopted.

The following comrades were elected members of the Council of Administration :

Arkansas . . . . . THOMAS BOLKS, Fort Smith.  
 California. . . . . WALTER H. HOLMES, San Francisco.  
 Colorado . . . . . GEORGE ADY, Denver.  
 Connecticut. . . . . W. G. GALLAGER, Meriden.



Dakota . . . . .	W. V. LUCAS, Chamberlain.
Delaware . . . . .	G. W. KING, Wilmington.
Florida . . . . .	J. DE V. HAZZARD, Eustis.
Gulf . . . . .	HENRY SCHORTEN, Baton Rouge, La.
Illinois . . . . .	R. F. WILSON, Chicago.
Indiana . . . . .	CHARLES A. ZOLLINGER, Fort Wayne.
Iowa . . . . .	L. S. TYLER, Keokuk.
Kansas . . . . .	B. R. HOGIN, Belleville.
Kentucky . . . . .	WILLIAM BOWMAN, Tolesborough.
Maine . . . . .	SAMUEL W. LANE, Augusta.
Massachusetts . . . . .	JAMES F. MEECH, Lynn.
Maryland . . . . .	THOMAS L. MATTHEWS, Baltimore.
Michigan . . . . .	HENRY S. DEAN, Ann Arbor.
Minnesota . . . . .	PERRY STARKWEATHER, St. Paul.
Missouri . . . . .	J. S. STERRETT, St. Joseph.
Montana . . . . .	ELA C. WATERS, Glendive.
Nebraska . . . . .	J. O. WEST, Grand Island.
New Hampshire . . . . .	ALFRED E. EMERY, Penacook.
New Jersey . . . . .	JOHN F. LOVETT, Trenton.
New Mexico . . . . .	W. N. SMITH, Albuquerque.
New York . . . . .	JOSEPH L. FOLLETT, Brooklyn.
Ohio . . . . .	J. W. O'NEALL, Lebanon.
Oregon . . . . .	GEORGE C. SEARS, Portland.
Pennsylvania . . . . .	SAMUEL HARPER, Pittsburg.
Potomac . . . . .	CHAS. H. INGRAM, Washington, D. C.
Rhode Island . . . . .	WILLIAM D. MASON, Providence.
Tennessee and Georgia . . . . .	EDWARD S. JONES, Nashville.
Texas . . . . .	H. W. NYE, Fort Worth.
Utah . . . . .	C. A. WOOD, Salmon City, Idaho.
Vermont . . . . .	D. L. MORGAN, Rutland.
Virginia . . . . .	JOHN W. BOYNTON, Hampton.
Washington Territory . . . . .	O. B. JOHNSON, Seattle.
West Virginia . . . . .	S. F. SHAW, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin . . . . .	WM. S. STANLEY, JR., Milwaukee.

#### The Commander-in-Chief—

Comrades, we will now proceed to the installation of the officers-elect of the National Encampment; and as my throat and voice are in such a condition that it is with difficulty that I can speak, I will ask Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner to perform that duty.

#### Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner—

The Adjutant General will call the roll of the officers-elect of the National Encampment.

The Adjutant General thereupon called the roll of the officers-elect of the National Encampment, who were duly installed, and resumed the duties of their respective positions, as follows:

Commander-in-Chief . . . . .	Comrade Samuel S. Burdett.
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief “	Seldon Connor.
Junior “ “ “ “ “	John R. Lewis.
Surgeon General . . . . .	J. C. Tucker.
Chaplain-in-Chief . . . . .	L. H. Stewart.

Comrade Barnum, of New York—

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—I move that this Encampment do now close without form.

Commander-in-Chief Burdett—

Comrades, you have heard this motion, that this Encampment do now close without form ; but before putting that question, I shall request you to tarry for one single moment for a purpose which I will announce. Comrades of the Grand Army, it is always proper to remember that we are the creatures of and to give thanks to One above us, Whose watchful care is over us all. I will therefore now take the liberty of calling upon the Chaplain-in-Chief to dismiss us with the Divine blessing.

The Encampment then closed without form, and was dismissed with the benediction by the Chaplain-in-Chief.

I certify the foregoing to be a true report of the proceedings of the Nineteenth National Encampment, held at Portland, Maine, June 24 and 25, 1885.



*Adjutant General.*

## IN MEMORIAM.

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COMRADE WINSOR B. SMITH.

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BORN AT BRIDGETON, MAINE, 1842.

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Enlisted August, 1862, as a Private in Co. K, 1st Maine Cavalry. Discharged August 1st, 1865, as Quartermaster Sergeant. Participated in seventeen engagements; was taken prisoner at the siege of Petersburg in September, 1864, and paroled March 5th, 1865.

He was a charter member of Bosworth Post, No. 2, and served his Post as Officer of the Day, Officer of the Guard, Junior Vice Commander, Senior Vice Commander, and Post Commander, and at the 12th Annual Encampment of Maine held January, 1879, was elected Department Commander.

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DIED IN PORTLAND, JUNE 24, 1885.

Act. 43.



GENERAL JAMES McQUADE.

Died March 25th, 1885. Aged 56 Years.

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*His gallant record as a soldier is recorded in the  
archives of our Government.*

*His grand and loving personality is recorded in the  
hearts of his many friends.*



## UNOFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

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*From the Portland Daily Press, June 24.*

Yesterday was a great day in Portland. There never was one like it before—there will probably be none approaching it in magnitude for years to come. Up to a late hour Monday night, arrivals poured in on every train, and even yesterday morning people continued to come from abroad, while every country road leading into the Forest City, was filled with farmers' wagons from all the territory 'round about. Long before the hour of the grand parade, some of the streets were blocked with a mass of humanity which was restlessly moving about or frantically endeavoring to find a comfortable place to view the parade. The rain of Monday laid the dust and cooled the atmosphere so that yesterday's weather was simply perfection. By nine o'clock navigation on the walks of the leading thoroughfares was almost impossible and he whose business compelled him to attempt the streets was left only the alternative of taking to the side avenues on the southern side of the city. At ten o'clock it was impossible to move in some of the lower sections of the city. Every point of vantage was secured. Windows in many cases commanded a high premium. Where the residences on the route of procession were provided with balconies they were filled with the lady friends of the owners. On State street as the procession approached, 1,200 school girls, clad in white and waving banners, welcomed the veterans with patriotic songs. The beautiful lawns on this street, which stretch to the curb, were protected by wooden platforms and these in turn were filled with chairs for the accommodation of the ladies.

An account of the parade will be found elsewhere. It may be said that the route was three and one-third miles long, and the procession was two hours and thirty-seven minutes passing

a given point, including halts, or two hours without halts. The men marched at a quick step, and it is estimated that 23,000 men were in line, while 7,000 reviewed the procession. It was a splendid pageant and one that will not soon be forgotten. The music of the thirty-eight bands and forty drum corps, the varied uniforms of the different commands; the superb banners; the torn battle flags—for several were carried in the ranks—made this an event to live in the memory, even if it was not the only time the general spectator will ever see such a gathering of these old veterans who saved the nation's life, as they proudly marched along beneath the starry folds of the old flag for which they endured so many hardships—many of them marching together for the last time until they join the Grand Army above.

#### ON THE CAMP GROUND.

Monday night on the camp ground was by no means one of rest and quiet. The meeting of old friends and talking over again of war times and of old comrades, drove all thoughts of sleep out of the minds of many. Some stretched themselves out upon their straw beds and tried to get a little sleep, but six in a bed was evidently too many for any such thing to be done, and from the sounds of laughter which came from a tent here and there, plainly showed that much of the boy remains in the man. At one place several tents were upset by these jolly veterans. Others collected here and there in groups or walked up and down the promenade talking or searching for some old comrade.

All night long the sound of music was heard as the coming veterans were escorted to their quarters. As soon as these were reached, into the tents were tossed the rolled up blankets and the well filled carpet bag—"Where can I get some grub," was the first question; and soon they were scattered.

The sun rose from behind the Islands and ushered in a glorious day, and nothing could have put these veterans into better spirits. Early in the morning they started for down town or toward some restaurant to fill the inner man. As the morning proceeded, the crowd upon the grounds began to increase rapidly.

The morning was passed in various ways. Some stretched themselves upon the hill below the camp, and watched the harbor or observed the superior drilling of the veterans.

At 10:30 A. M. three guns were fired and the divisions started to take their positions on the streets designated. The officers soon followed. Soon after the camp was almost deserted, only a few remaining behind.

The head of the returning procession reached camp at 2 o'clock. Many of the Posts had dropped out, having quarters down town. The last Post came at a quarter of four o'clock. With them came in crowded horse cars and wagons or on foot, many who had watched the procession. Soon the camp was thronged with people and carriages. The veterans tired with their long tramp remained about their tents or sought some amusement near at hand.

In consequence of the heavy air and evident spirit of restlessness, the camp-fire on the right, in Camp U. S. Grant, was abandoned. Mr. A. A. Nickerson, Inspector Department of Maine, G. A. R., announced that there would be no speeches, but suggested that if any of the comrades there present would contribute either speech or song for the entertainment of those assembled, they might organize an impromptu camp-fire. There were numerous responses from comrades in the way of recitations and speeches.

Viewed from the elevated site of General Beal's headquarters, last evening's display of fire works was especially interesting, though the exhibition was far less elaborate than intended, owing to the prevalence of a high wind and sea. The promenade was rife with veterans, civilians and ladies, while the tented field presented a grand picture beneath the intermediate line of electric lights. Rockets and candles were first sent off, and later, lights were burned and mines exploded. Thousands of people assembled before the headquarters, entered into the spirit of the occasion when the display was varied by the choicest works, and at times they testified to their appreciation by loud applause.

#### AT OLD ORCHARD.

A few minutes after eleven Tuesday night, the long expected excursion train rolled into the station, with the Western



delegations. The companies quietly found their way to the various hotels where they had been assigned quarters. The largest part of the company came from Illinois, Colorado, Michigan, Ohio and Rhode Island. Early yesterday morning the station was crowded with people ready to board each incoming train for Portland. The boys in blue were all refreshed with their night's rest, and in good spirits, but about 5 P. M., they began to return with looks which plainly betrayed a hard day's march. They all reported a "big time," and seemed well satisfied with the day's work.

#### THE PROCESSION.

Bright and early the different organizations that were to take part in the grand parade were up and moving. Those who had quarters down town formed at an early hour and marched to the camp ground where those in camp were formed in line or marching to their assigned positions. For an hour or two there was much marching and counter-marching of the various organizations, but with little friction the formations were finally completed and everybody awaited the boom of the cannon which was to start the great procession.

A few minutes after eleven o'clock the gun sounded and the first division started. The start was made so near on time that for a while there was plenty of opportunity to witness the passage without the usual crowding, an accompaniment of all pageants, but before the first division had been under way fifteen minutes every available spot was secured by the anxious crowd that had filled Portland's streets almost since daylight.

The entire affair from the start to the finish was a grand success. The immense line stretching completely across the city was so skillfully unwound by General Beal and his able corps of assistants, that not the slightest friction occurred. The Grand Army men were delighted. They had feared that the turnout would be so great that there would be delays and hitches, as is not unusual with great affairs of this kind, but as stated above, the efforts of the General were so carefully directed that the largest parade of Grand Army men ever held in this country passed off in a most delightful manner.

## ORDER OF PARADE.

Platoon of Police under command of Benjamin F. Andrews, City Marshal of Portland.

Chandler's Band.

Company M, Fourth United States Artillery, Lieut. C. P. Miller, commanding; Lieut. H. R. Anderson, Lieut. J. T. French.

Escorting,

George L. Beal, Chief Marshal.

Headquarters flag—yellow.

STAFF—Benjamin D. Murray, Chief of Staff; George M. Seiders, Adjutant General; Caleb N. Lang, Assistant Adjutant General; Isaac S. Bangs, Quartermaster; Frank G. Stevens, Commissary; Andrew M. Benson, Assistant Commissary; Aides-de-Camp, Holman S. Melcher, John D. Andrews, George H. Abbott, John D. Williams.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Color—Blue with star.  
Band.

First Battery Light Artillery Maine Volunteer Militia as Infantry—Captain, George W. Proctor, commanding; First Lieuts., Daniel Guptil, Oren T. Despeaux; Second Lieuts., Michael T. Moriarty, Frank O. Stanwood.

Escorting,

The Honorable Frederick Robie, Governor of Maine.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF—Brig. Gen. Samuel J. Gallagher, Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. John T. Richards, Inspector General; Col. Augustus C. Hamlin, Surgeon General; Col. Frederick W. Guptill, Judge Advocate General; Col. Samuel N. Campbell, Commissary General; Col. Charles C. Burrill, Assistant Quartermaster General; Col. Enoch C. Farrington, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

AIDES-DE-CAMP—Col. Frank D. Pullen, Lieut. Cols. Wm. A. R. Boothby, Williard B. King, Albert B. Nealley, William F. Boardman, J. Frank Hayden, Ruel T. McLellan, Frank C. Knight; Major George E. Doyle, Military Secretary.

## FIRST BRIGADE.

Maine Volunteer Militia—Brigadier General J. Marshal Brown, commanding.

STAFF—Major Henry M. Sprague, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Frederick H. Strickland, Brigade Inspector; Captain Sterling Dow, Quartermaster; Captain W. W. Whitmarsh, Commissary; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Appleton H. Plaisted, Captain Charles D. Clark, Lieutenant Sedgewick Hyde.

Second Regiment Band.

- Second Regiment, M. V. M.—Col. Henry L. Michell, commanding; Lieut. Col. Nathan C. Stowe, Major Wm. F. Harding, First Lieut. and Adjutant, Olin L. Bridge, First Lieut. and Quartermaster, Frank L. Greeley, Major and Surgeon, Eugene F. Sanger, First Lieuts. and Assisting Surgeons, Frederick C. Thayer, William A. Bumps.
- Co. A—Crosby Guards, Hampden—Captain W. W. Emerson, Lieutenants A. A. Pomeroy, F. G. Whitney.
- Co. B—Hersey Light Infantry, Oldtown—Captain James Doyle, Lieutenants R. H. Wing and F. C. Ahorn.
- Co. C—Dexter Light Infantry, Dexter—Captain D. W. McCrillis, Lieutenants E. H. Durgan and E. E. Hale.
- Co. D—Nealey Rifles, Lewiston—Lieutenants, W. R. Stevens and W. A. Goss.
- Co. E—Skowhegan Light Infantry—Captain H. M. Weston, Lieutenants A. York and M. W. Dennis.
- Co. F—Dorsty Guards, Dover—Captain J. B. Peaks, Lieutenants A. L. Parsons and W. C. Woodbury.
- Co. G—Jameson Guards, Bangor—Captain J. F. Maloney; Lieutenants, J. F. Ford and T. E. Murray.
- Co. H—Waterville Light Infantry, Waterville—Captain R. L. Proctor; Lieutenants, W. Vaughan and C. D. Sayward.

## COMPANIES OF RESERVE MILITIA.

- Bath Light Infantry—Captain Henry S. Stetson, commanding; Second Lieutenant, Wm. R. Ballou.
- Yarmouth Rifles—Captain Ferdinand B. Merrill, commanding; First Lieutenant, Frank A. Pendexter; Second Lieutenant, Herbert A. Merrill.
- Portland Cadets—Captain Fred H. York, commanding; First Lieut., Daniel W. Heseltine; Second Lieut., Harry G. Eastman.  
First Regiment Band.
- First Regiment—Col. John J. Lynch, commanding; Lieutenants, Col. Edward H. Ballard, Major Benjamin T. Hill; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Edwin C. Milliken; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Charles A. Perry; Major and Surgeon, Wallace K. Oakes; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Frank P. Scully.
- Co. A—Portland Light Infantry, Portland—Captain B. A. Norton; Lieutenants, C. E. Homes and George A. Dow.
- Co. B—Portland Mechanic Blues—Captain C. W. Davis; Lieutenants, J. T. Jason and J. L. Tryon.
- Co. C—Auburn Light Infantry—Captain F. H. Storah; Lieutenants, O. C. Moore and F. L. Edgewoods.
- Co. D—Norway Light Infantry—Lieutenants, E. R. Jordan and F. D. Briggs.

- Co. E—Portland Montgomery Guards—Captain J. J. Gallagher; Lieuts., J. J. Hanford and E. E. Philbrook.
- Co. F—Capitol Guards, Augusta—Captain W. S. Choate, Lieutenants, George Doughty and E. K. Bean.
- Co. G—Biddeford Light Infantry—Captain C. E. Hoyt, Lieutenants G. W. Bryant and Timothy Elliott.
- Co. H—Richards Light Infantry, Gardiner—Captain E. A. Southard, Lieutenant A. G. Moody.  
Invited Guests in Carriages.

Dahlgren Post, No. 2, of Boston—Arthur Neilson, Post Commander, commanding.

Escorting,

The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic—  
John S. Kountz.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—John P. Rea.

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief—Ira E. Hicks.

Chaplain-in-Chief—T. M. Shanafelt.

THE OFFICIAL STAFF.

Adjutant General W. W. Alcorn.

Quartermaster General John Taylor.

Judge Advocate General D. R. Austin.

Inspector General O. A. Janes.

Senior Aide-de-Camp R. H. Cochran.

Aides-de-Camp.

Veteran Generals mounted and in carriages.

SECOND DIVISION.

Color—Red.

Band.

Department of Maine, under command of James A. Hall, Department Commander.

STAFF—Lorenzo B. Hill, Assistant Adjutant General; B. F. Beals, Assistant Quartermaster General; A. A. Nickerson, Assistant Inspector General; D. Horace Holman, Chief Mustering Officer; H. H. Burbank, Assistant Judge Advocate General.

Posts of Department of Maine in Nine Divisions.

Band.

Veteran Association of different States.

Band.

Sixty-six children from the Military and Naval Orphan Asylum at Bath, as wards of the Department of Maine, in carriages, under care of Col. Charles B. Merrill, President of the Board of Trustees.

Disabled Soldiers in Carriages.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Color—White.

## DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

John W. Hersey, Department Commander, commanding; Senior Vice Commander, Richard F. Tobin and E. McKay, Commander 2nd Massachusetts; Medical Director, Walter H. Leighton; Chaplain, Rev. E. A. Perry.

Official Staff—Assistant Adjutant General Alford C. Munroe; Assistant Quartermaster General, W. W. Scott; Inspector, B. Read Wales; Judge Advocate, Henry Winn; Chief Mustering Officer, Chas. Fay. Band.

Department Colors.

Drum Corps.

E. K. Wilcox Post, 16, Springfield, August 9, 1867, 150 men, Charles H. Allison, Commander, escort to Department Commander, John W. Hersey and staff.

Past Department Commanders.

Delegates to the Encampment.

Posts of Department of Maine in Eight Battalions.

Rochester Cornet Band.

Department of Illinois—William W. Berry, Commander. J. I. Bennett, Assistant Adjutant General.

Band.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of Iowa—Wm. R. Manning, Department Commander. W. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General.

Band.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of Wisconsin—James Davidson, Commander. Philip Cheek, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of Indiana—David N. Foster, Commander. Robt. Stratten, Assistant Adjutant General.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of Kansas—Milton Stewart, Commander. L. N. Woodcock, Assistant Adjutant General.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of Pennsylvania—Austin Curtin, Commander. Thomas J. Stewart, Assistant Adjutant General.

Band.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of Ohio—R. B. Brown, Commander. H. A. Axline, Assistant Adjutant General.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of New York—H. Clay Hill, Commander. O. P. Clark,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

Band.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of Connecticut—Frank O. Sloat, Commander. W. H.  
Stowe, Assistant Adjutant General.

Band.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of New Jersey—H. M. Nevius, Commander. John L.  
Wheeler, Assistant Adjutant General.

Band.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of Virginia—H. De B. Clay, Commander. Wm. P. Sands,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of California—B. H. Warfield, Commander. W. R. Lunsd-  
burg, Assistant Adjutant General.

Band.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of New Mexico—J. J. Fitzgerrell, Commander. John C.  
Bromagan, Assistant Adjutant General.

#### FIFTH DIVISION.

Color—Red and White.

Commanded by W. L. Greenleaf, Department Commander of Vermont.  
James P. Scully, Assistant Adjutant General; E. H. Putnam, Aide-  
de-Camp.

Band.

Department of Vermont—W. L. Greenleaf, Commander.

Posts of Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of the Potomac—Newton M. Brooks, Commander. John  
Cameron, Assistant Adjutant General.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of Maryland—Frank M. Smith, Commander. Thomas L.  
Matthews, Assistant Adjutant General.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of Nebraska—A. V. Cole, Commander. S. J. Shirley,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of Michigan—Charles D. Long, Commander. O. F. Lock-  
head, Assistant Adjutant General.

Band.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Department of Rhode Island—E. A. Cory, Commander. E. H. Jenks,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

Band.

## NINETEENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

## Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

- Department of Colorado—A. V. Bohn, Commander. F. R. Miller, Assistant Adjutant General.
- Department of Minnesota—R. A. Ricker, Commander. H. A. Norton, Assistant Adjutant General.  
Band.
- Department of Delaware—J. S. Litzenburg, Commander. J. S. Wheeler, Assistant Adjutant General.
- Department of Missouri—Nelson Cole, Commander. John McNiel, Assistant Adjutant General.
- Department of Arkansas—C. M. Barnes, Commander. S. K. Robinson, Assistant Adjutant General.
- Department of Kentucky—George W. Northrop, Commander. Fred C. Losey, Assistant Adjutant General.
- Department of Dakota—W. V. Lucas, Commander. A. S. Church, Assistant Adjutant General.

## Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

- Department of Utah—H. C. Wadleigh, Commander. H. T. Snyder, Assistant Adjutant General.
- Department of Georgia and Tennessee—E. S. Jones, Commander.—Wm. J. Watson, Assistant Adjutant General.
- Department of the Gulf—James E. Scully, Commander. A. S. Graham, Assistant Adjutant General.

## SIXTH DIVISION.

Color—Blue and White.  
Band.

- Sons of Veterans—John C. Blake, Commander of Maine Division, commanding.
- Maine Division Sons of Veterans—Charles H. McKusick, commanding.
- Massachusetts Division Sons of Veterans.  
Band.
- Vermont Division Sons of Veterans.  
Band.

In carriages, were the following:

Mayor Deering, and members of City Council, Portland; Gov. Robinson and staff, Mass.; Gen. Logan; Hon. T. B. Reed; John A. Logan, Jr.; A. B. Hall, private secretary of General Logan; Pension Commissioner General Black; Gov. Alger, Mich., and staff; Wounded veterans unable to march; also distinguished military and civic officers from nearly every State and Territory.

## THE RECEPTION.

City Hall filled slowly in the evening, and very few seats were occupied when the time set for the opening of the meeting came. Chandler's band, stationed in the gallery, played choice selections at frequent intervals. The audience rapidly increased after eight o'clock. At 8:30 when the distinguished guests came upon the platform, every seat was taken and a large crowd was closely packed by the entrance doors. Commander Kountz was recognized as he ascended the steps with General Hall and warmly greeted, and when General Logan was recognized a moment later the audience broke into enthusiastic applause and cheers. Arm and arm with General Logan came Governor Alger of Michigan, followed by Governor Robie and Mayor Deering. Among other distinguished veterans upon the platform were General Slocum of New York, General Fairchild of Wisconsin, General Anthony of Kansas, Comrade Austin, Judge Advocate General of the Grand Army, W. W. Alcorn, Adjutant General of the Grand Army; Dr. Gordon and Major H. S. Melcher, were among the Portland gentlemen on the platform.

Department Commander Hall rose promptly to introduce Governor Robie. The Governor was greeted with vigorous applause as he came before the audience. His speech met with a hearty welcome, his references to Generals Kountz and Logan calling out hearty cheers. He said:

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The grand occasion which has brought us together is remarkable in everything connected with it, and furnishes abundant material for eloquence and inspiring thought. I must, however, be brief, and leave many subjects for the superior ability of the distinguished soldiers and statesmen who will follow me. The part which has been assigned to me is of an official character, and it becomes my pleasant duty as Chief Magistrate of the State of Maine, in behalf of our citizens who are scattered over its wide domain, whether present or absent, to welcome the war-worn veterans, soldiers and sailors of the Grand Army of the Republic, with words of lofty cheer; to extend the right hand of fellowship from the State, and to introduce these honored guests to the warm embrace of all our people. In extending to you officers and men of the Grand



Army of the Republic, the greetings, hospitality and admiration of a grateful State, our hearts overflow with gratitude stimulated by pride, joy and affection, which language of my own fails to describe. We remember your loyalty, admire your achievements and honor you for the success and glory which accompanied your sacrifices on the battle-fields and in naval engagements for this Union. You come among us as the veteran representatives of many States; from the golden shores of a distant ocean; from far-off regions of lofty mountains rich in mineral wealth; from the productive and cultivated fields of the prairie lands of the West; from the banks and intervals of the Father of Waters and its many tributaries; from the sunny South; from the land of William Penn, distinguished for its noble history; from districts in that great and loyal State where the star of empire still shines brightly; and from glorious New England, around whose valleys, hills and mountains cling the mighty memories of the Revolution; and whose sons scattered all over this Union to-day return to enjoy the fond remembrances of early life. We welcome you back again, for your presence swells the joyfulness of this occasion. The sons of New England, wherever and however located, have always loved the Union of our fathers. We can all rejoice together that this Union of States has now but one domestic hearth, around which the boys in blue, from the bleak hills of the North, and the sons of the sunny South in gray, can gather and exclaim in unison, "This is my own, my native land." In many of the older States, have been erected testimonials and monuments of the grand ancestral virtues and achievements of earlier times. In the newer States, as the fruit of these early examples, we see the march of empire and power. The virtues and valor of more modern times as exemplified in the recent war, illustrates the hereditary character of the great American people. Let us not forget that we are the sons of noble sires. I welcome here to-day the distinguished representative men of this great National government, who are wisely administering its affairs in the interest of the people. I joyfully welcome to this Commonwealth the Honorable Governors of several of the States of this Nation, who have favored us with their distinguished presence.

The United States is a country of homes, lovely and desirable only by that ownership and contentment which the Goddess of Peace and universal liberty furnishes, whose sovereignty has been secured largely by your own intrepidity, tested by the sharp sword, bayonet and unerring rifle. The life of the Union volunteer has been written on the page of our country's history in letters of living light. We read in your countenances, and feel in your presence, the varied experiences

of camp life and the shock of battle with its mighty memories. You have acted nobly your part, and have gained such unfading laurels that it is a high distinction for our State to be honored by your presence. The veteran soldier and sailor did the hard and dangerous work of the war for the smallest compensation, and without a murmur. He is therefore worthy of the highest honor on the pinnacle of fame, and it is just that on public memorial monuments of brass and marble, he should proudly stand with his gun, sword and knapsack, as the conspicuous figure for the gaze of an admiring posterity. He represents that which is noble in manhood, courage and honor, and he is known to all men as the savior of the nation. Welcome, thrice welcome, the volunteer, veteran, private, soldier and sailor, of the Grand Army of the Republic. Welcome to our heart of hearts the noble and loyal women of our land, who more than all represent the fruit of exalted love and heroic sacrifice, in their gift of husband, son and brother on the altar of our common country. I heartily welcome to our State the members of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and all of the brave officers who dignify this occasion with their presence. Among this distinguished company we notice our steadfast friend and comrade, General John A. Logan, who fought so many hard and successful battles in that historic march of General Sherman to the Sea; and with peculiar feelings of honor I welcome the drummer boy of Mission Ridge, General John S. Kountz, who has steadily advanced in merit and position, and to-day is at the head of this most memorable of the world's military organizations, Commander of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

There are comrades we cannot welcome here to-day, for many occupy "the windowless palace of rest." They have passed the boundary of life and live beyond the river, sweetly at peace with all men; but it is a high consolation that those who survive are permitted to hold silent and joyful communion with the heroic and sacred dead. Gloriously did many die on the battle-field, on the ocean and in the hospital, thereby fulfilling the highest duty of life, which is to die for one's country. They cannot join this festival, but their memories are constantly and reverentially with us and we stand by the solemn pledge, as long as life lasts, to read along the roll of honor, although the silent response comes back, "died long ago on the field of battle," and to scatter the earliest flowers of spring upon their graves. I cannot refrain from alluding to a vacant chair, which if it could be filled by that uncorruptible patriot, the most distinguished soldier and military genius of the world, the tried statesman, Ulysses S. Grant, our hearts would swell with rapture, our voices would cry aloud with the longest

and loudest cheers. He has the veneration, confidence, and affection of the whole nation, and the undying love of this united brotherhood. Prayers are constantly ascending from the homes of all the people, that his health may be restored and his unimpaired power of body and mind may be spared for the good of the country, which his mighty leadership has preserved. Finally, veteran soldiers, what a grand procession to-day moved along the streets of the Forest City of Maine. The trees lifted their branches to do you honor. The birds sang more sweetly than ever. Nature everywhere rejoiced; and the tramp of your footsteps to the music of the Union was a pleasant sound to our ears. Here then, fellow soldiers, in view of the shore of the great ocean which washes the New England coast where our Pilgrim Fathers first commenced an extended line of settlement, on territory where New England civilization began, and where the sun of American liberty rose and immortalized Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, places now dear to every American citizen; in this beautiful New England city by the sea, with its wonderful history and traditions of over two hundred and fifty years; in this loyal State of Maine, which in olden times sent one-third of its male population into the Continental Army, and more recently nearly seventy-five thousand young men, or one-fourth of the same population, into the Union Army; here let us build our camp-fires, and hold social communion together, and when the hour of farewell comes, may you depart leaving behind strong and abiding friendships, with the best impression, and with hearty cheer for the Pine Tree State.

Mayor Deering was next introduced by General Hall, as follows:

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—You have been welcomed to the State of Maine, and this beautiful city which you have seen to-day, which welcomes you and the Grand Army of the Republic, is honorably represented here to-night by her distinguished Mayor, who also has to welcome you and the Grand Army of the Republic to this city.

Mayor Deering said:—

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC:—In behalf of the citizens, and in the name of the Forest City, I bid you welcome to Portland. Soldiers that escaped the bullet and the shot and shell of battle, the cruelties and privations of rebel prisons; men that more than a score of years ago bore the pain and torture of fearful wounds; soldiers that followed the flag through all the tortures of war until triumphant

victory crowned your arms with the surrender of the rebel army; sailors that carried the old flag in glory past the batteries of Vicksburg and the Lower Mississippi; that endured the murderous fire of Sumter, of Morgan and a score of other battles; men that sent the Alabama, with her Stars and Bars, to her eternal home, at the bottom of the British Channel; sailors that never lowered the flag to a rebel, and who knew that with but a plank between them and death, there is no place for cowards inside of wooden walls—soldiers and sailors, I bid you welcome!

Your Generals and distinguished officers that lead you to victory, we welcome! As the honored of the land, we fully recognize their brilliant deeds, and place upon their brows the laurels of victory. We most willingly render to them the homage that is their due, for they earned it upon the battle-fields.

But we must not forget that the courage, the endurance and the loyalty of the soldiers and the sailors of the Grand Army made the name and the fame of your great Generals and great Admirals, for the rank and file were foremost in the fight, and in the work, that battle for the right, that causes the old flag to wave in glory to-day over a united land, reaching from the great lakes to the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The snows of winter and the flowers of summer have come and gone for more than twenty years since your sentinels hushed their challenge, and the bugle call and long roll of your drums called you to arms. Great and bloody battles have been fought in foreign lands, marvelous changes have taken place in the body politic; but the recollections of your battles, and of your victories, and the memories of the dead heroes who stood shoulder to shoulder with you upon many a field, is the common heritage of our country and of the nation that should never forget to remember the dead, and to honor the living that fought the battles of the civil war, which decided forever that this Union of States is a nation of free men.

We regret the absence of your old commander and that we have not language adequate to express our sympathy for the great soldier that the nation loves, who is now struggling with disease among the mountains of the Adirondacks. We most fervently pray that General Grant may be restored to health.

We gratefully remember, for we cannot recall that great army whose roll call of honor grows larger upon each successive Memorial Day. They have crossed the river. They await your coming, and sooner than we can realize, their ranks will be filled, and the men who fought our battles that this nation and the union of these States might live forever, will exist only in history and in the memory of a grateful country.

Portland thanks you for the honor of your presence this day, and our citizens desire the veterans to fully understand they are welcomed to every heart and to every fireside in the city.

Again permit me, survivors of the grandest army the world ever knew, to welcome, thrice welcome you to Portland.

At the conclusion of the remarks, Department Commander Hall welcomed the Commander-in-Chief in behalf of the Grand Army. General Kountz rose and remained standing while Department Commander Hall addressed him.

Department Commander Hall said:

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Most thoroughly you are thrice welcome here to-night. Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, and you Mr. Commander-in-Chief, who have lead to this city on this occasion this representative body of the citizens of this country, who once placed themselves between the life and death of this nation, and who have come from the going down of the sun on the Pacific slope, and from the South, from every State and Territory, we, as Grand Army men, if I may be allowed to welcome you, Mr. Commander-in-Chief, (because you know as they know, you need no welcome ever to a body of your old comrades, but as I am instructed by them) I heartily and ten thousand times welcome you, sir, and the Grand Army of the Union, to the midst of the comrades of the Department of Maine. (Great applause.)

To the citizens of Portland, the citizens of Maine, aye, the citizens of these United States, I have the distinguished honor and the profound pleasure of presenting to you in a moment our Commander-in-Chief, the head of this Order that we love and cherish in this land—our comrade who, by the stern reality of bloody battle, is caused to appear before you now, with the loss of one of his limbs; this comrade of ours who, in his youth, was a drummer boy in the gallant armies of the West. (Great applause.)

Commander-in-Chief Kountz was greeted with enthusiastic cheers as he stepped forward, and his remarks were frequently interrupted with ringing applause. He said:

COMMANDER—I thank you more than I have words to express for your kind words of welcome so beautiful and so complimentary. Mr. Governor and Mr. Mayor, in behalf of the Nineteenth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the largest in our history; in behalf of the large number of comrades from almost every State of the Union who have

gathered in your beautiful city, I thank you for your kind words and acts of welcome. Ladies and gentlemen, it would be difficult to convey to you our deep feeling of appreciation for the hearty and cordial manner in which you have approved that welcome by your appearance here this evening in such large numbers and for this splendid reception. One year ago we accepted your invitation to hold this Encampment in the Pine Tree State, and I want to say to you Mr. Mayor, and to the good people of Portland, that we are glad to be here. (Applause.) You have not only welcomed us to your city, but have taken us to your homes, and captured our hearts by your generosity and kindness. We vividly remember your loyalty and devotion to the Republic in the struggle for liberty and union, and how nobly your heroic sons sustained the reputation of Maine in the great contest, and that is an additional reason why we rejoice to be with you. We are here to review the work of the past year, to meet and greet old comrades, and to rekindle the fraternal feeling in our hearts which bound us together in the days when we were battling beneath the stars and stripes for the preservation of the Union. The Grand Army of the Republic rests upon the record of unselfish patriotism, and is made up of men who risked all for their country, and is based upon these three sublime virtues: Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. Nearly three hundred thousand of the surviving soldiers of the Union army bear testimony of its broad fraternity. The hundreds of thousands of dollars annually expended in its magnificent relief work, proves its charity. The organization is a conservator of loyalty and teaches the rising generation lessons of patriotism. Such, in brief, are the aims and objects of the Grand Army of the Republic. The feeling of friendship that exists between the old soldiers in this association, cannot exist in any other. The ties which bind us were cemented in the camp and on the battle-field, and the Grand Army of the Republic will work and endure until the last survivor yields to the last tattoo. Again, we thank you, infinitely more than words can express, for this royal welcome, and assure you that this magnificent reception will forever remain with us a pleasant recollection. (Great applause.)

At the conclusion of the remarks of Commander-in-Chief Kountz, the band played a selection. When the first notes of the reveille sounded, the veterans all over the hall broke into vigorous applause, and the stirring war songs which followed met with a hearty welcome.

Department Commander Hall then introduced Governor Alger of Michigan, and said :

We have a large number of comrades I am going to present you, to show what the Grand Army of the Republic is made up out of, all of whom are going to speak in the next hour. I want you to remember that there are fifteen thousand just as good old soldiers and sailors as ever fought remaining. I take great pleasure in presenting to you our comrade, General Alger, Governor of Michigan. (Cheers.)

Governor Alger spoke as follows:

Comrades, how do you like Maine? (Laughter and cheers.) What do you think of Portland? (Applause.) Are you having a good time? (Laughter and voices "Yes, yes.") Don't we look as though we were? We think we are having a royal time. We are in a perfect sea of hospitality, it is blowing a gale, we are all aboard, and we don't care whether it stops blowing or not. Why, we have too much; more than we can hold. (Laughter and applause.) Commander Hall says I am trying to get ten gallons in an eight gallon jug; I would like to know what the State of Maine knows about jugs. (Laughter.)

We wish to say to the great people of Portland, to the comrades here who have extended this cordial welcome, that Michigan is very glad and very grateful that she might join hands with Maine and her comrades; and as in the war Michigan and Maine stood side by side, so they are glad to stand here to-night. For the first time in her history, Michigan surrenders to Maine. She never surrendered before, but she does to-day. Michigan when the war broke out had 117,000 men enrolled that were eligible to go into the army, of that 117,000 she sent 92,000 to the front. We don't claim it is the best record in the world, but we want to see it beaten before we give it up. I am reminded by Commander Hall that if I speak over three minutes I am to be shot, and I shall only say in conclusion that I thank you most cordially for your royal welcome, and for your hospitality. (Applause.)

Department Commander Hall—

We have heard from Michigan; we have a gallant comrade from Wisconsin. When he stands up here to speak, you will see that he was in the habit of getting very close to the enemy. Comrade Fairchild of Wisconsin. (Cheers.)

Governor Fairchild said:

MR. CHAIRMAN; COMRADES; LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I speak the mind and heart of every man and woman from Wisconsin that stand within the State of Maine, when I join with the Governor of Michigan and thank you most heartily for this

royal welcome to the Pine Tree State. As Maine stood shoulder to shoulder by the side of Michigan, so Maine stood shoulder to shoulder by the side of that State still further West, Wisconsin, in the great fight twenty-five years ago. Mr. Chairman, as you have impressed me into this service, I am oppressed with a sentiment that is always presented to every soldier whenever they met together in large numbers or small numbers. To-day we have paraded your streets; to-day the boys have met, many of them after long years of separation; to-day, and to-night, and to-morrow, and the day after to-morrow, you will see signs of joyful congratulation. You will hear the laugh of the boys and the roar of the boys as they slap each other on the shoulder, and Tom and Dick meet. It is a week of jollification, and fun, and frolic, and good feeling. But the younger generation cannot know, except that they are often told of it, why we feel jolly, and good, and fraternal, when we meet upon the streets of Portland—when we meet anywhere; why we love each other like brothers; why the tie is so strong between us, binding us together as no other tie in the world outside the family ties, binds mankind together. It is because, Mr. Chairman, away back behind this jolly fun, away back behind the laugh and the joke, there is the blood which the boys shed, and their thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of dead lying in their graves, back behind all this. When we meet, every old soldier remembers the heart-break, and the sorrowing, and the tears, and the mourning twenty-five years ago. And that is what I want, and what we want, comrades, the rising generation to remember always: what it cost their fathers to preserve this country. The Grand Army of the Republic teaches this lesson, as well as the lesson can be taught, and the good women of the Relief Corps have taken up the work, and they teach the lesson. As they stood around our cots in the hospitals, they stand now around the sick-bed of the dying comrade. The Sons of Veterans have taken up the work, and they will teach the story loyally to their children, and their children's children, and their children's children after them, so that loyalty shall live in this country.

Mr. Chairman, I beg your pardon. I am very glad to be here; and I hope before the Grand Army shall be many more years in life that you will let us come to Maine again. (Applause.) And I hope, Mr. Chairman, we may be with the Grand Army of the Republic then. (Great applause.)

Department Commander Hall—

We are not going to let the West have all. There is a State near us that had a great many soldiers during the war.



It is with profound pleasure that I present to this audience Gen. Henry W. Slocum, of New York. (Great applause.)

General Slocum spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I should do injustice to my own feelings if I failed to respond to the kind invitation extended to me, and thank you for the kind reception you have given me. This is the first opportunity I have had of seeing anything of your beautiful city, but I do not feel that I am a stranger among you. I had in my command two regiments raised in this immediate vicinity. They traveled with me many miles, and fought many hard battles. How far they traveled was best illustrated by one of the men when we were once in the vicinity of Richmond. We came to a cross road within a few miles of Richmond, and he put upon a tree a guide board with one hand pointing south and the other north, and under it he wrote, "To Portland, Me., 940 miles, to Richmond, 4 miles." (Applause.) The young man who wrote it didn't appreciate how hard it was going to be to get over that four miles. He came back and took a round about course, and traveled a good many thousand miles before he got there. (Laughter.) Some of you men went the longest way to get to Richmond that any man in this country ever traveled. They went by the way of Atlanta and Savanna, or through Columbia and came up on the south side.

I have always been glad that a portion of the army of the Potomac was taken away from there and sent to the West. Our Western friends misunderstood the army of the Potomac a little in the early part of the war. They thought our Eastern men were too much given to dress parades, a little too much given to keeping their arms and accoutrements bright. Some of the Eastern army, before we went to the West, had adopted badges to distinguish one corps from another. That was a kink the Western men had not got up to, and when we came there our people were quizzed about their badges, and jokes were passed about it, and finally one of General Logan's men asked where his badge was. He patted his cartridge box, and said, "there is my badge, with forty rounds." (Applause.) General Logan had the good sense to adopt that, and his fifteenth corps is known to-day by that badge. But all misunderstanding between the two armies very soon disappeared, and the men learned to love and respect each other. All spirit of jealousy soon vanished.

The war learned another section of the country to respect both North and the West. I allude to the South. (Laughter.) I should regard it a great misfortune to the country if the war had closed until that feeling could have been brought about at

the South, and no campaign ever did so much to bring about in the South a sense of respect for the manhood and bravery of the Northern soldiers as did the march of Sherman through that country.

Ladies and gentlemen, there may come a time when there will be a strife between the North and the South, perhaps between the East and the West, but it will not be during the life time of the soldiers who fought in the late war. (Applause.) In my judgment, if there is ever a strife between these two sections it will be when we get engaged with some foreign country, and then it will be to see which section shall bear our flag farthest to the front. (Great Applause.)

Department Commander Hall then presented General Logan. As the latter rose, the entire audience greeted him with enthusiastic and long continued cheers. The applause would die away for a moment, only to be renewed, and finally culminated in three hearty cheers.

Department Commander Hall said—

Now, fellow citizens, I am going to present a comrade that needs no introduction to the citizens of Portland, but inasmuch as the United States of America are assembled here to-night, I beg to introduce our comrade from Illinois, Gen. John A. Logan. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Gen. Logan said—

MR. COMMANDER, COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:— While we are assembled here to-night in this beautiful city, surrounded as we are by friends, who meet us cheerily and greet us kindly, we cannot but allow our minds to wander away from here momentarily, at least to where the old commander, grander than all, suffers with a disease that has brought him to the very verge of the grave. In my judgment time has not given to any people a grander commander of men, a greater director of forces, a more magnificent campaigner, (applause) a man with more ability to execute, than U. S. Grant. (Applause.) For this country he has done as much as any man that ever lived has done for any other country. (Great applause.) No matter what may have been said, no matter how aspersed by those who despised, he has passed up and beyond all the clouds that have surrounded him, and his character shines out to-day before the civilized world as bright as the brightest star that decks the heavens. (Applause.) I believe there is not a citizen in the United States of America that does not sympathize with his misfortune and suffering

now, and it is the prayer of the Grand Army of the Republic, I am sure that God, who disposes all things, will permit this grand old man to live on as one of the citizens of this grand Republic. For him I can say no more, than that when he passes away this country and civilization will lose one of the greatest supporters of liberty that ever lived, and one of the grandest citizens that ever died.

Comrades, we have met again according to the forms of our organization, an association based upon fraternity, charity and loyalty, fraternity that lives, and is worth recognition, which has been iron blistered in the fire of steel. It is that character of fraternity that shines out, like that brightest gem of the Golcondas. It is a fraternity not to be broken. It is as fixed as the stars. It is as strong as if held together by hooks of steel. It is that character of fraternity not in the name, but that which lives and swells up the heart and that which tonight goes far, travels long in darkness and in light, in sunshine and in storm, to stand by the side and aid and assist in all proper ways the comrades that touched elbows in the time when shot and shell rained like the hail from the clouds above. (Applause.)

The charity that belongs to our organization is that that Heaven descended. Charity whose heights have not been taken and whose depths cannot be fathomed. It is that charity that stands ready at all times to snatch the body of the poor from the potter's field and place in the grave, and at the head shall be marked: "He fell fighting for his country."

It is that charity that hears the wail of the widow of a comrade; it is that charity that hears the cry of the orphan, that aids and assists the sufferer. It is that charity which pledges one comrade to another that the poor house shall not be the dwelling place of a comrade; that he shall stand before the world a proud American citizen, having fought and preserved the stars and stripes and beneath its folds he shall not be disgraced. (Tremendous applause.) It is that charity which collects not for the benefit of those who can protect themselves, but for those who need help; and which pledges itself that when a grand, great government like this allows a poor man who suffered for its existence to creep along and beg for food, comrades will step in and supply that want.

The loyalty upon which this great organization is based is not that loyalty that shrinks before the stars and stripes. It is not that loyalty that begs pardon and makes excuses for having at least tried to save this Union. (Applause.) It is not that loyalty wherever found, on land or sea, that fails to recognize its flag, that fails to recognize the laws, that fails to

recognize the duty of a citizen or that will deny being the citizens of this grand republic and not glorify in having participated in its preservation. (Applause.) It is that loyalty that lives in the heart and swears by the God that rules this world that at all times they are ready again to take hold of the banner whenever our country may be in danger, if that time shall ever come, God forbid that it shall. (Applause.) It is that loyalty that believes in patriotism, that this government is a nation, and that those that saved it at last are as good as those who tried to destroy it. It is that loyalty which is taught to the child on its mother's lap, that makes it hang out the banner and says my father was a Union soldier. (Long continued applause.) It is that loyalty which will live in the hearts of the American people and that will make future generations so strong, so proud and so determined that all the nations of the earth combined with the best commander living and with all the earth's treasury, could not penetrate even the borders of this great republic. My comrades, I believe in this organization. I say here and now that every soldier within the confines of this republic ought to belong to it. (Applause.) He ought to be within it and proud of his comradeship. It cannot do any man harm, it will do every man good. Let each and every one enjoy those benefits which are to be enjoyed within the organization. Let each and every one participate in all its benefits. Let him if poor and needy claim its charity. Let his family if he has one, have the same right and its charity that others have. It is for the purpose and means what it says—Fidelity, Charity and Fraternity.

To the people of Maine, I having no right more than to speak for myself, but I hope I may be pardoned for speaking for all, therefore I say we return our grateful acknowledgments. And to the people of this beautiful town, (I beg pardon, city I should say), where no grander view can be found, looking out upon the ocean, I also return thanks for their kindness and consideration. But one word and I am done. There is abroad in this land an idea that wherever soldiers assemble that people must be careful for fear that they, being of rough "material," as is sometimes said, may cross the lines of good conduct that are drawn for the best citizens. But, sir, the soldiers are made up of as good bone, blood and muscle as God ever made up man with, and not only that, they are trained, drilled and disciplined gentlemen (tremendous applause) and show it wherever they go; and the citizens need not be alarmed. I am willing to take 20,000 soldiers and put them anywhere in the United States, and let them pass a week, and take 20,000 citizens who have not been soldiers, and let them pass a week and see. (Applause.)

Returning my thanks to you again for the kindly manner in which I have been met by you, my comrades and citizens, and thanking you for the generous kindness I have ever met at your hands on all occasions wherever we have met, I assure you my heart will ever remain full of gratitude, so long as I may live. (Great applause.)

The next speaker introduced was Gen. Anthony, of Kansas. He said :

MR. CHAIRMAN; COMRADES—When I heard from the lips of your distinguished chairman, to-night, that there were to be 15,000 called out, if any man had said to me that I should be even the last of that list of 15,000 orators, I should have said to him he had better get in the hands of his friends, and go home as soon as possible; for nothing was further from my thought or my expectation than being presented to such a magnificent audience under these circumstances to-night. I have been impressed with this fact, that representing as I do the State of Kansas, we have a certain right of hospitality, a certain right of recognition, here, that possibly you have not thought of: We have got more than 60,000 loyal men in Kansas who can make an annual pilgrimage to Maine to embrace, and to imprint a kiss on the lips of their dear mothers-in-law! (Great laughter.) The truth is, that it is from this stock that our State has been rapidly made up. It is a truth also, that these mothers-in-law will all recognize, that it was the brightest and the most enterprising and ambitious of their households that broke away from their homes and went out upon the prairies of Kansas. (Applause.)

But now, comrades, I am not here to detain you. I have too much respect for your feeling to mar that which has preceded me in your hearing, by anything that I say to you of a general character. But permit me for a single moment to call attention to a fact that I sometimes fear is forgotten by the soldier: Heroes in this world are not man made heroes; they are made by the infinite God who decrees the manliness, the grandeur of their make, the magnificent worth of their action, that they shall be heroes. Men worship heroes, not because they want to, but because they cannot help themselves. (Applause.) When you hear the ponderous tongued bell on Sabbath morning in your church towers sending forth its peons to invite to praise and thanksgiving, ask that bell why it rings, and it will tell you it rings because it cannot help itself. So, in all the great acts of man, in all the valiant deeds of men, in however humble station in life when the human mind understands and imprints upon them greatness and true valor, then we ring out in heart-worship, not because we want to, but because we can-

not help ourselves. Now, my comrades, there has been a sort of a lingering fear in the minds of some of us that our country would forget that we saved it; forget our hardships, our trials, and our perils in maintaining the liberties of the people, in preserving and handing down to posterity those priceless jewels of human liberty that were bought with hardship and preserved for us? Fear not; there is no trouble at all. Right here in Portland, the homage that was done to that marching column, that was a homage that was involuntarily given. It was given, and will be given in every corner of this country of ours, in every portion of the civilized globe, wherever such men march. (Applause.) An illustration only: (To General Hall.) Pardon me, am I to be shot? (Voices: "Go on.") I remember once, in a great city, in a dark hour in the night, that awful alarm of fire was sent out, and those who went out on the street found in the residence portion of our great city a flame that was destroying palace after palace, and in the midst of all the din, and confusion, and shrieking of whistles and hissing of steam, there was heard a voice above others. A poor woman came out of one of those residences, and facing it, pointed to a window above, and cried in the agony of her soul, "My child, oh, who will save my child!" And in an instant a ladder was mounted to that window at which she pointed, and confusion came, and then peace. Where was there a man brave enough, where was there a man strong enough in soul and great enough in purpose to mount that ladder and save that darling babe in answer to the cry of its mother? It was not the fireman, dressed as he was in his uniform, and inured to peril and to danger, that answered that cry. There crept through that crowd a poor ragged man with smutty hands, dissipated air—a waif—without hat, without coat, but with a firm step he mounted that ladder, and was lost amid the crackling blaze, and returned in a moment with that darling, bringing it to the foot of the ladder, and laying it in the arms of its mother, safe. In one moment, in answer to this great law of which I have spoken, the air was filled with huzzas. That man was taken up and carried over the heads of men. Even the miser went deep into his pocket, and did as he had never been known to do before; and poor Mat O'Brien, hitherto unknown and uncared for in the world, was a hero, with ten thousand men and women singing his praises, with three thousand in gold in his pocket. (Applause.) They did homage to that hero, not because they wanted to, but because they could not help themselves. So that when fratricidal treason had fired the fair fabric of this our government, and the flames redoubled and redoubled until it seemed that the whole fabric must be destroyed, it was that the Goddess of Liberty, that other mother, raised her imploring hand and pointed to that edifice: "Oh,

my child, my child; who will save my darling child!" And it was then, my comrades, that a million men like you mounted that ladder, and were lost in that burning building for four long years. It was there that 500,000 perished and died in their struggles to answer this great demand. But in the end, at Appomattox Court House, you brought out that darling babe, and brought it safely to the lap, and placed it in the bosom of its mother. (Great applause.) From that day on, comrades, you lacked not the homage, you lacked not the respect, you lacked not the veneration, that comes from all mankind involuntarily to the doer of great and good things.

The chairman said he now proposed to vary the proceedings, and called on Mr. R. H. Hendershot, the drummer boy of the Rappahannock. As he sounded out the long roll the veterans applauded and cheered.

The Hon. T. B. Reed was next introduced, and said:

COMRADES—I confess I should be sincerely reluctant to speak in such company as I find myself in to-night, from sheer, honest modesty, if it were not for one remark which the commander has made. I should feel that I had no right to be addressing you upon the same platform as the distinguished men who have honored you with their discourse to-night. But the commander says he purposes to give you samples of the Grand Army of the Republic. These gentlemen who have addressed you were gentlemen who did what was committed to their trust splendidly. He and they had a great deal committed to their trust. I represent some who did what we had to do as well as we knew how, but we did not have as much entrusted to us as the distinguished men to whom you have listened. And first, I wish to discharge my mind of a little feeling of envy. I confess that as I sat here to-night I could not help envying General Slocum the splendid memories of the march from Atlanta to the sea. (Applause.) I confess I could not help envying General Logan that proud moment when, at the end of that fatal day in July, General McPherson fell, he handed over to his commander-in-chief an army corps of the republic saved by his military genius, skill and bravery. But, if we cannot, some of us, be proud of anything we did, we belong to the organization, and can be proud of the things that other men did. (Applause.) If we do not honor the button which we wear, they have honored it so greatly that it makes us proud to flaunt it in the faces of men. (Applause.) I felt a thrill all over to-day as I stood on the platform and saw that magnificent array of famous soldiers pass by and saw the distinguished men who were watching them. I felt proud to

think that I belonged to an organization like that. (Applause.) I could feel that I might shine, if not with original lustre, at least with reflected light. (Laughter and applause.)

When I first saw that splendid column in motion I thought that I saw that noble army which had marched from victory to victory, until it stood in the grand review at Washington in the presence of a saved nation. But it was not that army. There were not tattered banners here; a grateful nation had gathered them up and in the most conspicuous capitals had saved them; the banners were new, the army was new. It was not the army which had saved the republic, but the army that stood shoulder to shoulder in the glory of fraternity and brotherly love. (Applause.) I say to you that army which you saw to-day was worthy to be the successor of the splendid army that saved the republic. (Applause.)

Department Commander Hall then said:

Let me present to you one of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Austin, Judge Advocate General of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Judge Advocate General Austin's speech:

COMMANDER; LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The peculiar province of my position in the Grand Army is to pass upon subjects of law. Every one knows that it is an exceedingly dry subject; one not calculated to entertain an audience of this character, especially at so late an hour, and when so much eloquence has been already expended. It is well to remember, however, that the war of the rebellion was a great legal discussion; that it was for the settlement of great legal propositions that 2,700,000 of the best sons of America, from Maine to California, went forth to discuss the two great propositions as to whether a State of this Union had the right to secede, and that other great proposition as to whether one man had the right, under the law of God and humanity, to enslave another man. Those were the legal propositions that were discussed for four long weary years, by those most persuasive arguments known to man, the cannon and the bayonet, and in that discussion three hundred thousand of our comrades fell. When that discussion was closed in 1865 those questions were forever settled; and whatever questions may arise for contention in this country hereafter, it will not be the questions that were settled by the Grand Army of the Republic during the last war. They are settled, and settled forever. I want also to remind you that the comrades of the Grand Army that come here to-day, and that participated in that great discussion in that great war, do honor to any town, to any city, and to any State wher-



ever they assemble in their annual session. And I want to say to the eminent statesmen here, who are high in the councils of the Nation—Governors, Senators and members of Congress—that this country owes a debt of gratitude to the soldiers, to their families, and to those who died in the settlement of these questions, that it can never pay; and I suggest to them that the sooner they pass the pending legislative bills giving to these poor old soldiers the relief that they have so rightfully earned, the better will they perform their duties towards them. (Applause.)

Department Commander Hall—

I want to introduce a representative of the press, a comrade who will make some fun for you, I have no doubt.

Comrade Patch's speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN; COMRADES, AND FRIENDS—About five minutes ago the chairman said that he was introducing samples; I am afraid before I get through you will think that I am one of those samples. I have nothing to say to add to the interest of the speeches that have been made here to-night, and if I had all the time given to me in the world, I don't feel like it. I have done all my shouting to-day. I stood down there on the platform, and I saw this magnificent pageant, representing thirty-four States and Territories, and representing 250,000 of the men that made this Nation what it is to-day, and every face that I saw that I knew, I yelled. I say it is my duty, and I am going to yell all day long, but I am not going to yell at night. (Applause.) I consider it an honor enough for me to stand on the same platform with that distinguished comrade, General Logan, a man who crystalized that sentiment, not only of the comrades, but of the people of this country, around the patriotic principles of the Grand Army. It is honor enough for me to stand here and listen to his teachings, rather than to attempt to supplement them by any feeble words of mine. But I tell him here to-night that he builded better than he knew; and the Grand Army of the Republic march in magnificent procession across this country with its banner emblazoned with the grand principles of our Order, supported and sustained by the Woman's Relief Corps, and mark a body of distinctly loyal people. It is teaching the rising generation a lesson to-day that after generations never can learn, except the young men and women of the present generation learn by the old soldiers speaking to them - not a humble private like myself, who followed the lead of distinguished men, but men who have been capable of leading and have lead in the march of history—the history of their country, study the cause—learn all about

what it cost to save the Nation and preserve our flag, and then they can say—

“Oh, vanished majesty of days, rise type and mould to-day;  
Teach our sons to follow on where duty leads the way;  
And whatsoever trials come, defying doubt and fear,  
They in the thickest of the fight shall proudly answer ‘here.’”

(Applause.)

Congressman Charles A. Boutelle, of Bangor, Maine, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

COMRADES AND FELLOW CITIZENS—I am a victim of misplaced confidence. I was invited here to-night to listen to speeches from distinguished citizens, and have been enjoying myself very greatly until a few minutes ago I received this delightful and peremptory summons from the chairman of the evening, “I call on you in five minutes to close!” If my good friend Commander Hall had been kind enough to intimate to me just what a man, at this hour and under these circumstances, could find to say to close, I should have been under very great obligations to him. I am going to try to get out of my difficulty by reaching the point indicated in that order as speedily as possible.

We have heard to-night from men whom this Nation has in the past delighted to honor, and whom it will continue to delight to honor, so long as it shall remain worthy of the deeds by which they have made that Nation illustrious. (Applause.) I join with my distinguished colleague, the senior member of our delegation, in expressing the pride and gratitude that I feel at being permitted to stand upon the same platform that has been graced and honored by Henry W. Slocum and John A. Logan. (Applause.)

I want to say just one word, although in some respects I feel myself a guest here to-night, but as a citizen of the good old State of Maine which is the host upon this occasion, I want to say one word in regard to the idea that has been dropped here this evening, that somewhere, in some part of this broad land, the impression has prevailed that the Grand Army of the Republic would be regarded as a disturbing element in any community of Maine. I want to say in behalf of the Dirigo State that we furnished too many soldiers from our own commonwealth to make any such mistake as that. I want to say to my distinguished comrade, General Logan, and all that gallant galaxy of veterans from the West, and from the Middle States, and from the Pacific slope, that so far as good society is concerned, the State of Maine recognizes that the men who saved this Nation constitute the best society in the United

States. (Applause.) You need no guardian nor introduction here, my comrades. The loyalty of the State of Maine has gone to our outermost borders to greet you, and uncovered to bid you welcome. As a citizen of another portion of the State—coming as I do at the close of these exercises, it will be divested of any impropriety for me to say here to-night in this beautiful hall of our imperial city of Portland, that Eastern Maine and Central Maine feel like thanking you citizens of the Forest City for the magnificence with which you have done the honors and extended the hospitalities of the Old State. (Applause.)

Another word, it seems to me, ought to be said on this occasion as on all occasions of this kind. Our friend, the Governor of Kansas, has suggested some thoughts other than those of jollity and hilarity and joy; and there is another undertaking that runs in the same way through every great patriotic demonstration like this; that is, the memory of the unreturning brave. You gaze to-day upon the fragments that have survived the great struggles of the war, but oh, my fellow citizens, it is but the rear guard of the Grand Army after all. The main body has crossed the dark river, and they have pitched their shining tents—

“Where glory guards with solemn rounds  
The bivouac of the dead.”

The Grand Army of the Republic to-day is but a remembrance of the mighty host beneath whose tread this continent rocked but a few years ago. Let us on such an occasion as this not forget—there is no danger that the comrades will do so—but let not the rising generation of this land forget that behind the waving banners, behind the inspiring strains of music, there is that yawning chasm to which this one-armed hero from Wisconsin [General Fairchild] has referred; into which this Nation poured millions upon millions of its treasure, and what was inestimably more in value, five hundred thousand of the most precious lives. And for what? Remember, remember, my fellow citizens, to impress upon the young the true lesson of that sacrifice, that they may not ask as I was asked but yesterday (and a blush of indignation came to my cheek that such a question could be asked in such a State as this by one who had almost reached the estate of manhood,) “What all this demonstration in Portland was for?” I bade the inquirer to go study the history of his country. I bade him come to Portland and read upon the battle-scarred countenances of the heroes of the Grand Army—to listen to the eloquence of the empty sleeve and missing leg, as they tell a story that should be graven deep into the minds of the American people forever and for aye. Let us not forget the hundreds of thousands of our comrades who

are not here to-night to enjoy the hospitalities of Portland ; who are not here to-night in visible presence to touch elbows and to grasp the hands of comrades who will never wake again to an earthly reveille. I would hardly dare touch upon such a theme as this with any poor words of my own, but in offering our tribute to the heroic dead let me borrow the beautiful words uttered by the poet Winter, at a reunion of veterans a few years ago, in the presence of some who are here to-night, and which will be cherished as one of the sweetest lyrics of the war period as long as patriotism shall last :

If the wind that sighs over our prairies  
 No longer is solemn with knells,  
 But lovely with flowers and fairies,  
 And sweet with the calm Sabbath bells ;  
 If virtue, in cottage or palace,  
 Leads love to the bridal of pride,  
 'Tis because out of war's bitter chalice  
 Our heroes drank deeply and died.

\* \* \* \* \*

Where they roam on the slopes of the mountain  
 That only by angels is trod,  
 Where they muse by the crystalline fountain  
 That springs in the garden of God,  
 Are they lost in unspeakable splendor ?  
 Do they never look back and regret ?  
 Ah, the valiant are constant and tender,  
 And Honor can never forget.

Divine in their pitying sadness  
 They grieve for their comrades of earth ;  
 They will hear us, and start into gladness,  
 And echo the notes of our mirth ;  
 They will lift their white hands with a blessing  
 We shall know by the tear that it brings—  
 The rapture of friendship confessing  
 With harps and the waving of wings.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ah, grander in doom-stricken glory  
 Than the greatest that linger behind,  
 They shall live in perpetual story,  
 Who saved the last hope of mankind !  
 For their cause was the cause of the races  
 That languished in slavery's night ;  
 And the death that was pale on their faces  
 Has filled the whole world with its light.

## NINETEENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

To the clouds and the mountains we breathe it;  
To the freedom of planet and star;  
Let the tempests of ocean enwreath it;  
Let the winds of the night bear it far—  
Our oath, that, till manhood shall perish,  
And honor and virtue are sped,  
We are true to the cause that they cherish,  
And eternally true to the dead.

(Great applause.)

This closed the exercises of the evening, and the great audience dispersed to the sweet music of the band.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

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HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
TOLEDO, OHIO, August, 1, 1884. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
No. 1. }

I. The Commander-in-Chief elected at the Eighteenth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Minneapolis, Minn., July 25, 1884, hereby assumes the duties of that office, with Headquarters at Toledo, Ohio. Expressing sincere gratitude for the exalted trust imposed, he earnestly invites the fraternal co-operation of all comrades in the determination to make this a year of continued enthusiasm and growth.

II. The following appointments have been made:

*Adjutant General,*

Comrade W. W. ALCORN, Toledo, Ohio.

*Quartermaster General,*

Comrade JOHN TAYLOR, Philadelphia, Pa.

III. In future orders, additional appointments will be announced.

JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

*Commander-in-Chief.*

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HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
TOLEDO, OHIO, August 11, 1884. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
No 2. }

I. The Eighteenth National Encampment held at Minneapolis, July 23, 24 and 25, 1884, elected the following officers:

*Commander-in-Chief,*

Comrade JOHN S. KOUNTZ, Toledo, Ohio.

*Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief,*

Comrade JOHN P REA, Minneapolis, Minn.

*Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief,*

Comrade IRA E. HICKS, New Britain, Conn.

*Chaplain-in-Chief,*

Comrade T. M. SHANAFELT, East Saginaw, Mich.

*Surgeon General,*

Comrade WM. D. HALL, Altoona, Pa.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Arkansas, . . . . .	THOMAS H. BARNES, Fort Smith.
California, . . . . .	W. H. HOLMES, San Francisco.
Connecticut, . . . . .	FRED. A. SPENCER, Waterbury.
Colorado, . . . . .	C. T. HARKINSON, Denver.
Dakota, . . . . .	JOHN B. DENNIS, Yankton.
Delaware, . . . . .	W. H. PURNELL, Newark.
Illinois, . . . . .	W. W. BERRY, Quincy.
Indiana, . . . . .	E. P. HAMMOND, Rensselaer.
Iowa, . . . . .	JOHN K. DEAL, Carroll.
Kansas, . . . . .	H. L. MILLARD, Sterling.
Kentucky, . . . . .	SAMUEL T. JACK, Louisville.
Maine, . . . . .	F. W. HASKELL, Waterville.
Maryland, . . . . .	W. O. SAVILLE, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, . . . . .	HENRY B. PIERCE, Abington.
Michigan, . . . . .	SAMUEL WELLS, Buchanan.
Minnesota, . . . . .	W. P. ROBERTS, Minneapolis.
Missouri, . . . . .	J. S. STERRETT, St. Joseph.
Nebraska, . . . . .	J. O. WEST, Grand Island.
New Hampshire, . . . . .	D. B. NEWHALL, Concord.
New Jersey, . . . . .	J. R. VANSYKLE, Jersey City.
New Mexico, . . . . .	J. J. FITZGERRELL, Las Vegas.
New York, . . . . .	HERMAN F. FOX, Geneva.
Ohio, . . . . .	J. J. SULLIVAN, Millersburg.
Oregon, . . . . .	B. B. TUTTLE, Portland.
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	SAMUEL HARPER, Pittsburgh.
Potomac, . . . . .	JOHN CAMERON, Washington.
Rhode Island, . . . . .	W. J. BRADFORD, Providence.
Tennessee, . . . . .	E. S. JONES, Nashville.
Utah, . . . . .	F. M. BISHOP, Salt Lake City.
Vermont, . . . . .	L. F. TERRILL, Underhill.
Virginia, . . . . .	H. DEB. CLAY, Newport News.
Washington Territory, . . . . .	WM. McMICKEN, Olympia.
West Virginia, . . . . .	H. V. DANIELS, Martinsburg.
Wisconsin, . . . . .	PHIL. CHEEK, JR., Baraboo.

## II. The following Staff appointments are announced:

*Judge Advocate General,*

Comrade D. R. AUSTIN, Toledo, Ohio.

*Inspector General,*

Comrade O. A. JANES, Hillsdale, Mich.

*Assistant Adjutant General,*

Comrade P. H. DOWLING, Toledo, Ohio.

*Senior Aide-de-Camp,*

Comrade R. H. COCHRAN, Toledo, Ohio.

III. The Commander of each Department will at once forward to these Headquarters, the name of one comrade for appointment as Aide-de-Camp, and one for Assistant Inspector.

IV. The official reports of the Woman's Relief Corps made at its first annual meeting, at Minneapolis, July 25, 1884, show that this patriotic auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic has in its organized work exceeded our highest expectations. To these earnest, loyal women, who are aiding us in putting to a practical test the cardinal principle of our Association, we should extend our cordial sympathy and support. Its Headquarters have been established at Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, National President, and Miss Emma D. Sibley, National Secretary.

BY COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

W. W. ALCORN,

*Adjutant General.*

*Commander-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,  
TOLEDO, OHIO, September 4, 1884. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
No. 3. }

Nearly twenty years have passed since the Union Army, numbering more than a million of men, cast aside the vestments of war, bid adieu to camp and march and returned to their homes. They carried aloft the flag which they had borne in triumph through the smoke of many a hard fought battle, and by whose valor it had been firmly established as the emblem of an unbroken Union and a country of freemen. Eighteen years have gone, since a few survivors of that army, for the purpose of preserving the friendships formed amid the scenes of war, to assist their disabled and suffering comrades, to perpetuate the memories of the heroic dead and to care for their widows and orphans, organized the Grand Army of the Republic. From year to year its membership has continued to increase until it now numbers upon its rolls more than a quarter of a million of the old war worn veterans, embracing all shades of political and religious opinions. There yet remain as many more worthy soldiers and sailors of the Union armies, who need only to become thoroughly acquainted with the objects and aims of our association, to create in them a desire to participate in its privileges and aid in disseminating its blessings. It is therefore earnestly urged upon each comrade, and National, Department and Post officer, to consecrate himself anew to our fraternal cause in one grand effort to bring into our ranks all eligible soldiers and sailors, to the end that the roll may be complete, and this become the crowning year in the growth of the Grand Army of the Republic.

BY COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

W. W. ALCORN,

*Adjutant General.*

*Commander-in-Chief.*



HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
 TOLEDO, OHIO, September 13, 1884. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
 No. 4. }

The country at this time is being agitated by a great political contest; and while it must be conceded by all that no class of citizens have a higher right to freely express their political opinions and take part in the campaign as their convictions shall dictate, than those who through unselfish patriotism went forth to save the Nation, yet the Commander-in-Chief deems it his duty to remind comrades that the Grand Army of the Republic is *strictly non-partisan*. Our law upon this subject is plain and emphatic, as follows:

“No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in *any manner* use the organization for *partisan purposes*, and no discussion of partizan questions *shall be permitted* at any of its meetings, nor shall any nomination for political office be made.”—See Chap. 5, Art. XI. R. and R.

It is therefore earnestly hoped that no Post will violate this fundamental law of our association by participating in any political demonstration whatever.

The wearing of a Grand Army badge or uniform at a political meeting is in the highest degree improper, and comrades should refrain from so offending against the spirit of our Rules and Regulations.

By COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

W. W. ALCORN,

Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
 TOLEDO, OHIO, September 18, 1884. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
 No. 5. }

I. The following appointments are hereby announced:

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

EUGENE LELIE, . . . . .	Stockton, . . . . .	California.
JAMES INMAN, . . . . .	Denver, . . . . .	Colorado.
NORMAN L. HOPE, . . . . .	Hartford, . . . . .	Connecticut.
JAMES T. HENSLEY, . . . . .	Washington, . . . . .	D. C.
GEORGE E. LEMON, . . . . .	Washington, . . . . .	D. C.
NOAH H. TYNER, . . . . .	Fargo, . . . . .	Dakota.
B. F. PAYNE, . . . . .	Miller, . . . . .	Dakota.
ALBERT S. NONES, . . . . .	Wilmington, . . . . .	Delaware.
JOHN P. GORMLEY, . . . . .	New Castle, . . . . .	Delaware.
J. DE V. HAZZARD, . . . . .	Eustis, . . . . .	Florida.
GEO. M. PARSONS, . . . . .	Halley, . . . . .	Idaho.
JAMES E. GRAHAM, . . . . .	Fort Wayne, . . . . .	Indiana.
C. D. LAW, . . . . .	Fort Wayne, . . . . .	Indiana.
S. M. CHILDS, . . . . .	Dunlap, . . . . .	Iowa.

W. H. SALADA, . . . . .	Des Moines, . . . . .	Iowa.
L. V. B. TAYLOR, . . . . .	Frankfort, . . . . .	Kansas.
J. F. THOMPSON, . . . . .	Seneca, . . . . .	Kansas.
THEODORE WISEMAN, . . . . .	Lawrence, . . . . .	Kansas.
H. S. WOODS, . . . . .	Litchfield, . . . . .	Kentucky.
A. S. BADGER, . . . . .	New Orleans, . . . . .	Louisiana.
F. W. GUPTILL, . . . . .	Beddeford, . . . . .	Maine.
RUEL C. BURGESS, . . . . .	Vassalboro, . . . . .	Maine.
JOHN FRENCH, . . . . .	Auburn, . . . . .	Maine.
A. M. SAWYER, . . . . .	Portland, . . . . .	Maine.
LEWIS M. ZIMMERMAN, . . . . .	Frederick, . . . . .	Maryland.
JOHN W. SAVILLE, . . . . .	Baltimore, . . . . .	Maryland.
WM. W. FROST, . . . . .	Marlboro, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
THOS. R. SCOTT, . . . . .	Boston, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
GEO. A. CHASE, . . . . .	Detroit, . . . . .	Michigan.
D. S. COVERDALE, . . . . .	Owatonna, . . . . .	Minnesota.
CASSIUS M. FERNALD, . . . . .	Owatonna, . . . . .	Minnesota.
JOHN H. WALKER, . . . . .	Minneapolis, . . . . .	Minnesota.
EDWARD SIMONTON, . . . . .	St. Paul, . . . . .	Minnesota.
J. M. HURLEY, . . . . .	Carthage, . . . . .	Missouri.
A. H. BOWEN, . . . . .	Hastings, . . . . .	Nebraska.
CHAS. H. ALLEN, . . . . .	Concord, . . . . .	N. Hampshire.
LIBERTY W. FOSKETT, . . . . .	Keene, . . . . .	N. Hampshire.
JAMES M. LATTIMER, . . . . .	Haddenfield, . . . . .	New Jersey.
E. F. BRAINARD, . . . . .	Newark, . . . . .	New Jersey.
W. V. H. CORTELYON, . . . . .	New York, . . . . .	New York.
GEORGE J. WENCK, . . . . .	New York, . . . . .	New York.
WM. I. SHERMAN, . . . . .	Albany, . . . . .	New York.
ALEXANDER STAIN, . . . . .	Albany, . . . . .	New York.
J. KENT HAMILTON, . . . . .	Toledo, . . . . .	Ohio.
JAMES B. WILSON, . . . . .	Cincinnati, . . . . .	Ohio.
FRED. C. DEITZ, . . . . .	Zanesville, . . . . .	Ohio.
T. L. DAVIDSON, . . . . .	Portland, . . . . .	Oregon.
AMOS MULLEN, . . . . .	Bellefonte, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
J. H. R. STOREY, . . . . .	Philadelphia, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
W. LAMONT WHEELER, . . . . .	Newport, . . . . .	Rhode Island.
THOS. W. MANCHESTER, . . . . .	Providence, . . . . .	Rhode Island.
A. W. WILLS, . . . . .	Nashville, . . . . .	Tennessee.
R. J. COFFEY, . . . . .	Winsor, . . . . .	Vermont.
MILES J. PITKIN, . . . . .	La Crosse, . . . . .	Wisconsin.
S. F. SHAW, . . . . .	Parkersburg, . . . . .	W. Virginia.
WM. McMICKEN, . . . . .	Olympia, . . . . .	W. T.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS.

CHAS. S. ANTHONY, . . . . .	Taunton, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
JOHN E. BURROUGHS, . . . . .	Providence, . . . . .	Rhode Island.
CYRUS FREEMAN, . . . . .	Great Falls, . . . . .	N. Hampshire.
H. N. ROTHERY, . . . . .	Washington, . . . . .	D. C.
WILBUR F. SANDERS, . . . . .	Bozemen, . . . . .	Montana.
J. PAUL JONES, . . . . .	Ashland, . . . . .	Kentucky.
J. St. J. CLARKSON, . . . . .	Dayton, . . . . .	Ohio.
H. P. MCINTIRE, . . . . .	Red Wing, . . . . .	Minnesota.
ROBERT STRATTON, . . . . .	Fort Wayne, . . . . .	Indiana.
F. E. TYLER, . . . . .	Chattanooga, . . . . .	Tennessee.
E. T. MARCUM, . . . . .	Tacoma, . . . . .	W. T.
B. C. CHRISTY, . . . . .	Pittsburg, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
R. J. FLINT, . . . . .	Mensmonie, . . . . .	Wisconsin.

D. D. NEER, . . . . .	Portland, . . . . .	Oregon.
A. H. MCCrackEN, . . . . .	Waverly, . . . . .	Iowa.
J. E. WEST, . . . . .	Fargo, . . . . .	Dakota.
CHRISTIAN STAWITZ, . . . . .	St. Louis, . . . . .	Missouri.
CHAS. E. MERRITT, . . . . .	Mount Holly, . . . . .	New Jersey.
R. STEWART DENNCE, . . . . .	New Orleans, . . . . .	Louisiana.
ANDY M. FULLER, . . . . .	Topeka, . . . . .	Kansas.
HENRY L. BROWN, . . . . .	Hartford, . . . . .	Connecticut.
OLIVER J. CONANT, . . . . .	Rockland, . . . . .	Maine.
THOS. J. LARKIN, . . . . .	Baltimore, . . . . .	Maryland.

The Assistant Inspectors will at once report by letter to O. A. Janes, Inspector General, Hillsdale, Mich., for instructions.

BY COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ.

W. W. ALCORN,

*Adjutant General.*

*Commander-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. }  
 TOLEDO, OHIO, October 4, 1884. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
 No. 6. }

Attention is directed to the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—PENSION OFFICE, }  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20, 1884. }

*John S. Kountz, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R., Toledo, Ohio:*

DEAR SIR:—In the analysis of cases pending before this office, as made in July, 1883, the fact was disclosed that of the total number—about 244,000 in round numbers—204,000 were awaiting the response of claimants to our calls for necessary evidence. The evidence lacking in a large number of cases, is that of officers and comrades to show the origin of disability in service and line of duty.

In the majority of these cases, there is, at the Adjutant General's office, either no record at all, or one of constant presence for duty and, in such cases, without the positive evidence of officers or comrades, a pension cannot be granted under the present pension laws. The inability to furnish this evidence, in otherwise meritorious cases, arises principally from the fact, that comrades are widely separated and have lost all knowledge of each other's whereabouts.

Early in October, 1883, this office decided to establish a record of all surviving soldiers and sailors who had served in the Union Army and Navy during the late war, and as it is safe to presume that all good soldiers are either members of the Grand Army of the Republic, or are known to its members, a letter was addressed to Gen. Robert B. Beath, then Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, setting forth the necessity of this office and soliciting his aid in obtaining the record desired. He gave his hearty endorsement to the undertaking, and after a personal interview with him, a card was designed. \* \* \*

Three hundred and fifty thousand of these cards were issued to the various Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at the same time a General Order, (No. 4,) was issued by General Beath, re-

questing the Commanders of the various Departments to see that said cards were promptly filled in and returned to this office. Thirty-five of the thirty-eight Departments have forwarded returns for about 50 per cent. of their membership, but from the other three Departments, viz.: Delaware, Indiana and Maine, we have been unable to obtain any response. We are not receiving returns as rapidly as we could wish, but we feel sure that if the Commanders of the different Posts could be brought to understand the vast amount of good that has already been derived from these records, by old and worthy comrades, it would add a new interest to their labor.

Of the value and success of this undertaking, we feel fully assured and we have the proof of it in the fact that since April 15, when the few cards we had at that time were first assorted by States, Regiments and Companies, and filed in cases for ready reference, we have settled hundreds of cases that could not be adjudicated because of the inability of claimants to furnish the necessary evidence of comrades as to the origin of disability in service and line of duty.

We have over 300,000 names now on file and for the majority of these, we are indebted to the Grand Army of the Republic. But many Regimental Associations have favored us with lists of their members, and we have obtained quite a number from the Special Examiners of this office, who are instructed to make lists of ex-soldiers whom they may meet while taking testimony.

Many names are forwarded by private individuals who hearing of the record as established, desire to make one of the number. We have given you this detailed account of the origin and continuance of the record in question, with the hope that you will give your endorsement to this work and that you will urge upon all Department Commanders the necessity for them to comply with General Order No 4, and aim to have their returns complete at an early day. A great deal remains to be done, in fact, the work is only fairly begun, and we must look to the Grand Army of the Republic for the assistance, without which our object cannot be attained.

Feeling confident that you will join with me in giving this matter your hearty approval. I am, very truly yours,

W. W. DUDLEY,  
*Commissioner.*

The Commander-in-Chief endorses the request of the Pension Office contained in the foregoing letter, and urges Department Commanders to require Posts that have not complied with General Order No. 4, (Series 1883) to promptly do so, and request Posts that have furnished such lists to forward the names of comrades who have been added to roster since former report.

The result stated by the Commissioner again proves the usefulness of our organization to deserving comrades, and every worthy soldier should be encouraged to enlist under our banner, that he may have the benefit of united counsel and effort.

BY COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,  
W. W. ALCORN, *Adjutant General.*  
*Commander-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
 TOLEDO, OHIO, October 10, 1884. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
 No. 7. }

I. The following Committees were appointed at the last National Encampment, and are published for the information of comrades.

COMMITTEE ON SONS OF VERERANS.

Comrade LOUIS WAGNER, . . . . .	Philadelphia, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
" IRA M. HEDGES, . . . . .	Haverstraw, . . . . .	New York.
" JOHN D BILLINGS, . . . . .	Canton, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
" H. P. LLOYD, . . . . .	Cincinnati, . . . . .	Ohio.
" L. T. DICKASON, . . . . .	Danville, . . . . .	Illinois.
" EDWARD NICAR, . . . . .	South Bend, . . . . .	Indiana.
" H. W. POND, . . . . .	Fort Scott, . . . . .	Kansas.
" RUSH J. SHANK, . . . . .	Lansing, . . . . .	Michigan.
" W. F. CHAMBERLIN, . . . . .	Hannibal, . . . . .	Missouri.
" H. M. NEVIUS, . . . . .	Red Bank, . . . . .	New Jersey.
" JOHN C. LINEHAN, . . . . .	Penacook, . . . . .	New Hampshire.
" FRANK M. SMITH, . . . . .	Baltimore, . . . . .	Maryland.
" BENJ. WILLIAMS, . . . . .	Rockland, . . . . .	Maine.

Committee to consider proposed changes in the Ritual, with authority to receive propositions for any changes submitted by vote of any Department Encampment:

Comrade BEN. D. HOUSE, . . . . .	Indianapolis, . . . . .	Indiana.
" DAVID LANNING, . . . . .	Columbus, . . . . .	Ohio.
" JOHN S. WHEELER, . . . . .	Red Bank, . . . . .	New Jersey.
" A. J. SELLERS, . . . . .	Philadelphia, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
" JAS. I. MEECH, . . . . .	Lynn, . . . . .	Massachusetts.

The subject of "Uniform," which was laid over as unfinished business was also referred to this committee.

Committee to consider pending amendments to Art. IV, Chap. I, Rules and Regulations:

Comrade A. P. KETCHAM, . . . . .	93 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
" J. W. BURST, . . . . .	Sycamore, . . . . . Illinois.
" W. J. MARSHALL, . . . . .	Chattanooga, . . . . . Tennessee.
" I. S. BANGS, . . . . .	Waterville, . . . . . Maine.
" R. B. BROWN, . . . . .	Zanesville, . . . . . Ohio.

Believing there should be a united effort upon the part of the Grand Army of the Republic to procure additional and much needed legislation upon the subject of pensions by Congress, the National Encampment at its annual session held in Baltimore, June, 1882, referred the whole matter to a special committee. This committee has been continued from year to year, and is now composed of the following comrades:

Comrade GEORGE S. MERRILL, . . . . .	Lawrence, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
" LOUIS WAGNER, . . . . .	Philadelphia, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
" C. H. GROSVENOR, . . . . .	Athens, . . . . .	Ohio.
" JAMES TANNER, . . . . .	Brooklyn, . . . . .	New York.
" S. S. BURDETT, . . . . .	Washington, . . . . .	D. C.
" JOHN C. LINEHAN, . . . . .	Penacook, . . . . .	New Hampshire.
" O. R. McNARY, . . . . .	Leavenworth, . . . . .	Kansas.

This committee has been much embarrassed and its efforts greatly weakened by the individual action of Posts in sending resolutions and memorials to Congress upon this subject. To prevent this the National Encampment at its last session passed the following resolution :

*“Resolved, That all petitions, resolutions and memorials by Posts in regard to pension legislation, be required to be forwarded to National Headquarters through Department Headquarters, and that Posts be forbidden to make separate and independent applications to Congress for legislation on the subject of pensions.”*

II. Comrades are warned against the following persons who are reported to be imposing upon members and Posts throughout the country.

Adrian D. Ruggles, a dishonorably discharged member of Post 130, Department Massachusetts; he is five feet eight inches in height, lame in right leg, was a member of 38th Massachusetts, and claims to be a druggist.

A person calling himself C. Israel Johnson, and claiming to hail from Prescott Post, Providence, Rhode Island.

Capt. Almon D. Tuttle, once a member of Meade Post, Department of Potomac; a plausible talker, about 75 years old.

By COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

W. W. ALCORN,

*Commander-in-Chief.*

*Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
TOLEDO, OHIO, November 28, 1884. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
No. 8. }

The following appointments are hereby announced:

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

- COMRADE WM. H. H. CLAYTON, . . . Fort Smith, . . . . . Arkansas.  
 “ A. W. COLLINS, . . . . . Oakland, . . . . . California.  
 “ R. H. DUNN, . . . . . Pueblo, . . . . . Colorado.  
 “ GEORGE ADY, . . . . . Denver, . . . . . Colorado.  
 “ ROGER BRENNAN, . . . . . Egan, . . . . . Dakota.  
 “ WM. B. COYLE, . . . . . Spearfish, . . . . . Dakota.  
 “ J. C. TAYLOR, . . . . . Washington, . . . . . D. C.  
 “ JOHN B. TANNER, . . . . . Washington, . . . . . D. C.  
 “ LYMAN B. CUTLER, . . . . . Washington, . . . . . D. C.  
 “ JOHN JAY PHILBRICK, . . . . . Key West, . . . . . Florida.  
 “ JOHN F. LEWIS, . . . . . Atlanta, . . . . . Georgia.  
 “ GEO. L. MESERVEY, . . . . . Chicago, . . . . . Illinois.  
 “ E. D. LOUD, . . . . . Chicago, . . . . . Illinois.  
 “ JOHN W. LANE, . . . . . Danville, . . . . . Illinois.  
 “ D. N. FOSTER, . . . . . Ft. Wayne, . . . . . Indiana.  
 “ W. B. COCHRAN, . . . . . Cherokee, . . . . . Kansas.

Comrade E. R. WESTFALL, . . . . .	Severance, . . . . .	Kansas.
" J. W. FEIGHAN, . . . . .	Emporia, . . . . .	Kansas.
" W. F. COCHRAN, . . . . .	Osborne, . . . . .	Kansas.
" W. J. LEA, . . . . .	Topeka, . . . . .	Kansas.
" GEORGE R. PIERCE, . . . . .	Shelburn Falls, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
" GRANVILLE C. FISKE, . . . . .	Ashland, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
" J. WALTER BRADLEE, . . . . .	Milton, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
" GEO. W. JOHNSON, . . . . .	Baltimore, . . . . .	Maryland.
" NELSON FALES, . . . . .	Thomastown, . . . . .	Maine.
" JOHN F. TOBIN, . . . . .	Camden, . . . . .	Maine.
" CHARLES E. GECHTEL, . . . . .	Bangor, . . . . .	Maine.
" HORATIO N. SAWYER, . . . . .	Auburn, . . . . .	Maine.
" CECIL A. HALL, . . . . .	Kalamazoo, . . . . .	Michigan.
" R. A. PARKER, . . . . .	Detroit, . . . . .	Michigan.
" W. H. WEBSTER, . . . . .	Central City, . . . . .	Nebraska.
" GEORGE B. DEMING, . . . . .	Enfield, . . . . .	N. H.
" J. W. CRAWFORD, . . . . .	Fort Crag, . . . . .	New Mexico.
" CHAS. S. BURNS, . . . . .	New York, . . . . .	New York.
" U. S. STEVENS, . . . . .	Binghamton, . . . . .	New York.
" FRANK M. CLARK, . . . . .	New York, . . . . .	New York.
" WM. STIFFEY, . . . . .	Wellsville, . . . . .	New York.
" C. H. LUTZENS, . . . . .	New York, . . . . .	New York.
" C. HULL GRANT, . . . . .	Brooklyn, . . . . .	New York.
" R. H. SCHOOLEY, . . . . .	Rochester, . . . . .	New York.
" JOHN N. FRAZEE, . . . . .	Cleveland, . . . . .	Ohio.
" M. J. SLOAN, . . . . .	Warren, . . . . .	Ohio.
" JOHN K. DUKE, . . . . .	Portsmouth, . . . . .	Ohio.
" J. M. HALL, . . . . .	Toledo, . . . . .	Ohio.
" H. G. WHITE, . . . . .	Millersburg, . . . . .	Ohio.
" JOHN MCELROY, . . . . .	Toledo, . . . . .	Ohio.
" H. H. NORTHROP, . . . . .	Portland, . . . . .	Oregon.
" F. K. ARNOLD, . . . . .	Portland, . . . . .	Oregon.
" G. T. DAVIDSON, . . . . .	Portland, . . . . .	Oregon.
" W. B. WARREN, . . . . .	Erie, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
" WM. J. FERGUSON, . . . . .	Philadelphia, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
" JAMES BEALE, . . . . .	Philadelphia, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
" J. C. SUNDERLAND, . . . . .	Philadelphia, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
" WM. DWYER, . . . . .	Oil City, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
" CHAS. HOLYLAND, . . . . .	Pittsburg, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
" JOS. WELSH, . . . . .	Philadelphia, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
" J. B. WOOLSON, . . . . .	Chattanooga, . . . . .	Tennessee.
" RUFUS S. JONES, . . . . .	Hampton, . . . . .	Virginia.
" G. N. ALEXANDER, . . . . .	Seattle, . . . . .	Wash. Ter.
" D. B. BAKER, . . . . .	Vancouver, . . . . .	Wash. Ter.
" J. B. MITCHELL, . . . . .	Toledo, . . . . .	Wash. Ter.
" J. S. BROWN, . . . . .	Spokane Falls, . . . . .	Wash. Ter.
" EUGENE BIONDI, . . . . .	Port Townsend, . . . . .	Wash. Ter.

## INSPECTORS GENERAL.

COMRADE ABIAL C. SAVAGE, . . . . .	Eureka Springs, . . . . .	Arkansas.
" G. W. WATTS, . . . . .	San Francisco, . . . . .	California.
" J. A. McMORRIS, . . . . .	Colorado Springs, . . . . .	Colorado.
" B. F. STEAVENS, . . . . .	Warrington, . . . . .	Florida.
" ERASTUS W. WOOD, . . . . .	Santa Fe, . . . . .	New Mexico.
" JOHN PEATTIE, . . . . .	Utica, . . . . .	New York.
" L. D. RICHARDS, . . . . .	Fremont, . . . . .	Nebraska.
" J. W. WOODMAN, . . . . .	Norfolk, . . . . .	Virginia.

Comrade Thomas R. Scott, announced as Aide-de-Camp in General Orders No. 5, is hereby relieved.

Comrade J. M. Hall is hereby assigned to duty at these Headquarters and will have charge of all matters of transportation.

BY COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

W. W. ALCORN,

*Commander-in-Chief.*

*Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
 TOLEDO, OHIO, December 13, 1884. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
 No. 9. }

I. It gives the Commander-in-Chief great satisfaction to be able to announce that, notwithstanding the excitement incident to a heated political campaign, the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic has steadily increased during the summer and autumn months. Congratulating the officers and comrades upon this auspicious result, he urges them to renewed efforts during the winter season to bring into our association all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, who merit our confidence, and thus extend the goodly influences of the Grand Army of the Republic.

II. At the Eighteenth Annual Encampment the following resolution was passed:

*“Resolved, That the Council of Administration shall ask for designs for a small pin or button that may be worn and acknowledged as a mark of membership, and when a design is offered that meets its approval, the same shall be promulgated in Orders and become a recognized badge under such regulations as may be deemed advisable by the Commander-in-Chief and Council of Administration.”*

In pursuance of this resolution the Council of Administration at a meeting held November 12, 1884, adopted a design, [see cut at bottom of this Order,] in the form of a button, to be worn on the left lapel of the coat. The wearing of this decoration is not obligatory, and does not take the place of the badge prescribed by Section II, Article IX, Chapter V, R. and R.

III. Owing to a large reduction in the contract price of supplies, the Quartermaster General is enabled to make a corresponding reduction to Departments. To save both expense and labor to National Headquarters, it is suggested that requisitions be made by Departments for a three months' supply.

IV. The attention of Department Commanders is especially called to the losses the Grand Army continues to sustain by suspensions, which is no doubt largely owing to negligence and indifference on the part of Post officers. Attention is also called to the delay of Departments in forwarding quarterly reports, which are frequently incomplete,



owing to the fact that Posts have not made their reports. It is the duty of Department Commanders to see that Post officers discharge their duty, in accordance with the Rules and Regulations and their oath of office.

V. Departments, Posts or comrades, having anything to present to the committee appointed to consider pending amendments to Art. IV, Chap. I, R. & R., are requested to forward the same to Comrade A. P. Ketchum, Chairman, No. 402 Washington Street, New York, prior to February 1st, 1885.

VI. The following named comrades are appointed a Committee on Transportation for the Portland Encampment, 1885:

Comrade Samuel Wells, Buchanan, Mich.

Comrade J. M. Hall, Toledo, Ohio.

Comrade J. C. Linehan, Penacook, N. H.

Comrade Thomas J. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.

Comrade J. G. Everest, Chicago, Ills.

VII. The Department of Pennsylvania, by resolution passed at its Semi-Annual Encampment held August 20, 1884, requested the Commander-in-Chief to call attention of Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic to the Gettysburg Battle-field Association, which has been organized for the purpose of purchasing and holding the battle ground of Gettysburg, and is under the control of comrades of the Department of Pennsylvania. A large portion of the battle-field has already been acquired and is held in fee simple by the association, and it is the design to purchase the remaining portion of this historic ground, that it may be forever preserved, and suitable tablets be erected to mark the positions of the various commands engaged. To raise funds for this purpose the Association has issued stock in shares of \$10.00 each, which, together with full information, can be had upon application to Thos. J. Stewart, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Pennsylvania, 1202 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

VIII. All Comrades who served in the Signal Corps, during the war, either on detached service or in the regular Corps, are requested to send their address to the Historian of the Signal Corps Association, J. Willard Brown, West Medford, Mass.

IX. Comrade Thos. G. Davidson, Salem, Oregon, appointed Aide-de-Camp, was incorrectly announced in General Order No. 8, as T. L. Davidson.

BY COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

W. W. ALCORN,

*Adjutant General.*

*Commander-in-Chief.*



HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
 TOLEDO, OHIO, December 15, 1884. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
 No. 10. }

The Commander-in-Chief hereby calls the attention of all comrades to the following Circular of the National Committee on Pensions, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and fully endorses the sentiments therein expressed:

*Commander and Comrades:*

There has been published, with the statement that it was to be sent to all Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, a circular from members of Post 15, Department of Massachusetts, appealing to comrades and Posts for an endorsement of the \$8 a month Pension Bill.

It is earnestly hoped that such endorsement will not be given.

The Pension Committee of the National Encampment have had three years' experience in presenting the subject of pension legislation to Congress and its several Committees; they were commissioned to speak for the Grand Army by the highest authority of the organization. Their disinterestedness and desire to secure the best possible changes in the pension law, will hardly be questioned, and three years intimate connection with the subject, its possibilities and probabilities before Congress certainly entitles their opinions to consideration.

This Committee has reported, and their report received the almost unanimous endorsement of the National Encampment, that it was inadvisable, *at present*, to ask for the enactment of a law granting universal and indiscriminate pensions.

There are now pending over 250,000 pension applicants, of the eyeless, legless, armless and sick, and of the widows and orphans of our comrades deceased. It is estimated that four-fifths of this list are delayed and their present adjudication prevented, from the lack of testimony which the lapse of twenty years and the death of witnesses since the war, renders unattainable. Doubtless fully 200,000 of these pensions for needy and suffering ones would have been at once settled by the passage of the law asked by the Grand Army Pension Committee, but which was obstructed and impeded by the seeming division of opinion from the untimely introduction of the \$8 a month bill.

The endorsement of the latter, is not merely a question of placing your comrades and Posts in direct antagonism to the National Encampment but far more and worse, it is a question whether the column of 800,000 able bodied and strong comrades shall just now attempt to elbow aside the already long waiting procession of 200,000 disabled and suffering ones, the orphans and widows, that the larger and stronger column may first get their \$8 a month.

Let us not, as members of the Grand Army, so place ourselves before Congress and the people.

The \$8 a month bill would add over one hundred million per year to the present pension disbursements; there is no possibility of its passage at the present time. The more pressing and immediate legislation may be secured by united action; divided councils prevent the enactment of any proper measure of relief.

Let us, in accordance with the action of the National Encampment, first unitedly demand such immediate legislation as shall give pensions to the long suffering ones now vainly knocking at the portals of the pen-

sion office, and close forever the doors of the almshouses of our land against the old veteran and his dependent ones.

In God and humanity's name let the well veteran wait till the law can be amended to grant justice to the crippled and disabled ones.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

GEORGE S. MERRILL,  
LOUIS WAGNER,  
C. H. GROSVENOR,  
JAMES TANNER,  
S. S. BURDETT,  
JOHN C. LINEHAN,  
O. R. McNARY,

} National G. A. R.  
Committee on  
Pensions.

BY COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

W. W. ALCORN,

Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
TOLEDO, O., January 2, 1885. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
No. 11. }

The Commander-in-Chief deems it his duty to urge upon comrades the necessity of taking active measures to induce Congress to pass at its present session, the "Mexican Pension Bill, with Amendments," now pending in the House of Representatives.

While this bill does not meet all the just demands of the soldiers of the late war, it is nevertheless an advanced step in that direction, embracing as it does most of the recommendations of the National Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, and it is undoubtedly the best that can be obtained at this session. Its passage will bring incalculable relief to thousands of long-suffering comrades, and the widows and orphans of those who have passed beyond mortal aid. The Senate passed this bill at its last session, and it now only awaits the favorable action of the House of Representatives, and the approval of the President to become a law.

It is confidently believed that a united expression by the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, together with the tens of thousands of citizens who favor this bill, made at once to the House of Representatives, will secure the passage of this much needed Pension legislation before the close of the present session.

It is urged that comrades in every locality immediately make an organized effort to obtain this expression; and it is suggested that each Post divide the territory within its jurisdiction into districts that can be canvassed in a few days, and the work of obtaining signatures to petitions be assigned to such comrades or friends, as will give immediate and active attention to the work. By such means, within a few weeks

at the farthest, a million of names may be presented to the House asking for the passage of this bill; and there is little doubt that such a request will be heeded. Blank petitions have already been sent to all Posts. Should more be needed, they can be had upon application to the Chairman of the Pension Committee, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 1405, G Street N. W., Washington, D. C., to whom all petitions should be forwarded when completed.

But a few weeks remain of the present session. Whatever is possible to do, should be done at once. Our comrades who need relief need it *now*. A year, or even a few months, may be *too late* for many who are already weary with long waiting and patient suffering.

BY COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,  
*Commander-in-Chief.*

W. W. ALCORN,  
*Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
 TOLEDO, O., February 25, 1885. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
 No. 12. }

I. The following appointments are announced :

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

COMRADE JULIUS A. BRISTOL, . . .	Ansonia, . . . . .	Connecticut.
" JOHN MCGILL, . . . . .	Stamford, . . . . .	Connecticut.
" SAMUEL J. CHAFFER, . . . . .	New Britain, . . . . .	Connecticut.
" WM. W. HIBBARD, . . . . .	Washington, . . . . .	D. C.
" WM. HOWARD MILLS, . . . . .	Washington, . . . . .	D. C.
" WM. JAMES, . . . . .	Jacksonville, . . . . .	Florida.
" CHAS. W. MYERHOFF, . . . . .	Evansville, . . . . .	Indiana.
" J. G. EVEREST, . . . . .	Chicago, . . . . .	Illinois.
" FRANK CLENDENIN, . . . . .	Morristown, . . . . .	Illinois.
" THOMAS H. LEE, . . . . .	Red Oak, . . . . .	Iowa.
" J. K. MASON, . . . . .	Keokuk, . . . . .	Iowa.
" P. D. SCHOFIELD, . . . . .	West Union, . . . . .	Iowa.
" E. H. COLCORD, . . . . .	Vinton, . . . . .	Iowa.
" J. H. CRAWFORD, . . . . .	Afton, . . . . .	Iowa.
" C. EDGAR WHEELER, . . . . .	Topeka, . . . . .	Kansas.
" CHARLES D. STILES, . . . . .	Dorchester, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
" W. W. FOSTER, . . . . .	South Deerfield, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
" WALTER CUTTING, . . . . .	Pittsfield, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
" CHARLES H. BAKER, . . . . .	Lynn, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
" EDWARD E. EDSON, . . . . .	East Bridgewater, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
" GEORGE P. MOTT, . . . . .	Baltimore, . . . . .	Maryland.
" JOHN C. ERDMAN, . . . . .	Baltimore, . . . . .	Maryland.
" E. I. MERRILL, . . . . .	Farmington, . . . . .	Maine.
" E. H. TAYLOR, . . . . .	Vassar, . . . . .	Michigan.
" R. W. SKEELS, . . . . .	Holton, . . . . .	Michigan.
" ROBERT F. HILL, . . . . .	Kalamazoo, . . . . .	Michigan.
" DAVID BACON, . . . . .	Niles, . . . . .	Michigan.

COMRADE OLIVER F. BRIGGS, . . . .	Minneapolis, . . . . .	Minnesota.
" FRANK F. SNOW, . . . . .	Kansas City, . . . . .	Missouri.
" AMASA COBB, . . . . .	Lincoln, . . . . .	Nebraska.
" CHAS. L. HARRIS, . . . . .	Cedar Rapids, . . . . .	Nebraska.
" J. F. ZEDIKER, . . . . .	Franklyn, . . . . .	Nebraska.
" SIMEON BLOOM, . . . . .	Omaha, . . . . .	Nebraska.
" W. A. McALLISTER, . . . . .	Columbus, . . . . .	Nebraska.
" W. C. HENRY, . . . . .	Fairmount, . . . . .	Nebraska.
" JAMES C. TAYLOR, . . . . .	Trenton, . . . . .	New Jersey.
" A. D. BLANCHET, . . . . .	Moonstown, . . . . .	New Jersey.
" ALONZO BEDELL, . . . . .	Haverstraw, . . . . .	New York.
" JOHN D. TERRY, . . . . .	New York, . . . . .	New York.
" HENRY PEASELL, . . . . .	Green Point, . . . . .	New York.
" EDWARD M. DUBEY, . . . . .	Brooklyn, . . . . .	New York.
" CHAS. E. COWTAN, . . . . .	Brooklyn, . . . . .	New York.
" HENRY E. STAMBACH, . . . . .	Buffalo, . . . . .	New York.
" JOHN C. LIMBECK, . . . . .	New York, . . . . .	New York.
" WM. C. HARRIS, . . . . .	New York, . . . . .	New York.
" H. A. WEEKS, . . . . .	New York, . . . . .	New York.
" E. F. RICHARDSON, . . . . .	New York, . . . . .	New York.
" C. S. BROWN, . . . . .	Toledo, . . . . .	Ohio.
" S. A. WHITFIELD, . . . . .	Cincinnati, . . . . .	Ohio.
" ROBERT CULLEN, . . . . .	Cincinnati, . . . . .	Ohio.
" A. M. L. WASSON, . . . . .	Cincinnati, . . . . .	Ohio.
" JEWETT PALMER, . . . . .	Marletta, . . . . .	Ohio.
" CARL BANCROFT, . . . . .	Columbus, . . . . .	Ohio.
" DAVID ZIMMER, . . . . .	Zanesville, . . . . .	Ohio.
" J. H. PUCK, . . . . .	Toledo, . . . . .	Ohio.
" THOS. BURCHFIELD, . . . . .	Altoona, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
" LEE HAYMOND, . . . . .	Clarksburg, . . . . .	West Virginia.
" J. W. FISHER, . . . . .	Cheyenne, . . . . .	Wyoming Ter.
" GUSTAVE SCHTNIGER, . . . . .	Laramie City, . . . . .	Wyoming Ter.

## ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL.

COMRADE PETER B. AYERS, . . . . . Wilmington, . . . . . Delaware.

## II. The following resignations have been accepted:

COMRADE JAMES E. GRAHAM, A. D. C., . . . . .	Fort Wayne, Indiana.
" F. C. DEITZ, A. D. C., appointed A. Q. M. G., . . . . .	Zanesville Ohio.
" J. W. FISHER, A. D. C., elected S. V. Dept. Com. Cheyenne, Wyoming Ty.	
" ROBERT STRATTON, A. I. G., . . . . .	Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BY COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

W. W. ALCORN,

*Commander-in-Chief.**Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
 TOLEDO, OHIO, March 14, 1885. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
 No. 13. }

I. Department Commanders will cause to be made a thorough inspection of each Post within their respective Departments between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of May, and report to the

Department Inspector on amended Form H, who will consolidate the same upon Form E, and forward to Comrade O. A. Janes, Inspector General, Hillsdale, Mich., on or before the twenty-fifth day of May, 1885. Assistant Inspectors and Post Commanders in making such inspections will follow the form prescribed by the National Encampment, found on page 52, Service Book.

Assistant Inspectors will inspect the Headquarters of their respective Departments and make a written report of the condition thereof to the Inspector General, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1885.

II. The Society of the Army of the Potomac will hold its annual meeting at Baltimore, Maryland, May 6, 1885. The Committee of Arrangements, through these Headquarters, extend to Posts of the Grand Army throughout the country, a cordial invitation to participate in the reception of the members of the society, and pledge that the city of Baltimore will do all in its power to make the visit enjoyable. Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic who have tested the hospitality of Baltimore, need no additional assurances.

III. Much unnecessary expense, trouble and disappointment is frequently occasioned to those seeking admission to National Military Homes, by a want of knowledge of the rules of admission. No Post or individual should send a person to be admitted into any of these Homes, without having first made application therefor and ascertained whether he is eligible. Blanks with full instructions for the admission of applicants can be obtained by sending to the Commanding Officers of the respective Homes.

IV. The National Encampment will hold its Nineteenth Annual Session in the city of Portland, Maine, June 24th and 25th, 1885. Details will be announced in General Orders, as soon as perfected.

By COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

W. W. ALCORN,

*Commander-in-Chief.*

*Adjutant General.*

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HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
 TOLEDO, OHIO, March 28, 1885.

GENERAL ORDERS }  
 No. 14. }

I.

“Proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations must be presented to the Adjutant General in time to furnish each member a copy at least thirty days before the National Encampment.” (*Resolution Encampment, June 18, 1879.*)

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations, must be forwarded to these Headquarters not later than April 24, 1885.

## II. The following appointments are hereby announced:

## AIDES-DE-CAMP.

COMRADE	EDWARD MOORE,	Portland,	Maine.
"	JOHN WILLIAMSON,	Portland,	Maine.
"	HENRY STREET,	New Orleans,	Louisiana.
"	JAMES J. HEALY,	Chicago,	Illinois.
"	F. S. CAPRON,	Chicago,	Illinois.
"	C. W. VON TROTHA,	Denver,	Colorado.
"	W. P. ALTMAN,	Salida,	Colorado.
"	DEXTER T. SAPP,	Leadville,	Colorado.
"	CHAS. B. PECK,	Columbia,	Dakota.
"	JOHN C. SCHMIDT,	Westfield,	Massachusetts.
"	GEORGE W. WILSON,	Hamilton,	Ohio.
"	BEN. HENDERSON,	Sedan,	Kansas.
"	JOHN M. ARMSTRONG,	St. Joseph,	Missouri.
"	JOHN H. STOTHOFF,	New York,	New York.
"	HARRY R. WHITING,	Albuquerque,	New Mexico.
"	MICHAEL H. MURPHY,	Las Vegas,	New Mexico.
"	FRANKLIN JORDEN,	Santa Fe,	New Mexico.
"	FERDINAND F. BOLTZ,	Ft. Wayne,	Indiana.
"	O. W. BLAKESLEY,	Menden,	Connecticut.
"	DANIEL WORCESTER,	Bridgeport,	Michigan.
"	MICHAEL CORNELLY,	Kirky,	Ohio.

## ASSISTANT INSPECTORS GENERAL.

COMRADE	LOUIS B. FULWILER,	Peru,	Indiana.
"	M. W. MERRIFIELD,	Union City,	Indiana.
"	CHARLES EMERY,	Fort Worth,	Texas.

The resignations of Comrades M. J. Sloan, Warren, O., and John H. Walker, of New York City, Aides-de-Camp, are accepted. The former has been elected Junior Vice Commander, Department of Ohio, and the latter appointed Assistant Quartermaster General, Department of New York.

BY COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

W. W. ALCORN,

*Adjutant General.*

*Commander-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
 TOLEDO, OHIO, April 30th, 1885. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
 No. 15. }

## MEMORIAL DAY.

In accordance with Rules and Regulations, May 30th will be observed as Memorial Day. As defined by resolution of the Eighteenth Annual Encampment, it will be kept sacred to the memory of our heroic dead. Let no idle merry-making mar its consecrated hours.

Twenty years have passed since our last Grand Review. The death roll of years has added tens of thousands to the half million graves we

left behind. The daily tolling bell, the freshly knotted crape, the muffled drum, the slow and solemn procession, tell how fast our comrades join the silent ranks above.

One by one a gallant leader languishes upon his couch of pain, and over myriads of homes the death angel hovers darkly. Hallowed be the day that brings such solemn thoughts as these.

Our comrades sleep well. No tear can disturb their profound slumber; no perfume of flowers make their rest more sweet. But wherever Memorial Day is observed there rises a higher ideal of American valor, a holier care for the men who saved the Union.

Let Posts of the Grand Army everywhere assemble. Enlist all loyal hearts in an observance of the day. Let the women and children be invited. Let all who reverence the flag unite in the ministration of loyalty and affection. The custom of inviting the clergy to hold memorial services on the Sunday preceeding Memorial Day is again commended, and comrades should feel it a privilege and duty to attend.

Where there are no graves to gather around, as on the far frontier, memorial services may still be held. Where there are no flowers to wreath, there still remains that perfect flower of Freedom—the Red, White and Blue. Above each patriot's grave may its benedictions fall.

The flowers of love are immortal. Be it ours to cherish them in our hearts and let their fragrance fill our lives.

BY COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

W. W. ALCORN,

*Adjutant General.*

*Commander-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
TOLEDO, OHIO, May 25, 1885. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
No. 16. }

The following appointments are hereby announced:

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

- COMRADE T. H. GOODMAN, . . . . . San Francisco, . . . . . California.
- " H. ELLEAU, . . . . . San Francisco, . . . . . California.
- " T. K. NOBLE, . . . . . San Francisco, . . . . . California.
- " GEO. M. BOWMAN, . . . . . San Jose, . . . . . California.
- " B. O. CARR, . . . . . St. Helena, . . . . . California.
- " CHAS. E. PINKHAM, . . . . . Sacramento, . . . . . California.
- " JOHN H. THATCHER, . . . . . Hartford, . . . . . Connecticut.
- " CHARLES T. CLEMENT, . . . . . Fargo, . . . . . Dakota.
- " W. H. BROWN, . . . . . Grand Forks, . . . . . Dakota.
- " J. M. LOCK, . . . . . Plankinton, . . . . . Dakota.
- " JAMES WILSON, . . . . . Flandreau, . . . . . Dakota.
- " W. W. SIMPSON, . . . . . Wilmington, . . . . . Delaware.



COMRADE	W. T. GRIFFINBERG, . . .	Wyoming, . . . . .	Delaware.
"	P. E. McMURRAY, . . . . .	Jacksonville, . . . . .	Florida.
"	M. L. OSBORN, . . . . .	Eustis, . . . . .	Florida.
"	ALBERT E. SEIFERT, . . . . .	Atlanta, . . . . .	Georgia.
"	HENRY D. FIELD, . . . . .	Chicago, . . . . .	Illinois.
"	W. D. LEWIS, . . . . .	Vincennes, . . . . .	Indiana.
"	C. E. BRIANT, . . . . .	Huntington, . . . . .	Indiana.
"	C. E. WHITSIT, . . . . .	Madison, . . . . .	Indiana.
"	A. F. SPAULDING, . . . . .	Wabash, . . . . .	Indiana.
"	WM. H. ARMSTONG, . . . . .	Terre Haute, . . . . .	Indiana.
"	J. B. PLESSINGER, . . . . .	Bluffton, . . . . .	Indiana.
"	JOHN A. M. COX, . . . . .	Indianapolis, . . . . .	Indiana.
"	CHAS. A. ZOLLINGER, . . . . .	Fort Wayne, . . . . .	Indiana.
"	E. J. BABCOCK, . . . . .	Davenport, . . . . .	Iowa.
"	J. W. WOOD, . . . . .	Bussey, . . . . .	Iowa.
"	E. P. SNOW, . . . . .	Winfield, . . . . .	Kansas.
"	L. C. WELDY, . . . . .	Galena, . . . . .	Kansas.
"	W. W. MARTIN, . . . . .	Fort Scott, . . . . .	Kansas.
"	HENRY BOOTH, . . . . .	Larned, . . . . .	Kansas.
"	J. S. KELLY, . . . . .	Minneapolis, . . . . .	Kansas.
"	EDWIN COLLAR, . . . . .	Coldwater, . . . . .	Michigan.
"	PHILLIP MOTHERSELL, . . . . .	Detroit, . . . . .	Michigan.
"	J. R. JENKINS, . . . . .	St. Paul, . . . . .	Minnesota.
"	WASHINGTON PIERCE, . . . . .	Minneapolis, . . . . .	Minnesota.
"	G. W. FITZPATRICK, . . . . .	Kansas City, . . . . .	Missouri.
"	V. P. DILLINGHAM, . . . . .	Victoria, . . . . .	Missouri.
"	WM. S. POPE, . . . . .	St. Louis, . . . . .	Missouri.
"	J. H. MACOMBER, . . . . .	Fort Custar, . . . . .	Montana.
"	P. A. DOLMAN, . . . . .	Butte, . . . . .	Montana.
"	ROSS DEEGAN, . . . . .	Helena, . . . . .	Montana.
"	E. ALLEE, . . . . .	Omaha, . . . . .	Nebraska.
"	CHAS. H. REED, . . . . .	Manchester, . . . . .	New Hamp.
"	JOHN H. LOCKE, . . . . .	Portsmouth, . . . . .	New Hamp.
"	PETER MITCHELL, . . . . .	Conway, . . . . .	New Hamp.
"	A. CHAPMAN, . . . . .	Salisbury, . . . . .	New Hamp.
"	CHAS. J. JOHNSON, . . . . .	Hamilton, . . . . .	New York.
"	I. H. KOSTER, . . . . .	Port Lyden, . . . . .	New York.
"	JAMES M. SMITH, . . . . .	Little Falls, . . . . .	New York.
"	L. W. FISBE, . . . . .	Boonville, . . . . .	New York.
"	L. F. HALL, . . . . .	Napanock, . . . . .	New York.
"	JAMES DOLAN, . . . . .	Watertown, . . . . .	New York.
"	JOHN A. SHILLING, . . . . .	Brooklyn, . . . . .	New York.
"	I. H. NASON, . . . . .	Brooklyn, . . . . .	New York.
"	HENRY CORSE, . . . . .	Saugerties, . . . . .	New York.
"	W. J. CAMNITZ, . . . . .	Columbus, . . . . .	Ohio.
"	H. M. GREGORY, . . . . .	Astoria, . . . . .	Oregon.
"	ROBERT WALLACE, . . . . .	Philadelphia, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
"	JOHN BURNETT, . . . . .	Norristown, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
"	WILLIAM E. MILLER, . . . . .	Carlisle, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
"	JOSEPH B. EATON, . . . . .	Pittsburg, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
"	B. B. TIFFANY, . . . . .	Indiana, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
"	E. L. SCHROEDER, . . . . .	York, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
"	CHAS. F. MCKENNA, . . . . .	Pittsburg, . . . . .	Pennsylvania.
"	DAVID S. RAY, . . . . .	East Providence, . . . . .	Rhode Island.
"	D. F. LONGSTREET, . . . . .	Providence, . . . . .	Rhode Island.
"	THOMAS W. COY, . . . . .	Westerly, . . . . .	Rhode Island.
"	ALBERT E. SHOLES, . . . . .	Chattanooga, . . . . .	Tennessee.

- COMRADE WILLIAM RULE, . . . . . Knoxville, . . . . . Tennessee.  
 " NEWTON T. BEAL, . . . . . Rogersville, . . . . . Tennessee.  
 " I. S. THACHER, . . . . . Dallas, . . . . . Texas.  
 " D. M. BAKER, . . . . . Galveston, . . . . . Texas.  
 " C. A. BUNDY, . . . . . Arlington, . . . . . Vermont.  
 " M. J. LEACH, . . . . . Wolcott, . . . . . Vermont.  
 " JACOB HEFFELFINGER, Hampton, . . . . . Virginia.  
 " JOSEPH T. WILSON, . . . Norfolk, . . . . . Virginia.  
 " MARION D. EGBERT, . . . Walla Walla. . . . . Wash Ter.

The resignation of Comrade C. W. Cowtan, A. D. C., is hereby accepted, he having been elected Senior Vice Commander of the Department of New York.

Comrade John H. Stothoff, A. D. C., is hereby relieved from duty on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

BY COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

W. W. ALCORN,

*Commander-in-Chief.*

*Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
 TOLEDO, O., May 26, 1885. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
 No. 17. }

I. The National Encampment will assemble in Nineteenth Annual Session in the City of Portland, Wednesday, June 24, 1885, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

II. The Council of Administration will meet Tuesday, June 23d, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Council Chamber, City Hall, at which place Headquarters will be established.

III. The Commander-in-Chief and Staff, will leave Toledo on special train Saturday, June 20, at 10 o'clock P. M., via Michigan Central Railroad. The train will be in charge of Mr. M. C. Roach, General Tourist Agent, M. C. R. R., Toledo, Ohio, who will furnish any information to those desiring to go by this train.

IV. The Grand Army of the Republic of Maine, through its Committee of Arrangements, extends to comrades a cordial invitation to visit Portland on this occasion, and have arranged a most agreeable programme for the entertainment of all who may come. The general parade will take place Tuesday, June 23d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

V. Comrades intending to be present at the Encampment, and who have not yet secured quarters should at once make application to Comrade I. S. Bangs, Chairman Committee on Hotels, Waterville, Maine.

In addition to the hotel accommodations in the City, on the adjacent islands and at Old Orchard Beach, a Camp has been established,

conveniently located, where every arrangement has been made for the comfort of comrades desiring to avail themselves of such quarters.

VI. Departments have been organized during the year as follows, viz.:

MONTANA—March 10, 1885. Headquarters, Helena, Montana. Thomas P. Fuller, Department Commander. John Moffitt, Assistant Adjutant General.

TEXAS—March 25, 1885. Headquarters, Dallas, Texas. W. D. Wylie, Department Commander. Geo. W. Hynson, Assistant Adjutant General.

VII. Information having been received at these Headquarters, that certain parties, not members of the Grand Army of the Republic, are manufacturing and selling to comrades, unauthorized and spurious membership badges, the special attention of Department and Post officers is called to this matter, and they are directed to a strict enforcement of the rule, prohibiting comrades from wearing any other membership badge than the one supplied by National Headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

W. W. ALCORN,

*Commander-in-Chief.*

*Adjutant General.*

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HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }  
PORTLAND, MAINE, June 25th, 1885. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
No. 18. }

In surrendering the command you placed in my hands one year ago, it is done with a heart full of gratitude for the courteous treatment, the generous sympathy, and the abiding confidence which have been extended to me. Such consideration, born only of that comradeship which characterizes our organization, has lightened the duties of this honorable trust, sweetened its memories, and made deeper and more enduring the love borne for the Order.

Comrade S. S. Burdett, who has been elected to serve you as Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year, has long been recognized as one of the most able, devoted, and earnest of our members, and, in delivering to him the symbol of authority, the same cordial support and confidence extended to me are invoked for him.

BY COMMAND OF JOHN S. KOUNTZ,

W. W. ALCORN,

*Commander-in-Chief.*

*Adjutant General.*

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*W. W. Nelson*  
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